

SWEDISH GAME BIRDS.

Two Varieties That Are to be Introduced Into This Country.

There is something of interest to sportsmen in a report just received at the State Department from Minister Thomas, at Stockholm. The Minister proposes to introduce into this country the capercaillie and the black game. These are the two most important birds of Sweden and Norway. In the fall and the winter they are to be seen hanging on branches at the market places of Stockholm.

The capercaillie is the largest and noblest member of the grouse family. The full-grown male weighs from ten to twelve pounds. He is an extremely hardy bird. In Sweden and Norway he is found in large numbers up to and beyond the arctic circle, as far as the seventieth parallel of north latitude. He can endure the severest cold and deepest snows of the longest winters. He often avoids the bitterest cold by burrowing into the snow, thus obtaining warmth and shelter.

This bird subsists on the coarsest and commonest food. He feeds upon the buds and leaves of trees, the needles or leaves of the pine and spruce, young pine cones, clover and grass, berries of all sorts, seed and grain, and insects of every kind. In the depth of winter a capercaillie has been known to live for more than a week in the same pine tree, subsisting entirely upon pine leaves and young pine cones.

The capercaillie is pre-eminently a bird of the pine woods, or pine mixed with birch, spruce, maple and other growths. He loves wooded hillsides better than wooded plains, and he must have fresh water near by—either a brook or pond or a piece of swampy ground.

The black game inhabits nearly the same region as the capercaillie. He is equally hardy and can withstand the cold and snows of the most rigorous northern winters. His weight is about three pounds—about the same as our prairie chicken. The male bird is a lustrous, metallic black in color; hence the name. He has, however, a white stripe in his wings, and his jet-black, outward-curving tail feathers are most prized as a hat ornament in the Tyrol.

The black game is also a grouse, and he is often found in company with the capercaillie, or at least in close proximity. The black game is also a bird of the woods, but the birch is pre-eminently his tree, though he is met with in mixed groves of almost every variety. He does not frequent the deep woods so much as the capercaillie; he loves better the borders of the forest and woods and groves with frequent openings. He is also found of cranberry swamps, and in swampy lands is often found miles away from any forest.

His food is much the same as the capercaillie's, though not so coarse. It consists chiefly of the buds and leaves of trees, berries and insects. In summer the black game is very fond of blueberries, raspberries and cranberries; in winter he feeds principally upon the buds of the birch, hazel, alder, willow and beach, and when pressed for food will eat the young green cones of the pine. This bird seems to be equally fond of animal food, and readily eats snails, worms, the larvae of ants, flies, beetles, etc.

It is my firm conviction that those valuable birds will thrive throughout all the wooded districts of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, and westward through the greater portion of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. They will also find a congenial home along the wooded slopes of the Rocky mountains for their entire length, as well as in all the wooded ravines and declivities of the mountain ranges of California.—Washington Letter in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ABOUT STAGE FRIGHT.

Ridiculous Mishaps of Charles Kean, the Famous English Actor. During an engagement at Liverpool, Charles Kean acted in the "Lady of Lyons" three or four times. For the first three representations, the prompter was at his post regularly, and all went smoothly; on the last night, however, he was unfortunately called away. Claude commenced his description as usual, with the words: "Say, dearest, say."

At this moment he fixed his eye on the spot where the prompter should have been, but found him not. The Prince of Coma paused and cried back, saying: "If thou wouldst have me paint thee—"

Then he collapsed utterly, exclaiming audibly to Mrs. Kean, who had in vain attempted to prompt him: "It's no use, Ellen; I'm flummoxed!" His most ludicrous mishap, however, occurred in Belfast, when he was acting Othello. He had just heard a bogus report of the alleged death of his intimate friend Murray, the Edinburgh manager, which somewhat unbalanced him. He got through his first scene without difficulty, but when he came to the apology, he had barely uttered the first line: "Most potent, grave and reverend signors," when his memory left him altogether. He inquired anxiously of me (I was the Cassio): "What is it?"

In the innocence of my heart I responded: "What is what?" "The word 'the word'!" he replied. "Which word?" I ingeniously asked. "Why, the word 'I want!'" "But," said I, "I don't know which word you want?" Mrs. Kean and the prompter both saw something was wrong, and they each tried to prompt him from the wings, but in vain. At last a luminous idea occurred to me. I whispered him the last line of the apology; he accepted the suggestion and boldly cutting out a hundred lines or more "in one fell swoop," he exclaimed: "Here comes the lady—let her witness it!"

Whereupon the entrance of the gentle Desdemona got us out of our difficulty. Years afterward when he played Wolsey in his magnificent revival of "Henry VIII." at the Princess', he suffered more from nervousness than he had ever done, and it was alleged (though I can not vouch for it from my own personal knowledge) that two young girls who followed as pages in his train were carefully taught the words of Wolsey, so that in the event of his breaking down they might prompt him.—Temple Bar

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Subject of General Interest to Parents and Others Having Children to Educate.

The four leading school book publishing houses of the country which have heretofore been known under the following styles and titles, viz: Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati; Ivison, Blakeman & Co., New York; A. S. Barnes & Co., New York; D. Appleton & Co., New York. A full and careful consideration of all the circumstances, have decided to form an incorporated company for the prosecution of the school book business. They realize that the time has come when something must be done and some means devised for reducing the cost of school books to the people and for enabling the patrons of the schools to purchase their supplies of books direct from the publishers at net prices wherever they desire so to do. They have felt that the future of their business is seriously threatened by the popular prejudice which has been created by the exorbitant prices charged for school books by the local retailer. There have been too many profits made off of school books, and in reorganizing their business into this new stock company they do so for the purpose and with the determination to establish closer relations with the actual purchasers of the books and give them the benefit of the lowest possible prices. To accomplish this new departure in a manner of furnishing school books at reduced prices, a greater economy in manufacturing the books and in conducting the business must be practiced, and this is the object held in view by the firms above named in forming the new company. Under this new organization one plant and one force of clerks and agents will do the business which has heretofore required several expensive establishments. The saving of expense in this direction will be evident to any one, and beside this there will also be a material advantage to the new company in the fact that it will be able to get better terms in purchasing the paper, printers' ink and other material used in the manufacture of the books.

It has been stated by the competitors and opponents of this new company that as soon as it gets control of the trade in a State it will at once increase the price of books. The falsity of this criticism can not be better proven than by the willingness of the new company to give guaranty with satisfactory bond in any reasonable amount, contracting as follows: First, that there will be no increase in prices for five, ten or even twenty years if desired; and second, that if at any time the new company's prices shall be reduced to a lower figure, that reduced price will at once become the established price under all contracts. To those who are informed in the matter, it is well known that the majority of the school books now in use in the schools throughout the country are published by the four houses which have formed the new company. It is the earnest desire of the company to have these books continued in use in the schools, and it will aim to make it for the interest of the public to use them.

By a generous policy the new company expects to increase its business and to secure the widest possible sale for its books, realizing that the only way in which this can be accomplished is by furnishing the books to the people direct and at lower prices than school books have ever been bought.

THEY GOT A POINTER.

How a Little Woman was Convinced of the Error of Her Ways.

Two men were playing a game of euchre in a drawing-room car on the Erie road, and little woman who had a seat near by watched the play with great interest. Finally, as a certain play was made she asked: "Did he take that trick with the king of hearts?" "Yes'm."

"He took your queen with his king?" "Just so, ma'am."

"But a queen is higher than a king." "Oh, no, ma'am, the queen ranks one below the king."

"Is that so every where?" "Yes'm."

"Can't be no mistake?" "Not the slightest. Don't you play?" "Not much. My husband set out to learn me, but I took all the kings with my queens, and he got mad and quarreled about it, and—"

"And you don't play any more?" "No, sir, but I'll telegraph him within the next ten minutes that I was wrong, and that I'm forgiven, and that I'll return and let him even take the bowers, with ten-spots if he wants 'em."—N. Y. Sun.

Commendable Caution.

Mrs. Van Battery—It's papa's birthday to-morrow, Jack. Mr. Van Battery—I'd forgotten it. Mrs. Van Battery—What shall we give him?

Mr. Van Battery—Well, I was going to hit him for a check in the morning. Perhaps we'd better wait until we know how big it is before we select any thing.—Frank Leslie's.

A Good Reason for Leaving.

"Why did you leave that family you was with so long?" asked a servant girl of another whom she met on the street. "I just gave them notice that I was going to quit. I've got no use for a family that will keep a girl like me more than three weeks," was the candid reply.—Texas Sittings.

"Our First Baby" was the title of a novel that lay beside him on the other seat of the car, but the announcement was superfluous. A man with only half an eye could see that it was his first he held in his arms while his mother cooed to it from the other seat. Talk about being able to pick out newly-wedded couples! It's nothing to the ease with which one can size up the couple who are traveling with their first child.—Buffalo Express.

A letter is wiser than some people. It never attempts to give information until after it has been posted.

At a hotel a waiter came out of the coffee-room and informed the manager that a man was raising a disturbance because he could not have his accustomed seat at the table. "Go in again," said the manager, "and propitiate him in some way." Back went the waiter and said: "If you don't like the way things is done here, you can get out, or I'll propitiate you pretty quickly."—Lloyd's Weekly.

—Mr. Veritas wants to know what is meant by "Government Irrigation." It is when members of Congress moisten their throats with "Congress water."—Norristown Herald.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A Very Early Modified Man Set Aright. From the Standard. Langdon House, St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, S. W., England.—Will you kindly answer the following questions propounded by Mr. T. Nicholson? Tnos. Briggs.

1. A tax upon land values can only be paid out of the prices obtained for the produce of land. This is true. If we were to say that a land value tax must be paid out of the produce of labor applied to land, we should be more exact, but would probably mean nothing different from what Mr. Nicholson means.

2. The produce of land is the necessaries of life. Construing the term "necessaries of life" broadly, so as to include all the material things which we desire, this also is true.

3. A tax on land value is, therefore, a tax on the necessaries of life. By no means. Mr. Nicholson errs in assuming that the thing with which a tax is paid is the thing taxed. A tax on tobacco, if paid in corn or the price of corn, is not a tax on corn. A tax on bachelors, though paid out of the price obtained for pork, would not be a tax on pork. This tax on bachelors, recently proposed in France for the purpose of promoting marriages, admirably illustrates Mr. Nicholson's fallacy. It would have to be paid out of the products of labor applied to land, but it is plain that it would not in any sense be a tax on these products. It would be a tax simply and solely upon the privilege of remaining unmarried, just as a marriage license tax is a tax on the privilege of getting married. So a tax on land values, though paid with products of labor, is not a tax on those products. It is a tax on the privilege of monopolizing valuable land.

4. A tax, if of considerable amount, increases the cost of the article taxed. This is true of all articles produced in competition. But it is not true of monopolized articles. To tax corn is to increase its price, because the tax makes it more difficult to produce corn, and therefore tends to lower the market supply. But to tax land values is to decrease the price of land, because the tax makes it more difficult to keep land out of its best use, and, therefore, tends to increase the market supply.

5. Therefore a tax on the necessaries of life increases the cost of those necessaries. Yes. 6. The necessaries of life are articles of trade, and any action of government which increases their cost is against freedom of trade. Yes.

7. A tax levied upon necessaries produced in this country, and not upon those received from abroad, is a protective duty against home growths. Yes.

8. The British farmer would have a right to demand that corn coming from abroad should bear a tax equal to the proportion of single tax he had to pay out of his corn. No. Though he pays the land value tax with corn this does not increase the cost of producing home grown corn. The price of corn is regulated by cost of production from the best land of no value. To tax corn is to increase the cost of production of corn from all land, the poorest as well as the best. But to tax land values does not affect cost of production from land of no value, since that kind of land does not come under the tax, and, therefore, it can not affect cost of production from any land. Its effect is to lessen the rent which would otherwise go to the land owner by virtue, not of his labor, but of his ownership.

If we are correctly informed, most British farmers now pay the single tax out of their corn to landlords in the name of rent. Does that increase the price of corn, or give them a right to demand that corn coming from abroad shall be taxed? 9. Both by increasing the cost of production and necessitating an equal tax upon foreign produce, the single tax free trade is contrary to the principles of free trade.

When Mr. Nicholson comes to understand the incidence of taxation he will see that this question needs no answer. The single tax does not increase the price of production or necessitate any tax whatever on foreign produce.

10. Political economy requires that the expenses of government should be borne by the citizens in proportion to their wealth. It would be better to say that the expenses of the government should be borne by the citizens in proportion to the value of the special privileges government secures to them. But as owners of the most valuable special privileges are certain soon to become the wealthiest men in a community unless compelled to bear the burden of taxation, it is not important to deny this postulate.

This is, of course, not true. A tax that does not increase the cost of the necessaries of life can have no such effect.

11. The single tax would cast the heaviest burden on the man whose family consumed the necessaries of life. 12. Political economy demands that the wages of the working classes shall enable them to get as much as possible of those things that will keep them in health and strength and enable them to rear families, so that wealth producers shall be as efficient and numerous as possible. It demands that they shall get all they can earn, and that they shall not be required to pay any thing out of what they produce, even for the support of government, unless government gives them advantages not benefits, but advantages. It is desirable, in normal social conditions, that wealth producers shall be efficient and numerous; but in the conditions that prevail under which the single tax (rent) goes to private land owners, increase of productive power presses against monopoly of land, until growth of population seems to be an evil, to be offset by such comparative blessings as pestilence and war.

13. The single tax would raise the cost of necessaries and thus reduce the purchasing power of wages, and would tax a man in proportion to the number of children he rears. This is precisely what present systems of taxation do. But the single tax, falling solely upon the rent which now goes almost untaxed to landlords, would tax a man according to the value of his government privileges, and not according to what he consumed, nor according to what he produced.

14. The single tax is therefore against political economy, as well as against free trade. Against one as much as against the other.

If Mr. Nicholson will take the trouble to read Chapter VI of book II, and

chapter of book V of Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," he will soon understand that a tax on land values does not increase the cost or price of products; and when he once understands that, he will see that what remains of his argument favors the single tax.

MR. BROWN ON PROPERTY.

He States the Attitude of the Single Taxer Toward Private Ownership of Wealth. Edward Osgood Brown made a five minutes' speech on single tax before the Sunset Club of Chicago on the night of April 24, the occasion being a discussion of taxation. Many persons present, unacquainted with the single tax theory, were interested to learn that it is not at war with the right of private property. Mr. Brown said:

A personal property tax is not only impolitic, because it can not be collected and will always be evaded, but it is wrong in ethical principle, and this is the case with every other tax on the product of man's industry and energy applied to natural opportunities or upon the free exchange of such products. It is wrong because it interferes with the sacred right of property, which is a divine right, and a king or an aristocracy, or a majority in a democracy than by any other superior force. That which a man produces or gets in exchange for what he produces is absolutely his own against all the world. It is wrong to take it by superior force for purposes which he does not approve.

But this does not entail anarchy or lack of government, because there are other things which the community collectively owns, and a revenue coming from them which the community has a right to dispose of by any properly authorized expression of its will. Just as a corporation has the moral right by the action of a majority of its stockholders to dispose of its corporate property, but no right to dispose of the individual fortunes of its members, so the community or the State, by a majority vote in a democracy, has the right to settle the disposition of the revenues which belong to it.

And those revenues which do belong to it are sufficient to pay all the expenses of government without levying any tax upon what properly belongs to the individual. Those revenues are not only the profits of those things which, being in their nature monopolies and incapable therefore of being subject to free competition, should either be done by the State for its own account or be given as a franchise to the highest bidder for a yearly rental, but the price which should be paid to the State for all special privileges granted by it. Special privileges are sometimes necessary upon grounds of expediency, but the only just method of granting them is in exchange for a proper compensation to be paid to the community. The greatest of these special privileges is the individual possession and so-called ownership of land. It is necessary as a matter of expediency, but it is based upon no natural right of property. No such thing as absolute ownership of land is recognized by the human law or the divine law. By the human law land is held from the State in return for services rendered to it. That service in those days should be the payment of the economic rent of the land to the State. By the divine law the earth belongs to all men; every man has an interest in every piece of land. Therefore justice requires that the possession being parcelled out to individuals should be paid for to the State according to the relative advantages enjoyed. This economic rent would go to the State.

From these sources of revenue which belong to it, the State will receive all that it needs. The true solution of the problem of taxation is not to tax at all, but to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's," is to allow every man his natural, inalienable and divine right of individual property in those things which are the proper subject of individual property; "to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," is to pay to the State all that belongs to the community collectively—first and chief of which things is economic rent.

VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Nationalist's Views on the Single Tax Theory.

I had never given the single tax theory any special attention prior to the visit of Henry George to this place, the 1st of February, this year, except that I had read "Progress and Poverty" and a few copies of The Standard. But one of the proudest moments of my life was when I introduced Henry George to a large audience of our most intelligent citizens assembled in Illinois Hall. And never before had I heard an address on social or economic questions so replete with sound logic, startling facts and thrilling eloquence as was the speech of Mr. George on the memorable night of February 1. This is strong language, for I have listened to nearly all the distinguished public speakers who have appeared before the American people during the past twenty-five years. But I mean it. Henry George is one of the keenest and most profound thinkers of the age, and as an educator of the people he has no equal.

I am a Nationalist. Not a "dreamer," but a practical advocate of government control of railroads, telegraph lines and many other distributing forces. Up to that point, at least, I think the George men and myself agree. If, when those important steps have been taken, we should feel obliged to separate and travel different roads, the balance of the journey need be only a friendly race to see which will first reach the goal of industrial emancipation.

The greatest cloud upon the American people—the heaviest incubus on the industries of the country—is land monopoly. It is the great overshadowing curse of the age. The single tax provides a rational, proper and most effective remedy for this gigantic wrong. It strikes a death-blow to speculation in that which is as truly one of God's natural gifts to man as is the air, the sunlight or the water.

Our present system of taxation is worthy only of a nation of idiots. It seems almost incredible that a system so fraught with injustice and so productive of misery should have been perpetuated down to the present so-called "age of progress." It places a premium on idleness and imposes a penalty on industry. It encourages monopoly and outrages every principle of justice. It is the cause of more pauperism, wretchedness and crime than any other species of popular folly that can be named. The single tax promises relief. Those who candidly investigate it can not help seeing how reasonable it is. Those who denounce it (like his ignorant excellency Governor Watson of this State) do so either from prejudice, selfishness, or a failure to know what they are talking about.—Ralph E. Hoyt, Los Angeles, Cal.

—The most graceful of domestic animals is the cat, while the most awkward bird is the duck; but it won't do to use these facts for a basis if you want to call a woman pet names.—Boston Gazette.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

If Undecided, Perhaps This Will Help You. Where to go, what to do, how to do it, and the expense involved—questions agitating so many of us at the present time with the advent of Summer—are all answered satisfactorily in the pages of the handsome volume entitled "Health and Pleasure," just issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

The book is profusely illustrated, contains several valuable maps, and the information is presented in a concise, yet readable manner. It embraces an extensive list of Summer hotels and boarding houses along the Hudson, among the Catskills, in the Adirondack Mountains, at Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls and other famous resorts.

Copies of the book may be obtained free upon application to W. J. Jerome, General Western Agent, No. 97 Clark St., Chicago, or will be mailed post-paid upon receipt of ten cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

When an exquisite young gentleman is first met by a girl, she is advised to use a velvet brush to polish his silk hat; after the seventh child has come along he sometimes uses the blacking brush instead.—Somerville Journal.

A Safe Guard.

Few people living in a malarial country but occasionally neglect to take the tonic velvet brush to polish his silk hat; after the seventh child has come along he sometimes uses the blacking brush instead.—Somerville Journal.

MAHER & GROSS, whose advertisement appears in this paper, is a perfectly reliable firm, and the reader can feel sure that every recommendation made by them will be carried out to the letter. The Chicago Interior says: "In calling attention to the new advertisement of Maher & Gross, of Toledo, O., we are not recommending a new firm to our readers, but one that is well and favorably known already. Country merchants and druggists everywhere with us repeatedly alluded to the knives and other hardware specialties advertised by Maher & Gross, and the testimony as to the quality of the goods is uniformly received has been always most favorable."

The Four Hundred of the National Capital is said to be made up of about one hundred and fifty.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants. Many a poor family that seeks the West or the South in the hope of a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectively does the incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protracted by the pioneer, the miner or the tourist, provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Give a girl a dollar, and you will see her wearing it to-morrow; give a boy a dollar, and he will eat it.—Atchison Globe.

JAMES NORTH CAROLINA, July 30th, 1880. Messrs. A. T. SHALENBERGER & CO., Rochester, Pa. I enclose two dollars for two bottles of your Malaria Antidote. The bottle you sent me a year ago I gave to a nephew of mine who had chills for more than three months, and taking medicine from the doctor all the time without improvement. Before he had taken half the bottle of the Antidote he was entirely cured. Yours truly, H. H. CONRAD.

WHAT a darling world it would be if every body were as polite as a candidate!—Louisville Courier Journal.

Cruel, fashionable mother! Why don't you look after the welfare of your sickly little child! The nurse hasn't sense enough to get it a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Expeller.

If anybody doubts the dignity of labor, let him ask a \$10 hotel clerk what time it is.—Van Dora's Magazine.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to any one in U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

THE woman who can refrain from saying "I told you so" sometimes gets a new silk dress.—Exchange.

I use Smith's Tonic Syrup in my practice, and am determined to use it so long as it gives such excellent satisfaction in cases of chills and fever.—John T. Knobel, Columbus, Ala.

WILL be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

AN unthinking partisan, like a sightless monkey, blindly follows an organ.—Texas Sittings.

J. C. STRICKSON, Marquette, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY. PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 30, 1888. DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, PAINS IN THE BACK, NECK, HEAD, AND NEURALGIA OF THE FACE, WRISTS, AND HANDS. DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, PAINS IN THE BACK, NECK, HEAD, AND NEURALGIA OF THE FACE, WRISTS, AND HANDS.

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