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M. S. KISTLER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Formal Acceptance by the Republican Nominee.

FEATURES OF THE DOCUMENT

Facts in Connection With the McKinley Bill-The Polley of Reciprocity-Ocean Carrying Trade - The Currency Quea tion-Free Columns of Silver - Federal Elections - Review of the Conduct of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 6 .- The following is President Harrison's letter accepting the Rejablican nomination for the office of President of the United states:

Washington, Sep. 3, 1892. Hon, William McKinley, Jr., and others, Com

I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the posification which you brought to me on June 20, of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National convention recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approvaexpressed by the convention of the nets of the administration.

I shall speak frankly of the legislation of Congress and of the work of the execu-tive departments, for the credit of any success that have been attained is in such measure due to others—Senators and Representatives, and to the efficient reads of the several executive depart The great work of the Fifty-first Con-

grees has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic House of Representa-tives, and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A Democratic national adminis-tration, and the freshness of the events give unusual facilities for fair compari-son and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Republican party during the civil war devised a national currency, consist-ing of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of na-tional bank notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of State banks, and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. The notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only, and the safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Our money is all national money—I might almost say international, for these bills are not only equally and adiscriminately accepted at par in all the but in some foreign countries.

The Democratic party, if entrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on State bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the States may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who, in on bank issues. Only those who, in he years before the war, experienced the accuveniences and losses attendant upon the use of such money, can appreciate while a return to that system involves. Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency—safe and acceptable throughout the whole country—is the good fruit of bitter experiences; and I am sure our people will not the reactionary approach made visit a return to that system involves. consent to the reactionary proposal made by the Democratic party.

THE OCEAN CARRYING TRADE.

Few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the ocean-carrying trade. Practically all the freights for transporting to Europe the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country and for the large return of manufactured products have for many years been paid to foreign sup owners. The merchandise balance of trade, which the Treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage monies.

The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid. It is plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines, a

similar policy must be entered upon.

The Fifty-first Congress enacted such a law, and, under its beneficent influence, 16 American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, and costing \$7,400. 000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards. In addition to this it is now practically certain that we shall soon have, under the Ameri-can flag, one of the finest lines sailing out of New York for any European port.

A special interest has been taken by me

in the establishment of lines to South Atlantic and Guif ports; and, when their people are more fully alive to their inter ests, I do not doubt that they will be nole to secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages. The Democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject, and has shown its to expend an appropriation made during the last minimistration for ocean mail contracts with American lines.

THE RECUPBORITY POLICY.

Another related measure as furnishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships, and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well, is the reciprocity policy declared by section three of the turiff act of 1890, and now in practical operation with five of the nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India Islands, and with Germany and Austria, under special trade arrangements with each.

The removal of the duty upon sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by companing articles used increasingly in every house hold, was also of such enormous advan age to the countries exporting these tion thereof reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets. Great credit is due to Mr. Blaine for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the

The obvious efficacy of this policy, in increasing the foreign trade of the United States, at once attracted the alarmed attention of European trade journals and boards of trade. At a meeting haid in March last of the Associated Chambers of

MR. HARRISON'S LETTER Commerce of Great Britain, the Freedingene reported that the exports from Great Britain to the Latin American countries during the last year had decreased \$23,-750,000, and that this was not due to temporary causes, but directly to the re-ciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France bave also shown

their startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battle of the markets and has already secured important advantages. The most convincing evidence of the tremendous commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Pritain and Spain have found it necessary to make reciprocal trade agree-ments with us for their West India colonies, and that Germany and Austria have given us important concessions in exchange for the continued free importa-

Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement, but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon American pork, our export of pork products to Germany increased during the ten months ending June 30 hat

the ten months ending June 30 last \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent.

The Democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision and especially denounces as a "sham reciprocity" that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made. If no other issue was involved in the containing the c were involved in the campaign this alone give it momentous Importance. Are the farmers of the great grain grow-ing States willing to surrender these new, large and increasing markets for their surplust. Are we to have nothing in ex-change for the free importation of sugar and coffee, and at the same time to de-stroy the sugar planters of the South and the best-sugar industry of the Northwest and of the Pacific coast; or are we to have the taxed sugarand coffee, which a "tariff for revenue only" necessarily involves with the added loss of the new markets, which have been opened?

Our commercial rivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham," but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. would rejoice—and, if prudence did not restrain, would illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities-over the news that the United States had abandoned its sysem of protection and reciprocity.

THE PROPECTION DOCTRINE.

The declaration of the platform in favor of "The American Doctrine of Protection" meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to control all taniff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote national campaigns the issue bas beenor, more correctly, has been made to appear to be—between a high and a low protective tariff—both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people, and for the pros-perity of our domestic industries.

But, under a more courageous leader-

ship, the Democratic party has now practically declared that, if given power, it will conct a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capi-tal invested in our great industries. The majority report of the committee on plat-form to the Democratic national convention at Chicago contained this clause;

levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and working

Here we have a distinct admission of the Republican contention that American workmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alleged "additional imposi-tions" of the existing tariff law.

Again, this majority report further de-

But, in making a reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. Moreover, many indus-tries have come to rely on legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and the capital thus

Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties "for their successful continuance," and a declaration that tariff changes should be regardful of the workmen in industries and of the invested

The overwhelming rejection of these propositions, which had before received the sanction of Democratic national conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous lesdership to which the party has now committed self than the substitute which was adopted. This sustitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional—high protection, low protection—all unconstitutional. Reciprocity, of course falls un-der this denunciation, for its object and effect are not revenue, but the promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers.

This mad crusade against American thops, the batter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin-plate mill, or of an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as sur-prising as they are discreditable. There is not a thoughtful husiness man in the country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such

There is not a thoughtful workingman that does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country, by the in-crease of importations that would follow, and necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard. If any one suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the Democratic party attains power, what will be thought of a party t hat is capable of thus triffing with grea

THE TABLES LAW.

And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by the market reports An examination into the effect of the law upon the prices of protected products and of the cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means, has been made by a Senate committee composed of leading Senators of both parties with the aid of the best statisticis is, and the report, signed by all the members of the committee, has been made public. No such wide and careful inquiry has

the use of those earning less than \$1,000 per annum, has decreased up to May, 1892, 8-4 per cent.—while in farm pro-ducts there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign of mand and the opening of new markets. Second-There has been an average ad-

vance in the rate of wages of .75 of one Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.67 per

eent., and of all cereals 33.30 per cent. The ninth annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the State of New York-a Democratic officer-very recently issued, strongly corroborates, as to that State, the facts found by the Senate committee. His extended inquiry shows that in the year immediately following the passage of the tariff act of 1800 the aggregate sum paid in wages in that State was \$6,377,925 in excess, and the aggregate production \$31,315,130 in excess of the preceding year.

In view of this showing of an increas wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity, and of a marked advance in the prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this tariff law has not imposed burdens, but has conferred benefits, upon the farmer and the workingman

Some special effects of the act should here be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long-maintained foreign monopoly in the production of the plate, pearl buttons, slik plush, linens, lace, etc.

Once or twice in our history the production of the plate has been at the production of the plate has been according to the production of the plate has been according to the production of the plate has been according to the production of the plate has been according to the production of the plate has been according to the production of the plate has been according to the production of the plate has been according to the plate according to the pl

duction of the plate had been attempted and the prices obtained by the Weish makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at profit. But the Weish makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of the business, and, when this was accomplished, made their own prices.

The official returns to the Treasury

Department of the production of tin and terne plates, in the United States during terne plates, in the United States during the last listal year, show a total produc-tion of 13,240,840 pounds and a compari-son of the first quarter \$26,922 pounds, with the last—\$,090,000 pounds—shows the rapid development of the industry. Over 5,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American black plates, the remainder from foreign plates. Mr. Aver. the Teagurer agents

Mr. Ayer, the Treasury agent in on argu-estimates, as the result of careful inquiry. that the production of the current y will be 100,000,000 pounds, and that the end of the year our production will be at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds per

Another industry that has been practi-cally created by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so dis-tinctly the product of starvation wages.

This tariff law has given employment tomany thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employ-ment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment, and give work to others only at reduced wages. The appeals of the free reduced waters. The appears of the free trader to the workingman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his possions and not infrequently are procouncedly communistic. The new Democratic leadership rages at the employer, and seeks to communicate this rage to the employer.

not just and considerate and that sanital will be ameliorated by a tariff policy, the first necessary step of which is a severe wage call and the second a large diminu-tion of the augregate amount of work to be done in this country. If the injustice of his employer tempts the working to strike back, he should be very sure that his blow does not fall upon his own head, or upon his wife and children. The Southern States have had a liberal

participation in the benefits of the tariff law, and, though their representatives have generally opposed the protection policy, I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, conton cloths. and other products, have not been left to the fate which the votes of their representatives would have brought upon them. In the construction of the Nicaraugus canal, in the new trade with South and Central America, in the establishment of American steamship lines, these States have also special interests, and all these interests will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER. The resolution of the convention in favor of be-metallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my

adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver, at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service system has been ex-ended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality. There has been no par-tisan juggling with the law in any of the departments or bureaus, as before penel-but appointments to the classi-fied service have been made impartially from the eligible list. The system in all the departments has for the first time placed promotions strictly upon the basis

HONEST ELECTIONS.

It seemed to me at the time of writing my last annual message, that an appear to our people to consider the question of re-adjusting our legislation upon ab-solutely fair non-partisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods, designed to give unfair advantage to the party making them, would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction or a party against the will of the majority of the people. O this we seem to have an illustration in the recent State election in Alabama. There was no Republican ticket in the The contest was between white

The Kolb party say they were refused the representation guaranteed by law upon the election boards; and that, when the courts by mandamus attempted to right that wrong, an appeal that could not be heard nutil after the electron made the write ineffectual. Baltot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities or destroyed; and it is asserted on behalf of one half, at least, of the white voters of Abbisous that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not numerity circled. There is no security for the persocial or political rights of any man la a prived of his personal or political rights,

Tueso new polisical movements in the States, and the recent decision of No such wide and careful inquiry has some of the State Course against unfair apportionment laws, encourage the Lope that the aroll are and partism election laws which have provailed may be corrected by the States, the laws made equal and non-partisan, and the elections free and honest. The Republican party would rejoice at such a solution—as a healthy and patriotic sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections. I shall again urge upon Congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections, in their relation to the choice of Federal officers.

EDUCATION AND THE SCHOOLS.

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which contribute to the education of the chil-dren of the land was worthily bestowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience, and the separation of church and State. Our interests in free public schools open to all children of suitable age is supreme, and our care for them will be zealous and constant The public school system, however, was not introded to restrain the natural right of the parent, after contributing to the public school fund, to chose other educational agencies for his children.

AGRICULTURE AND THE HOO.

The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the State Agricultural Departments in the interest of agricul-Departments in the interest of agriculture. Our pork products had for 10 years been not only excluded by the great continental nations of Europe, but their value discredited by the reasons given for this exclusion. All previous efforts to secure the removal of these restrictions falled, but the wise legislation of the Fifth fact Courses. Fifty-first Congress, providing for the inspection and official certification of our meats and giving to the President power to forbid the introduction into this comtry of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected means enabled us to open all markets of Europe to our park products. The result has been not only to sustain prices by providing new markets for our surplus, but to said 50 cents per hundred pounds to the market value of the inspected

THE PRESIDENT'S PORTION POLICY.

It has been the purpose of the adminismatter of partisan politics but of patriotism and national honor; and I have very great gratification in being able to state that the Democratic members of the com-mittees of foreign affairs responded in a true American spirit. I have not hesi-tuted to consult freely with them about the most confidential and delicate affairs, and here frankly confess my obligation for needed co-operation. They did not regard a passes, but firm insistence upon American and upon immunity from insults and injury for our citizens and sallers in foreign ports as a policy of "irritation and bluster."

They did not believe, as some others seemed to believe, that to be a Democrat one must take the foreign side of every international question if a Republican Administration is conducting the Ameriadministration is conducting the Ameri-can side. I do not believe that a tame submission to insult and outrage by any nation at the hands of another can ever form the hasis of a lasting friendship—the necessary element of mutual respect will

and honorably adjusted, will, I doubt not, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever his fore. This stready appears in the agree-ment since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement by a Commission of the long unsettled cinims between the two Governments. The work of Mr. Egan united States. The confidence which I refused to withdraw from him has been abundantly justified.

A WOLD FOR THE VETERANS

The Union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. parallels of age have approached close to the citadels of life, and the end, for each, of a brave and honorable struggle, is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathes to the mighty appeal of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with sympathy and the heart that does not respond with generosity, are the ear and heart of an alien and r Now soon again, the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenue of the National Capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the visitors in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

MOB LAW DEPRECATED.

I have used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all sections the consideration that no good cause can be promoted upon the lines of lawlessness. Mote do not discriminate, and the punishments inflicted by them have no repres-sive or salutary influence. On the contrary, they beget revenges and perpetuate feuds. It is especially the duty of the educated and influential to see that the weak and ignorant, when accused of crime, are fairly tried before lawful tribunals. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of these offeno against the law and social order.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION,

The necessity of a careful discrimina tion among the emigrants seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We do not want and should not receive those, who by reason of bad character or habits, are not wanted at home. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty, should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal and the Anarchist, who come only to burden or disturb our communities. Everyeffort has been made to enforce the laws and some convictions have been secured under the Contract Labor law.

PROSPURITY AND PROGRESS.

The general condition of the country is one of great prosperity. The biessing of God has rested upon our fields and our people. The annual value of our nmerce has increased more than \$400, 000,000 over the average for the ceding ten years, and more than \$210, 000,000 over 1830—the last year unaffer ted by the

the beginning party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy—to watch air business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted, the resiprocity passer, the new merenant ma-rine, are all to be demolished, not gradual this peneracine of destruction up. To this peneracine of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the restatation of the Republican party is, on the consectant, distinctively a pointy of safe progression and development—of new factors are marked and development—of new factors are less marked and less than the second and development and development.

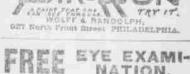
new factories, new markets and new ships business to no perilons changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines. Very respectfully yours, BESTANIS MARRISON. Right or Wrong?

liancy of a worn shoe, and at the same ti preserve the softness of the leather. LADIES will the Dreining you are

sing do both? Try it! Pour a dessert spoonful of your Dressing into a saucer or butter plate, set it aside for a few days, and it will dry to a substance as hard and brittle as crushed glass. Can such a Dressing be good for leather?

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