

THE REAL SITUATION.

The Changing of the Standard of Value Increased the Burden of the Debtor Class.

There is a school of writers and speakers among us which argues that prosperity can be brought back again merely by changing the standard with which values are measured. They say that if we will cut the measure in two, so that one will be two, so that prices will be nominally double, though the purchasing power of the two will be no greater than that of the one we now have, yet in some way which they do not explain this change in the way of making measurements will make the people prosperous. We do not see how this is possible. We do see that if a man owes money, if the government will cut a half dollar in two and enable him to discharge his debt with half dollars where he owes whole dollars, that he will make something at the expense of his creditor. But how will this help the country? The creditor will merely have lost half his money. The debtor will have made half of it. But what will the country have gained? We do not think it will have gained anything, but that it will have lost much. It will have put the world on notice that this government stands ready, in response to popular clamor, to debase its currency in order that those who owe money may cheat their creditors. The inevitable consequence will be that the country will lose in credit, and every individual citizen will lose. The citizen will lose because he will be recognized afterward as one of a community of people who stand ready to repudiate debt, instead of paying it.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

We need not say that the case is unfairly stated by the Telegraph.

What is the situation in which the people of Georgia—the people of the whole country—find themselves? It is as serious as it is simple. They find that by a change in the standard by which values are expressed and appraised—a change surreptitiously made—every debt more than twenty years old has quadrupled in value—that every debt four years old has doubled in value. The process is so plain that no sensible man can fail to see and understand it, and even a blind man can feel the effects of it.

But the Telegraph is of the opinion that to change the standard of value to what it was before, when the world admitted its justice, would be unjust to the creditor. But what about the debtor? There must be a level of justice for both debtors and creditors. Debts are paid with the result of labor, and there is no other way of settling them, and when an injustice is saddled on labor, the evil effects of it are felt in all directions.

The people of Georgia pay their debts with cotton, and this is just as true of the merchant and business man as it is of the farmer. In other words, the cotton crop is the basis of business in Georgia and in the south, just as manufacturing is the basis of business in New England. This being true, anything that tends to reduce the purchasing and debt-paying power of cotton not only disturbs business but interferes seriously with the prosperity of the south. We presume the Telegraph will not dispute this proposition, stated in this form, and yet it is only another way of saying that prosperity depends on a just basis of settlement as between debtor and creditor. Our contemporary appears to regard only the interests of the creditor, but the interest of both debtor and creditor should have consideration.

We need not, for purposes of illustration, go back to 1873, when by surreptitious legislation the standard of value was changed and the relations between debtor and creditor most seriously disturbed. We need go no farther back than four years ago to show how these relations continue to grow more and more disturbed—the disturbance being always in favor of the creditor and against the debtor. Four years ago a debtor who owed \$100 could pay it with two bales of cotton or with less than 118 bushels of wheat. If he borrowed the money in 1890 it was worth no more to the man who loaned it than the equivalent of two bales of cotton and 118 bushels of wheat. But if the \$100 dollar debt is to be paid in 1894, it is worth four bales of cotton, or 200 bushels of wheat; and the interest, at 8 per cent., will have required an additional bale and a half of cotton and 64 bushels of wheat.

This represents the growth of the value of debts only during the past few years. If we go back to the year the change was made in the standard of value, the growth in the value of debts has been simply appalling. It is a wonder the people have survived the system of robbery. But the argument of the Telegraph is that as this system of robbery has been put in operation for the benefit of the creditor class, it would be unjust to that class to return to the standard of justice represented by the bimetallic standard. A wrong once put in operation those who profit by it acquire vested rights which it would be unjust to disturb. If this is not the position of our contemporary, it should change the terms of its argument.

Justice would seem to suggest that the spoliation of the people, the states and the nation has gone on long enough. It is not wholly an affair between individual debtors and creditors. It affects every state, municipal and industrial corporation in the country. It affects the nation itself with respect to its interest-bearing debt; and thus the burden of indebtedness is quadrupled and sextupled. The average creditor is almost as badly hurt by it as the average debtor, for he, in turn, is a debtor. Almost the whole of the profit of this vast system of robbery falls to the share of the bondholding classes of this country and Europe.

We cannot, of course, convince our contemporary that it is not debasing the currency to restore property values and prices to the level of justice and prosperity that existed when silver was demonetized and our stock of money of final redemption reduced by more than one-half. But we can, at least, present the truth of the situation and advocate

the only remedy that will afford the people reasonable or permanent relief.

We earnestly regret that the editor cannot take a view of the financial question warranted by facts, by history, and by all the most eminent writers on finance and economics. He speaks of the loss of credit due to a debased currency, but he fails utterly to perceive that not only the loss of credit, but the loss of all the forms of prosperity not due to the ownership of gold, must inevitably follow the debasement of property values, prices and wages. There is no need to pursue extremes in the search for a remedy. We need only to place our currency system back where it was when the gold standard was adopted. We deny that it is debasing the currency to do this. We deny, too, that creditors, national or individual, have any right to reap larger profits than justice and equity call for.—Atlanta Constitution.

FREE COINAGE.

How It Would Relieve Financial Distress in the Country.

In a speech delivered at Kansas City favoring the free coinage of silver, Judge Henry, among other things on the subject, said:

"The American silver dollar made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and the free coinage of all the silver produced by our mines brought to the mints for coinage would rattle our financial difficulties and to a great extent the labor question. It would give a fresh and legitimate impetus to trade. All our industries would at once experience a wholesome revival. Labor would find employment and capital seek investment. The enactment of such a law would have that effect immediately, if not another silver dollar were coined in one, two or three years. Money would leave its hiding places, confidence would be restored and men who have money now lying idle in the banks or safe deposit vaults, awaiting an opportunity to acquire desirable property at a third or less of its real value, would seek paying investments at once. The property of the discouraged and disheartened farmer, merchant and mechanic would soon reach a fair market value, and the law would inspire them with confidence to hold it and give them new energy in their several pursuits.

"But how is the free coinage of silver to help the masses? How are they to get it when it is coined? I ask you how first-rate crops help the people of the country in which they are grown? The farmers spend the money they get for their produce with the blacksmith, shoemaker, merchant and saddler, and through them it is distributed generally among all classes. The miners, like sailors, are spendthrifts, and what they get they spend liberally, and as they acquire fortunes they build elegant residences, tenement houses, business houses and invest their money in enterprises which employ labor. We do not ask the government to coin a dollar on its own account, except the silver bullion purchased with gold dollars, but to open the mints to silver bullion, on the same footing with gold.

"There are hundreds of millions of silver currency now deposited in the banks and the United States treasury. No railroad employee, factory hand, or other person doing manual work, would refuse to do his daily labor, at its coin value. They would be glad to get it, and could purchase with it what they and their families might need, as much as they could with gold. All this talk about giving the poor man a good dollar, instead of one worth only 57 cents for his labor, is false, and intended to mislead and deceive the unthinking. It is a mathematical proposition, not to be controverted, that things equal to the same thing are equal to one another. If a silver dollar is equal to a bushel of wheat, or a yard of cloth, and a gold dollar will not purchase more, then the silver dollar in its purchasing power is equal to the gold dollar here, for all practical purposes. If five silver dollars will pay a debt of five dollars, what does the debtor care whether, for that purpose, he is paid for his work a five dollar gold piece, or five silver dollars?"

Facts as to the Present Ratio.
Facts which cannot be controverted explode the theory of those who would change the present ratio of 16 to 1 to 18 or 20 to 1. The truth is there is no sincerity in the proposition. It is merely a pretext for opposition to the coinage of silver. With \$300,000,000 now coined at 16 to 1, what would be the condition should we coin others on the same footing at 20 to 1? The free coinage of our silver is what is demanded, and the financial question will be discussed and unsettled until that object shall have been attained. The charge that its advocates are repudiators and cranks and demagogues and favor fiat money and inflation will not deter us from insisting upon what we know to be right and just and for the best interests of the country. More than one hundred years ago we declared our political independence of Great Britain. Now let us declare our financial independence, and in the fight on that issue the odds will be in our favor.—Judge Henry.

After the Battle.
This scrap of news was telegraphed from Denver a few days after the election: "The silver men of Colorado and other mining states are maturing plans, it is said, for launching a silver party. They will co-operate with the bimetalists of the south and east, and a call will soon be issued for a meeting to effect an organization."

The Cause of It.
Prior to the demonetization of silver in 1873 gold and silver was the standard money. Since then it has been gold. The supply has been cut in two, causing a falling price in silver and a corresponding appreciation of gold. Hence, lower prices for wheat, lower prices for labor and hard times generally.

Rather Disastrous.
Free coinage is not an experiment, but so far as the single gold standard has gone it has been a most disastrous one.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

GOSHEN'S chief of police has issued an edict to prevent snow bailing among school children.

The mayor of Indianapolis issued a peremptory order to the police officers instructing them to notify the keepers of all resorts that hereafter they will not be permitted to sell intoxicants of any kind without both a city and county license.

The grand lodge of Oddfellows elected the following officers: Grand master, M. A. Chapman, Anderson; deputy grand master, C. F. Northern, of Greensburg; grand secretary, B. F. Foster, Indianapolis; grand treasurer, J. A. Wildman, Indianapolis; grand warden, George L. Reinhard, Vincennes; grand representative, Will H. Talbot, of Orleans; grand instructor, John A. Ferguson, Indianapolis.

Kokomo citizens are raising a fund to bring new factories to that city.

ONE of the three schools of Alexandria has been closed on account of diphtheria.

IT HAS just come to light that a bomb has been lying in the office of the chief of police at South Bend for several weeks. It appeared to be a giant firecracker, and was brought there by a German who found it near the Oliver Chilled Plow works. It excited so much comment that Capt. Cassidy opened it and found that it contained powder and a stick of dynamite four inches long. Had it, from any cause, exploded, it would have destroyed the station and other property and killed a number of people. The intention may have been to blow up the station, but this is unlikely.

THERE is a sidewalk war on at Columbia City.

THERE is considerable destitution in Seymour.

NEW ALBANY capitalists are talking of starting a cotton hose factory.

REV. CHARLES P. JENNINGS, Shelbyville, well known minister, is dead.

BRAZIL police are bothered by two young girls who loaf around the depot.

THE 4-year-old daughter of A. L. Clup, a barber in Wabash, got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid, and, breaking it on a stone, the fiery liquid flew into her face, burning her terrible. It is feared that her eyesight will be lost.

As an Indianapolis, Decatur and Western passenger train was running through the suburb of Haughville, a shot was fired through the window. The bullet barely missed J. C. Pike, of Maplewood, a passenger, and the broken glass cut him severely in the face.

A POST OFFICE was established, the other day, at Cunot, Owen county, and Daniel P. Campbell was appointed postmaster.

RICHMOND wants another express company.

SOUTH BEND police will knock out slot machines.

CHARGES of vote-buying are being made at Monticello.

RUSH county people are divided on the courthouse question.

The cobbler, Caneau, who has been in jail for several days at Goshen, under a sentence for alleged assault, has, during his long confinement, eaten but one meal and drunk but one glass of water. He imagines the guards are trying to poison him, and can not be prevailed upon to eat or drink. He is becoming greatly emaciated.

THE 100th regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, held its ninth annual reunion in Portland, the other day and night with a large attendance. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor George W. Bergman, and responded to by Col. R. M. Johnson, of Elkhart.

CAPT. THEODORE WILKES, of Shelbyville, states that at his house they have a Maltese cat that had five kittens recently. After three of them had been killed she caught a half-grown rat, which she is keeping alive, with the remaining two kittens.

THE depositors of the Citizens' bank, of Hebron, owned by R. Dwiggen, which failed last fall, will receive 25 per cent. in a few days. They will realize about 90 per cent. on their claims.

MICHAEL JOHNS, a prominent farmer residing east of Brazil, was found dead in the woods a short distance from his home, buried beneath a heavy saw log. Mr. Johns left early in the morning to bring the logs into town, and, as he did not return for dinner, his family became fearful and a search was made. His team was standing by the dead man, being unable to move, as one end of the log blocked the wheels of the wagon. Mr. Johns was 45 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

It develops at Indianapolis that H. H. Howard, the insurance swindler, known as Holmes and Mudgett, has been there often.

RICHMOND claims the best telephone system of any town of its size in the state.

MATTHEW CHANDLER, while slightly intoxicated, swam White river and was found the other morning on the Portersville road, Daviess county, frozen to death.

THE dead body of a 2-months-old babe was found in the brush by a hunter near Edinburgh.

TOM SAMSIL, aged 30, a Vandalia switchman, was killed by cars at Terre Haute, his body being cut in two.

WM. KREZ, of Terre Haute, a fugitive wanted at Danville, Ill., for robbing a mail car, committed suicide at Joplin, Mo.

THE New York Bowery Insurance Co., of New York, has been blacklisted and forbidden to operate in Indiana. It is announced that this company had withdrawn from the state and afterward solicited insurance. The policies were to be written in New York and thus avoid taxes in Indiana.

A FACTIONAL fight is brewing in republican ranks over the proposed reapportionment of the state for legislative and congressional purposes.

THE supreme court has affirmed the verdict of \$11,350.50 given Mrs. Catherine Burton, whose husband was killed by the Panhandle cars at Royal Center.

The Morning Wind.

How it smells of the world made new—
Leafy dells that are dank with dew;
Teeming soil where the grass stands high;
Flows that lift to the sun and sky
Cups of crimson, and white, and blue,
Brimming sweet as the wind went by!

How it murmurs among the trees—
Full of peace as the hum of bees!
How it ripples the yard-side pool,
Billows the lance grass thin and cool
Rocks the swan, at his silver ease
Sailing free, without chart or rule!

How it steals from the sunrise land—
Soft of touch as a mother's hand!
Soothing the fevered brow of pain,
Healing the troubled heart and brain
Grateful as dew in desert sand,
Cooling as show'rs of summer rain!

Heart of the Father, deep and kind,
Breathing forth in the morning wind,
Shall I question Thy love, while still
Kissed by the breeze on the sunlit hill?
Nay! in the very air I find
Throb of love like a pulse's thrill!

—James Buchanan, in Harper's Bazar.

Life's Lesson.

Life is a lesson. Count all joy, all pain.

No more than a part of that the soul must learn.

In this great school, the world. Though you should yearn

For one brief, blessed pause; though you would fain

Force the tales of war and bloodshed vain.

Remember, you were born to teach! Discern

Strangest secrets with unshrinking eye, nor spurn

One principle which makes the lesson plain;

One lesson, so your training be complete.

Here lies life's deep truth, then hold it fast;

Failure and loss are better than they seem;

No heart so brave as that which bears defeat!

He acts the hero's part who wins at last

In life-long battle with his vanquished dream!

—Ladies' Home Journal.

Sun Spots.

There's a fleck of rust on a flawless blade—

On the armor of price there's one:

There's a mole on the cheek of the lovely maid—

There are spots on the sun.

But the blade of Damascus has succored the weak.

The field saved a knight from a fall;

The mole is a grace on my lady's cheek—

The sun shines for all.

—S. A. Walker, in N. Y. Independent.

"Lots of Times"

said Uncle Eben, "de

man dat keeps talkin' 'bout waitin' tell his

ship comes in aln' nebber hab' nough hustle

in 'im ter sen' no ship out."—Washington

Star.

LITTLE ETHEL.

"What makes the baby

cry so?" Little Dot—"Mamma says it's

'cause he's gettin' teeth." Little Ethel—

"They must be a awful bad fit."—Good

News.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle, Nov. 27, \$3.05 @ 5.00; Sheep, 1.50 @ 2.50; Hogs, 4.00 @ 4.50.

FLOUR—Minnesota Patents, 3.05 @ 3.65; City Mills Patents, 4.10 @ 4.15; WHEAT—No. 3 Red, 67 1/2 @ 67 3/4; No. 1 Northern, 67 1/2 @ 67 3/4; CORN—No. 2, 58 @ 58 1/2; OATS—No. 2, 38 @ 38 1/2; RYE, 54 @ 55; PORK—Mess New, 13.50 @ 14.00; LARD—Western, 7.30 @ 7.35; BUTTER—West'n Creamery, 15 @ 20; Western Dairy, 11 @ 16.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers, \$3.40 @ 6.40; Stockers and Feeders, 2.00 @ 3.40; Butchers' Steers, 3.00 @ 3.70; HOGS—Heavy, 3.80 @ 4.00; SHEEP—Wool, 1.50 @ 3.50; BUTTER—Creamery, 14 @ 35; DAIRY—EGGS—Fresh, 20 @ 21; BROOD CORN (per ton), 80.00 @ 120.00; POTATOES (per bush), 12 @ 12 1/2; PORK—Mess, 12.00 @ 12 1/2; LARD—Steam, 6.95 @ 7.00; FLOUR—Spring Patents, 3.10 @ 3.50; Spring Straights, 2.75 @ 3.00; Winter Patents, 2.50 @ 2.70; Winter Straights, 2.25 @ 2.50; GRAIN—Wheat No. 2, 48 @ 48 1/2; Corn No. 2, 48 @ 48 1/2; Oats, No. 2, 28 1/2 @ 28 3/4; Rye, No. 2, 54 @ 55; Barley, No. 2, 48 @ 48 1/2; LUMBER—Joists, 12.00 @ 13.50; Timbers, 10.50 @ 12 1/2; Lath, Dry, 1.40 @ 1.60; Shingles, 1.10 @ 2.00.

MILWAUKEE—GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Spring, 57 1/2 @ 57 3/4; Corn No. 3, 46 1/2 @ 46 3/4; Oats, No. 2 White, 32 1/2 @ 32 3/4; Rye, No. 2, 54 @ 55; Barley, No. 2, 48 @ 48 1/2; PORK—Mess, 12.00 @ 12 1/2; LARD—Steam, 6.10 @ 6.15.

ST. LOUIS—CATTLE—Texas, \$2.30 @ 2.40; Native Steers, 2.50 @ 4.30; HOGS—Heavy, 4.30 @ 4.45; SHEEP—Wool, 2.25 @ 2.50.

OMAHA—CATTLE—Heavy, \$2.00 @ 3.80; HOGS—Light and Mixed, 4.30 @ 4.45; SHEEP—Heavy, 2.50 @ 3.10.

N Society often feel the effect of too much gaiety—balls, theatres, and teas—in rapid succession, and then worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nerve, especially adapted to women's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and cures.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called celery compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting cure with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"FEMALE WEAKNESS."

Mrs. WILLIAM HOOVER, of Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness'; I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid for ever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me how to take it. I took eight bottles, and I feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PARKER (at the football game)—"Tame sort of a show, isn't it?" Barker—"Tame! You're the first man I've heard express that opinion." Parker—"Maybe I'm not in the humor to appreciate it. I became a member of the stock exchange a month ago."—Truth.

In this Work-a-Day World
Men and women continually break down through mental strain and physical effort. The true repair of vitality thus impaired, a perennial fountain of health and vigor is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which restores digestion, enriches the blood, and healthfully stimulates the bowels, kidneys and liver when they are indolent. This comprehensive remedy also subdues malaria, rheumatism and nervousness.

"Did your Uncle George remember you when he made his will?" "Um afraid so." "Afraid! Why afraid?" "Well, I haven't seen the will yet, but if Uncle George remembered me he'd leave me out."—Harper's Bazar.

Low Rate Excursions to the West.
On December 4 and 18, 1894, The North-Western Line will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion tickets from stations in Illinois and Iowa to points in Nebraska, Wyoming and the Black Hills district of South Dakota at very low rates for the round trip; tickets good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of sale. For tickets and detailed information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

He—"Don't you think there is considerable danger in letting a woman who cares for you know that you love her?" She—"I think there is considerably more danger in letting her know that you don't."—Brooklyn Life.

Harvest Excursions.
Nov. 20th, Dec. 4th and 18th the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.R. will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to points in Texas, Eddy, New Mexico and Lake Charles, La. For particulars address H. A. Chemir, Room 12 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

PEASANT (to chemist)—"Got any 'cough oil'?" Chemist—"Certainly." Farmer—"Is it fresh?" Chemist—"Come, now, do you suppose we are in the habit of killing a whale every time a country yokel wants to buy two pennorth of codliver oil?"—Meg-gendersons Blatter.

"Yes," she said, "I'll give you your breakfast, if you'll chop down that tree for me." "Madam?" Meaning Mike replied, meekly, "I don't want ter git out of my class. I'm no Gladstone. Neither am I a George Washington."—Washington Star.

JACOBELL—"What makes that hen in 'your back yard cackle so loud?" Wigway—"O, they've just laid a corner-stone across the street and she's trying to make the neighbors think she did it."—Philadelphia Record.

She—"How do you know that you really love me?" He—"How can I know? Great Scott! Doesn't everybody know that your father is a multi-millionaire?"—Somerville Journal.

McVicker's Theatre.
"On the Mississippi," a spectacular attraction, begins December 2. The scene is laid in the south about the time of the war.

"Well, Mr. Jenkins, I see your boy has left college." "Yes." "What's he in?" "Debt."—Harper's Bazar.

WHENEVER love writes its name it does it in its own blood.—Rams' Horn.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75c.

It takes more courage to endure than it does to act.—Rams' Horn.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Know all women
that there is one rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, and all-pain remedy, as harmless as water, and sure as taxes—It is St. Jacobs Oil—used by everybody,—sold everywhere.

"More the Merrier"
Wash day a pleasure
BUT NOT UNLESS YOU USE
SANTA CLAUS SOAP.
IT IS THE PUREST, BEST & MOST ECONOMICAL
Sold everywhere.
Made by
THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

BE IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS. A BEAUTIFUL WREATH OF HOLLY AND MISTLETOE on Tacked on the Wall.
MERRY CHRISTMAS
"MERRY CHRISTMAS" "HAPPY NEW YEAR" "CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS"

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD
NOW THE BEST LINE TO CALIFORNIA, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.
Try the True Southern Route to California. Pullman First-Class Sleeping Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Service, low rates and quick time through from Chicago every day, to the land of oranges, roses and sunshine, that semitropical kingdom by the sea, Southern California. Meals served on the train or in delectable dining rooms. Daily First-Class Pullman Sleeping Cars, and through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Service, to the land of the principal cities in Arkansas and Texas. For illustrated folders, maps, pamphlets and full particulars, call upon your home ticket agent or write to James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & Alton Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

PIANOS. 300,000 OF THESE
E. STEINWAY
ORGANS.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
Coupons given for every order of \$5.00 entitling holder to special premiums. Mantel Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Tea Sets, Umbrellas given in exchange for Coupons. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. CHRYSTIE KNIFE CO., Box 14, Fremont, Ohio. SEND THIS PAPER to the publisher.

PISO'S CURE FOR
GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WITH WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.