

## BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1899.

Hon. George G. Wright.

We notice, by some of the Iowa papers, that the press of that State are discussing the question of a U. S. Senator—a successor to Mr. Grimes. Among the names prominently suggested by the papers in and out of the State, is that of a former citizen of Bloomington—a student and graduate of our State University. We allude to the Hon. GEORGE G. WRIGHT, at present one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Mr. Wright was born (if we are not in error) at Bloomington, and entered at an early age upon his collegiate course and applied himself diligently to his studies. There are many persons still in our midst, who remember the young student. He graduated with distinction under the lamented Dr. Wylie. Judge Wright is another example of the great success and good Dr. Wylie achieved whilst he was President of the Indiana University. Geo. G. Wright is a brother of the late ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, a man whom every good citizen honored. Judge Wright, after completing his academic course, went to Rockville, to study law with his brother, the law firm being Howard & Wright. T. A. Howard was afterwards appointed Charge d'Affaires to Texas. After finishing his law studies with H. & W., he removed, before he was twenty-one, to Keosauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa. He at once opened a law office, gave his whole time to his profession, and soon attracted the attention of the bar to his legal attainments, rising rapidly to be one of the first lawyers in Iowa. He was elected by the people to the position of Supreme Judge, a place he has occupied with marked ability for some twelve or fifteen years. If the people of Iowa desire to be honestly and faithfully represented in the councils of the nation, they cannot choose one who will more conscientiously carry out their views, than Judge Wright. It is hardly necessary for us to state that, in politics, Judge Wright is an ardent and staunch Republican, a zealous supporter of the views expressed by the Chicago platform, and in the inaugural of President Grant. Iowa is growing rapidly, much faster than we, in Indiana, have any conception, and that State should be represented by live and progressive men, men who will take the interest of this young giant State at heart, and we know of none more fitting to be U. S. Senator than Hon. George G. Wright.

The following is the first section of the act passed at the extra session of the Legislature, with reference to the powers of Town Boards:

That the Board of Trustees of incorporated Towns of this State shall have exclusive power over the streets, alleys, highways and bridges within the corporation limits of such town, and may prescribe the height and manner of construction of all such bridges, and lay out, survey and open new streets and alleys, and straighten, narrow, widen, grade and gravel otherwise alter and improve those already laid out, or that may be hereafter laid out, and make repairs thereto as hereinafter provided. They may cause buildings, structures and other things in the way of any street or other public improvement, to be taken down, removed and appropriated upon the payment of damages, as hereinafter provided; and no person residing in said Town shall be compelled to work on any road or highway without the corporate limits of said Town, and the Board of Trustees may exercise the power given to Township Trustees in regard to highways in the respective Towns, and the Marshal under direction of the Board of Trustees, may perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of Road Supervisors in reference to a road labor tax, not to exceed two days in each year, by each person liable to work on roads in townships, and shall be governed by the same rules and regulations in reference to the collections and enforcement of the same. And any person so liable to work may be discharged therefrom on the payment of \$1.50 per diem, provided that the Board of Trustees may, by general ordinance, prescribe the time within which, and the manner in which, such labor shall be performed.

## SOME OF THE WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING A TOWN.

MR. EDITOR:—For some months I have watched with much interest certain efforts being made for the improvement of our Town (Bloomington). I have been deeply interested in some of the improvements in our worthy Council, in McAdamsizing, making sidewalks, &c., also in the proposed new Jail, by our County Commissioners, and last, but not least, in the talk of new and commodious School House, by our new School Board.

Looking at these and other desirable improvements, my thoughts ran into the complicated problem of Ways and Means, of accomplishing this work. Finding some things that had not occurred to me before, I thought some of your readers might be interested in the same, therefore they are per your courtesy hereby submitted.

**Of Means.**—Tis not very difficult to have McAdamsized streets, comfortable sidewalks, long rows of shade trees, and handsome public (private) buildings, provided you have the means i. e. the money. But the money, where shall we get that? This is the question—the question that has the tough in it, and therefore cuts sharply through the desires and purposes of all. So broad a question cannot be answered in any considerable width, in one or two, nor in a dozen articles like this, hence we must content ourselves with a few of the more obvious points.

First, in hunting these means, we turn to the country. Paradoxical as it may appear, we improve a Town by improving the country. Every thrifty and wealthy farmer, contributes a per centum of that thrift and wealth, to the Town. Let us see. A farmer has 60 acres of good wheat, 15 bushel to the acre—900 bushels in all. In the fall, after reaping 100 bushels for seed and bread, he brings 800 to Town at \$1.50—receiving in total, the handsome sum of \$1,200. Out of the \$1,200 he buys a fine reaper, a mower, a plow or two, a tasteful parlor carpet, and other needful articles, not forgetting a few books. Thus he has increased the business of the hardware man, the dry goods merchant, and the bookseller, and therein added to their wealth, and thus, indirectly, added to the wealth of the Town. This increase of business is an increase of the merchants' wealth. For it must be borne in mind that it is he who does business, and not he who is merely in business, and waiting for customers to come, who makes money.

On the other hand, take another farmer, one who has in place of 60 acres of wheat, only 6 acres, thin and cheaty. He sowed foul seed, in ground half prepared, and too late (he was too busy doing nothing to put it in at the right time) and he gets 6 bushels per acre—36 in all. He saves his seed, and a part of his bread, and brings the surplus, 5 bushels to Town, realizing \$7.50. He needs a plow, but he can't get it; he needs a harrow, but he can't get it; he needs a couple of new scythes, but he must get a few pounds of coffee, and a few yards of shirting, and he must do with the old scythes, even though some of his grass spoil before it is cut. And now his wife would love to have a carpet, though cheap and plain, for her best room, serving the double purpose of parlor and sitting room. Though poor, she has that delicate sense called taste, a quick perception of the beautiful, which longs for flowers, books, carpets, and that \$7.50 will buy no carpets, no plows, harrows, scythes or books, and hence adds nothing to the business of the Town, and nothing to its wealth. In a word, that farmer is poor, and is therefore helping to keep the Town poor. Fill a country with such farmers for twenty miles around a Town, and it will remain poor. And why? Simply and obviously because the farmers are poor. Hence, poor country, poor Town; and vice versa—thriftful country, thrifty Town.

At this point arises an interesting question, namely, how shall prosperity be secured to the country, i. e. to farmers? This article being quite lengthy already, the consideration of this question is deferred until my next. G.

THE Trustees of Purdue University (late Agricultural College), met on the 25th ult. at the State House. The Board is composed of the Governor; Hon. John Purdue, Lafayette; Hon. Lewis Burke, Richmond; Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, Fort Wayne; Hon. Henry Taylor, Lafayette; Col. Smith Vawter, Vernon; Judge E. B. Martindale, Indianapolis; Treasurer; Judge J. M. Haydon, Indianapolis; Secretary; Mr. Purdue, Superintendent Hobbs, and others, made short speeches, and the Board adjourned to meet at Lafayette on the 8th of June, for the purpose of selecting a site.—*Mirror*.

A coffer dam, at Rock Island, Illinois, covering four acres of the bed of the Mississippi, was recently pumped out, and on the bottom was found tons of bar-lead, anchors, and other treasures, lost by navigators.

The value of good roads to farmers is more forcibly shown in the following thirteen line argument from the Carlinville (Ills.) Democrat, than a half column of generalities: "THE VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.—It is estimated that fully one hundred thousand bushels of wheat, within ten miles of this city, laid in the granaries all the past winter, on account of the roads being impassable. Meantime the price declined 35 cents a bushel, making a loss to the grain growers, who come here to market, of \$30,000—on account of bad roads. That sum would go a good ways toward improving the roads.

The laws of the State of Indiana passed at the regular session have just been issued. The volume contains all of 78 pages, including everything. The laws, thirty-one in number, fill just thirty twelve pages, very coarse print. The first is an appropriation of \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the session. The whole bill proved to be nearer \$90,000. Including the expenses of the general election, rendered necessary by the action of sundry members of that sapient body, the cost of the session to the people was not less than \$150,000, or about \$5,000 an act. Pretty expensive legislation.—*Chicago Journal*.

The Atchison Press says: "We have an amusing instance of how Gen. Grant was flanked by an applicant for a position, a short time since. A gentleman called on him—asked him for an office—was desired by the President to produce his recommendations—and drew from his pocket a letter written some three years ago to President Johnson, strongly urging him for a place with the significant signature at the bottom, 'U. S. Grant.' The result we do not know, but can imagine."

The national debt, since the accession of President Grant, has been reduced over six and a half millions, and the expectation is very sanguine that the present month will greatly exceed that reduction. This is an augury of an economical and successful administration, which inspires a hope of relief at no distant day, among the burdened tax-payers of the nation.

Retrenchment has been carried into every department of the government, the clerical force has been curtailed, and a surplusage of officers, drawing pay and performing no service, lopped off.

The brilliant successfulness of the new administration thus far, and the assurance it affords of still greater good and profit to the country, should bring the blush of shame to the brows of the President. The destinies of the country are safe in his hands. Notwithstanding the malicious accusations of nepotism and continual indulgence in demagogic potations, he will repair the disasters of Johnson's misgovernment, and the storms and commotions of that period, under the sway of his magic wand of peace, will soon have passed away. A bow of promise spans the political heavens, its golden ends resting upon the embittered and warring sections—the sign of the covenant that the mingling gore of a common brotherhood shall never again drench the land.

A correspondent who attended the Woman's Rights Convention in New York, has made a physiological discovery that is worth serious consideration. He asserts it as a fact, that a tendency to redness in the female nose is the invariable physical evidence of strong-mindedness among women. Every advocate of suffrage and equality of rights that he saw there, had this erysipelatous indication strongly developed in that feature of the face which St. Dusan seized with his fiery justifications. If further facts should justify the induction of an unmistakable sympathetic condition between the nose and the irritated mind of a woman who rebels against her subordinate condition, husbands and lovers will have no difficulty in diagnosing a case in which they may be individually interested.

The following is from the Michigan City Enterprise:

"On Wednesday morning, some of the workmen at the harbor opened a chest containing some old ropes, tools, etc., which had been locked up ever since last December, and were considerably astonished at seeing a cat pop out from under the contents. Pussy wasn't much fatter than a mackerel, and looked as if she had shuffled off about eight of the nine lives that the race is supposed to possess, and had got pretty near through with the ninth; but still she could beat no cat, and is said to have started off at a lively pace in search of a 'square meal.' Four months in a chest without food or drink!

In his Knoxville recitation of his speech, Andy Johnson said, 'It is time to consider where we are going.' If he considers where he is going, his reflections must be very uncomfortable.

Considerable hullabaloo has been made about Grant's appointment of a score or two of army officers, to act as Indian agents, in conjunction with the Quakers. It was a "sure sign of a coup d'etat." "Grant was getting ready to make himself Emperor by means of the army," and all that. It turns out, however, that these army appointments were made mainly on the score of economy. The officers so appointed, were, without exception, those who had been thrown out of their positions by the consolidation of the army, and were drawing their pay for doing nothing. It was rather a brilliant thought to put them to work, and besides it was simply redeeming the President's pledge that he would try to provide civil places for worthy military officers, who should be thrown out of employment by the consolidation bill.

A dispatch from Newcastle, Delaware, states that "the new whipping post and pillory erected in the jail yard there, by the authorities of Newcastle, to supply the place of the ancient and worn-out one, was inaugurated to-day with the usual interesting ceremonies."

The Democracy of Delaware reject the Fifteenth Amendment, and substitute thereof a new whipping post and pillory. In lieu of the ballot-box and free schools, the oligarchy fasten their serfs to whipping posts, scourge their backs with the cat-o-nine-tails, stick their heads in pillories, and pelt their faces with decayed eggs and dead cats. Such is Democracy in Delaware.

The fastest running time on record is said to have been by the bay colt Herzog, three years old, owned by Major G. B. Thomas, of Lexington, Ky., at the Buckeye race course recently. The time made was a mile in 1:43½.

No amount of sophistry can cover up the fact that the Democracy of the Legislature broke up the session, in the attempt to force the passage of the Morgan Raid swindle. On this record, they must go before the people.—*Indianapolis Mirror*.

A lady whose family were very much in the habit of making commitments, was one evening asked by her husband in an excited tone: "Why are these goods always left open?" "I give it up!" instantly replied the wife.

## Strawberry Festival!

THE LADIES OF THE First PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will give a Strawberry Festival, at Smith & Tukey's Hall.

On Thursday evening, June 10, at 7½ P. M. Those who wish to partake, will be entertained with a genuine Supper, by "MINE HOST AND HOSTESS," as in the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

Cool and refreshing drink will be furnished by "Rebekah at the Well."

Other N. W. S. will suit the varied tastes, and all are cordially invited to attend. Admittance, 10 cents. By Order of Committee.

## Thirty-Five First Premiums AWARDED TO THE CHAMPION REAPER AND MOWER in 1898.

Most of them on actual field trials. Machines for sale by SEWARD & CO.

## Programme of the Fortieth Commencement of Indiana University.

Thursday, June 24th, to Monday, June 28th, Examination of Classes. The 25th of Examination will meet June 24th at 8 A. M.

Friday, June 25th, 7 1/2 P. M. Valedictory Exercises of the Athenian and Philomathean Literary Societies.

Saturday, June 26th, 7 P. M. Address before the Athenian and Philomathean Literary Societies by Rev. H. E. Naylor, A. M., of Bloomington, Ind.

Sunday, June 27th, 3 P. M. Baccalaureate Sermon by the President, Rev. C. Nutt, D. D.

Monday, June 28th, 3 P. M. Meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors. At 7 P. M. Address before the "Beta Theta Pi" Fraternity by T. A. Parvin, M. D. Indianapolis, and a Poem by Hon. J. B. Thrax, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Tuesday, June 29th, 7 P. M. Address before the Alumni by David E. Deen, of Spencer, Ind.

Wednesday, June 30th, 9 A. M. business meeting of the Alumni. At 7 P. M. Alumni Reunion and Entertainment.

Thursday, July 1st, 8 A. M. Graduating Exercises of the Senior Class. Master of Ceremonies—By Prof. A. Atwater, A. M. of Hiram, O.

And Confering of Degrees by the President.

## Bloomington Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. T. TAYLOR.]

Wheat, \$1 bushel, \$1.00.  
Corn, \$1 bushel, 75c.  
Corn Meal, \$1 bushel 85.  
Flour, \$1 barrel, 25.  
Beeswax, \$1 lb, 25c.  
Butter, \$1 lb, 20c.  
Cheese, \$1 lb, 15c.  
Chickens, \$1 dozen, \$2 60@3 00.  
Eggs, per dozen, 12.  
Feathers, \$1 lb, 50@60c.  
Hay, \$1 ton, \$8 00.  
Lard, \$1 lb, 18c.  
Wool, \$1 cord, \$3 00.  
Molasses, Scroggum, \$1 gal, 55@60c.  
Peaches, dried, \$1 50.  
Apples, dried, \$1 75@2 00.  
Beans, \$3 00@3 50.  
Potatoes, per bushel, 40c.  
Hides, goat, 8c; dry 10@17.  
Flax seed, \$1 50.  
Bacon Hams and Sides, 16@17c.  
Shoulders, 12c.

## R. H. CAMPBELL,

Druggist and Chemist, NO. 95, COLLEGE AVENUE, DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS AND DYE-STUFFS, Perfumery, Fancy Goods and STATIONERY.

## Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Matthew Kelly, deceased, late of Monroe County, Ind., and is supposed to be insolvent.

MARY E. KELLY, Administrator.

June 2, 1899.

## Administrator's Sale.

I WILL SELL AT THE LATE RESIDENCE of MARY E. KELLY, deceased, late of Monroe County, Ind., in Ellettsville, on Saturday, June 26, 1899, the following articles to-wit: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Medical Books, and Instruments, &c. It being the property of Matthew Kelly, deceased, late of Monroe County, Indiana. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisal laws of the State of Indiana.

MARY E. KELLY, Administrator.

June 23.

## Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed, by the Clerk of Monroe County Common Pleas Court, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Frederick Wisely, deceased, late of Clear Creek Township, Monroe county, Indiana.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES WOODWARD, Administrator.

June 23.

## AGENTS WANTED!

To sell the best executed and most popular Engraving ever published in this country, entitled "ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA."

The Engraving is highly commended by General Sherman, General Schofield, General Secretary of War, General Logan, General Kitchin, President of the American Bank Note Company; President of the United States Bank Note Company, and other Bank Note Engravers; by Mr. Huntington, President of the Academy of Design, New York, and others to numerous to mention.

N. B.—Freights on pictures is only one-tenth of what it is on books per \$100 in value. Call on or address, L. STEPHENS, Hartford, Connecticut.

## Ordinance No. XX.

Of the Town of Bloomington, Ind., adopted May 24th, 1899.

An Ordinance, to amend section 4, of Ordinance No. 4, regulating the granting and issuing of licenses.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Bloomington, Indiana, that section 4, of said Ordinance, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. Any person wishing to become an auctioneer in said Town, shall be granted license in the manner prescribed in section 1, of this Ordinance, for which he shall pay not less than one dollar, nor more than three dollars, for each day he shall so act," be amended to read as follows:

Section IV. Any person wishing to become an auctioneer in said Town, shall be granted license in the manner prescribed in section 1, of this Ordinance, for which he shall pay not less than five dollars, for each day he shall so act.

Section II. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this Ordinance, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## ORDINANCE NO. XXI.

Of the town of Bloomington, Ind., adopted May 14, 1899.

An Ordinance providing for the appointment of the Marshal of the town of Bloomington, as Supervisor, the mode of working and improving streets and alleys, and the time in which such labor shall be performed, in accordance with "an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled 'An Act to amend and improve streets and alleys,' &c." Approved 17th day of May, 1899.

Section I. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, Indiana, that the Marshal of said town shall, by virtue of his office, be and is hereby declared Supervisor of said town, who shall perform all the duties, and exercise all the power of road supervisor in reference to a road labor tax, not to exceed two days in each year by each person, liable to work on roads in townships, and shall be governed by the same laws now in force in reference to the collection, enforcement and expenditure of the same.

Section II. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the Bloomington Progress.

I certify the foregoing to be true and correct copies of Ordinance No. 20 and 21 of the town of Bloomington, Ind., passed by the Board of Trustees thereof, May 24, 1899, taken from the records of said Board.

[Attest:] JNO. WALDRON, JNO. C. ORCHARD, Pres't Board Trustees. Clerk.

## WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine.

B. WORLEY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Monroe county, that he is acting as Agent for the above named popular first-class machine, with his headquarters at Smith & Tukey's Jewelry Store, where he can be found when not engaged in canvassing. Needles, Thread, Machine Oil, and everything used in connection with the machine, will be furnished upon application to B. WORLEY. April 21, 1899.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, June 19, 1899, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the court house of Monroe county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Tracts in the town of Sixty-nine, Monroe county, Indiana, No. 5, sixty-nine and seventy, and in Lots No. 8, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three and eighty-four.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the said time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of Rufus E. Goble at the suit of James Small.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws. LAWSON E. MCINNIS, Sheriff Monroe Co.

may 26 69w3

## CATARRH!

WHY suffer with this dangerous and loathsome disease when it can be cured and entirely eradicated from the system by the use of

Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy!

Catarrh will surely result in Consumption unless checked in its incipient stages. Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy never fails. Cure warranted if directions are followed! Single Bottle will last a month! Cold in the head relieved in a few minutes! Bad Breath caused by offensive secretions! Weak Eyes caused by Catarrhal affections! Sense of Smell when lessened or destroyed! Discharge when caused by Catarrhal difficulties! All are cured by this remedy! Throat Affections are now more frequently than ever caused by a thick, slimy mucus falling from the head, especially during the night; and resulting from Catarrh, and are cured by Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Agent, Bloomington, Ind.

## Symptoms:

The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acid, afterwards thick and adhesive may ensue. As the disease advances, the discharge changes are increased in quantity and in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is the merriment of a sick or slimy mucus, which has fallen from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. Seelye's Catarrh Cure is the only specific. For sale by R. H. Campbell.

## THE BISHOP PILL!

THE BISHOP PILL!

Not "Brandreth's," not "Ayer's," not Wright's, but "Costar's" Bishop Pill.

"Which is bound to take the place of all other," a purely vegetable Pill (sugar coated), and of extraordinary efficacy for Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint, &c.—*Medical Journal*, Sept. 8.

Positively the best Pill in the World. Thousands of boxes now used. For sale at FEE & WYLIE'S Grocery Store.

## The French Coffee Pot.

The Newest Novelty.

PERSONS who desire good, clear coffee, should procure one of the famous FRENCH COFFEE POT, manufactured in Bloomington, at the store of James Small. With this Coffee Pot, all the flavor of the coffee bean is retained, with all the balsamic and stimulating powers of its essence; the coffee is clear without the use of eggs, isinglass, or any of the substances usually necessary.

Housekeepers will consult their own interests by inspecting this useful invention, at the Hardware Store of JAMES SMALL, Bloomington, Ind., April 7, 1899.

Posters given on white or colored paper, at the Progress office.

A full and complete stock of Cards always on hand, at this office.

Cards of all kinds printed to order, at the Bloomington Progress office.

## SHOEMAKER & CO'S COLUMN.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Great Remedies.

DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vendor of the Celebrated SMITH'S TONIC STRIP FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

OR CHILLS AND FEVER.

THE proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all ever offered to the public for the safe certain speedy and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the scores of Western and Southwestern country to bear testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked more especially in difficult and long standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of Bull's Vegetable Family Pill will be sufficient. DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office: No 40 Fifth, Gross Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

## BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

To my United States and World-wide Readers.

I have received many testimonials from professional and medical men, as my names and various publications have shown, all of which are genuine. The following is a highly endorsed and popular phlegm of Georgia, is certainly one of the most sensible communications I have ever received. Dr. Clement knows exactly what he speaks of, and his testimony deserves to be written in letters of gold. Here what the Doctor says of Bull's Worm Destroyer.

Valianco, Walker Co., Ga. June 20th, 1899.

Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: I have recently given your 'Worm Destroyer' several trials and find it wonderfully efficacious. It has not failed in a single instance to have the worms expelled. I am doing a very large country practice, and have fairly to say some articles of the kind. I am free to confess that I know of no remedy recommended by the medical authors that is so certain and speedy in its effects. On the contrary they are not only in the extreme, but of great value in its use to find out what the cause of the trouble is. I am free to confess that I am a true believer in your medicine from you. If I can get it out of my hands, I shall use a great deal of it. I am aware that the use of an article is contrary to the teachings and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s, but I see no just cause for good or harm in a searching remedy which we know to be effective, and which is so easily and so cheaply obtained. I am very anxious for my patients. For my part, I shall make it a rule to use all and any means to relieve suffering humanity, which I may be able to command—without hesitating because some are more ignorant than myself may have learned its effects first, and secondly, because I feel it my duty to secure that knowledge. However, I am by no means an advocate or supporter of the thousands of words now printed that find the country, that purport to cure all manner of disease to which human flesh is heir. Please reply soon, and inform me of your best terms. I am, Sir, most respectfully, J. P. CLEMENT, M. D.

## Bull's Sarsaparilla.

A GOOD REASON FOR THE CAPTAIN'S FAITH.

Read the Captain's Letter and the Letter from his mother:

Benton Barracks, Mo. Apr. 30, 1896. Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficacy of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case.

I was wounded about two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for six months. Being moved so often, my wounds have not healed yet. I have not eaten a meal since I was wounded. I am shut through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something to eat. I have tried many things in your Sarsaparilla but in not doing else. I wish that Sarsaparilla was in every family. I wish that Sarsaparilla was in every family. I wish that Sarsaparilla was in every family.

Capt. C. F. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—The following was written April 30, 1896, by Mrs. Jennie Johnson, mother of Capt. Johnson.