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THOS. A. BUCKLEY
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President,
Grover Cleveland.....New York

Vice President,
Adlai E. Stevenson.....Illinois

STATE.

Judge of Supreme Court,
Christopher Heydrick.....Venango County

Congressmen-at-Large,
George Allen.....Erie County
Thomas P. Merritt.....Berks County

COUNTY.

Congressman,
William H. Hines.....Wilkes-Barre

Senator,
J. Ridgeway Wright.....Wilkes-Barre

Sheriff,
William Walters.....Sugarloaf Township

Recorder,
Michael C. Russell.....Edwardsville

Coroner,
H. W. Trimmer.....Lake Township

Surveyor,
James Crockett.....Ross Township

We denounce protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.—DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Cost of Harrisonism.

The ordinary expenditures of the first three years of the Cleveland administration, says an exchange, were $627,000,000. For the first three years of the Harrison administration the ordinary expenses have been $901,000,000.

The three years of Harrison cost the people $274,000,000 more than the three years of Cleveland.

The average annual cost of the Cleveland administration was $209,000,000; of the Harrison administration over $300,000,000.

These figures are for ordinary expenditures exclusive for expenditures for sinking fund, for interest, for premiums and bond purchases and for the postal service.

Harrison costs the country as much for ordinary expenses in three years as Cleveland did in four.

The increase under Harrison is entirely due to the Republican policy of taxing earners for the benefit of nonearners—a policy well illustrated in the case of the exorbitant direct bounty of over $10,000,000 a year paid to a few corporations in Louisiana and a few sap-boilers in Vermont.

The Republican argument for giving these people public money is that they could not earn it; that they were crippled veterans of the tariff system, and that having existed under it until they were utterly incapable of independent self-support they thereby became entitled to a pension direct from the treasury.

Every year, therefore, between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 is taken from the pockets of the people who have earned it and paid to these incapables on the ground of their incapacity.

There is no metaphor about this. The money is taken directly out of the treasury and put directly into their hands to do as they pleased with, and they are not required to render the least service to the government in exchange for it.

The same policy of bleeding the earner for the nonearner is carried out in every direction—through direct subsidies to steamship corporations and in a general policy of extravagance intended to prevent the lessening of direct subsidies accruing under the high tariff taxes.

The Republican party connot be economical in administration. Its theories involve the extravagant expenditure of other people's earnings. It grows more extravagant as it grows more radical in the enforcement of its theories, and a vote for Charles Foster for congress is a vote to continue this disgraceful policy to which the Republicans are committed.

THE little Republican organs of the state are just now indulging in some assertions which do not reflect much credit upon the parties who edit them. The statement that Governor Pattison and his assistants are the cause of the trouble about the size and delay of the ballot is not gulped down by the average reader without a little investigation as to its veracity. Those whose duty it is to draw up the form and prepare the official ballot have followed the law strictly to the letter, and if the county commissioners will be inconvenienced by the short time allowed to do the printing the blame must be laid where it belongs—upon the framer of the bill and the Republican legislature that passed it, after defeating every amendment proposed by representatives who wished to make it a model act. The governor or the secretary of the state have not gone one step outside their duty so far, and as both are Democrats there is not much likelihood that they will. The intense hatred of Republican newspapers and leaders to a secret ballot was never more bitter than at present. Nothing but a Force bill, with its bayonets and intimidation, would satify them.

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THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

UNDER THE IRON HEEL OF A HEARTLESS PLUTOCRACY.

Society Cares for the Criminal, but Drives the Searcher After Work to Starvation or Worse—Questions We Must Not Dodge—Homestead.

From a discourse delivered by the Rev. Alexander Kent, of Washington, the following burning words are extracted:

The employed is a man equally with his employer. As a man he has every right that belongs to the other. He has a right to all that is needful in the way of opportunities and privileges—for growth in manly character, in intelligence, in culture, in all that carry him toward his true goal as a human being. Simply as a man he has a right to all of opportunity needed to the attainment of this end. Society, as the guardian of his interests, the natural guardian—and therefore the divinely appointed guardian in the only sense in which anything ever is divinely appointed—is bound to provide this opportunity and to keep the door of it forever open. Surely the rights of the workingman are not less. Yet society treats him as if they were. Everywhere the rights of man as man are being asserted and acknowledged. Even the criminal, who has arrayed himself against human society and declared war against its laws and customs, as soon as arrested is treated as a being for whose improvement society is responsibie. It provides him with wholesome food, adequate shelter, suitable clothing and such instruction and moral influence as are supposed to have a humanizing tendency.

This is coming to be the demand everywhere and the practice in many places. But the workingman is never thought of as one for whom it should care. He may be starving or freezing. He may tramp from one end of the country to the other in search of work, but so long as he is thought to be industriously inclined—and really anxious for work—so long as he is believed to be honest and above all burglary or theft he may tramp and freeze or starve at will. Society will never interfere. But the moment he is suspected of vagrancy, of unwillingness to work, of readiness to steal or murder, society is all alert. It is ready then to take hold of him and do for him something that will help him to better, nobler manhood.

Our jails and penitentiaries are full because society neglects its duties to the men and women, the boys and girls, who without its aid are powerless to keep the doors of opportunity open. Unscrupulous greed and avarice on the part of the great manipulators of our industrial activities close these doors in their faces, and they cannot force them open.

The greatest labor saving inventions, which ought to have lightened the burdens of the masses and improved their conditions, have all been turned to the advantage of the employer and often to the injury of the workmen. More and more machinery is doing the work that formerly required skilled mechanics. As skilled labor gives place to unskilled the average wage is relatively lower, and the purchasing power of the average workman decreased. This in turn diminishes the market for goods and causes still others to be thrown out of employment. Add to these things the existence of a large class of shrewd, cunning, unscrupulous gamblers in real estate, in grain and pork, in stocks, mines and railroads, who manipulate all these industries simply to make fortunes for themselves, utterly regardless of the interests of the people, and it is easy to see why the progress of invention and discovery has been more than outstripped by the progress of poverty.

All of these classes who have preyed upon the people organized society has wittingly or unwittingly aided and abetted in their robberies. These people, feeling that their interests were antagonistic to those of their workmen, that their profits would be greatest when the wages of their men were least, have naturally sought by every means in their power to keep wages down and to break the power of all labor organizations through which workingmen have striven to force them up. In this conflict the advantage has, in the very nature of the case, been on the side of the capitalist. He has been able to command for any use to which he desired to put it much of the ablest legal talent of the country. Very much of it, even in our national legislature, has been ever ready to prostitute itself at his call, and the result has been a vast amount of class legislation.

Doubtless much of this, owing to the bias which men have in favor of their own class, has seemed to its advocates wholesome and necessary.

Capitalists have such an exalted notion of their importance to the community, and men generally are so much inclined to their opinion, that we need not suppose that all the legislation which favored them and robbed the people was passed with any clear sense of its wrongful character. But that legislation of this character abounds and disgraces the annals of our professedly republican government needs no proof. The laboring men of this country have an indisputable right to have all such legislation repealed. They have a right to more than this. They have a right to such a reconstruction of our industrial system as will give every man and woman, regardless of ability, training, aptitude, an opportunity to earn an honest and decent subsistence and to put themselves in respectable and wholesome surroundings. They have a right to this, and they have a right to take whatever action is necessary to enable them to get it.

Have they, then, the right to prohibit other men from working in shops from which they have been locked out, or in which they have struck, for wages they have declined to take? This, I am well aware, is a grave question. But it is the very question with which we are brought face to face in the present trouble. We must not dodge it. My answer is: If such action is necessary to secure for labor a just reward, and for all laborers those higher rights of justice and manhood, the securing and maintaining of which is the one end or business of all government, then they have that right. If the intelligent, thoughtful, honest laboring men, by a careful study of this question, have reached the conclusion that only organized labor can protect itself from enslavement by organized capital; if they find that the policy of noninterference means a decrease of wages, a falling off in the power of the wage earner to purchase goods, and a consequent falling off in the demand for goods, with further additions to the army of the unemployed, then they will feel obliged to use every means in their power to strengthen their organization, force every wageworker into their ranks, and present a united and unbroken front to the common foe.

This seems to be the growing conviction of wageworking men. The general indorsement by them of the position taken by the men at Homestead indicates that they are settling down to this conclusion. They have reached it, let me say, very reluctantly and only under serious pressure from the logic of events. They have sought very earnestly to reach their ends by other and more generally approved methods, but the agencies through which they have sought to work—the dominant political parties—have continually failed them. These parties are controlled by the money power of the country, which is every year growing more concentrated and vigorous in its grip.

But in my judgment there is hope for the people yet, without resorting to the violence threatened to nonunion labor. It is in the power of the people still to secure all that they have the right to ask, whenever they can agree as to their need and unite and pull together. Fortunately in form we are still republican in government. In this country it is the people's right to rule. And as people have rights only that they may do right it is their duty to rule. They have themselves greatly to blame for the evils under which they suffer. The aims which have ruled the plutocrats have too often ruled them.

They, too, have sought to serve themselves rather than their country or mankind, and so they have been the easy tools of demagogues, who, under pretense of serving them, have had no aim but to serve themselves. They are learning through sore trial and bitter experience the great reality of the common brotherhood. When they have unity of purpose and spirit among themselves they can do what they will. They have the votes. If they will get the intelligence to use them wisely, and the courage to use them fearlessly they may soon remedy all these wrongs.

That, in my judgment, is the wisest and surest way, because it is the way best fitted to make for the character that such reforms demand in those who would carry them. Still I do not forget that the right of revolution is a right made sacred to the American people by their early history, and if the exercise of this right was a virtue in the fathers it may become so in the children. All the more perhaps because it aims not to overthrow the form of government, but only to bring its administration into harmony with the principles it proclaims to the world. Legally of course the men locked out of the Homestead mills have no right to interfere with other men who choose to labor on terms they saw fit to decline. But the right of revolution is a right that disregards all law that stands in the way of the end it proposes to reach.

* * * * * * *

There are many other phases of this subject that I would like to discuss, but I will close by calling your attention to a thought which I have not seen alluded to in all the voluminous literature called forth by this painful event. Much has been said of the disgraceful brutality with which the Pinkertons were treated after their surrender. I have not seen it anywhere noticed that this sort of character is the legitimate product of our existing competitive industrial system. The same type of character, I grant you, is found abundantly elsewhere. And there is much in our present civilization that makes against it.

But the system which obliges men to fight for a place to work, as hogs around a trough fight for a place to feed, appeals only to the lower and animal element in our nature. So long as it obtains among us our civilization will never be anything more than a thin veneering. Scratch through that and you find a savage in all but the courage, nine times out of ten. If you would lift society above the possibility of outrages such as this, you must so reconstruct our industrial system that life will cease to be a brutal struggle for the chance to exist, or for gain or power, and become a generous rivalry in mutual service and brotherly ministration.

Two Cases Out of Thousands.

Mrs. Kate McKinley, a widow, of 178 Spring street, tried to kill herself at midnight on Thursday by taking paris green. She was a necktie maker and supported herself and two children. Her husband died in 1889. Mrs. McKinley wrote the following letter, which tells her story, to her sister, Miss Maggie Lamb, of 489 Pearl street, before taking the poison:

DEAR SISTER—I cannot work; lost my health and concluded to end my sad life. I hope my God will forgive me. I cannot help this act. I have struggled for the last three and a half years. Cannot struggle longer. My cough has me worried to death. Put the children into a home and sell all my things. Whatever they bring, bury me with it. Sorry to put you to so much trouble. Maggie, forgive your unhappy sister. KATIE.

The landlord wants his rent. I cannot pay him. I paid him five dollars, and how he abused me for the other eight dollars! I want to die before you go away.

Mrs. McKinley was taken to St. Vincent's hospital. Her condition is critical.

Christian Muller, sixty years old, of 1067 First avenue, a German furrier, hanged himself in an unoccupied shed in Sixty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, some time Thursday night. He was dead when some children who were playing in the adjoining lot entered the shed yesterday morning. Muller left a letter written in German setting forth that he was out of work, had no money and was not able to pay his rent. He was a widower with three children, who are destitute. —New York Paper.

Rumors of an Ironclad Contract.

A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., says:

Railroad employees are quietly but earnestly discussing the events connected with the recent strike in Buffalo. Said one of them this morning:

The boys have been given something to think of this week by a rumor which seems to be well founded, and which, if true, is of great importance to them. It is understood that all the trunk lines have decided to draw contracts which all employees will be required to sign on Jan. 1, and a provision of each contract will be: 1. That one month's wages shall be reserved at all times during the employee's connection with the company. 2. That the men shall give the company thirty days' notice of intention to leave. 3. That any attempt upon the part of an employee to strike or combine with others to force the company to come to terms will result in the immediate discharge of the employee and the forfeiture of his deposit of one month's pay. 4. That the company reserves the right to discharge an employee at once for cause. Now, if this should prove to be the case, the employees would refuse to a man to sign the contract, and one of the biggest strikes the country has ever seen would be precipitated. The scheme of course would be a death blow to all organizations among railroad employees.

A Labor Scheme.

An article signed by "Walter Webb," which appeared in a recent issue of a daily paper, proposed the following solution of the strike question:

Have a law passed by the United States appointing a nonpolitical arbitration board, and when a dispute arises between employer and employed let the board proceed to the seat of the difficulty, hear testimony of both sides and render a decision. If the employer did not see fit to abide by said decision, and refused to run his place by its terms, let the government either pension these workmen until they could find other employment or set them at work on some kind of government work—say, build a highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or in building coast defences.

Hire a Big Lawyer.

The great labor unions should each employ the best lawyer that the corporations have left open to employment. Associated capital has won by this plan, and associated labor can contend successfully only by following the example. First class legal talent is needed for guidance all the time, and the very top of the lawyer market for special occasions. This would take money, but it would be a practical way of expending it.—National Labor Tribune.

Labor advocates in Chicago are interested in a scheme to provide hotel accommodations to mechanics and members of labor organizations during the World's fair. They want to erect a 1,000 room hotel and rent the rooms at one dollar a day.

WAGES BREAK DOWN.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A LIST OF BOGUS WAGE ADVANCES.

Investigation Proves That Pretended Increase in Protected Industries Had No Foundation in Fact—Protectionists Attempt to Hoodwink Wage Earners.

The World published several weeks ago a compilation of 500 strikes, lockouts and wage reductions in protected industries. Immediately the protectionists sent out orders for quick returns of increases of wages, and the land was searched from one end to the other.

At length returns from twenty-eight establishments were received pretending to show that wages had been increased in them under the McKinley tariff law. On its face the showing could not be said to be satisfactory, but Mr. John De Witt Warner has examined the beggarly list and has found that even it exaggerates the benefits of the McKinley act to the wage earners.

In the first item it was shown that just before the passage of the McKinley bill wages in the establishment had been reduced twenty-five cents a day in one department and 12½ cents in another. After the passage of the act the wages were restored 12½ cents a day all around, leaving the wages of the iron molders still less than they had been in 1888.

The second establishment employed four men and about twenty girls. An increase of 5 per cent. had been reported. The operatives assert, however, that there was no increase whatever.

The same tale is told of the third establishment, in which an advance of 10 per cent. was claimed.

This is what is said of the fourth establishment by the agent who investigated its reported increase in wages of 10 per cent.: "This report of an increase of wages in their works is a deliberate and barefaced lie. There has been no increase whatever in ten years."

In the fifth establishment an employee, on being shown the report that his wages had been raised, exclaimed, "What a lie!"

In the sixth the only changes had been in reduction of wages. The seventh employed fifteen or twenty hands, and wages had not been raised. There was no such establishment as the eighth. The ninth employed two men. The pay of one of them had been raised from twenty-five cents to fifty cents a day, while that of the other remained stationary at $1.25.

Wages in the tenth had not advanced. "There has not been a single advance," is the report, "but there have been scores of reductions." One of the proprietors of the eleventh establishment said that there had been no advance, adding, "The McKinley bill has not helped us, nor has it had any material effect on our business." He is a highly protected glovemaker, his tariff tax having been increased from 50 to 74 and 80 per cent. Another glovemaker, the twelfth, thought that his wages might have been raised, but he was very uncertain.

In the thirteenth concern the men said that their wages were slightly advanced because they were agitating the subject of a strike.

In the fifteenth an advance of 3½ per cent. was made this year, although in 1888 the employers had promised a substantial increase if Harrison was elected.

In the fifteenth the men obtained an increase of 10 per cent. after a fight, and this advance, to quote one of them, didn't put them "'alf back where we was eight or ten years ago."

In the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth establishments there had been no increase in wages. There was no such establishment as the nineteenth.

In the twentieth wages had been raised from three to four dollars a week. In the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth there had been no advance. In the twenty-fifth the pay of a few individuals had been increased.

The employees in the twenty-sixth said that they would not have known of the alleged increase if they had not read about it in the newspapers.

In the twenty-seventh a few increases had been accompanied by more reductions. In the twenty-eighth wages had been increased in answer to the demands of the operatives, who, however, were still dissatisfied.

The effort to discredit The World's list of 500 strikes and wage reductions by twenty-eight falsehoods about increase of wages cannot be called eminently successful. The wage earners know too much about their own incomes to make possible such a game as that tried by the hard pressed protectionists. —New York World.

"Reduction ad Ultimum."

Suppose that pauper labor goods would not only come in free of duty, but free of cost; what a disaster would befall us! Every one who now produced these goods would have absolutely nothing to do. This certainty would be the extension of the free trade idea to its worst possible phase, and yet who among our protectionist friends would not be hanging around the wharf at distribution time? Were he asked why he did not reject the good things, his answer would be the free traders', "There is more fun in getting plenty with little or no work than in working hard to get few things." His concern for the shoemaker and tailor would vanish as he saw them imitating his example. And then there would be time for him to study the reason why there ever was opposition to any approach to the millennium of industrial economy.—St. Louis Courier.

"The tin plate industry is rapidly getting into the hands of the American," is the proud boast of McKinley. The latest intelligence from the west shows this particular industry to be largely in the hands of the Indiana sheriff.

WORKMEN STARVING.

But the Militia Would Be Called Out if They Asserted the First Law of Nature.

A correspondent of a New York daily paper writing from May's Landing, N. J., under date of Aug. 29, told the following heartrending story:

Representatives of the United Hebrew Trades of New York are at Ziontown, a Hebrew settlement four miles from Malaga, investigating the charges that the people have been induced to go there to invest their money in homes under promise of work, and were left destitute and actually starving by Jacob Zion, a New York manufacturer, who owns all the property of the settlement. The condition of affairs was found to be serious. Two or three families have been saved from starvation only by eating green fruit and what little food they could beg in the neighborhood.

The settlement at present consists of a two story shirt factory, a half dozen small frame dwellings and a half dozen more in different stages of completion, upon which no work has been done for six weeks. There are about thirty Hebrew families, most of whom came directly from Castle Garden and have every cent they own in the world invested either in lots or half finished houses. For six weeks they have had no work. Some of them are only keeping from actual starvation by charity, and two families will be tomorrow thrown out of the houses for which they have given up their last cent because they can't keep up the payments.

The process by which this condition was reached is a peculiar one. Mr. Zion declares that no blame attaches to him, but he would have received a very warm welcome had he visited the settlement yesterday, as was expected. Zion, who is the head of a large New York cloak manufactory, purchased a large tract of land at Zion. He erected a factory and offered steady employment to all who would purchase a lot and build a home.

He arranged with a building association for the erection of the houses, the settlers to pay for them in installments from the wages he guaranteed them. The factory was fitted up, and in February Mr. Zion brought about thirty Hebrew families from New York. A majority of them were newly arrived immigrants, and most of them had about enough money to purchase one of Mr. Zion's lots for twenty dollars, and pay the building association sufficient to justify them in beginning work on the houses.

The settlement was to be conducted on what was virtually a co-operative basis, the men and women having the factory practically placed in their own hands, being allowed to choose their own foreman and being assured good wages. Things went along swimmingly for some time, the settlement prospered and new houses were built. Then the work fell off and wages fell to five dollars and six dollars. Mr. Zion was appealed to, but said it was the dull season and he could do nothing at this time. Then he leased half the factory to a firm of cloak manufacturers, and they brought most of their work people with them.

Work soon ceased altogether in Zion's part of the factory, and the settlers, seeing nothing but starvation ahead, sent one of their number away to secure work. They finally got some cloaks to make, and the goods were sent to them to the factory. Then, they say, Mr. Zion refused to allow them to do the work. They appointed four of their number to try to reach an agreement, the result being a fight in which every one took a hand. The men gained possession of the mill and went to work, but the next day Mr. Zion arrived and attempted to arrest them. Their friends, including the women, came to their assistance, but the sheriff arrived with twenty-two men, and part of them were arrested and sent to jail.

Then Mr. Zion left them upon their own resources. They had no work and no money. The carpenters and builders ceased work on their houses, and the building associations demanded the payment of assessments, with the alternative of foreclosing the mortgages on the houses. This is how things have stood for six weeks, and now the settlers' fortunes are at their lowest ebb.

Those working in the new factories live well and divide their food as far as possible. Five children of the settlers are fed regularly every day. The men cannot go away because they have no money, and for the same reason they can't stay there much longer. Almost all of them are in the same plight, and those who are destitute have been living on apples and pears gathered from the neighboring farms.

Early Disturbances.

Those who think that strikes in America are of recent origin are much mistaken. The first strike of which there is any record occurred in New York in 1741, when the journeymen bakers demanded an increase of wages. As this was refused the men left their work in a body. Their action aroused public indignation, and the leaders were arrested and tried for conspiracy. No other strike occurred till 1796, when the makers of fine boots and shoes in Philadelphia demanded more pay and were refused. After remaining idle a few days they went back to work at the old prices. Two years afterward, however, they started another strike and succeeded. From that time to this strikes have constantly increased.—Bethlehem Times.

Street Car Employees.

In a communication to the New York Advertiser Mr. John Henry makes the charge that on some of the lines of street cars in New York city the drivers and conductors are compelled to work fifteen hours a day. He calls attention to another outrage put upon the employees by the street car syndicate. It is the practice of compelling the employees to pay full fare when riding over the lines from their homes to the point where they go to work and from their work back to their homes. Both of the charges are fully proved.

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The Electropoise has been in use for four years, and is well known in some sections of the United States, but there are a great many sufferers that have never heard the name. Those that have heard of it and seen something of its wonderful power, are curious to know how an instrument so small and so simple can accomplish cures so great. Now, while the Electropoise is very wonderful, it is not at all mysterious. Its operation falls in with what we know of science and any one at all familiar with the simplest facts of Biology and Physics can understand.

HOW IT OPERATES.—The way in which the Electropoise accomplishes its cures is very simple and natural. It consists of a *polarizer*, which is connected by a woven wire cord with a small plate and garter. This polarizer is immersed in cold water, or put on ice. The plate at the other end of the cord is attached to the warm body of the patient, generally at the ankle. From the inherent nature of this polarizer it becomes *negatively charged*. By the well-known laws of induction, the plate, and with it the body of the patient, becomes *positively* charged. The body thereby becomes a centre of attraction for *negative* bodies. Oxygen is the most negative form of matter in nature. Hence the body, bathed in the atmosphere, drinks in the life-giving oxygen at every pore. Every process of life is thereby quickened. The temperature rises; the pulse throbs with a fuller beat; the skin tingles with new life; every organ acts with renewed vigor, and the effete poisonous products of the body are thrown off with ease.

That quickened change of matter which oxygen produces throughout the system, is accompanied by a largely increased genesis of Nerve Force. Organs half dead and stagnant are born again, and begin to perform their wonted functions. The heart, the lungs, the liver, the organs of the external senses, the organs of reproduction—all these throw off their derangement and weakness, and even the disordered intellect is oftimes reenthroned. Where disease has not already made too great ravages, restoration to perfect health is inevitable. The Electropoise is generally used at night while the patient is asleep, but may be applied, of course, at any time, and to several persons during the twenty-four hours. It will last a life-time, never wears out nor loses its strength, never needs mending nor recharging.

One in each family will render that family largely independent of doctors and druggists, and thus will save every year many times its small cost.

NOT AN ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE.—The Electropoise is not in any way akin to the numerous electrical appliances, such as *belts, insoles, corsets, shields*, &c., palmed off upon the public. It has no method of generating a current, nor means of conducting one. It acts upon well-known biological principles, and is heartily endorsed by many of the best physicians in this and other countries, and is daily used by them in their practice. It is pronounced by them the greatest discovery in the history of medicine, in that it does away with the use of medicines.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Accompanying each instrument is a book of instructions fully explaining its uses. Its method of cure is so simple and free from danger, that the uninitiated and even children can use it with perfect ease and success.

Editorial in *Boston Christian Witness and Advocate of Bible Holiness*, September 3, 1891:

"A method of treatment of disease without the use of any medicines or drugs, which has been quietly extending itself over all parts of the United States during the past three years with very gratifying results.

We are slow to commend new discoveries of any kind, for the reason that so many of them prove to be worthless. But we can commend the Electropoise as a safe and effective health restorer. We do not pretend to explain the philosophy of its workings, but, having realized its beneficial effects, we can speak of its results. About one year ago we recommended it to Bro. I. D. Ware, of Philadelphia, for his son, who was a great sufferer from Sciatica. He had sought relief in various ways and found none. He was almost helpless, and rapidly declining. The use of the Electropoise restored him to perfect health, and now, after nearly a year, he is rejoicing as one who has found great spoil. We have seen testimonials of most remarkable cures. The price of the Electropoise is without solicitation, and entirely gratuitous. We do it for the good of the afflicted. We have no personal interest in it, and are not paid for what we say in its favor."

The following editorial in *Central Methodist*, Catlettsburg, Ky., was written by Zephaniah Meek, D. D., editor:

"Unless about ten thousand men, mainly professional men, lawyers, doctors, editors, preachers, and all other classes, including the writer, are very much mistaken, the Electropoise effects cures and gives relief where all other known remedies have failed. Especially is it efficacious in the case of delicate women and feeble children. I have used one for the past two years, and find it invaluable as a curative agent."

Names of prominent people in all sections of the U. S. generally can be furnished on application. Our cures cover all parts of the United States and Europe. Over 50,000 people have been treated with the most gratifying results. In the large majority of cases the cures have been speedy, but our claims are modest, and in long-standing, chronic cases you cannot expect speedy cures. We positively refuse to sell the Electropoise in hopeless cases.

For book of testimonials or for any information, send stamp or call at

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1341 Arch Street,
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JOS. P. McDONALD.

Centre and South Streets.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

It is sufficient to state our stock throughout is the most complete to be found in the region. We invite you to call and judge for yourselves. We will compare prices with any dealer in the same line of goods in Luzerne county. Try us when in need of any of the above articles, and especially when you want

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