

BRITISH TESTIMONY.

A London Financial Paper Gives Some Sensible Views on the Silver Question.

The assumption of those who are now trying to convince the people that the bimetallic financial policy is all wrong and the Wall street policy all right, is that the moment this country, acting independently of other nations, opens its mints to the free coinage of silver, gold will go to a premium and disappear from circulation, and we shall be on a silver basis. "Look at Mexico!" the Wall street organs cry. "Do you want to be like Mexico?"

This assumption is intended to dispose of the whole silver question and to make the financial policy of Mr. Cleveland invulnerable to criticism. But let us examine it. Let us take the assumption at its worst and see what amounts to. Let us admit that the result of the free coinage of silver would be what the Wall street organs claim—that gold would go to a premium and disappear, and that our currency would be on a silver basis.

The main question to consider is purely a practical one. Would the silver basis be a better thing for our country and our people than the gold basis which is now displaying its deadly effects? The whole matter is one of practical utility. There is no choice per se between the two money standards. One is as good as another if it be equally as beneficial to the people. One is better than the other if it is calculated to improve the condition of the people and enlarge their prosperity.

The Mexican argument is the suggestion of gross ignorance. It is the gold standard that is now Mexicanizing our people and destroying the vital forces of their prosperity. The silver standard would have the same effect in this country that it has in Mexico—if our people had no more energy than the Mexicans, if they were commercially isolated as Mexico is by reason of its small export trade, if their resources and their industrial prospects were no greater than those of Mexico. But how is the silver standard affecting the people of Mexico? The following paragraph, taken from the report of the Mexican Central railway, tells a part of the story:

"The decline in the price of silver has caused a large curtailment in imports, as such importations must be paid for in gold, but Mexico being on a silver basis, and wages and the necessities of life not being affected by its decrease in value, the effect has been to stimulate manufacturing and other industrial enterprises of the country and increase the local transportation. This is evidenced by the fact that the local freight earnings in the last quarter of 1893 show an increase of 30 per cent. over the same period of 1892."

Under the gold standard the loss in earnings of the railways of the United States has been how much? Certainly not less than 50 per cent. during the past twelve months.

But this apart, what would be the result of the silver standard in our relation with Europe and our trade relations generally? We shall permit good British authority to speak on this subject. The London Financial News, which is an undoubted authority, even in Wall street, makes this statement:

"There can be no doubt about it, that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course, the states would suffer to a certain extent, through having to pay their obligations abroad in gold, but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity, and but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way to commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly it would have been done long ago. Now, Americans are awakening to the fact that 'so long as they narrow their ambition to becoming a larger England' they cannot beat us. It has been a piece of luck for us that it has never before occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptuous apathy of our government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could easily be done, and we propose shortly to show, by evidence collected from perfectly unprejudiced sources, that even now the process has begun, and is proceeding at a rate that will astonish most people, and probably make this country regret that it did not at an earlier stage fashion its monetary policy on principles of friendliness to other nations, instead of on a basis of short-sighted selfishness."

The foregoing appeared in the London Financial News of April 30, and it is worthy the attention of all thoughtful men who take an interest in this great question. As far as it goes, and it goes pretty far, the statement of the Financial News could not be stronger. The editor, perceiving that this country has the solution of the money question in its own hands, expresses surprise that our people have not disposed of it sooner. The only reason that it has not been done is because the interests of British bankers and of eastern bankers are practically the same. Lombard and Wall streets are joined together, and they are backed in this country by the political forces who have thus far controlled our financial legislation.

The Financial News says that the only difficulty this country would find in a silver basis would be the payment of its foreign debt in gold. This would be the case if we were commercially isolated—that is to say, if our exports were of no importance to Europe—but our gold debt abroad would be paid in our cotton, wheat and other commodities that Europe finds necessary to its comfortable existence. If the free coinage of silver would really place us on a silver basis, as the Wall street organs assume, our stock of gold would go to a premium here, and be gradually

shipped abroad. This would lessen the financial strain in Europe and cause prices to rise there. They would rise, in fact, to the extent of the gold premium here, and our products would be benefited. We should have no more difficulty in paying our gold debt than we have now—and not as much, for the enlarged volume of currency that the free coinage of silver would give us would revive all forms of business, restore prosperity to all interests, and give a renewed impulse to industrial progress and to the development of our material resources.

But, as matters stand, how are our railroads to pay the interest on their securities held abroad? Their earnings are decreasing every week, and it is only a matter of a few months when the most prosperous of them will have to default. That is the outlook now and there is no reason why there should be any concealment about it. In addition to this, our gold is going out whenever the European bankers choose to put on the screws, and there is nothing to take its place in our circulation, and no way to replenish the treasury except by increasing the bonded debt of the people.

Therefore—assuming that the Wall street organs are correct—wouldn't the silver basis be better for this country than the gold basis that is now crushing out the prosperity of the people?—Atlanta Constitution.

A MISFIT.

Public Marriage of Silver and Protection.

According to the London Fortnightly Review ex-Speaker Reed has taken a bold position respecting the tariff and free silver. It will unquestionably have a considerable influence in England, as well as in our own country. The ex-speaker refers to the monthly purchase of silver, under the act of 1890, as a "most vicious proceeding." Mr. Reed acknowledges that the situation has entirely changed in the past six months, and the country must hereafter consider silver and the tariff as one question. Mr. Reed's method of coercing gold governments would be to form a bimetallic league of governments, on a high tariff basis, offering reciprocity as the reward of free coinage of silver. Here it will be noticed that the ex-speaker makes protection as the lever for securing free silver coinage.

This may appear like quite an audacious move for a public man who has been so conspicuously identified with the opponents of silver expansion. As he means to have inferred in his interview, this change only reflects that which has taken place in the minds of very many public men in the eastern states during the past six or eight months. It will not be forgotten that the ex-speaker defeated, by the use of the power of his office, one free coinage bill from fear that if it received the approval of the popular branch the president at that time would not have possessed the necessary grit to veto it, and encounter the opposition of the silver ring. "Tom Reed," the favorite of New England republicans, is always prompt and decisive in what he undertakes, and if it is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the country that the east should relinquish its old views in favor of a single currency standard, he is the statesman to lead the movement as presidential candidate, although the use of the tariff for war upon England is a younger candidate's prior invention. It is the only way remaining, apparently, to maintain in this country the extreme protectionist policy, for which the silver votes in the west are necessary in the senate, as has now been demonstrated.

The immediate future may witness a good many remarkable political occurrences. The promoters of the New England bimetallic movement could not have a more sagacious and intrepid defender of their recently expressed faith than Hon. Thomas B. Reed. Will Mr. McKinley and Mr. Harrison publish their opinions of the international combination projected as a new way of enforcing free silver coinage and reciprocity at the same time?—Boston Traveller.

GROWING BRIGHTER.

Light Breaking Upon the People of the Keystone State.

While the Pennsylvania republicans, in convention assembled, went by no means as far in their declarations with regard to silver as the bimetallicists of the west could have desired, or as many of them fondly hoped they would go, their position will be generally accepted as a favorable sign of the advance of bimetallic sentiment in the east. It would have been much more satisfactory to advanced bimetallicists if the Pennsylvania convention had stopped with the declaration that "the Americans, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallicism, and the republican party demands the use of gold and silver as money." It would have been even more satisfactory if the convention had made a simple declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the stated ratio of 16 to 1.

The heaven is working. The great body of the people in the east is beginning to appreciate that there is somewhere a wrong that cannot be cured by any legislation which has been proposed by its representatives. It is approaching the point where it will not only realize to the fullest extent that more money is needed, but that the money can be supplied justly and honestly by silver, and paper based upon gold and silver, and by these alone. If the honest silver men can but convince the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the laboring man of the east that they have no affinity with those who would debase the currency through irredeemable inflation methods, the victory for free coinage will have been substantially won.—Colorado Sun.

Through Adverse Legislation.

Silver, solely through adverse legislation, has been depreciated one-half, and with it all other property except bonds and other interest-bearing securities. These, with gold, have nearly doubled in value as measured by the commodities of labor.—Exchange.

A KENTUCKY MIRACLE.

Judge John M. Rice Tells How He Was Cured of Rheumatism.

Crippled for Six Years with Sciatica in Its Worst Form—He Expected to Die But Was Saved in a Marvellous Manner.

(From the Covington, Ky. Post.)

The Hon. John M. Rice, of Louisa, Lawrence County, Kentucky, has for the past two years retired from active life as Criminal and Circuit Judge of the sixteenth Judicial District of Kentucky.

He has for many years served his native county and state in the legislature at Frankfort and at Washington, and until his retirement was a noted figure in political and judicial circles. The Judge is well known throughout the state and possesses the best qualities which go to make a Kentucky gentleman honored wherever he is known.

About six years ago the bodily troubles which finally caused his retirement at a time when his mental faculties were in the zenith of their strength, began their encroachment upon his naturally strong constitution. A few days ago a Kentucky Post reporter called upon Judge Rice, who in the following words related the history of the causes that led to his retirement. "It is just about six years since I had an attack of rheumatism, slight at first, but soon developing into Sciatic rheumatism, which began first with acute shooting pains in the hips, gradually extending downward to my feet."

"My condition became so bad that I eventually lost all power of my legs, and then the liver, kidneys and bladder and in fact, my whole system, became deranged. I tried the treatment of many physicians, but receiving no lasting benefit from them, I had recourse to patent remedies, trying one kind after another until I believe there were none I had not sampled."

"In 1893, attended by my son John, I went to Hot Springs, Ark. I was not much benefited by some months stay there when I returned home. My liver was actually dead, and a dull persistent pain in its region kept me on the verge all the time. In 1893 I was reappointed Circuit Judge, but it was impossible for me to give attention to my duties. In 1891, I went to the Silurian Springs, Waukegan, Wis. I stayed there some time, but without improvement."

"Again I returned home, this time feeling no hopes of recovery. The muscles of my limbs were now reduced by atrophy to mere strings. Sciatic pains tortured me terribly, but it was the disordered condition of my liver that I felt gradually wearing my life away. Doctors gave me up, all kinds of remedies had been tried without avail, and I was fast giving more for me to do but resign myself to fate."

"I lingered on in this condition sustained almost entirely by stimulants until April, 1893. One day John saw an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the Kentucky Post. This was something new, and as one more drug after so many others could not do so much harm, John prevailed upon me to try the Pink Pills. It was, I think, in the first week in May the pills arrived. I remember I was not expected to live for more than three or four days at the time. The effect of the Pills, however, was marvellous and I could soon eat heartily, a thing I had not done for years. The liver began almost instantaneously to perform its functions, and has done so ever since. Without doubt the pills saved my life and while I do not crave notoriety I cannot refuse to testify to their worth."

"I was called upon by Mr. Hughes, the Louisville druggist, who told me that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been very popular, since Judge Rice used them with such benefit. He mentioned several who have found relief in their use."

"I was called by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as paralysis, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and hollow complexion, various forms of weakness either male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. They are never sold in bulk, for by the 100 by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y."

One Fare Excursions South Via C. & E. I. R. R. Round trip tickets will be sold from all stations on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. on July 26th, August 7th, September 10th, October 23d, November 6th and December 4th, 1894, at one fare, to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. Tickets good to return for twenty days from date of sale. Stopover allowed on going or returning journey. For further particulars apply to any C. & E. I. R. R. agent or Chas. W. Humphrey, northern passenger agent, 101 E. Third street, St. Paul, Chicago city ticket office 233 Clark street, or to CHARLES L. STONE, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

A young husband on his honeymoon trip had a conductor who conducted two classes so he would keep other passengers from his coupe. At the next station the conductor opens the door and exclaims: "I must let in other passengers—I tried one of those cigars."—Fillegende Blaetter.

Tourist Excursion Tickets

At reduced rates are now on sale, via the North-Western Line, to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Deadwood, Dakota, Hot Springs, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone National Park and all the lake and mountain resorts of the West and Northwest. For rates and full information apply to agents of connecting lines. Illustrated pamphlets, giving full particulars, will be mailed free upon application to W. A. TRALL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western R. R., Chicago.

"Dar's a good deal in mekin' a judicious choice ob yoh' bedfellow," said Uncle Eben. "Industry an' perseverance an' gwine ter he'p de hand-organ grinder 'at plays in front ob a deaf an' dumb asylum."—Washington Star.

"I LIKE to see a man think a good deal of his home," said old Mrs. Jason, "but when he stays out all night to brag about how happy a home he has, I think it is carrying his affection a little too far."—Indianapolis Journal.

Knocked Out of Time

By that able blood depurant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the young giant, rheumatism, withdraws beaten. In maturity it is harder to conquer. Attack it at the start with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and save yourself years of agony and constant danger, for this malady is always liable to attack the heart. Poison in malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and kidney complaint is the Bitters.

"No, GERALDINE; a landscape done in oil isn't necessarily a kerosene."—Buffalo Courier.

A RELIC of a lost race—the empty pocket-book.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

ARTHUR HARMAN, aged about 14 years, was seized with cramps and died while bathing in White river near Rockford's. His body has not yet been found.

DUNKIRK capitalists want to extend the railway to Redkey.

WM. DeMoss, a German plate-glass worker, employed at the Elwood Diamond plate-glass factory, was helping to carry a large plate when it broke and a piece fell across his arms, cutting them to the bone, severing muscles ligaments and arteries, from which he nearly bled to death.

Suit for \$15,000 damages was filed at Richmond by C. D. Mills against the county commissioners. His demand is on account of injuries received by the falling of a traction engine through a bridge. He lost a hand and sustained other injuries.

The county superintendent of schools has decided to transfer the county institute from Anderson, the county seat, to Alexandria, on account of no available hall in that city.

The prohibitionists of the Fifth congressional district nominated Elihu F. Barker, of Johnson county, for congress.

At a meeting of the city council of Burlington, the saloon license was reduced from \$150 to \$100. Dr. J. B. Stillwell, a councilman, at once tendered his resignation, saying he did not wish to belong to a body that would reduce a saloon license.

The Memorial association of Lafayette, composed of veterans, will decorate the graves of the heroes who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, early in this century.

STRIKING miners at Troy and Cannelton went to work the other morning. Nearly all resumed Monday. The settlement does not affect wages.

CHAS. JOHNSON developed a case of smallpox at Richmond. His father died with a malignant attack of the disease a few days ago.

At the state Sunday-school convention held at Muncie the following officers were elected: President, Charles F. Coffin, of Indianapolis; vice president, Judge J. S. Kirkpatrick, of Kokomo; secretary and treasury, Charles Weaver, of Kokomo; executive committee, M. T. Reeves, of Columbus; Rev. T. U. Kuhn, of Tipton; J. Morris, of Rockville; Rev. W. T. Stalt, of Franklin; S. W. Axtell, of Bloomfield; Rev. A. Myers, of Indianapolis; Rev. J. A. Pollock, of Lebanon; Charles L. Weaver, John D. McNeely and Charles F. Coffin, of Indianapolis. In addition to these there were twenty-four vice presidents selected.

JOHN DYAR, a prominent fancy horse breeder, of Kokomo, was kicked by a colt the other day and will probably die. He had two horses killed by the cars that morning and was breaking colts to take their places, when one of them kicked him, crushing in his chest.

A CLASS of 21 was graduated at the Rose Polytechnic institute.

At Ft. Wayne A. C. Trentman, the largest wholesale grocer in Northern Indiana, made an assignment. The liabilities are between \$70,000 and \$100,000, and the assets nearly the same.

At New Albany Marion Pickering and Sim Booker were sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Stephen Geir, a dairyman of Jeffersonville, on March 6 last.

MRS. CHARLOTTE HINKLE, of Greenwood, died of sunstroke a few days ago.

EDWARD MILLER, 16 years of age, living near Homer, shot and killed himself the other evening. Tired of life.

The grand jury has returned 75 indictments at Sullivan against the Sheldahl striking miners, charging them with conspiracy to commit a felony. Eleven additional arrests have been made, and deputies are looking for more.

The Yellowhammer Oil and Gas Co. was incorporated at Dunkirk with M. L. Case, T. H. Johnson, J. B. Newton, J. T. Sutton, S. A. Wilson and C. W. Smalley directors. This company is the outgrowth of a co-partnership and is one of the most successful now operating in the oil field of Indiana.

At Kokomo, Frank Mullen, aged fourteen, while attempting to creep upon some birds in a cherry tree the other day, accidentally shot himself, the load of shot ploving through his face, tearing away the right cheek and eye. He may recover.

An unknown man, woman and child, apparently dead two days, were found on the Dow farm, near Borden, the other morning. They had been shot. A pistol was found beside them. The case is one of suicide or murder. They were well dressed.

THE 2-year-old infant of Prof. Ed. Utterbach, of Salina, Kan., was choked to death the other morning at the home of its grandparents, James Warfield and wife, near Waynetown, by getting a small screw lodged in the windpipe.

At Anderson James Mullen, while talking to friends at home, suddenly exclaimed: "Good-by!" and dropped dead.

HENRY BUNDY was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stealing a horse from his father at Connersville. He stole the animal, sold it for \$9, and inside of 10 days again stole it, this time getting \$7 for it.

At Hopewell Charles Vamings, a farmer, was attacked by a bull and gored almost to death.

The coal famine has struck Kokomo. All factories use natural gas for general purposes, but some use coal for certain work, such as welding steel and iron. All are now out of coal, and these and every blacksmith shop will be closed until some comes in. There is not a ton of coal in the city.

MRS. GEORGE ZIMMERMAN, the young bride of one of the wealthiest young men in Decatur, committed suicide by taking morphine. Family trouble is the supposed cause.

THE Ft. Wayne Electric Co., recently incorporated, will begin work on its plant at once, employing over 500 mechanics.

The Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to progress in cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping. Royal Baking Powder makes hot bread wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"JOHNNIE, add seven apples to two apples, and what will you have?"—"Colic, sir," said Harper's Bazar.

"JOHNNIE," said the teacher, "is a jackass a biped or quadruped?"—"Please, sir," said Johnnie, "that depends on the jackass."—Saratoga Truth.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 30.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle..... \$4.00 @ 4.83 1/2
Sheep..... 2.50 @ 4.00
Hogs..... 5.15 @ 5.37 1/2
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents..... 3.40 @ 3.85
City Mill Patents..... 4.05 @ 4.30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 63 @ 63 1/2
Ungraded Red..... 59 @ 61
CORN—No. 2..... 45 1/2 @ 45 3/4
Ungraded Mixed..... 42 @ 45
OATS—Track Mixed Western..... 50 @ 50 1/2
RYE—State..... 56 @ 58
PORK—Mess, New..... 13.00 @ 13 1/2
LARD—Western..... 7.00 @ 7.05
BUTTER—Western Creamery..... 14 1/2 @ 15
Western Dairy..... 10 @ 15

CHICAGO.
BEEVES—Shipping Steers..... \$3.40 @ 4.45
Cows..... 1.25 @ 2.95
Stockers..... 2.00 @ 3.40
Feeders..... 3.30 @ 3.85
Butchers' Steers..... 3.40 @ 3.80
Bulls..... 1.75 @ 3.00
HOGS..... 4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP..... 1.15 @ 1.35
BUTTER—Creamery..... 13 @ 17
Dairy..... 11 @ 14 1/2
EGGS—Fresh..... 9 1/2 @ 10
BROOM CORN..... 20.00 @ 25.00
Western (per ton)..... 40.00 @ 45.00
Winter Wheat..... 45.00 @ 50.00
Illinois, Good to Choice..... 45.00 @ 50.00
POTATOES—New (per bu.)..... 1.25 @ 2.35
PORK—Mess..... 12.45 @ 12.50
LARD—Steam..... 6.65 @ 6.70
FLOUR—Spring Patents..... 3.20 @ 3.50
Spring Patents..... 2.20 @ 2.60
Winter Patents..... 2.80 @ 2.90
SHEEP..... 2.45 @ 2.60
GRAIN—Wheat..... 57 1/2 @ 59 1/2
Corn, No. 2..... 41 1/4 @ 41 3/4
Oats, No. 2..... 46 @ 46 1/2
Rye, No. 2..... 49 1/2 @ 49 3/4
Barley, Common to Good..... 48 @ 54

LUMBER—
Flooring..... 16.00 @ 23.50
Siding..... 16.00 @ 23.00
Common Boards..... 14.50 @ 14.60
Fencing..... 13.00 @ 16.00
Lard, Dry..... 2.50 @ 2.60
Shingles..... 2.00 @ 3.15

KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Texas Steers..... \$2.10 @ 3.85
Stockers and Feeders..... 2.50 @ 3.75
HOGS..... 4.50 @ 4.77 1/2
SHEEP..... 3.00 @ 4.50

OMAHA.
CATTLE—Steers..... \$2.75 @ 4.60
Feeders..... 2.25 @ 3.30
HOGS..... 4.45 @ 4.63
SHEEP..... 4.75 @ 5.85

THE HEART

is liable to great functional disturbance through sympathy. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, often causes it to palpitate in a distressing way. Nervous Prostration, Debility and Impoverished Blood, also cause its too rapid pulsations. Many times, Spinal Affections, cause it to labor unduly. Sufferers from such Nervous Affections often imagine themselves the victims of organic heart disease.

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, as Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, or St. Vitus's Dance, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Melancholia and Kindred Affections, are treated as a specialty, with great success, by the Staff of the Invalids' Hotel, For Pamphlet, References, and Particulars, enclose 10 cents, in stamps for postage.

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