

# THE REVIEW.

—BY—  
F. T. LUSE.

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Indiana was considered a commonwealth of great importance as far back as 1860. Comparatively it was of small consequence. The property valuation of Indiana at that time was \$528,835,371, while in 1890 it was \$2,095,176,626. The increase in wealth per capita of population was from \$392 in 1860 to \$956 in 1890.

Western people will generally be gratified to learn that Washington "society" has bestowed the benediction of its unqualified approval on Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. Cleveland was very popular in "society" at the capital and the "shining lights" of upper-tendency were rather doubtful as to any other lady being quite equal to fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Cleveland's retirement to private life.

"The most perfect state of society must be that wherein every individual can enjoy perfect liberty without endangering the peace, prosperity or perpetuity of the commonwealth. The man who finds that place in life for which nature has best fitted him, enjoys more happiness than one who has been driven by necessity into an abnormal field. No greater work can be accomplished by any reformation than to secure the opportunity for each member of society to find his proper place."

The Paris Exposition Universelle in 1900 is to be the "Eighth Wonder" of the world and the broad claim is made that it will surpass in splendor the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago as much as that famous show excelled in grandeur all previous efforts of man in that line. The plans are already taking tangible shape and the work of demolishing the buildings on the site is now in progress. People who can afford it should begin to lay their plans to attend. The show will undoubtedly be the "opportunity of a life-time" but Americans will be slow to admit that Paris can beat Chicago until they have to.

Eclipses of the sun and moon are believed to be unlucky by "star-gazers" and superstitious people. Arguing from this particular idea, astronomers state that 1897 ought to prove to be a lucky year. Only two of these phenomena are "booked" for the twelve months ending Dec. 31 next and one of them was "pulled-off" Feb. 1 without disastrous consequences so far as known. The second and only other eclipse of the year occurs on the morning of July 29, when scientific men will be afforded an opportunity to behold the black globe of the moon partly covering the sun. On that occasion the annular ring of light surrounding the moon's shadow will be visible in Mexico and the West India islands.

The Missouri Legislature, which adjourned a few days ago, passed a law prohibiting any person not a citizen of the United States from performing a marriage ceremony in that State. Most of the ministers affected by the law are Roman Catholic priests, of whom there are many in Missouri. As they seldom vote those who are foreign born do not often take the trouble to become citizens. The new law will compel them to do so if they wish to exercise the privilege of performing the marriage ceremony. So far as the church is concerned the legality of the ceremony would not be affected by their non-citizenship, but it is clearly within the province of the State to regulate the matter.

## RESPECT FOR THE FLAG.

The bill recently introduced in the national House of Representatives to compel respectful treatment for the Stars and Stripes should speedily be enacted into law, and should be amended so as to compel respectful treatment of the flag from every citizen instead of applying to employees of the government only, as it now reads. That such a law should be deemed necessary will seem strange to many people, yet it is probably true, that there are a few ingrates in the public service who cherish resentment to the hand that feeds them and express their feelings by ridiculing the flag that protects them. Disrespectful language concerning our flag or disrespectful treatment of the same should not be tolerated by any party or from any source whatever. Unfortunately there are too many people in our great cities who have no conception of liberty and no appreciation of the blessings they daily enjoy beneath the glorious emblem of our liberties. Loyalty to the flag should of itself be a test of citizenship, and disloyalty and disrespect should not be permitted from any person, native or foreign, on our soil.

## NEWS FROM VENUS.

The latest news from the planet Venus seems to establish the fact—hitherto only guessed at—that our sister world is half glacier and half desert. Mr. Percival Lowell, astronomer, at his observatory in Mexico, has seen the face of Venus recently much more distinctly than it was ever seen before. Mr. Lowell confirms the theory of Sig. Schiap-

parelli that Venus always keeps the same side to the sun. It takes Venus 225 of our days to make the trip around the sun and the length of the year on Venus is therefore 140 days shorter than our almanacs call for. Owing to the confirmed habit of Venus in always facing in the same direction there is but one day and one night—unending and unchangeable—one hemisphere of endless hot and brilliant day, the other a region of merging shadows and deepening gloom and appalling darkness. There remains a possibility of an intermediate zone between the ceaseless darkness and changeless light where human beings might exist in comfort, but indications lead Mr. Lowell to think that Venus is as yet free from politics and prize fights. Pity, too, when we consider what an opportunity that endless evening would afford for financial debates, and lodge meetings, and poker and "seven-up." Even the fellows who persist in singing "We won't go home 'til morning" would be satisfied with the unlimited conviviality that could be crowded into one session and would be very apt to wonder when breakfast would be ready on waking from the sleep of exhaustion that would surely follow their attempts to "trip the light fantastic" till sunrise.

## A BIG SHOW.

Among all the Expositions planned for 1897-98 none can excel in interest and beauty the great Scandinavian and Russian Exhibition to be held at Stockholm, May 15 to Oct. 1, 1897. During the twenty-five years' reign of the good King Oscar, Sweden has made wonderful advances, commercially and industrially, and in September the King's Jubilee will be celebrated with imposing ceremonies. The fact that Sweden is the chief wood-exporting country in the world is to receive recognition in the erection of the great Industrial Hall, the largest wooden building that has ever been constructed. It covers an area of 20,400 square yards and is surrounded by a curious cupola 330 feet high; at a height of 160 feet the four minarets surrounding the cupola are connected by prospect bridges and here refreshments will be served with a view of the exhibition grounds and the inlets, islands, and wooded shores that form their setting. In locating the Exposition at the beginning of the Djurgården, one of the most beautiful pleasure grounds of Europe and facing the famous Stockholm harbor, advantage has been taken of every phase of Sweden's carying charms.

## AN APPALLING OUTLOOK.

The outlook is appalling! According to a Belgian scientist the natural rate of increase in the world's population will result in starvation for the race in less than a century. Thanksgiving days and Christmas feasts and Delmonico banquets will become obsolete for the simple reason that there will be more gaping human mouths than there will be hard-tack and bacon to fill. Battered bond-holders will be unknown because there will be no material on which they can become bloated, although this wise Belgian statistician fails to state whether all bonds will be repudiated or not by the governments of the world, or whether indeed there will remain any established forms of government. The theory is not new but was carried to its logical conclusions by this scientist—Gen. Brialmont of the Belgian army—in a lecture recently in which he said: "A time will come when there will be too many men on the globe, and the equilibrium between population and production will be re-established by the disappearance of those for whom there will be no place at the banquet of life. According to statistics most worthy of confidence, the population of the world in 1882 was 1,392,000,000, and in 1890 it was 1,480,000,000. That is to say, in eight years it increased by 88,000,000, or more than 6 per cent. If, calculating upon this basis, we seek the date when the population of the earth will reach twenty-seven millions of inhabitants, or double the number of hectares that the land of our planet measures, we come to the year 2280." If General Brialmont is anywhere near the mark he underestimates the danger to the human race. By following his line of argument closely, we are brought to the conclusion that the world's population will be starved out in less than a century, because it is increasing more rapidly than ever before. The doctors, with their microbe-slaughtering serums, give no show to honest plagues, and even threaten consumption; the philosophers, with their high-toned theories, will suppress wars; the reformers propose to fine bachelors for the benefit of future mothers-in-law; the preachers conspire against mortality, and centenarians are on the increase.

## The Way to Grow Mignonette.

No plant is more disappointing than mignonette to the flower gardener if treated in an off-hand way. Even on the flower stands in the market one seldom sees a fine, healthy plant. Quite by accident I found out what the matter was with mine. The mignonette is a patrician. It demands the same treatment as the rose or Chrysanthemum. All I had in the borders, crowded among other plants, spindled and flowered scantily. One little plant that came up by itself in the tea rose bed and shared its care, became a magnificent specimen, fully two feet in diameter, and bloomed profusely. This is certainly worth knowing.—Washington Star.

# ALL SHOULD PRAY

FOR ALL THAT ARE IN HIGH PLACES AND IN AUTHORITY.

Many Instructive Examples of the Power of Prayer in Public Affairs—Dr. Talmage's Sermon.



This discourse of Dr. Talmage, delivered before a mighty throng, goes forth from the capital, calling the nation to its knees. His text was 1 Timothy 2:1, "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority." He said:

That which London is to England, Paris to France, Berlin to Germany, Rome to Italy, Vienna to Austria, St. Petersburg to Russia, Washington is to the United States republic. The people who live here see more of the chief men of the nation than any other live anywhere else between Atlantic and Pacific coasts. If a Senator, or member of the House of Representatives, or of Supreme Court Justice, or Secretary of the Cabinet, or Representative of foreign nation enters a public assembly in any other city, his coming and going are remarked upon, and unusual deference is paid to him. In this capital there are so many political chieftains in our churches, our streets, our halls, that their coming and going make no excitement.

At this time, when our public men have before them the rescue of our national treasury from appalling deficits, and the Cuban question, and the arbitration question, and in many departments men are taking important positions which are to them new and untried, I would like to quote my text with a whole tonnage of emphasis—words written by the scarred missionary to the young theologian Timothy, "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority."

If I have the time and do not forget some of them, before I get through I will give you four or five reasons why the people of the United States ought to make earnest and continuous prayer for those in eminent place.

First, because that will put us in proper attitude toward the successful men of the nation. After you have prayed for a man you will do him justice. There is a bad streak in human nature that demands us to assail those that are more successful than ourselves. It shows itself in boyhood when the lads, all running to get their ride on the back of a carriage, and one gets on, those failing to get on shout to the driver, "Cut behind!" Unsuccessful men seldom like those who in any department are successful. The cry is, "He is a political accident!" or "He bought his way up!" or "It just happened so!" and there is an impatient waiting for him to come down more rapidly than he went up.

Another reason why we should pray for those in eminent place is because they have such multiplied perplexities. This city at this time holds hundreds of men who are expectant of preferment, and United States mail bags, as never before, are full of applications. Let me say I have no sympathy with either the uttered or printed sneer at what are called "office-seekers." If I had not already received appointment as minister plenipotentiary from the high court of heaven—as every minister of the gospel has—and I had at my back a family for whom I wished to achieve a livelihood, there is no employer whose service I would sooner seek than city, state or United States governments. Those governments are the promptest in their payments, paying just as well in hard times as in good times and during summer vacations as during winter work. Besides that, many of us have been paying taxes to city and state and nation for years, and while we are indebted for the protection of government, the government is indebted to us for the honest support we have rendered it. So I wish success to all earnest and competent men who appeal to city or state or nation for a place to work.

Then there are vaster perplexities of our relations with foreign governments. For directions in such affairs the God of nations should be implored. The demand of the people is sometimes so heated, so unwise, that it must not be heeded. Hark to the boom of the gun which sends from the American steamer San Jacinto a shot across the bow of the British merchant steamer Trent, Nov. 3, 1861. Two distinguished southerners, with their secretaries and families, are on the way to England and France to officially enlist them for the southern confederacy. After much protest the commissioners, who had embarked for England and France, surrendered and were taken to Fort Warren, near Boston. The capture was a plain invasion of the laws of nations and antagonistic to a principle for the establishment of which the United States government had fought in other days. However, so great was the excitement that the secretary of the United States navy wrote an applauditory letter to Capt. Wilkes, commander of the San Jacinto, for his "prompt and decisive action," and the House of Representatives passed a resolution of thanks for "Brave, adroit and patriotic conduct," and the millions of the North went wild with enthusiasm, and all the newspapers and churches joined in the huzzas. England and France protested, the former demanding that unless the distinguished prisoners should be surrendered and apology made for insult to the British flag within ten days Lord

Lyons must return to London, taking all the archives of the British legation. War with England and France seemed inevitable, and war with England and France at that time would have made a restored American nation impossible for a long while, if not forever. Then God came to the rescue and helped the President and his Secretary of State. Against the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of the North the distinguished confederates were surrendered, and the law of nations was kept inviolate, the lion's paw was not lifted to strike the eagle's beak, and perhaps the worst danger of centuries was avoided.

You see there are always in places of authority unbalanced men who want war, because they do not realize what war is, or they are designing men, who want war for the same reason that wreckers like hurricanes and foundering ships, because of what may float ashore form the ruins. You see that men who start wars never themselves get hurt. They make the speeches and others make the self-sacrifices. Notice that all those who instigated our civil war never as a consequence got so much as a splinter under the thumb nail, and they all died peacefully in their beds.

Again, prayer to God for those in authority is our only way of being of any practical service to them. Our personal advice would be to them, for the most part, an impertinence. They have all the facts as we cannot have them, and they see the subject in all its bearings, and we can be of no help to them except through the supplication that our text advises. In that way we may be infinite reinforcement. The mightiest thing that you can do for a man is to pray for him. If the old Bible be true, and if it is not true it has been the only imposition that ever blessed the world, turning barbarism into civilization and tyrannies into republics—I say if the old Bible be true, God answers prayer. You may get a letter, and through forgetfulness or lack of time not answer it, but God never gets a genuine letter that He does not make reply. Every genuine prayer is a child's letter to his heavenly Father, and he will answer it, and though you may get many letters from your child before you respond, some day you say: "There! I have received ten letters from my daughter, and I will answer them all now at once, and though not in just the way that she hopes for, I will do it in the best way, and though she asked me for a sheet of music, I will not give it to her, for I do not like the music spoken of, but I will send her a deed to a house and lot, to be hers forever." So God does not in all cases answer in the way those who sent the prayer hoped for, but He in all cases gives what is asked for or something better.

Another reason why we should obey the Pauline injunction of the text and pray for all that are in authority is that so very much of our own prosperity and happiness are involved in their doings. A selfish reason, you say. Yes, but a righteous selfishness like that which leads you to take care of your own health and preserve your own life. Prosperous government means a prosperous people. Damaged government means a damaged people. We all go up together, or we all go down together. When we pray for our rulers, we pray for ourselves, for our homes, for the easier gaining of a livelihood, for better prospects for our children, for the hurrying of these hard times so far down the embankment they can never climb up again. Do not look at anything that pertains to public interest as having no relation to yourself. We are touched by all the events in our national history, by the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, by the small ship, the Half Moon, sailing up the Hudson, by the treaty of William Penn, by the hand that made the "Liberty Bell" sound its first stroke, by Old Ironsides plowing the high seas. And if touched by all the events of past America, certainly by all the events of the present day. Every prayer you make for our rulers, if the prayer be of the right stamp and worth anything, has a rebound of benediction for your own body, mind and soul.

Another reason for obedience to my text is that the prosperity of this country is coming, and we want a hand in helping on its coming. At any rate I do. It is a matter of honest satisfaction to a soldier, after some great battle has been fought and some great victory won, to be able to say: "Yes, I was there! I was in the brigade that stormed those heights. I was in that bayonet charge that put the enemy into flight." Well, the day will come when all the financial, political and moral foes of this republic will be driven back and driven down by the prosperities that are now on their way, but which come with slow tread and in "fatigue dress" when we want them to take "the double quick." By our prayers we may stand on the mountain top and beckon them on, and show them a shorter cut. Yea, in answer to our prayers the Lord God of Hosts may from the high heavens command them forward swifter than mounted troops ever took the field at Eylau or Austerlitz.

The most of them are dead—those who in 1861 moved in that procession that marched from the city hall of Washington down Louisiana avenue to Seventh street, and then through Pennsylvania avenue to the north gate of yonder capital, to lay the corner-stone of the extension of that capital. The President, who that day presided, and solemnly struck the stone three times in dedication, long ago quit earthly scenes, and the lips of the great orator of that hour are dust, and the grand master of that occasion long ago put down the square and level and the plumb with which, for the last time, he pronounced a corner-stone well laid. But what most interests me now is that inside that corner-stone, in a glass jar, hermetically sealed, is a document of national import, though in poor penmanship. It is the penmanship of Daniel Webster, which almost ruined the penmanship of this country for many years, because many thought if they had Daniel Webster's poor penmanship it might indicate they had Webster's genius. The document reads as follows:

"If it shall hereafter be the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundation be unturned and this deposit be brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this

day the nation of the United States of America stands firm; that their constitution still exists unimpaired and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affection of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world, and all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and the happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures now to be erected over it may endure forever. God save the United States of America! Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States."

That was beautiful and appropriate at the laying of the corner-stone of the extension of the capital fifty-eight years after the corner-stone of the old capital of our republic was first laid in 1776, and at the re-establishment of our national government was laid again in 1865. But are we not ready for the laying of the corner-stone of a broader and higher national life? We have as a nation received so much from God. Do we not owe new consecration? Are we not ready to become a better Sabbath-keeping, peace-loving, virtue-honoring, God-worshipping nation? Are we not ready for such a corner-stone laying? Why not now let it take place? With long procession of prayers, moving from the North and the South, the East and the West, let the scene be made august beyond comparison.

The God of nations, who hath dealt with us as with no other people, will preside at the solemnization. By the square and the level and the plumb of the everlasting right let the corner-stone be adjusted. Let that corner-stone be the masonry together of the two granite tables on which the law was written when Sinai shook with the earthquake, and inside that corner-stone put the Sermon on the Mount and a scroll containing the names of all the men and women who have fought and prayed and toiled for the good of this nation, from the first martyr of the American revolution down to the last woman who bound up a soldier's wounds in the field hospital. And let some one, worthy to do so, strike the stone three times with the gospel hammer, in the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost. Then let the building rise, one wall laved by the Pacific ocean, and the other washed of the Atlantic, until its capstone shall be laid amid the shouting of all nations, by that time as free as our own divinely founded, divinely constructed and divinely protected republic, the last throne of oppression having fallen flat into the dust, and the last shackle of tyranny being hung up in museum as a relic of barbaric ages.

The prayer that the great expounder wrote to be put in the corner-stone at the extension of the capital I ejaculate as our own supplication, "God save the United States of America!" only adding the words with which Robert South was apt to close his sermons, whether delivered before the court at Christ church chapel or in Westminster Abbey, at anniversary of restoration of Charles II. or on the death of Oliver Cromwell amid the worst tempest that ever swept over England: "To God be rendered an ascribed, as is most due, all praise, might, majesty and dominion, both now and forever. Amen."

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Save your egg shells and use them to clean bottles, vinegar cruets and carafes. Put the shells away in a convenient box, and when ready to wash the bottles, crush the shells up fine, partly fill the bottles with them, pour over them hot soapsuds, shake well and rinse.

To prevent a bruise from becoming discolored, apply immediately water as hot as can be borne comfortably, changing the cloth as soon as it loses its heat. If hot water is not to be had at once, moisten some dry starch with cold water and cover the bruised part with it.

The French manner of combining pink and yellow is in great favor at present for table decorations. Yellow daffodils placed among round wired loops of broad pink satin ribbon are very handsome and effective, and ices served in pink paper cups encircled by a wreath of stemless daffodils upon a pink plate help to carry out the color scheme.

A very convenient article to have in a house is a smooth, strong stick about forty inches long, with a deep notch in one end. With this pictures may be lifted by the wires from their hooks, brushed and replaced, thus saving the climbing up and down on a step-ladder, which is so tiresome to a woman.

Wind-burned faces are the result of bicycling against the strong March winds. A mixture of equal parts of olive oil and vaseline proves a healing remedy for the skin when burned in this way. Soft linen cloths dipped in water in which baking soda has been dissolved and laid upon cheeks and foreheads will give prompt relief.

Among the latest uses to which fresh bread has been put is to furnish decorations in the way of artificial flowers. It is said that these bread blossoms are excellent imitations when first made and artistically colored. As the bread becomes old the flowers take on a faded look, which makes them still more true to nature.

The prettiest shades yet devised for the popular candies in silver holders are now found among the beautiful novelties in silverware. The shades are fashioned of silver in dainty and graceful open-work patterns of flowers, fruit, scrolls, or conventional designs, and are made to fit over empire shaped shades of soft silk, the lower edge being finished with a narrow silk fringe, which falls below the silver work, giving a soft effect. The whole is fitted over an isinglass frame, which prevents the silk from being scorched. The silk shades are movable and can be changed to match whatever flowers are used for decorations.—Chicago Chronicle.

"There Are Others." Business in the Japanese Parliament seems of a rather frivolous character. A whole recent sitting was devoted to considering whether a member had not violated parliamentary etiquette by attending the opening in a frock coat instead of the regulation dress-suit. Finally the offending member was solemnly warned of his "indiscretion," and narrowly escaped being handed over to the disciplinary committee for punishment.

Reforms Need More Than a Day To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

# Spring Humors

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