

SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN
MIFFLINTOWN.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1894.
B. F. SCHWEIKER.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. DANIEL H. HASTINGS, of Bellefonte.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, WALTER LYON, of Pittsburg.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, AMOS MYLIN, of Lancaster County.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, GEN. JAMES W. LATTA, of Philadelphia.
FOR CONGRESS AT LARGE, HON. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Greenwood.
HON. GEORGE F. HUFF, of Greenwood.
FOR CONGRESS, Thad M. Mahon.
FOR ASSEMBLY, H. Latimer Wilson.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, ANSON B. WILL.
FOR SHERIFF, James N. Groninger.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, Lewis Degen.

THE MENACE TO PROTECTION.
Its Blighting Effect on Labor and Capital.
THE GREAT DECLINE IN BUSINESS.
Comprehensive Reports from All Sections of the Country—There Was 45 Per Cent. Less Money Earned This Year Than in 1892.
Less Money Earned This Year Than in 1892.
A great deal of space is given in a recent issue of the American Economist to a report upon the business conditions of the United States during the first six months of the present year as compared with similar conditions existing between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1892.
They have received reports from 320 different employers of labor who are able to find work for 20,900 fewer hands this year than in 1892. They paid almost \$8,000,000 less money for wages and their output, of the amount of business which they transacted was nearly one-half less than during the first six months of 1892.

Year	Total Hands Employed	Total Wages Paid
1892	23,000,000	\$23,000,000,000
1894	20,900,000	\$15,000,000,000

Decrease in number of hands employed, 2,100,000
Decrease in wages paid, \$8,000,000,000
Decrease in business transacted, 50 per cent.

great South American Nervine, I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, indigestion, nervous prostration and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors with no relief. Had first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about on a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly." Sold by L. Banks & Co., Druggist, Middletown, Pa. Feb. 9 '93, Iy.

NEWPORT AND SHERMAN'S VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Time table of passenger trains, in effect on Monday, October 31, 1894.

STATIONS.	Westward.	Eastward.
Newport	8 00	11 40
Buffalo Bridge	8 10	11 50
Junata Furnace	8 20	12 00
Wahaska	8 30	12 10
Sylvan	8 40	12 20
Water Plag	8 50	12 30
Bloomfield Junction	9 00	12 40
Valley Road	9 10	12 50
Elliotsburg	9 20	1 00
Green Park	9 30	1 10
Loyville	9 40	1 20
Fort Robinson	9 50	1 30
Center	10 00	1 40
Class's Run	10 10	1 50
Andersburg	10 20	2 00
Blairstown	10 30	2 10
Mount Pleasant	10 40	2 20
New Germany	10 50	2 30

DR. D. M. CRAWFORD, D. D. M. CRAWFORD & SON.
DR. B. F. ACKLEY, SPECIALIST.
Prophylaxis and treatment of infection by Diphtheria, Group, Typhoid, etc., and of diseases of the Digestive System, Acute and Chronic. Dr. A. M. H. O'Rourke is in full accordance with the most exacting Bacteriological. Having received favorably the recognition by advanced journals and members of the two leading schools of medicine, the author expresses confidence in his own ability to render satisfactory service to a line of his specialities. By his methods the germ elements of disease are destroyed in from 1 to 3 days, and the patient progressing to complete recovery without the usual stages of meteorism or swelling, diarrhoea and hemorrhage in Typhoid Fever or the danger sequences of Diphtheria, viz., blood poisoning, etc. They have a specific power in degenerative conditions common to elderly and aged persons and heretofore regarded incurable. April 19, 1895.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
PERRY COUNTY RAILROAD.
The following schedule went into effect Nov. 19, 1893, and the trains will run as follows:

P. M.	Leave	Arrive	A. M. P. M.	
8 30	9 15	Duncannon	8 40	8 50
8 36	9 21	"King's Mill	8 46	8 56
8 42	9 27	"Sulphur Spring	8 52	9 02
8 48	9 33	"Columbia	8 58	9 08
8 54	9 39	Montebello Park	9 04	9 14
9 00	9 45	"Weaver	9 10	9 20
9 06	9 51	"Hoddy	9 16	9 26
9 12	9 57	"Hoffman	9 22	9 32
9 18	10 03	"Boyer	9 28	9 38
9 24	10 09	"Mahony	9 34	9 44
9 30	10 15	Bloomfield	9 40	9 50
9 36	10 21	"Lang's Road	9 46	9 56
9 42	10 27	"Neilson	9 52	10 02
9 48	10 33	"Dum's	9 58	10 08
9 54	10 39	Elliottsburg	10 04	10 14
10 00	10 45	"Green Park	10 10	10 20
10 06	10 51	"Mount Pleasant	10 16	10 26
10 12	10 57	"New Germany	10 22	10 32

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The tariff agitation will be kept up if the democratic party the next Congress. Vote for Mahon.

The people would like the tariff wrecking business stopped. The way to do it, is to elect a republican Congress. Vote the republican ticket.

The leaders of the democracy are the free traders of the South and the foreign jobbers of the seaboard cities. They are the men who run the democratic party in the interest of free traders. Vote the republican ticket.

Every drop helps to make an ocean, and every vote helps to elect a candidate. Vote for Mahon for Groninger, Wills and Degen and Wilson. Vote the whole republican ticket. It will be a boon of encouragement for the republican cause, the pensions, the protective tariff, etc.

The democracy may null the treaty over the eyes of some of their party by urging free trade, but that kind of talk is not so convincing as the naked truth of free trade wool having knocked the sheep business to pieces. Free trade will knock every other industry in the United States as it has the sheep business.

If the country is again to be restored to the prosperity of former days, the people must next Tuesday elect a Republican congress and at the next National Election elect a Republican President. What are you going to do with the great question of prosperity? Will you drop it all or will you go to the poles and vote the republican ticket. Your interest lies in voting the republican ticket.

Was the leaders of the democracy in the South into a state of rebellion on account of slavery and free trade the rank and file of the democracy would not follow the leaders a rebellion. The rank and file of the democracy stood up shoulder to shoulder with the republicans against free trade and rebellion. The slave holders are back in Congress pulling the wool over the eyes of the rank and file of the democracy, but being thereby to carry the election next week for free trade, a twin brother of slavery. Reader, don't let them pull the wool over your eyes. Vote the republican ticket and help to set the business of the country on its feet.

A Hundred Years Ago
From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Every gentleman wore a cue and powdered his hair in a common practice.
Imprisonment for debt was a common practice.
There was not a public library in the United States.
Almost all the furniture was imported from England.
An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.
There was only one hot factory, and that made crockery.
A day laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day.
Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.
A man who jeered the preacher or criticised the sermon was fined.
Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.
A gentleman bowing to a lady as she scraped his foot on the ground.
Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.
The whipping post and pillory were still standing in New York and Boston.
Beef, pork, salt, fish, potatoes and hominy, were the staple diet all the year round.
Buttens were scarce and expensive, and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces.
There was no manufactures in this country, and every housewife raised her own flax and made her own linen.
The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached to rouse sleepy contributors.
Leather breeches, a checked shirt, a red flannel jacket and a checked hat formed the dress of an artisan.
When a man had an arthritic fever, he placed his spoon across his cup in dictate that he wanted no more.
A new arrival in a jail was set up on by his fellow prisoners and robbed of everything he had.

Property	Value
Tract of 15 acres of land in Fermanagh township	\$10,000
Land of Wm. Hawk, Dr. Lucian Banks, Moyer's heirs and Joseph Oberholtzer.	\$15,000

THE GREAT DECLINE IN BUSINESS.
Comprehensive Reports from All Sections of the Country—There Was 45 Per Cent. Less Money Earned This Year Than in 1892.
A great deal of space is given in a recent issue of the American Economist to a report upon the business conditions of the United States during the first six months of the present year as compared with similar conditions existing between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1892.
They have received reports from 320 different employers of labor who are able to find work for 20,900 fewer hands this year than in 1892. They paid almost \$8,000,000 less money for wages and their output, of the amount of business which they transacted was nearly one-half less than during the first six months of 1892.
The average earnings of each wage earner between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1892, were \$250. The average earnings of each wage earner during the corresponding six months of this year were \$125. This was a loss of \$50 to every one of these individuals who were employed.
The average earnings, according to sections of the country, brings the facts learned by the investigation more strikingly home, both to the employer of labor and the employer. The statements presented regarding the conditions that have recently existed in the different sections of the country are so strikingly interesting, that the McKinley census that was taken by the American Protective Tariff League in 1892 showed that over \$60,000,000 in money had been invested in new establishments in industries within two years; also that work had been provided for 27,225 additional hands.
We are under the necessity of showing that 20,900 people have been deprived of work in 320 different industries, says the report, and that those who were employed at work have received nearly \$8,000,000 less money within six months than they did two years ago. It is further shown that the amount of business was but 50 per cent of that transacted in 1892.
A year ago this month we published the results of our industrial census. This showed that there had been a decrease in business within twelve months of 47.2 per cent, a decrease in wages earned of 49 per cent, a decrease in the number of persons employed in factories of about 69 per cent.
We now have to report a shrinkage of 30 per cent in the number of persons employed, a loss of 45 per cent in the amount of wages earned and of 41 per cent in the output of industrial establishments. A year ago the average earnings of each wage earner was \$250; and the average earnings of each wage earner for the half year's work, ended June 30, 1894, is only \$125, or about one-half as much as the money which was earned during the same period in 1892.
We will further compare the present results with the census of 1890, we find on the basis of the report that we have received that there were as many as 250,000 idle persons in the country last year who were actively employed in 1890. We further find that there was more than ten times as much work done in 1892 than in 1890. We further find that the value of the product of the factories has decreased by more than \$3,000,000,000, and that \$3,000,000,000 less has been paid for material to be used in manufactures.
We cannot but accept as a thoroughly reliable source of information, we have received and upon which we have based our calculations. It is extremely painful to us to record such a distressful condition of business, and upon which we have based our calculations. It is extremely painful to us to record such a distressful condition of business, and upon which we have based our calculations.
After these facts have been carefully studied by every reader and thinker in the country, we will further call attention to our only individual to advocate a policy of free trade as against protection to American labor and American industry.
The next month will be an overwhelming majority against any approach to free trade and the restoration of proper and adequate protection.

Year	Hands Employed	Wages Paid	Product Value
1890	23,000,000	\$23,000,000,000	\$23,000,000,000
1894	20,900,000	\$15,000,000,000	\$15,000,000,000

It would seem that we had explored every avenue through which the results of our investigation of the business conditions of the country could be ascertained, but it has occurred to us that an interesting comparison may be made with the census of 1890, and this we have done, as follows:

Year	Hands Employed	Wages Paid	Product Value
1890	23,000,000	\$23,000,000,000	\$23,000,000,000
1894	20,900,000	\$15,000,000,000	\$15,000,000,000

The production value of all manufactures in 1894 was \$15,000,000,000. This year's loss of 41 per cent in the output of our factories makes their product this year worth \$8,225,555,555 less than in 1892, by this change the wealth of the country has been lessened.

Where the material used in manufacturing cost more than \$50,000,000 in 1892, this year it cost less than \$3,000,000,000.
Were it possible to institute a comparison with the business of 1892, the losses would be still larger and still more striking. The returns as they are show big figures, much too big for the prosperity of the American people and for the progress of the United States.
This is the second time that we have been called upon to examine into the business conditions of our country with a year. Just twelve months ago, on Oct. 10, 1893, we published our industrial census, showing a loss of \$1,200,000 in the weekly wages of the people and a decrease in business of 41 per cent. A year later, today, we show that the conditions since then pointed to a loss of 45 per cent in the wage earnings of the people, a loss of 30 per cent in the number of people employed, and a loss of 41 per cent in the output and the general trade of the country.
We trust that it will not be necessary to make a third report upon the terrible results of free trade, tariff reform, tariff reduction, or whatever it may be called. We have presented proof enough a hundred times over to show that the United States cannot be prosperous under free trade. The results of the McKinley census show that the business of the country has declined by more than \$8,000,000,000 in two years ago. These figures are as follows:

Tuscarora Valley Railroad
Trains on the Tuscarora Valley Railroad will run as follows:
Leave East Waterford at 8:00 A. M., and 2 P. M., arriving at Port Royal at 9:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
Leave Port Royal at 10:30 A. M., and 5:15 P. M., arriving at East Waterford at 11:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
J. C. MOOREHEAD, Superintendent.
Harriet E. Hall of Waynetown, Ind., says "I owe my life to the American people."

LEGAL.
LECTION PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers and the duties of the sheriff of every county within the Commonwealth to give notice of any general election to be held by the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominees made as provided in aforesaid act, and to designate the places where the elections are to be held, and give notice that certain persons holding certain offices of profit or trust are incapable of being elected to any office, and to designate the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth. Therefore, I, Samuel Leary, High Sheriff of the County of Juniata, do hereby make known and give this Public Notice to the electors of the county of Juniata, to wit:

- TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1894
- It being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month—a general election will be held in the several election districts of said county, at which time they will elect by ballot for the following named officers:
One person for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor.
One person for the office of Auditor General.
One person for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Two persons for Representative at Large in Congress.
One person for Representative in Congress.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for Justice of the Peace.
I also hereby make known and give notice that I am holding the General Election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Juniata, as follows, to wit:
The townships of Juniata and Elk are to hold their election in the room known as the "Graham" Court room in the Court House, in said borough.
The townships of Delaware and Schuylkill are to hold their election in the building known as the warehouse of Munkel and Nelson, in said township.
The townships of Lyons and Walker are to hold their election in the office of the warehouse belonging to James A. Thompson.
The townships of Delaware and Schuylkill are to hold their election at Smith's School House, in said township.
The townships of Lyons and Walker are to hold their election at the house known as the Seven Star Hotel, in said township.
The townships of Juniata and Elk are to hold their election at the School House in said township.
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GOVERNOR, (mark one) Daniel H. Hastings.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, (mark one) Walter Lyon.
AUDITOR GENERAL, (mark one) Amos H. Mylin.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, (mark one) James W. Latta.
REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS, (mark two) Galusha A. Grow, George F. Huff.
REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (mark one) Hugh Latimer Wilson.
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR, (mark one) William M. Singlerly.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, (mark one) John S. Rilling.
AUDITOR GENERAL, (mark one) David F. Magee.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, (mark one) Walter W. Greenland.
REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS, (mark two) Henry Meyer, Thomas Collins.
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, (mark one) D. G. Smith.
REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (mark one) Joseph S. Sartin.
PROHIBITION GOVERNOR, (mark one) Charles L. Hawley.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, (mark one) Homer L. Castle.
AUDITOR GENERAL, (mark one) Charles Palmer.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, (mark one) Le Roy Gibson.
REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS, (mark two) Elisha Kent Kane, Lewis G. Jordan.
PEOPLES GOVERNOR, (mark one) Jerome T. Ailman.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, (mark one) Jerome B. Akin.
AUDITOR GENERAL, (mark one) W. M. D. Fisher.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, (mark one) Abraham J. Louche.
REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS, (mark two) Victor A. Latta, B. F. G. O'Donnell.
SOCIALIST LABOR GOVERNOR, (mark one) Thomas H. Grundy.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, (mark one) Fred Long.
AUDITOR GENERAL, (mark one) Joseph B. Allen.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, (mark one) William B. Krieger.
REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS, (mark two) Ernest Krefl, Gotfried Metzler.
INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR, (mark one) Daniel H. Hastings.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, (mark one) Walter Lyon.
AUDITOR GENERAL, (mark one) Amos H. Mylin.
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After the Grip Sick, Lifeless, Dull
Healthy, Happy, Lively
This Decided Change Brought About by Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."
"Gentlemen:—I wish to certify to the following facts: My little girl, Ella May Guthrie, had a severe attack of the Grip, and got so weak, but she did not seem to get right well. She lingered along from day to day, poor, weak and languid. We consulted a leading physician, and he said it was the grip and the grip still about her. We gave the medicine he ordered, but she seemed to get
More and More Delicate.
She could scarcely eat anything, and what little she did take seemed to do her no good. Her flesh was soft and not healthy, and she was stupid and dull with no ambition. We were very much concerned about her. No medicine seemed to have any effect on her, and after two months ago we commenced to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She had not taken half a bottle before she began to eat heartily, and we could see a decided change in her. Today she is in the full enjoyment of
Perfect Health.
Her flesh is solid, her appetite good and cheeks rosy, her sleep sound and refreshing, and her spirits high. She is full of life, and as much as she can be. All this improvement was brought about by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. We will give you the following in recommending this medicine as the best in the world for curing the Grip." I am, Sir, very respectfully,
N. B. DE SIRE TO GET HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion, etc.

HOOD'S PILLS
The best for the Grip
Cures
Spirits high. She is full of life, and as much as she can be. All this improvement was brought about by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. We will give you the following in recommending this medicine as the best in the world for curing the Grip." I am, Sir, very respectfully,
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RESOLUTION NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOHN J. PATTERSON, JR., and WILBERFORCE SCHWEIKER, in Milltown, in the State of Pennsylvania, under the firm name of PATTERSON & SCHWEIKER, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Dated July 17th, 1894.
JOHN J. PATTERSON, JR.,
WILBERFORCE SCHWEIKER.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
THE JOSEPH PACE FARM, containing 38 Acres, Good Buildings, Fine Water, Peach Orchard numbering 6,000 Trees, and situated in Monroe township, sixteen miles from Milltown and six miles from Thompsonport will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1894, at 1 o'clock P. M.
TERMS: Cash—\$2000 cash, and \$700 when possession is given on or before 1895. The balance in 1900 annual payments, with interest from April 1st, 1895. The peach crop of 1894 is valued at \$1,800, and hat of 1894, \$2,000. Mr. E. J. Hines has one-half interest (expiring in April 1899) in 2,800 of the trees now bearing. A new Orchard of 7,000 trees should commence to bear next season.
For further information inquire of ISAAC BERGER, Jr., JOSEPH HORNACK, On the premises, Milltown, Pa.

ACME ROADSTER \$65
ACME ROAD RAGER, 25 lbs. \$80.
WOOD-STEER, SADDLES.
ACME CYCLE COMPANY.
ELMHART, IND.

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