

Richmond Palladium

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1891.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the Palladium, Daily and Weekly, is more than double that of any other paper published in Wayne County.

"What's the news from Long Branch?" is the question now most universally asked.

The ninth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was formally opened to the public yesterday, the opening address being delivered by Hon. E. F. Noyes.

While temporarily deranged, Saturday morning last, the wife of United States Senator William Allison, of Iowa, attempted suicide at Silver Lake, New York.

The New York Commercial Bulletin is authority for the statement that \$7,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire during the month of August in the United States and Canada.

They run from Washington City to Long Branch, a distance of 234 miles, was made by the train bearing President Garfield in six and a half hours, or at the rate of 36 miles an hour.

The death rate of the city of Richmond for the month of August was 20.5 per 1,000 inhabitants. Little Rock, Ark., showed the next highest percentage, followed next in order by Salt Lake City with 55.3. The per centage of Aurora, Ill., was the smallest, being but 8.8, with Jacksonville, Ill., a good second at 9.5.

This trouble in the schools at Muncie, brought about by opposing factions, has assumed disgraceful proportions and is inflicting an injury upon the schools and the town itself from which they will be long years in recovering. It strikes us, from our standpoint, that the good sense of the people of Muncie has gone far astray.

This special counsel for the government in the famous Star Route cases, Col. William A. Cook, has completed the papers in the matter and will present them to the coming session of the grand jury at Washington, asking of them indictments, which he feels sure of securing, against ex-Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady, S. W. Dorsey, and others, alleged to have been connected with the ring.

The testimony in the case of the White Lick Quarterly Meeting of Friends against Allen Hadley, which has been on trial in Indianapolis for some time, was yesterday brought to a conclusion and the case submitted to the Court without argument. The decision, it is said, will be announced in a short time, and as the matter has attracted the attention of the friends generally throughout the State, it will be watched for with considerable interest.

The railroad war has broken out afresh at Chicago, and once more tickets are being sold from that point to New York for the very low sum of \$5. All the great trunk lines are engaged in the conflict, and where it will finally end is difficult to tell. At present, the traveling public is reaping all the benefit. The Grand Trunk announces that it will sell round trip tickets to Boston and return, good for thirty days, for \$10. The country can stand it if the railroads can.

SENATOR BEN HILL, whose tongue has been troubling him of late, does not accord with Senator Beck's suggestion that the Senate elect a Republican to the position of President pro tem. He wants a Democrat of the first water chosen and believes the Democratic party should take hold and keep every advantage now existing, or which may be offered hereafter, which will tend to strengthen their forces and weaken those of the enemy.

The forest fires now prevailing in the northern and northwestern portions of Michigan are of the most terribly destructive character. Hundreds of farms have been burned over, leaving nothing but the blackened, desolate-looking ground. Many lives have been lost, either by being burned to death or suffocated in the thick, blinding smoke and heat. Live stock has been destroyed, and the year's crops reduced to ashes. Hundreds of families have lost everything, and are reduced to a state of absolute want, affording a fine opportunity for the exercise of a great deal of charity on the part of the more fortunate of our people.

The trial of the two Malley boys and Blanche Douglas, charged with the murder of Jennie Cramer, recently, near New Haven, Conn., has been commenced. It is to be hoped that the result will be to fix the responsibility for the untimely death of the unfortunate girl where it properly belongs. Whatever may be said of the prisoners and whatever may be the conclusion of the trial now in progress, there seems to be no question but that they know more of the case than they of themselves are willing to relate. That they may not have been guilty of her murder is possible, but that they know how her death was brought about is almost certain.

SPAKING with reference to the question of the inability of the President and the best course to pursue in that event, Judge Jerry Black, of Pennsylvania, when asked his opinion said: "Nothing can be plainer than the constitutional provision. It is for the President and Mr. Arthur to decide what is to be done after taking the best advice obtainable. They have not asked mine, and I will not volunteer any judgment about it. The presumption is that they will do what is right. A little decent forbearance of the outsiders would not be at all out of place." Judge Black's remarks are in the correct vein. Already there has been a great deal of unnecessary discussion of this subject of the inability of the President, much of it, we must be permitted to remark, of the most senseless as well as most useless character. The fact is, the Government is getting along first-rate, and the prospect is fair that it can continue to do so for some time and without difficulty, notwithstanding the condition of the President. There is no necessity, whatever, requiring that Vice President Arthur should assume the reins; more than that, it would not be agreeable to the great majority of the people for him to attempt such a course at this time. There may be a time when the Vice President may be called upon to act, and when that period arrives the proper course to pursue will present itself. Fortunately for the present, the exigency requiring such a proceeding does not exist, business is progressing satisfactorily and there is no absolute, important need of an active Somebody being at the head of affairs.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the charge of heresy, and now in progress at Chicago, is attracting but little attention, and is without any particular interest. The charges upon which the Doctor is being tried have been revised, and are to the following effect, in substance. That he teaches, first, doctrines contrary to the religion of Methodists, as set forth in the authorized book of discipline. Second, doctrines contrary to the established standards of doctrine of the said church; third, doctrines contrary to the established doctrine and belief of the church. The specifications declare that Dr. Thomas denies the inspiration and authenticity of certain portions of the Old Testament, in spite of the fifth article of religion as set forth in the book of discipline, and that he denies the doctrine of atonement set forth in the second and twentieth articles of Methodism; that he denies the existence of eternal punishment, and teaches probation after death. Of course it is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty the probable outcome of the case, but of one thing we may be sure, if he is convicted, the result will be, as in the case of Dr. Swing, the establishment of an independent pulpit, free from any entangling alliances, and where the Doctor can give vent to his own peculiar doctrines without fear of molestation.

At the personal request of the President made prior to leaving Washington for Long Branch, three of the attending surgeons, Drs. Reymann, Barnes and Woodward, were discharged from further service in the case. This action was not the result of any dissatisfaction but simply because a few number of physicians could manage and get along with the case with as much ease and satisfaction as with the larger attendance. It may be well enough to state in this connection that the best of feeling prevailed among all the physicians, and that the retirement of the above named gentlemen will in no manner affect or mar the pleasant relations which has grown up between them all since their connection with the case.

The morning bulletin from the President is of a more encouraging character, and Dr. Bliss, who seems never to look at the dark side of the picture, says the patient is in a better condition than he has been for ten days. We are glad to note the fact, and trust the improved condition reported may continue until all further fear of danger is passed and the country can be confidently assured of the final and complete recovery of the President.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Ladies will please observe that fiances and robes like those worn twenty years ago are again the fashion.

It is said that Hanlon, the champion oarsman of the world, intends to retire from the boat-racing business.

George F. Slosson, the American billiard expert, arrived in New York from Liverpool, Monday last. No new match has as yet been arranged between him and Vignaux, the champion.

Thirty-two thousand eight hundred and forty immigrants arrived in New York during the month of August, and since January 1, 1891, 310,475, as against 228,000 for the same time last year.

Prior to his departure from Peru, ex-United States Minister Christianity, of unsavory divorce fame, was presented by the citizens of Lima and Callao with a handsome testimonial as a mark of their high regard and esteem for him.

The Duke of Sutherland is at the head of a company of Englishmen with £2,500,000 who have bought sixty square miles on the St. Paul and Omaha railroad, sixty miles east of Sioux City, for a colony; price \$160,000.

The ninth annual Chicago Exposition was formally opened last evening. The immense building is lighted with electricity, furnished by the Brush Electric Company. Over 400 pictures are displayed in art hall, and as an evidence of their value, we note that they are insured for over \$300,000.

John W. Bookwalter, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is the happy possessor of a 20,000-acre sheep farm, located on Mission creek, Pawnee county, Nebraska, about fifteen miles from the Kansas border. His flocks number seven, containing 13,000 sheep, and are located on different parts of the farm, each in charge of a herder.

Hastings, Mich., is being terribly ravaged by that dreadful disease, diphtheria, over twenty-five deaths having occurred within the past few days, and over 150 persons being now sick with the infection. The public schools are all closed, and business is at a stand still. The cause of the epidemic is attributed to drinking foul water, and to the unclean and unhealthy condition of the streets of the town.

If the people knew what most of the beer they drink is made of they would not drink near so much of it. They would not drink it at all.—Cincinnati Gazette. And therein the Gazette exhibits its lamentable ignorance of the toughness of the stomach of the average American citizen and his entire willingness to drink anything short of aqua fortis, provided it possesses the power to intoxicate. For them glucose has no terrors.

During General Merritt's term of office as Collector of the Port of New York, he received the enormous sum of \$897,385,772.18. The total expenses of all the departments for the same time amounted to \$7,354,490.92. It is a satisfaction to know that every dollar of these large amounts was satisfactorily accounted for. It is to be hoped that his successor will make an equally favorable showing when it shall come to pass, in the course of events, that he must surrender the office to some one else.

Of course there isn't a word of truth in the following statement, and it may be taken as a sample of the numberless stories which have been sent out from Washington since the President was shot. The story is to the effect that on the day President Garfield was shot, a baby was born in Washington who displays all the symptoms of the Chief Magistrate. When he can not retain food the baby labors under the same difficulty; when he feels bright the baby crawls with delight; when he sinks the baby fails so fast as to make the parents despair. It has got so that if the baby cries in the night, the neighbors raise their windows and cry "The President is worse."

STATE NEWS.

The Catholics of Connersville propose building a new cathedral.

Homer Cappie, a young man about twenty years old, was killed near Winesburg, Monday, by a falling tree.

A farmer near Mechanicsburg, Henry county, has lost several cows through the disease known as "milk sickness," and several more are sick with the same disease.

Elder Jacob Wright, of Salem, for fifty years a preacher of the Christian Church, and noted for his doctrinal discussions, died last Tuesday, aged 72 years. He was widely known throughout Southern Indiana as a preacher of more than ordinary ability.

Notwithstanding that the citizens of Bluffton guaranteed to the Chicago & Atlantic railroad company the \$60,000 to have the road come there, the company have located the line from Decatur to Huntington, which leaves Bluffton six miles to the south.

The buildings on the Dubois county poor farm, near Jasper, were burned down at 5 o'clock Sunday evening. Most of the contents were destroyed, but the inmates, about thirty-five in number, were all safely removed. The property was insured for \$1,000, and was probably worth three times that amount.

Wednesday while some men were clearing or digging a well a few miles north of Greensburg, David Lanham was overcome by noxious gases, and called for those above him to pull him up, but after raising him fifteen feet his strength failed and he fell to the bottom. A man descended, but could not succeed in getting him up, and let him fall again. He was finally taken out, but died soon after. Deceased was 35 years old, and leaves a wife.

Tuesday last, Daniel Luckenhill, an old citizen of Howard township, Washington county, went down into his well to clean it out. He fastened a rope around his body, so that if foul air should be in the well he could be drawn up. After getting down he gave the signal, and those above pulled him half-way up, got excited, tied the rope to a post, and left him hanging in the well. They then went for help, which arrived in a half-hour, when Luckenhill was pulled out dead and beyond any hope of resuscitation. He was a well-to-do farmer, and leaves a wife and several children.

The First Locomotive Rider.

Honesdale (Pa.) Citizen. We have received a note from the original locomotive rider, avowing that "the first locomotive ever run on a rail on this continent was run at Honesdale, and the writer of this note was the only person on this locomotive, and took that first ride alone." Our correspondent is the venerable Horatio Allen, and the ride was taken August 8, 1830. Mr. Allen purposes to revisit the scene of this occurrence about the 15th of this month, and spend a few days in Honesdale. Mr. Allen is at present at Hamilton, Canada.

EX-GOVERNOR NOYES.

What He Says of the President, of America's Prosperity, and of French Politics.

Cleveland Leader.

The ex-Governor is heavier than when he last saw Ohio, four years ago, and is grayer. His face and hands are as brown as chestnuts, tanned by the sun and winds of the seashore.

He said his four years in Paris were very pleasant. "Everybody is so kind, and Paris is such a beautiful city. But I got quite enough of it. Four years is as long as any American should stay away from his native land. This is the grandest country in the world. They have a profound respect for it in Europe. Our financial prosperity is a marvel to them. I'll tell you what Baron Rothschild said the other evening. He said: 'The financial prosperity of the United States is without a parallel in the history of the world. You are drawing from all the treasuries of the old world to fill your own.'"

"How do they in Paris look upon the shooting of the President?" "They look upon it as the work of a lunatic. They can not see any motive for a sane man to do such a deed. They do not see any nihilism in it."

"What do you think of Garfield's case?" "Why, I think he is going to get well. I see no reason why the Lord should let him die, and I don't think he is going to."

"To return to France, do you regard the Republic as a permanent affair?"

"I think it is. The monarchical party has almost entirely disappeared, and since the death of the Prince Imperial the Imperialists have become divided and weakened. There are three monarchical parties—the Imperialists, the Legitimists, who adhere to Count de Chambord, and the Orleansians, who support the Count de Paris—but altogether amount to nothing as compared with the Republicans. Unless the Republicans quarrel among themselves, they will stand."

"Are there many Internationalists or Nihilists in Paris?"

"No. The commune element is decreasing. Of course there are always men in every community who are opposed to law and order, such men as

ROOTED AT GAMBETTA

the other evening." Gambetta recently lost any of his popularity? "Well, he has with that class, but not among the best citizens. He is the greatest man in France. Like all radicals, on attaining to power, he becomes conservative. He is yet a young man, and I think he has a long career before him. The French Republic ultimately, however, the President there has no power. He is a mere figurehead, and is not even responsible for the acts of the government. That responsibility rests with the Ministry. It is true that if Gambetta should become President, however, the power of the executive might be conveniently increased," the Governor said, with a knowing look.

THE FAMOUS RIDE.

Story of the Engineer Who Ran the Train from Washington to Elberon.

Special to Chicago Times.

Engineer Page was the man who brought the President through safely to Elberon. He was a most striking figure on the train as it rushed up in front of the Elberon this afternoon. His long beard was blowing in the wind, which was blowing in from the sea. His swarthy face was covered with dirt and cinders. He stood erect and firm, with an air of pride in every feature that showed he was conscious of a duty well performed. A representative of the Times boarded the engine as he moved out from the Elberon to the West End Hotel station, and during the short time had a chat with him about the trip.

"Did he behave well to-day on the trip?" "Behave well! I should say so. He seemed to feel all that was required of him. When on ordinary occasions I take her over the road she goes with a jerk like and raising herself, and goes galloping down, puffing and snorting; but this morning she glided away as gently as a lady's mare, and even when I put her to her best—she went at the rate of a mile in fifty-three seconds—she seemed to hold her breath."

As he said this, he leaned out of the cab and looked at the engine as fondly as a rider would at his favorite horse.

"Then you did not limit the speed to forty-five miles an hour, which was intended?" "Oh, no. That you see, would only have been three quarters of a mile a minute, and a good deal of the way we made more than a mile per minute."

"Did the doctors and the President know that you were going at that speed?" "They did not, the first time I let her go, and I'll tell you," he said, after a moment's hesitation, "how I came to do it. We left Washington at 6:37 this morning. We ran down to Patapsco, thirty-seven miles out, at a limited rate. There we stopped three minutes. This stop, like all the other stops made on the way, was made to change cars, to water, and allow the physicians to attend on the President. I saw one of the attendants—I guess it was Col. Rockwell—coming down the platform, and I called out to him: 'How is the President?' You see, though I was not sure who he was I felt safe in calling him Colonel. 'He is doing finely, Page,' came back the answer. 'And does he feel the motion?' I asked. 'Not at all. Why, you are going as smoothly as a carriage over an asphalt pavement.'"

"Was there you began to think of stopping place, was only eight miles further, I did not try to start from Bay View to Perryville, 78 miles out from Washington. They sent word that the President had been doing better as the distance from the White House was increasing, so I thought I would watch the engine, and if he went smoothly, try one mile a little faster. Samokin, the next halt, was forty-six miles further on. The engine behaved beautifully, and half way between Bay View and Samokin I was on the train. I went one mile in fifty-three seconds. I did not feel a jolt or jar as she went tearing down the track, but I knew then if the President had a mind he might get the sea breezes sooner. We stopped seven minutes at Samokin. I called out to one

of the attendants, 'Did you notice any extra motion when we were going faster?'

"Why, no," was the reply; 'were we traveling faster than forty-five miles an hour?' 'Yes, sir,' says I; 'we went one mile in fifty-three seconds.' 'Well,' said he, 'I did not notice it, and I am sure the President did not. I will go and ask.' Pretty soon I saw him coming down the platform. 'Page, whip her up,' he called out; 'the President did not feel any extra motion.' They were all delighted to hear that we were getting along faster, and the President said to him: 'Go ahead; I want to get there.' 'Does he continue to improve?' I asked. 'Yes, he said a short time ago, 'I feel as if I were on the road to recovery.'"

"After these stops, you went pretty much at the speed you thought best, according to your knowledge of the road?" "Pretty much as I thought best."

"And the engine behaved well, right straight through to Elberon?" "Yes, sir; right straight through. She ran more smoothly than she is running now, and I warrant you are not being much shaken up at this moment. She will be the most famous engine on the road. She has gained a national reputation to-day."

"How many more long stops did you make?" "At Samokin we stopped seven minutes, at Gray's Ferry, which is thirty miles out, eight minutes, at Tullytown—but see there, I have written it out on a slip of paper."

With these words Engineer Page exhibited a slip of paper smeared with dust and cinders.

Marriage of John Bright's Daughter.

London Telegraph, Aug. 25.

For the third time since its erection in 1820, the little meeting house of the Friends at Torquay was the scene yesterday of a wedding, the contracting parties being Margaret Sophia, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. John Bright, and Dr. Cash, brother of a Torquay physician. No little excitement prevailed, and a strong body of police was required to control the eager curiosity of the crowd, who would have filled the building ten times over.

The wedding took place at the ordinary week-day devotional meeting, the bride being escorted by her father, and the bridegroom being accompanied by his mother. The four bridesmaids were Miss A. Bright, Miss R. Bright, Miss Josie Crossfield, and Miss Juliet Crossfield, who were all attired in pale blue silk, with mob caps, the bride wearing a handsome white silk dress, with tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms.

The bride and bridegroom having seated themselves at the higher end of the building, with their relatives, the clerk of the meeting requested that silence might be obeyed, and Mrs. Fox, a lady residing at Oak Hill, Torquay, offered prayer, after which the bridegroom stood up and repeated the following words: "Friends—in the fear of the Lord and in the presence of this assembly, I take this my friend Margaret Sophia Bright to be my wife, promising, through Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us," the bride making a corresponding declaration.

Mr. William Robinson, of Scarborough, then delivered a brief address, and, after an interval of silence, Mrs. Tunstall offered prayer. The clerk then produced the marriage certificate, which was signed by the bride and bridegroom, by Mr. Bright, by Mr. W. Fowler, M. P., and several other relatives and friends. A dejeuner at the Victoria Hotel followed, and in the afternoon Mr. Bright and a large party drove to the environs of Dartmoor.

A Brave Drummer Boy.

In the war with France, previous to the Revolution, an English drummer boy, not more than fifteen years of age, having wandered from his camp to near the enemy's lines, was seized and brought before the French commander. On being asked who he was by the General, he answered:

"A drummer in the English service." This not gaining credit, a drum was sent for, and he was desired to beat a couple of marches, which he accordingly did. The Frenchman's suspicions being, however, not quite removed, he desired the drummer to beat a retreat.

"A retreat, sir?" said the youthful Briton. "I don't know what that is."

This answer so pleased the French officer that he dismissed the drummer, and wrote to his General commending his spirited behavior.

Railroad Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified voters of Wayne township, Wayne County, State of Indiana, that the polls will be opened on

Saturday, October 8, 1891.

At the usual voting place of said township to take the vote of the legal voters thereof upon the subject of said Township aiding in the construction of a Railroad by the Evansville, Dayton and Eastern Railroad Company, through said township, to the amount of two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars (\$160,000).

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of said County of Wayne.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1891.

(SEAL) CALER S. DURANDWAY, Auditor Wayne County.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, RICHIE, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bile, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervous Debility, and all other ailments, especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything false or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no others.

D. J. C. is an absolute and trustworthy cure for Dyspepsia, use of opium, tobacco and all other ailments.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above said by druggist. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., A. T. Trow, Oct.

Butler University.

THE Twenty-Seventh Session opens Tuesday, Sept. 15th. Professors, 25; Students, 361. Every educational facility. Tuition less than \$10 per term. Board at separate cost, \$2.50 per week. Whole expenses for forty weeks, \$150. For Catalogue, send for Circular.

President H. W. EVERETT, Butler, Ind.

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We call especial attention to our Silk Goods, including several grades of colored Silks, the popular Surah Silks, in all the leading colors, and the choicest Black Gros Grain Silks, from \$1.00 per yard upwards ever opened in Richmond.

Also magnificent Brocades and the new effects in Ombré Shaded Goods for trimmings, perfectly elegant.

Give us a Special Call on these goods.

Geo. H. Knollenberg.

april 21st

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IN THE FRONT!

—With the best assorted stock of—

Linen Lap Dusters

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(All of the latest designs.)

Leather, Cotton and Linen Fly Nets,

IN THE CITY

A full assortment of HARNESS constantly on hand.

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ANODYNE

Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramp Colic, Flux and all pains in the Stomach.

EVERY "GUARANTEED."

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FIRE ALARM DIRECTORY.

The following is the correct location of the Fire Alarm Telegraph:

- 1-3-Corner of Third and North C.
- 1-4-Wiggins' Bakery.
- 1-5-Corner of Fifth and North B.
- 1-6-Corner of Fourteenth and Main.
- 1-7-Corner of Fifth and South B.
- 1-8-Corner of Twelfth and South B.
- 1-9-South's Coffin Works.
- 2-1-Corner of Eleventh and Main.
- 2-2-Corner of Tenth and South C.
- 2-3-Corner of Eleventh and North B.
- 2-4-City Mill Works.
- 2-5-Valentine's Coffin Works.
- 2-6-Wayne Agricultural Works.
- 2-7-Corner of Eleventh and North D.
- 2-8-Engine House No. 1, North Eighth.
- 2-9-Valentine's Coffin Works.
- 2-10-Engine House No. 2, North Fifth.
- 2-11-Hudson's Coffin Factory.
- 2-12-Engine House No. 3, North Third.
- 2-13-Engine House No. 4, North First.
- 2-14-Engine House No. 5, North First.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home, samples sent by mail.

Address, Richmond, Ind., or by mail.

april 21st

Burdock Blood Bitters

If you suffer from Dyspepsia, use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If you are afflicted with Biliousness, use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If you are prostrated with Sick Headache, take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If your Bowels are disordered, regulate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If your Blood is impure, purify it with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If you have Indigestion, you will find an antidote in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If you are troubled with Spring Complaints, eradicate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If your Liver is torpid, restore it to healthy action with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If your Liver is affected, you will find a sure restorative in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If you have any species of Humor or Pimple, fail not to take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
If you have any symptoms of Ulcers or Scrofulous Sores, a curative remedy will be found in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
For imparting strength and vitality to the system, nothing can equal BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
For Nervous and General Debility, tone up the system with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

READ WHAT

—THE—

PEOPLE SAY.

Mrs. J. G. Robertson, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I was suffering from general debility, want of appetite, constipation, etc., so that life was a burden; after using Burdock Blood Bitters I felt better than for years. I cannot praise your Bitters too much."

R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Hearing your Burdock Blood Bitters favorably spoken of, I was induced to watch their effects, and find that in chronic diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys, your Bitters have been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with the best results, for torpidity of the liver, and in the case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy, the effect was marvelous."

Bruce Turner, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have been for over a year subject to a serious disorder of the kidneys, and was often unable to attend to business. I procured a bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters, and was relieved before half a bottle was used. I intend to continue, as I feel confident that they will entirely cure me."

E. Asenith Hall, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for several months with a dull pain through my left lung and shoulder. I lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother procured some Burdock Blood Bitters; I took them as directed, and have felt no pain since first week after using them, and am now quite well."

Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years