The Candidate's Speech at Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the committee and fellow citizens: I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall a that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I spenk at one length is regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not under are now entering. We so not under estimate the forces arrayed against us nor are we unmindful of the importance of the strungle in which we are engaged but relying for righteonsness of our cause we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents in the absence of better argument, resort to abtaive epithots, but they may restausared that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehanent, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or we shall defend with all possible vigor th convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assalls the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assalls the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there

It has been charged by men standing high in these political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only med-itate an astack upon the rights of prop-erty, but are the foes of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago plat form are prepared to make known and to defend every motion which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live and they build their faith upon foundations laid by others. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and sphere of government. He said: "Dis-tinctions in society will always exist un der every government. Equality of tal-ents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue every man is equally entitled

We Yield to None.

We yield to none in our devotion to th doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the victous the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or in merit, it sim-ply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, constraing or anforcing the law, discriminate between cit-

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message to congress in December, 1861, said: "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch which they have not honsstly earned." I repeat his language with unqualified approval, and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of the liberty shall be lost."

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries anyagenment favoritism-they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations ealth are trespossing upon the dividuals. We welcome such of individuals sition-it is the highest indersement which could be bestowed upon us. We are con tent to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trust-should spring into existence and overridthe weaker members of society; It is not the wish of the general public that the trusts should desiroy competition a then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy, nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private

Government Should Avoid Wrong Doing Those who stand upon the Chicago plat form believe that the government should not only avoid wrong doing, but that it should prevent wrong doing, and they behere that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand largeny is equally a crime: they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsusporting traveler, but they include amthe transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the tell of others. The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal, dered from Sinal and relterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respector of persons. It must be applied to the great is well as the small, to the strong as well as the weak, to the corporate person oreated by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty No government is worthy of the name which is notable to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citi-zen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that victous leg-islation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation, and not by those who enjoy its

benefits The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court laring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name of anarchist to those who stand upon that plant of the platform.

It must be remembered that we expressly regarder the binding force of that decision which as a nart of the few belongs it stands as a nart of the few belongs. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another delitown by the few is the few of the few plants and the platform of gold continues prices and the few gold continues prices and the few gold continues prices are the few gold continues prices and the few gold continues prices are the few gold continues prices are the few gold continues prices and the few gold continues prices are the few gold continues prices are the few gold continues prices are the few gold continues for gold continues prices are the few gold standard will add to the gold standard will add to th recognize the binding force of that decision so love as it smalls as a nart of the law . Soland. There is in the platform to suggestion of an attempt to dispute the mulbority of the supreme court. The purry is simply pleased to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may beceafter be constituted." Is there any disloyally in the adologic in that plodger

The Income Tax Law.

For a hundred years the supreme court of the United States has sistained the principle which underlies the Income tax. Some twenty years ago this same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown. Has not a fu-ture coart as much right to return to the judicial recedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing. While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it dis-tinctly understood that I shall offer no applogy for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform.

The last income tax law sought to ap-

portion the burdens of the government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the government. At present the expenses of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of seciety. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. The last income tax law, with its exemption provis-ons, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force, were not unjust to the possesors of large in-comes, because they were not compelled to pay a total federal tax greater than their

The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to them. The system is employed in some of the most important nations of Europe, and every income tax law now upon the statute books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption clause. While the collection of an income tax in other countries does not make it necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the Income tax as an as-sault upon the well to do.

shill upon the well to do.

Not only shall. I refuse to apologize for
the advocacy of an income tax law by the
national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of
the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours every public official is a public ser-vant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticize his official acts.

Paramount Question of the Campaign. Now let me ask you to consider the para-mount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principles of bimetallism. No national party during the entirchi story of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temestry to oppose it. Three parties—the Democrats, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore sliver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declare that himerallism is desirable when it plodges the Republican party to aid in centring it as soon as the assistance of cer-

tain foreign nations can be obtained. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money owning and the money changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

If our opponents are in fact desirons of securing bimetallism we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

What is the test of honesty in money

It must certainly be found in the pur-chasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by a voyage price. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. Professor Langhlin, now of the University of Chicago, and one of the highest gold standard authorities, in his work on bimetallism not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but expressly asserts "that there is no such thing as a standard of value for future payments, either in gold or silver. which remains absolutely invariable

Cause of Business Depression.

Prior to 1873, when there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less in-jury to the people of this country; but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing ower of gold, depresses prices and trans fers to the pockets of the creditor cla unearned increment, the influence of this est mation must not be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate const quences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of stand ard money increases the exchangable value of the dollar; therefore, the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonstrae silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bi-metallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other

nition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposi-tion of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American peo-ple the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest

The farmers are opposed to the standard because they have feit its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at re-tall they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollar with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and bisides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found complaint against the gold standard.

The Wage Earners Injured.

The wage earners have been injured by a gold stendard, and have expressed themsolves upon the subject with great empha-sis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor or-ganizations and presented to congress. Wage earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and rescoployment loss contain.

A gold standard encourages the hourding of money, because money is rising. It also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of bimetal; ism will discourage heard-ing, because, when prices are story or ris-ing, more, cannot afford to its tile in the ank vaulrs. The farmers and wage earners together constitute a considerable maority of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advanta-geous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's would have a well as a count necessity for bimstallism, as well as a theoretical defense of it.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade be fore these depositors the advantages of a gold standard. But these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assots, and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to wild-draw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

It is not strange that those who have our opponents for the depositors in sav-

to pay living expenses.

It is not strange that those who have keeping we made a profit by furnishing gold to the of them. government in the hour of its extremity, favor a financial policy which will keep the government do endent upon them. believe, however, that I speak the senti-ment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our government independent of any combination of finan-

the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar tises in its purchasing power, it must not be forgetten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly, unless property sells though bimotallists cannot accuse the tor less than formerly. Figure it will be vocates of free silver of being "lightly to the control of the c seen that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniar; advantage in may find some pecuniar, advantage in a gold standard will discover that their "Demagogues who desire to curry favo with the people." They must rest that

Beneficiaries of the Gold Standard.

Let me say a word, now, in grard to certain persons who are pecuniamly benefited by a gold standard, and who favor it, not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstance which surround them blind them to the effect of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said

"The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the screat distress. Every person except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer, or annultant, it is a period of loss, danger, sion of enterprise, bankruptcy and aster. It means rain to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricul-tural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent would dare to build a house, a railr What prudent man factory or a barn with this certain fact

Blaine Opposed the Gold Standard.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demons silver. Speaking buthe house of represen-tatives on the 7th of February, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful. widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all charge that we have to meet is the value, must have a ruinous effect on all charge that we are advocating the payforms of property, except those invested ments of debts in 80-cent dollars. At the which yield a fixed return in money. These present time, and under present laws, a would be enormously enhanced in value, silver dollar, when meited, loses nearly and would gain a disproportionate and half its value but that will not be true unfair advantage over every other species of property."

If, as it constantly is asserted, the gold tandard will enable us to borrow more Under bimetallism silver bullion will be money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property, and much as a gold dollar. thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual boradd to the weight of existing debts by

Not a New Experiment,

We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are instaling upon a re-turn to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of our first president down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited estrage of silver into full legal tender money we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be seconded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 10 to 1 we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard sliver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure sliver as the first silver dellar coined at our mints-retain their present weight

and fineness
It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks and the treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundistion. Secretary Carlisle appeared be fore the house committee on appropria-tions on Jan. 21, 1895, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony before the committee: Said Secretary Carlisle:

A Quotation from Carlisle,

"The policy of reserving to the government, at the beginning of resumption, the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper presented. I believe would have worked beneficially, and there would have been no trouble growing out of it, but the secretaries of the treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursned a policy of redeeming in gold or sil ver, at the option of the holder of the pa per, and if any secretary had afterwards attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man who wanted gold, or gold upon a man who wanted silver, and especially if he had made that attempt at such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is it would have been very disastrous."

I do not agree with the secretary that it was wise to follow a bad procedent but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the green backs and treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of the interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse for the lasm of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may be cafter be issued if this pol-

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insur- lation has been creating an additional deance policies, but these policy holders mand for gold, and this has resulted in in-know that since the total premiums re-ceived exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders. from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonsti-zation of silver by the United States. The

> keeping with natural laws, not in defiance merce is in the law of supply and demand We recognize this law and build our arguments upon it. We apply this law to money when we say that a reduction in the volume of money will raise the pur-chasing power of the dollar. We also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of sli

The Mine Owner Bugaboo

International bimetallists cannot con plain that free columns gives a benefit to the mine owner, because international bi the advantages offered by independent b metallism at the same ratio. Intertheir value or "Delitors who

sition upon one ground only, nam That the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States.

In discussing this question we must con sider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remem-bered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at If our mints are the present ratio, foreign silver cannot come here because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of

No Fear of a Silver Glut.

If, for any reason, the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation noces sary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need for fear they may hereafter have more than they need I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a domand for silver which will keep the price of silver builion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured

by gold, when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of builton Under himetallism giver bullion will be

tonse that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

Gold Famine Imprehable.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us with-out our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free columns it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a sliver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver that will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is no proof that the United States would also fail.

If, as it is asserted by our opponents, that the free coinage of allver is intended, only for the benefit of the mine owner, it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than demonetization took away. And it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant com-pared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people restoration of silver will bring to the pro-ple generally many times as much advantage as the mine owners can obtain from it. While it is not the purpose of free coinage to especially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the res-teration of allver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred, because on incidental benefit will come to the mine

owner Cartude Again Quoted.

In 1878 Mr. Carible said: "Manking will be fortunate if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry." I report this assertion. All of the gold and silver annually available for soinage, when converted into coin at the present ratio, will not, in my judg-ment, more than supply our monetary

In supporting the act of 1800, known a the Sherman act. Senator Sherman on July 5 of that year said: "I infer the law of February, leaf, the purchase of 2,000, 000 worth of aliver bullion a month has by coinage produced annually an average of nearly \$3,000,000 per month for a period of twelve years, but this amount, in view of the retirement of the bank notes, will no Increase our currency in proportion to our increasing population." ,

We shall not offend other nations when we declare the right of the American peo ple to govern themselves and without let or hindrance from without deedle upon very question presented for their con-sideration. In taking the position, we doubt endough the directly of seventy million classens who are second to none in their canacisy for self-government. Tribute to New York's Greatness.

This great city is built upon the merce of the nation, and must suffer t that commerce is impured. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy onless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before exchange of wealth those who create must secure a profit before they have any-thing to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in sup-porting a thannelal policy which, by de-stroying the purchassing power of the pro-ducts of toil, must send to discourage the

I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with the east appealing for assistance to who live beyond the sea-but this figure can never express your idea of this nation You will rather turn for inspiration to trance to your city-a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure-Liberty Enlightening World-Is emblematic of the mission of our

nation among the nations of the earth.

With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of con-science, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race

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Coming Event.

August 13.—Ice cream festival under the anapices of the Welsh Baptist Sunday school tii Robbins' opera bouse Aug. 14.-Ice cream festival in Robbins

ouse, under the auspices of the East End Young Americans. August 15.—First annual picule of the Defender Hose Company No. 3, at Columbia

Aug. 22.-Ice cream festival under th auspices of Shenandoah Valley Council No. 530, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Robbins' opera house. August 29.—Lawn party at residence of Dr. C. M. Bordner, 34 East Oak street, benefit

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