

What is Pe-ru-na.

Are we claiming too much for Peruna when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? Have we abundant proof that Peruna is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensary says of the principal ingredients of Peruna.

Take, for instance, the ingredient hydrastis canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensary says of this herbal remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes lining various organs of the human body.

Another ingredient of Peruna, corydalis formosa, is classed in the United States Dispensary as a tonic.

Cedron seeds is another ingredient of Peruna. The United States Dispensary says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peruna as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

PICNIC FOR THE PUP.

His Devotion to Duty Rewarded by Strange Luxuries.

A Boston bulldog owned by George H. Clapp was so determined to capture a woodchuck which he had chased into its den that he followed after and staid in the hole all night.

When the dog had got his jaws about the enemy he found that he could not get out owing to the small size of the animal's hole.

Rather than lose his prey the dog retained his hold on the woodchuck over night, and was helped out by his master in the morning. The dog was nearly exhausted, and revived after feeding and drinking in a curious manner.

He consumed about two quarts of unguarded ice cream, which had been set aside for a party, and capped the climax by falling into a bucket of lemonade.—Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

An Observation.

One of the most annoying things in life is to fall in a coal hole, or stumble over an uneven bit of pavement, and get badly enough hurt to make you ill all day, but not badly enough to be able to recover damages from the city.

You always get full value in Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

What a lot of trouble some children seem to have keeping their parents in the way they should go!

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP & buy Furs & Hides. Write for catalog 105. N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gossips talk about others and bores talk about themselves.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Being bad all the time is almost as monotonous as being good.

Feet Arise—Use Allen's Foot-Ease. Over 25,000 testimonials. Refuse imitations. Send for free trial package. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Pride and prejudice make an unsatisfactory pair to draw to.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA

FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle



BRYAN OUTLINES VIEWS ON TARIFF AT DES MOINES

INSISTS THAT REDUCTION OF MANY SCHEDULES HAS BECOME IMPERATIVE.

FEW MEN EXPLOIT COUNTRY

COMPARISON OF THE PLATFORMS

Democratic Leader Declares That in the Event of Republican Victory That Party Will Be Powerless to Give the People Relief.

Des Moines, Ia.—William Jennings Bryan made his promised speech on the tariff question here. In part he said:

In my notification speech I stated that, as the tariff question progressed, I would discuss the question: "Shall the People Rule," as it applies to the various issues involved in this campaign. I begin with the tariff question, because it is the most lasting of our economic questions and the one upon which the leading parties have most frequently opposed each other. Iowa has been selected for the presentation of what I desire to say upon this subject, because the Iowa Republicans were pioneers in the effort to secure tariff revision in the hands of the Republican party. I come among them to define and defend the Democratic position on the tariff question, because I believe it will commend itself to them. That the issue may be clearly stated, I shall read you the Democratic plank on this subject and then the Republican plank.

The Democratic platform says: "We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the Republican party as a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have the same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power, no action whatever has been taken by the Republican congresses to correct the admittedly existing tariff inequities.

"We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with tariff-controlled products should be placed upon the free list; material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and gradual reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

"Existing duties have given the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which the common tariff has been raised to raise the price of pulp and paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge.

"We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list."

Republican Platform.

The Republican platform says: "The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president and commencing the work assigned to the appropriate committee of congress, which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

"We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the president under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets and the minimum to be the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

"Between the United States and the Philippines, we believe in a free interchange of products, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

"Are we not justified in saying that 'the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party?' The 'fat frying' process has become familiar to the American people. The tariff has been brought to bear upon the protected interests every four years—and to a less extent in the congressional campaigns between presidential elections—to compel contributions to the campaign fund in return for former favors and in anticipation of favors yet to come.

It is difficult to overestimate the corrupting influence introduced into the political life of the nation by this partnership between the government and the favored industries. Those who are acquainted with the tariff fight know that an extent the pecuniary argument has been used. The recent Republican platform is a bugle call to every beneficiary of special privilege, to enlist again under the Republican banner, and when the election is over and the Republican committee publishes the list of contributors—too late to make the information valuable—it will be found that the Republican party has again so obligated itself to the protected interests as to be unable to make a revision in the interests of the consumers.

Republican "Revision" Impossible.

But let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Republican party sincerely repents of its delay in beginning tariff reform, repudiates its obligations to the contributing manufacturers and honestly begins a "revision." What rule is to govern the revision? The Republican platform says: "In all tariff legislation, the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

Mr. Taft indorses this rule and says that "in a number of schedules the tariff now exceeds this difference, and that the tariff offers a temptation to those who would monopolize the production and sale of such articles in this country." He adds, however, that "there are some few articles on which the tariff is not sufficiently high to give the measure of protection which the tariff should receive."

Will he explain upon what rule the present tariff was framed? When have the Republicans claimed more protection than enough to cover the difference in the cost of production here and abroad? The "reasonable profit to American industries" is an addition to the rule, and is likely to be used as an excuse for raising the tariff. And, by the way, to what other business does the government "guarantee a reasonable profit?" To the farmer, the merchant or the laborer? To none of these. If in revising the tariff the Republican party is to work upon exactly the same plan for a plan contemplating a higher rate) what hope have we that the new tariff will be lower than the present one? Are the present leaders any honest than the ones who framed the existing tariff? Are they not, in fact, the same men who are responsible for tariff extortion during the last decade? If this new-born zeal for revision were as honest as the one which has been their motto since 1890, what chance would the Republican candidate have of securing any real tariff reform at the hands of such Republicans as now represent that party in the senate and house, the very men who rejected it in the recent national convention? Speaker Cannon, who has suppressed tariff legislation in the present congress, was a dominating factor in the convention and, if the Republicans retain control of the house, will be the speaker of the next congress. Does his pronouncement afford tariff reformers any assurance of a reduction of the tariff in the interest of the consumers? In case of a Republican victory, Congressman Sherman will become the leading spokesman of the senate. He has been the confidential companion of Speaker Cannon, and in the convention it was Speaker Cannon who vouched for him.

Meant for Deception.

The Republican platform suggests that there should be a maximum tariff and a minimum, the maximum to be used in retaliation and the minimum in ordinary cases. This is an added delusion to procrastination and uncertainty. It is strange that so many voters have been so long deceived as to the object and the operation of the laws which are ostensibly designed for the protection of the wage earner, it can be explained only for on the theory that the voters have not understood either the theory of protection or the facts that are relied upon to support it.

No Republican leader will now deny that reductions of tariff should be made, but who is to make the reductions? The only answer given by the Republicans is that the tariff ought to be reformed by the people; that is, that those who made the tariff should be entrusted with the making of a new tariff law. But suppose the people should elect the Republican party and the Republican congressmen; what will be the method of procedure? It is a case of confidence. The voters have confidence in Republican leaders; the leaders have confidence in a Republican congress; a Republican congress has confidence in the ways and means committee; the ways and means committee has confidence in the tariff law; the tariff law and the trusts write the tariff law and thus secure to themselves the right to levy tribute upon the public.

We would not expect a jury to do justice to the defendant if it was composed entirely of relatives of the plaintiff; neither can we expect a congress to do justice to the masses if it is composed of men who are in sympathy with, and obligated to, the corporations which have for a generation been enjoying special privileges.

There is no prospect of relief from a Republican president and congress. The Democratic party, if entrusted with power, can and will reduce the tariff. What would be the result of the remedy proposed by the Democratic platform? Simply this: A law goes into effect at some fixed date in the future, and if the Democrats pass a law, putting upon the free list articles coming into competition with those controlled by the tariff, the law will last until that date to dissolve. If the trust considers the law too drastic, it can avoid it by giving up its monopoly.

Remedies for Trust Evil.

Secretary Taft calls this remedy "utterly destructive" and in his anxiety to prevent it overlooks the fact that the trust is the enemy of the people for the trusts. If we can succeed in dissolving existing trusts, and in preventing the organization of new ones, there will be no trusts against which to use the remedy of which he complains. There is now a law against trusts, but it has not been sufficiently enforced to prevent trusts. The Democrats demand its enforcement; if its enforcement rids the country of trusts, then this policy which Mr. Taft so much fears will be perfectly harmless. If the Democrats secure control of both the house and the senate, they are pledged to legislation which will make a private monopoly impossible. If the Republicans retain control of part of the legislative machinery of the government and refuse to join in the effort to make a private monopoly impossible, they are not in a position to complain of tariff legislation aimed at trusts.

How long will the Republican farmers, merchant and laboring men permit a few men to make the tariff laws for their own pecuniary advantage and at the expense of the rest of the country? The second step in the reduction of the tariff is a "material reduction" upon the tariff on goods, especially upon goods competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home. At present the articles used by the poor bear a higher rate, and value, than the articles used by the rich. This statement can be verified by an examination of any of the schedules. A tax upon consumption, even when laid with absolute impartiality, bears heaviest upon the poor, because our necessities are much more numerous than our luxuries. It is only fair, therefore, that in an attempt to relieve the people from the inequities of a high tariff, the poor, who are overburdened, should be given first consideration. Then, too, a reduction in the tariff on the necessities of life brings a benefit to all the people, while a reduction in the tax upon luxuries would benefit but a portion of the people.

To Intimidate Voters.

Surely no one will object to a reduction being made upon articles which come into competition with American manufactures which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home. The American manufacturer who sends his goods to foreign lands and there, without any protection whatever, competes successfully with the manufacturers of all the world, does not need a high tariff to meet competition in the home market. And there are enough articles sold abroad at a low price to assure a large advantage to the American consumers through the carrying out of this one plank.

The New York Leather Belting Company has sent out a number of letters to companies with which it has business dealings, asking them to post in their factories a notice saying: "Believing that the election of Taft and Sherman means a safe and conservative administration, the day following the election you shall shut your plant on full time and keep going."

Here is a direct attempt to influence election by a bribe. It is virtually a promise of wages if the Republican ticket is successful and an implied threat in case of Democratic success, but the offer is so made that it gives the employee no guaranty of its fulfillment. The same kind of promises were made in 1890, and yet for six months after the election times were hard and the workers were not if any factory posts up the sign which the Leather Belting Company is sending out, the employees ought to get together and ask for a guaranty as to the amount of the wages they are to receive and as to the length of time during which the guaranty is to extend. If the votes are to be bought, the purchase price, at least, should be made secure. If the employee's heritage—citizenship—is to be sold, he ought, at least, to be sure of his mess of pottage.

But the whole system is vicious. Business should not be built upon legislation; it should stand upon its own merit, and when it does stand upon its own merit we shall not only have purer politics, but we shall have less fluctuation in business conditions and a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil.

Blames Republicans for Panics. Commenting on the three panics that have afflicted the country since the birth of the Republican party—those of 1873, of 1893, and of 1907—Mr. Bryan denied that the Democratic party might truthfully be charged with responsibility for their occurrence. He continued: "For 25 years the American working man has been told that he receives higher wages than the English workman solely because of protection, but our wage earners now know that this is not due to protection, because the English workman receives higher wages than the German workman, although the German tariff is higher than the tariff of Great Britain.

Protection does not make good wages. Our better wages are due to the greater intelligence and skill of our workmen, to the greater hope which free institutions give them, to improved machinery, to the better conditions that surround them, and to the organizations which have been formed among the wage earners.

A revenue tariff will not bring a panic; it will not reduce wages; on the contrary, it will stimulate business and give more employment, and a larger demand for labor will be a guaranty against the reduction of wages. A reduction of the tariff will reduce the extortion that is now practiced because of the high schedules; a reduction in price will enable more people to buy, and this larger demand will be a guaranty against the reduction of wages. A reduction of the tariff will reduce the extortion that is now practiced because of the high schedules; a reduction in price will enable more people to buy, and this larger demand will be a guaranty against the reduction of wages. A reduction of the tariff will reduce the extortion that is now practiced because of the high schedules; a reduction in price will enable more people to buy, and this larger demand will be a guaranty against the reduction of wages.

The Democratic plan does not contemplate an immediate change from one system to the other; it expressly declares that the change shall be gradual, and a gradual change is far more desirable than a sudden change. The results of the country is satisfied with the results of each step taken. We elect a congress every two years and a president every four years, and the people can soon see any policy if the results of that policy are not satisfactory.

Income Tax Upheld.

The Democratic party has declared for an income tax as a part of the revenue system and for a constitutional amendment as a means of securing this tax. Secretary Taft announces in his notification speech that he is in favor of an income tax whenever the revenues are so low as to require it, and expresses his belief that it is possible to secure such a tax without a constitutional amendment. If it is possible to frame a law which will avoid the objections raised to the income tax law of 1894, well and good, but that is uncertain. If an income tax is desirable, it is equally desirable to secure it by the adoption of a constitutional amendment. If the principle is right and the tax wise, congress ought to have authority to levy and collect such a tax, and no supporter of Secretary Taft can honestly oppose without dissenting from the Republican candidate.

The whole aim of our party is to secure justice in taxation. We believe that each individual should contribute to the support of the government in proportion to the benefit which he receives under the protection of the government. We believe that a revenue tariff, approached gradually, according to the plan laid down in our platform, will equalize the burdens of taxation, and that the addition of an income tax will make taxation still more equitable. If the Republican party is to have the support of those who find a pecuniary profit in the exercise of the taxing power, as a private asset in their business, we ought to have the support of that large majority of the people who produce the nation's wealth in time of peace, protect the nation's flag in time of war, and ask for nothing from the government but even-handed justice.

For Overwrought Nerves.

There is a little treatment that hardly deserves the name of bathing, as it consists merely of putting a few drops of pure alcohol on the wrists, over the pulse, and on the temples and throat where the tired nerves oftenest get to throbbing. As for the time it takes to do all these things, that can be more than saved by curing oneself of the habit of sleeping late in the morning. You can seldom sleep with even the dawn light in your eyes. It is but a half sleep at best, and brings fatiguing dreams. If you wake up too early, and still do not feel quite rested, get up with a promise to yourself that you can take a beauty nap—this rest hour—later on. But even so, you may be affected by such light as you do sleep through, for from five o'clock on there is a glare over the eyes of every sleeper. It is not an easy matter to avoid this, unless one happens to wake in the night after the great heat has passed, and pull down the blinds. For this reason people who find their eyes growing more and more inflamed over night as summer advances had best tie a loose bandage over the lids.

Narrow Escape.

The leading lady stroked the head of her \$1,000 bulldog. "I have seen 16 summers," she began with a far-away look. The low comedian reached for an ax. "Wow!" he exploded. "You mean to stand there and say you have seen 16 summers? You who played the role of grandmother when I was the baby in the old New England melodrama? You?" But the leading lady touched him gently on the arm. "Calm yourself, Gaspard," she said, quietly. "I merely meant to state that I have seen 16 summers as warm as this one."

HER GOOD FORTUNE

After Years Spent in Vain Effort.

Mrs. Mary E. H. Rouse, of Cambridge, N. Y., says: "Five years ago I had a bad fall and it affected my kidneys. Severe pains in my back and hips became constant, and sharp twinges followed any exertion. The kidney secretions were badly disordered. I lost flesh and grew too weak to work. Though constantly using medicine I despaired of being cured until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Then relief came quickly, and in a short time I was completely cured. I am now in excellent health."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FULLY FILLED THE BILL.

Aunt Mandy Was Thoroughly Satisfied with New Husband.

Aunt Mandy is an old colored woman who for years has done washing for several families. She has had several matrimonial experiences, and when her last husband died one of her customers attempted to console her with her.

"I was very sorry to hear of your husband's death, Aunt Mandy," she said.

"He was a powerful good man."

"What did he die of?"

"Ah really don't know, ma'am."

"You don't know. Gracious! Couldn't the doctor tell you?"

"Ah didn't have no doctah, ma'am," said Aunt Mandy. "He jes done died a natch'ral death."

"It wasn't long, however, before Aunt Mandy had another husband."

"I hear you are married again," remarked her patron one day.

"Ya-as, ma'am," giggled Aunt Mandy. "I was done married las' Sunday."

"And is your new husband equal to the last?"

"Ya-as, indeed, ma'am," said Aunt Mandy. "He's jes as equal, if not equaler."

MUCH UP AGAINST IT.

Old Lady's Description of Her Some-what Confusing.

Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols, the artist who spends the summer at Gloucester, Mass., where she teaches a numerous sketch class, tells of an old woman who lives on the outskirts of the town and whom she has known for a number of years. The old lady has often been sketched by the students of Mrs. Nichols' class, and is known to them and to everybody else as Aunt Sally.

When Mrs. Nichols went to Gloucester this year she called at the quaint little cottage and found the old woman rather more bent than last year and looking a good deal older as she tottered along her little garden leaning on a stick.

"Well, Aunt Sally," said the artist, "how have you been since last summer?"

"Oh, not very well," she replied, shaking her head, "not very well."

"Is the rheumatism still bad?"

"Oh, yes, miss, it's that bad nowadays I can't set and I can't scarcely lay."

When the Little Man Scored.

A meek-looking little man with a large pastebord box climbed on the car. As he did so he bumped slightly into a sleepy, corpulent passenger with a self-satisfied look and two little dabs of side-whiskers. As the car rounded a curve the box rubbed against him again and he growled: "This is no freight car, is it?" "Nope," returned the meek little chap with the box, "and when you come right down to it, it ain't any cattle car, either, is it?"

We Know That Fellow.

"That man over there is the biggest skin in the city."

"Rob you, would he?"

"Rob! Say, if I had to shake hands with that fellow I wouldn't feel sure I had all my fingers until I'd counted 'em."—Boston Transcript.

REMAINS THE SAME.

Well Brewed Postum Always Palatable

The flavour of Postum, when boiled according to directions, is always the same—mild, distinctive, and palatable. It contains no harmful substance like caffeine, the drug in coffee, and hence may be used with benefit at all times. "Believing that coffee was the cause of my torpid liver, sick headache and misery in many ways," writes an Ind. lady, "I quit and bought a package of Postum about a year ago.

"My husband and I have been so well pleased that we have continued to drink Postum ever since. We like the taste of Postum better than coffee, as it has always the same pleasant flavour, while coffee changes its taste with about every new combination or blend.

"Since using Postum I have had no more attacks of gall colic, the heaviness has left my chest, and the old, common, every-day headache is a thing unknown." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Dr. Chadwick a Bankrupt.

The writing of the last of the official chapter in the records of the monumental swindles of the late Mrs. Cassie Chadwick were begun Thursday, when Dr. LeRoy S. Chadwick, husband of the late wizard of finance, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court at Cleveland, O., with assets of \$75, except for medical books and office fixtures, valued at \$1,700, which he claims to be exempt. Dr. Chadwick hopes to wipe out obligations aggregating over \$600,000. Mrs. Chadwick died in the Ohio penitentiary several months ago.

The Young Man Waited.

In the room below the young man sat, with an anxious face and a white cravat.

A throbbing heart and a silken hat, and various other things like that which he had accumulated.

And the maid of his heart was up above,

Surrounded by hat and gown and glove,

And a thousand things which women love,

But no man knoweth the names thereof—

And the young man sat and—waited.

You will scarce believe the things I tell,

But the truth thereof I know full well, though how may not be stated;

But I swear to you that the maiden took

A sort of half-breed, thin stove-hook, and heated it well in the gaslight there,

And thrust it into her head, or hair, then she took a something off the bed, and hooked it onto her hair, or head, and piled it high, and piled it higher, and drove it home with staples of wire!

And the young man anxiously—waited.

Then she took a thing she called "a puff,"

And some very peculiar whitish stuff, and using about a half a peck, she spread it over her face and neck, (deceit was a thing she hated!)

And she looked as fair as a lilled powder,

Or a pound of lard, or a sack of flour—

And the young man wearily—waited.

Then she took a garment of awful shape

And it wasn't a waist, nor yet a cape, and it looked like a piece of ancient mail,

Or an instrument from a Russian jail, and then with a fearful groan and gasp,

She squeezed herself in its deathly clasp—

So fair and yet so fated!

And then with a move like I don't know what,

She tied it on with a double knot—

And the young man woefully—waited.

Then she put on a dozen different things,

A mixture of buttons and hooks and strings

Till she strongly resembled a notion store;

Then, taking some seventeen pins or more

She thrust them into her ruby lips, then stuck them around from waist to hips,

And never once hesitated.

And the maiden didn't know, perhaps, that the man below had had seven naps,

And that now he sleepily—waited.

And then she tried to put on her hat, Ah me, a trying ordeal was that!

She tipped it high and she tried it low,

But every way that the thing would go

Only made her more agitated.

It wouldn't go straight and it caught her hair,

And she wished she could hire a man to swear,

But, alas, the only man lingering there

Was the one who wildly—waited.

—J. Edmund V. Cooke.

Lincoln Directory

Beatrice Creamery Co.

Highest Prices Guaranteed for Cream

See Our Agent in Your Town or Write Us

WE ARE CLEANERS AND DYERS