

A Letter from York.

King's Creek is a station in Cherokee, York county. It is situated in the northwestern part of the county on the C. & O. R. R. (formerly 3-C's) in the midst of a very profitable mining and agricultural region, and through the thrift of the surrounding people, is destined to become the center of a considerable domestic trade. On account of the lack of connection which this road makes, it is rather difficult to reach, but it is like the nugget of gold hidden in the black weather-beaten rock, it is worth your time and expense to visit it.

The physical aspect of the country is rough, hilly and picturesque. The high hills are crowned with forests of oak and hickory, while the valleys below, some from which has just been gathered a crop of fine wheat or oats, are verdant with grass and flowers, there are now golden with an abundant crop of corn almost ready to be gathered, and clustering among the trees or the hill tops, or sweetly sleeping in the midst of a grove at the mountain's foot are the homes of these progressive farmers. Added to the grandeur of one of these valleys is a magnificent structure known as the King's Creek Trestle, 106 feet high. An artist standing on this and looking westward, and could his sight and taste not be gratified by the scene there presented, would be devoid of any. The green hills fringed with gold by the setting sun, the corn fields and grassy plains stretching in "penicive quietness between," and nestling at the foot of the hill in a grove of cool, shady elms, mulberry, etc., is the pleasant and hospitable home of a sturdy well-to-do farmer, surrounded by all its conveniences—a scene to charm the eye of the most fastidious. So much for the appearance. Now for some of the realities.

The soil is not very well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, upland being somewhat rocky, and bottom land, I would suppose, would not mature well. Therefore cotton receives little attention, a four or five horse farm making scarcely any mules. These bottoms, though, produce corn in abundance, also, wheat and oats. Comparatively little upland is in cultivation, being till uncultivated. Raising corn, wheat, oats, etc., as they do many of them are acquainted with this business of paying off liens, provision bills, and so on, with which some of us down here are so familiar.

We enjoyed the fun of a "rat killing" at one of these farmers' cribs. He had two cribs, and so much corn in both, that with the help of about half a dozen men, aided by three or four (2) of his daughters who stood back and hisly cheered on the fight, we succeeded in capturing only about fifty of the enemy, others escaping from one stronghold to the other. We were told, and afterward learned for ourselves that this was only a sample of the cribs.

Mining receives much attention, the chief mineral being barytes, somewhat resembling granite, not quite so hard, but heavier. It is all sent north, ground into powder, and, for what it is used, we were unable to learn. Gold is also mined near by with profitable results. It is probable that other minerals will be found.

The health of the community is excellent. It is, doubtless in the near future to become one of the best health resorts of our State. It is high above sea level, and therefore, free from all malaria. The Piedmont mineral springs which are being highly recommended for dyspepsia, indigestion, worn down constitutions, are close by. They are not as yet, in a very high state of improvement. There are no hotels, but a few cottages for the accommodation of health seekers. They are being widely advertised by those whose health has been wholly or partially restored: The question of building a hotel and improving the springs is being earnestly considered by the owners, and doubtless, in a short time this will be accomplished. The sooner the better for suffering humanity.

The people is that goes to make up a community. Without them scenery, soil, minerals, and all things are nothing, and sometimes all these things are nothing with people, because they do not improve and take advantage of the things by which they are surrounded. But not so with this people. They are thrifty and frugal; and do not have their smoke houses in Cincinnati, with their corn cribs in Tennessee. They are social, hospitable, kind to strangers, doing all they can to make them enjoy themselves. More attention is being paid to education. A comfortable school house has been built near the station, and is attended by 20 or 25 of the most obedient, most studious, (and any other good superlative you may wish to use) pupils that it has been our lot to meet. We shall ever entertain the best wishes for their success in life, and the compliments of some will ever be kept as a token of the most pleasant remembrance of them.

I cannot close without a word about the young ladies. They are noted for their beauty, pleasant mirth, and sociability, and the young man who can live here the life of an old "bach," and never be impressed by such charming young ladies, never suffer the pangs of Cupid's darts. Well, what should be done with him? I would suggest that he check his baggage to the North Pole, or Sing Sing, where neither beauty nor pleasure doth come, and where young ladies do not break through and steal.

Were my whole life a desert, my stay of two months among this people would be one of its most verdant oases, and would ever entertain the hope of adding, sometime, by another visit, another oasis to the desert of life.

With no apology to you for thus making you known in Union, I shall ever remain, with best wishes,

Yours, Very Truly,
T. B. W.

Merchants should let the people know what they have. The best way to do it is through THE UNION TIMES.

A SAD, SAD TRAGEDY.

RUNAWAY LAD MEETS A FEARFUL DEATH FAR FROM HOME.

Dies Trying to Live to Kiss His Father Good-bye—A Bright Philadelphia Boy's Fatal Tale, and Sad End.

The tragic ending of a bright young lad, who ran away from his home, leaving his parents in the dark as to his whereabouts, the details of which reached this city yesterday, should be a warning to all young boys who become infatuated with the idea that a rambling life is the thing to make a boy entirely happy.

The affair occurred at Gaston, on the F. C. & P. road, about thirty miles from this city, on Wednesday night. Last just about midnight, and tears stole down the cheeks of many a strong man, as he stood by the handsome lad in the early hours of the morning, as his life slowly ebbed away from his mangled form. These strong, tender-hearted farmers stood around the little fellow, although he was a perfect stranger, doing all in their power to save him, knowing he was in a dying condition all the time. They stood there and heard him tell his story and plead for his life to be prolonged till he could kiss his father good-bye, a father whom he had left without giving any intimation as to his intentions—a father who was at his home in Philadelphia, perhaps at that very moment racking his brain to devise some plan of securing information as to his missing son. It was a scene to touch the heart of any man.

The story briefly told is as follows: On Wednesday night this lad got into Gaston in some way. At midnight a fast freight train passed through, but did not stop. Just as it rolled past the station a cry of pain was heard on the track and several parties hastening to investigate, found the form of a youth on the track, terribly cut and mangled. He was lifted up tenderly and taken into the depot building. There was no physician in the place, the town physician being away in Columbia. The lad told these around him that he had in a belt around his waist \$3.65 in cash. He begged them to tear his clothes open, get it and get a physician for him. He said that this was all the money he had and he had not cared to spend any of it to ride on the railroad. He said he had attempted to jump on the train while it was running; no one had pushed him off, but he had simply missed his footing and fallen under the wheels. No physician could be secured before the arrival of the 3 a. m. train from Columbia. When the lad was told this he said he had come there, without cause, and without even saying good-bye to his mother and father, run away from his home in Philadelphia. He said he was eighteen years of age and his name was Samuel Williams; his parents lived at No. 2,736 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.

The boy was a handsome little fellow, and seemed to be of good birth and well-to-do parentage. When he realized that death was imminent, he pleaded to be allowed time enough to kiss his father good-bye; and thus his young life slowly ebbed away. Dr. Crocker arrived about 3 a. m., but the lad had died in fifteen minutes thereafter.

The good people of Gaston took charge of the remains and as much concern was displayed in the funeral as if some son of a Gaston man had died. He was given a neat burial and his grave was marked so that should his parents hear of his tragic end and wish to see the grave, they can find it. —State, etc.

Celery Cultivation.

Celery planted in rows or beds will need frequent cultivation. The cultivator run between the rows and the use of the pronged hoe between the plants will be all the cultivation needed. This work should be done once a week. Do not allow the ground to crust over. When the weather is hot and dry it will form a thick, hard crust, which will stop all growth.

Celery planted in beds will require still greater care. The narrow steel hoe or the narrow cleary rake will do rapid and first-class work in the hands of a competent man. Celery requires a large amount of moisture, and one way to get it is by frequent cultivation; the next is by giving the beds a generous watering. When the plants need water give an abundance. Water in the cool of the evening. A hose attached to a barrel drawn by a horse will quickly put it on without much loss of water. When the small beds are to be watered, a watering-can will be all that is needed. In the editor's experience watering once a week is enough.

The long green celery-worm that feeds on the leaves should be cut in two with a pair of clippers. In the dry seasons they become very numerous, and will seriously injure the plants if not taken in time. The celery should not be earthed up during hot weather. Keep the soil loose and the plants growing. The middle of September is plenty early enough to give the first earthing up. The self-blanching celery will need the earth drawn up to the plants about the 10th of September. This celery comes into market in the early fall. It is quite delicate, and is hard to keep after it is once bleached. —Baltimore American.

A PLEASANT ANECDOTE.—Some days since, we chanced to be in company with several eminent divines, who were relating numerous amusing anecdotes of the pulpit. Among others, the following struck our fancy as one deserving record:

I was told the reverend gentleman, attending divine service in Norfolk, several years ago, during a season of some excitement. While the officiating clergyman was in the midst of a most interesting discussion, an old lady among the congregation arose, clasped her hands, and exclaimed:

"Merciful Father, if I had one more feather in my wing of faith, I would fly off to glory."

The worthy gentleman thus interrupted immediately replied:

"Good Lord, stick it in and let her go; she's bound to rattle here."

That quieted the old lady.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition, if you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on, it never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. F. POSEY'S Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

After Twenty Years in Egypt.

Judge Victor C. Barringer, who was appointed by President Grant in 1874 a justice of the Internal Court of Appeals of Egypt, returned to America on the Kaiser Wilhelm II yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Barringer, after a continuous residence in Alexandria of twenty years. His appointment was for life, but he resigned his place on account of broken health and a desire to end his days in his native country. Prior to going to Alexandria he lived five years in Washington, where, in company with Judge James and Abbott, he compiled the first Revised Statutes of the United States. Judge Barringer was seen yesterday at the Hotel by a Tribune reporter.

"There have been wonderful changes in New York," he said, "since I've been gone. I have kept as well informed as I could on American affairs, but there was much that escaped me. I got tired of Egypt, and I wanted to see a few old friends again before they all passed to the other side."

Speaking of the court of which he was so long the United States representative, he said: "The United States, Germany, France, Russia, Italy and Austria have one representative each in this international court, which has jurisdiction over the whole of Egypt in all questions of contests between Egypt and other nations. There are eight judges of the Inferior or Circuit Court, appeals from which go to the Court of Appeals. When I went to Egypt Ismael was Khedive. He was succeeded by Tewfik, under whose reign occurred the bombardment and capture of Alexandria, and the occupation of Egypt by the English. Tewfik died two years ago last January, and Abbas is Khedive now."

Exploration and excavated for Egyptian antiquities have been carried actively forward during the last five years, credit for which belongs chiefly to the French. In Ancient Memphis and Thebes the results have been most gratifying. The most important recent find was in the Pyramid of Mecloun. The body of a queen of one of the Pharaohs in an almost perfect state of preservation was discovered. Her tomb was richly decorated with golden ornaments and a golden crown was found upon her head.

It was a great blow to myself and wife to hear of the death of William Walter Phelps. When he was minister to Austria, and later to Berlin, he visited us several times in Alexandria. I looked forward with great pleasure to meeting him here. He had the happy talent of making and keeping friends wherever he went. Indeed, he had this faculty to a greater degree than any one I ever met. He made many friends in Alexandria. In the comparatively short time he was there he became interested in the city hospital, and made it a handsome gift. I don't know where to settle down exactly. It will depend on my health. I'll have to follow an agreeable climate around. I've never been really well since the cholera year in Alexandria. That was in 1883. —N. Y. Tribune.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments

Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. In receipt of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book-free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by B. F. Posey and The Union Drug Co.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at B. F. POSEY'S Drug Store.

Have you seen the beautiful Crocker and Glassware at A. H. FOSTER'S CO?

Political Parties.

The rise, progress and decline of political parties in this country is one of the most interesting of studies. Political organizations which endure do not spring, full panoplied into the arena, nor do they, once established, die because of defeat. It is necessary to their vitality, however, that they stand for something rational, or at least tangible—that they be able to give an excuse for their existence. The Republican party was formed that it might effect the abolition of slavery. That particular mission accomplished, it lived a few years upon its record, and by the time the country got ready, after the war, for the consideration of economic and kindred questions, it had made a protective tariff and a sound currency its principal points of doctrine, allied with the idea of a strong government at Washington, paternal in its character. The Democratic party has existed under one name and another almost from the foundation of the government. It stands for a low tariff, for rigid economy in public affairs, for the largest liberty of the citizen consistent with the observance of good order, and says to the general government: "Only let the individual alone so long as he does not violate your laws, and he will take care of himself." It has at all times been the party of the common people, while the Federalist, the Whig and the Republican parties have been the parties of the aristocracy. It was the New York Tribune which said, some time ago, that all of the "best people" were Republicans. We say this not to arouse any class feeling—God forbid! there is too much of that in the country now—but are only stating an historical truth. As for the Democratic party, it is enshrined in the hearts of the "common people," and can never die. It has had enough and tremendous enough reverses to have destroyed any other organization that ever existed, but the law of death is not in its members. The Republican party, again, stands for enough that appeals to men to make it for a long time to come, we fear, a formidable adversary. It has not the immense recuperative power of its lifetime enemy, but it has history enough to give it vitality for a time to come and those who consider that one defeat puts it out of the way delude themselves.

The passing of a new party has marked every few years of our national existence. Not but two parties with any considerable following have ever existed at any one time, and as to those which have since 1856 striven with each other for the mastery, he who thinks that either of them is going to sink into retirement at the bidding of any new comer has surely been a very careless student of his country's history. —Charlotte Observer.

Mothers of Note.

"All that I am," said John Quincy Adams, "my mother made me." In the biography of many of our great men we find marked mention made of a mother's influence in directing their genius or otherwise affecting their career.

Washington was only eleven years old when his father died, leaving the widowed mother with five children to educate and direct. She used daily to gather her flock around her and teach them the principles of religion and morality from a little manual in which she wrote all her maxims. This manual was preserved by Washington as one of his most precious treasures, and was often consulted by him in after life. It is said that the simple majesty of the moral greatness of Mary Washington called forth the following remark from certain foreign officers, on retiring from her presence: "It is not surprising that America should produce great men, since she can boast of such mothers."

In the biography of Oliver Cromwell we find frequent allusion made to the noble character of his mother. The following is an example: "A woman possessed of the most glorious faculty of self help when other assistance failed her, and who preserved, in the gorgeous palace of Whitehall, the simple tastes that distinguished her in the old brewery at Huntingdon, whose only care, amidst all her splendor, was for the safety of her son in his dangerous eminence."

Watt, the great civil engineer, was greatly influenced by his mother, whom he described as a "brave, brave woman; none now to be seen like her."

Cuvier, the geologist, is another instance of a mother's influence. She learned Latin in order to assist him in his studies; she also laid the foundation of drawing and literature in his mind, and so helped him in all his studies that he attributed the greater portion of his success to her efforts. De Maistre asserted that the noble character of his mother made all women venerable in his eyes. He described her as "an angel to whom God lent a body for a brief season." Samuel Johnson, even in time of his greatest difficulty, contributed largely out of his slender means to the comfort of his mother, who exercised remarkable influence over him. But the instances of no-

table mention of the influence of mothers are too numerous to cite. As a rule, our first instructor, the mother, is our example. Nero's mother was a murderer, and Nero was a murderer on a gigantic scale. Byron's mother was vain, ill-tempered, and violent, and so was Byron. The child learns by simple imitation and without effort. The most important era of life is that of childhood, when the child begins to color and mold himself by companionship with others. Every new educator effects less than his predecessor. Thus it is, through this influence over the mind and the molding of the character in childhood, that mothers ultimately influence and direct the course of events of the world's history.—The Home.

JUDGE TOWNSEND.

Judge Townsend has recently rendered a very important decision affecting Graded Schools. We see from our exchanges that it has been widely published throughout the State. We give the Order followed by the comment of the Florence Times: The Board of Commissioners of the Florence Graded School, in re D. McDuffie, School Commissioner Florence County. Petition for a writ of mandamus. The motion in the above stated cause having been heard, it is on motion of W. F. Clayton, respondent's attorney, ordered that the writ of mandamus prayed for be refused, for the reason that the act of the legislature, incorporating the graded schools, makes them pay schools, in as much as it empowers the commissioners to impose a tuition fee on each pupil. Whether they exercise this power or not does not alter the case, it is the power vested in them by the act which determines the character of the school. It is contrary to the spirit of the free school system, provided for by the constitution under that system, as I understand it, the schools are open to all without restriction, until the free school fund is exhausted. The two mill constitutional tax can only be applied to aid for the maintenance of free public schools, and the school commissioner has no legal authority to apply it for any other purpose. Returns show that fees are charged in this school as authorized by the act.

D. A. TOWNSEND, Presiding Judge.

J. W. McGehee, Florence, Sept. 19, 1891.

The decision of Judge Townsend, as to the payment of county money to the graded schools, which charges an extra tuition fee, is, we think, good law, though an unfortunate condition of affairs. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, but Judge Townsend will undoubtedly be sustained by that court. All graded schools charging a fee, will be in the same category as Florence. The only way to do will be to open the school free, and run it so until the county money is exhausted, then fall back on the tuition fee and what is raised by the city taxation. The constitution declares the fund raised by general taxation shall be for free schools, and it is probably well that this question will now be passed upon.—Florence Times.

The Reform Advocate (Florence) has the following to say about Judge Townsend's decision: Judge Townsend rendered a decision, which, if sustained by the Supreme Court, and we opine that it will, far reaching in its effect. He decides that a graded school, that by its charter is allowed to charge a tuition fee, is not a free school, and not entitled to the constitutional two mill tax. It has become the habit in towns to endeavor to build up select schools, and under guise of legislative authority, take from the poorer class the tax given to educate their children and bestow it upon those more fortunate in worldly goods, building up schools with eight or ten times the facilities than is contemplated by the school laws. The rights of the poor have been disregarded and trampled upon, and this decision will show to those who are so select that they shrink from contamination with the poorer class, that they must maintain their schools, and out of the mill of the general tax, and no select crowd can monopolize it.

There is no medicine so often needed in every home and so admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Hardly a week passes but some member of the family has need of it. A toothache or headache may be cured by it. A touch of rheumatism or neuralgia quieted. The severe pain of a burn or scald promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third of the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate treatment before the parts become swollen, which can only be done when Pain Balm is kept at hand. A sore throat may be cured before it becomes serious. A troublesome corn may be removed by applying it twice a day for a week or two. A lame back may be cured and several days of valuable time saved or a pain in the side or chest relieved without paying a doctor bill. Procure a 50 cent bottle at once and you will never regret it. For sale by B. F. POSEY Druggist.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH. So Much Benefited That He Will Stay Away Until October 26. BIZZARD'S BAY, MASS., October 2.—President Cleveland will probably remain at Gray Gables until about October 26. So beneficial to his health is the outing here proving that it has virtually been decided to delay breaking up here until that time unless executive business demanding an earlier return or other unforeseen circumstances may arise to prevent such plans.

Another Series of Strike Indictments. ST. CLOUD, MINN., October 1.—Indictments have been found against P. L. Bordner, L. E. Foster, W. R. Brohan, Lloyd and Harry Egbert, and George Amo, all of this city, for taking part in the Great Northern strike and hindering the passage of the mail trains. George Amo and Harry Egbert have left for parts unknown. All druggists guarantee Dr. Miles' Pain Pills to stop headache. "One-out-a-dose."

NOTICE!

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, UNION, S. C., SEPT. 26, 1891.

WILL be let to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders on the Poor House Premises

WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The building of an Innate House, and the repairing of another.

Plans and Specifications

Will be exhibited on the day and place of the letting.

CLERK OF BOARD WILL GIVE ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION IF CALLED ON

By order of the Board of County Commissioners Union County

Attest: CHARLES BOLT, Clerk of Board.

Sept. 28 39 31.

LOOKOUT!

FOR THOSE

APPLES, PEARS, BANANAS

AND GRAPES,

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE

TO-DAY.

FRESH CANDIES AND FINE SNOWFLAKE BISCUITS JUST RECEIVED.

Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Soda, Lard, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmeg. Almost anything you want, I have it. See my line of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Harney's Natural Leaf, Hastings Perfection.

Idrels Best, and a lot of cheap goods. Examine my stock before buying. Respectfully,

JNO. T. ROSE.

HEAVY

FANCY GROCERIES.

FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE, BACON LARD, AND SALT.

Best Banquet Hams.

KEROSENE OIL, MACHINE OIL, ETC.

BAGGING AND TIES.

FULL STOCK OF PLUG AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

PLANTATION HARDWARE.

Fresh supplies of everything in the Grocery line always on hand at rock bottom prices, at

W. H. SARTOR'S

ON THE CORNER

Sept 14 37 Dec. 1.

FANT BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES.

A LARGE STOCK OF

MEAL, FLOUR, BACON, SALT,

AND OTHER GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Peerless Magnolia Hams,

AND BEST 100 PER CENT FLOUR.

SUGAR, COFFE, TEA,

AND

FANCY GROCERIES. BAGGING, TIES, ETC

BUCKLE'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. F. Posey.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.00 bottles for \$5.00 or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

For sale by B. F. Posey, Druggist.

OUR OFFICE

has been overhauled and enlarged.

We are now prepared to do

to do

LOOKOUT!

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES AND BRING YOUR JOB WORK TO

THE UNION TIMES CO.

IF YOU WANT AN ENGINE—YOU WANT THE BEST, THEN BUY A

TOZER.

And you will have the best engine built. I manufacture three styles, PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

THE TOZER has stood the test for years and never failed to give satisfaction.

They use about 1/2 the fuel and water of other makes. Steam is easily raised in from 20 to 30 minutes. Full line always in stock. Write for prices.

REPAIR WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED—JNO. A. WILLS, Columbus, S. C.

Aug. 17 34 Dec. 1.

O. L. SCHUMPERT, T. B. BUTLER, SHELBY TRADING CO., U.S. EXAMINERS

SCHUMPERT & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

3 1/2 LAW RANGE, UNION, S. C.

Business entrusted in our hands will receive our immediate attention.

March 16-11-15.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. K. SMITH'S DENTAL ROOMS

—OVER—A. H. FOSTER & CO'S STORE

COCAINE USED IN EXTRACTING TEETH

Jan. 5-1-15.

COCAINE USED IN EXTRACTING TEETH

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