

Scrofula, Salt Rheum

And All Other Blood Diseases—How They May Be Cured.

Speaking simply from what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, not only once or twice, but in thousands of cases, we can honestly say that it is the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, whatever the cause.

By its peculiar Combination, Proprietary and Process, it possesses positive medicinal merit Peculiar to Itself.

It has cured the most virulent cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum, even when all other prescriptions and medicines have failed to do any good.

Blood poisoning, from whatever origin, yields to its powerful cleansing, purifying, vitalizing effect upon the blood. If you desire further particulars, write to us as below.

Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion.

THE MAIL

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

MAN ABOUT TOWN.

The result of the election in Indianapolis was of peculiar interest here. The issues generally which had a bearing in Indianapolis are more or less pertinent to Terre Haute. The one in regard to the enforcement of the liquor law is a live question in Terre Haute because the liquor law is a dead letter here, paradoxical as the assertion may seem to be. The "I told you so's" were to be heard on every hand, as if to justify the "open" policy in this city. The question in Indianapolis was not really so much as to whether the town should be wide open, but as to whether the extremists should be continually telling the remainder of the community that they were under subjection. It was not enough that the law should be enforced, but the powers that be, backed up by the element that has a life mission to be miserable because some one is not obeying a liquor law, was incessantly ding donging that no man guilty of violation of the liquor law should be permitted to live in the town. No doubt many persons voted to rebuke this sentiment. It does not follow that these voters are in favor of a wide open town, perhaps not even of the law in any noticeable sense in the city in which they live. No doubt many such voters have no thought that Mayor Taggart will permit violation of the law; they may, and probably will learn, that Mayor Taggart will do as the men who are nearest to him want him to do in this respect, and that is to permit the sale of beer on Sundays and after 11 o'clock at night. The extremists of the disorderly element of course expect a really wide-open town, but they want even more than this; they want the town to be wide open for gambling as well.

As to the alignment of parties on this question perhaps it is true that the proportion of Republicans in Indianapolis who are opposed to the too strict enforcement of the liquor laws is not as large as it is here but the fact is that in most of the cities in the territory between the Ohio river and the lakes in the middle western states there are enough Republicans in each to bolt the party ticket when this issue is the uppermost one in the election and decide the result. It is undoubtedly true that there are more Republicans than Democrats who want the liquor business restricted by law. Republicans always have been and always will be, no doubt, the sufferers in elections in which the issue is raised. Among the Republicans who want the party defeated on this issue are usually the ones who are active in the party management and they can accomplish more in a campaign than ten times their number of other Republicans who are loyal to the issue. And then, there are the Prohibitionists who help to make Republican success more difficult of attainment by voting for a third ticket. Altogether it would seem that the Republicans have no possible chance of winning an election in a city when the issue of "tying a town tighter than wax" is before the people. There is no possible hope of aid from the saloon-keeper because he knows the Democrats will be his friends and he distrusts the Republicans, however vehemently, they may pledge themselves to let him violate the law.

The success of the Princes of the Orient conclave management is calling attention to the fact that Terre Haute needs a permanent committee or organization of some kind that will render like service for the city at all times. Several years ago there was a business men's association which looked after such affairs and arranged for the business men's excursions, but this association has been transformed into some sort of an institution for corresponding with industries that want to be given something to boot to consent to locate in the city. There are a dozen or more ways in which an active organization could help the city as the conclave did. It is admitted on all sides that the conclave did more for the city than anything that has been done in many years—that is, more in the way of immediate and direct returns, and, as I have said before, no one felt that he did not get his money's worth when he came here and spent money. The Princes of the Orient

conclave simply suggests the possibility of devising other good things for the city. In other cities there are organizations which attend to all these matters as well as corresponding with owners of industries who are hunting new locations.

The Baptist state convention is to be held here the last week in October. The convention was set for Washington, and the prevalence of diphtheria in that city has caused a change to be made. There will be about three hundred persons in the city for three days, and they will be the guests of residents in nearly all instances. The convention is really nothing more than a meeting for the interchange of views, because the Baptists are an independent set, and they do not want any state gathering to legislate as to how they shall conduct the affairs of their churches. They agree on the doctrinal points, but they do not want to try to agree on the many little matters of church discipline and church management such as are arranged in other denominations by a legislative body.

Some of the members of the late municipal administration of Indianapolis have criticised the Journal for its editorial explaining the defeat of the party last Tuesday. The Journal said the administration was unpopular, and that the ostentatious way in which the Nicholson law was enforced made opposition that would not have arisen if the enforcement of the law had been unaccompanied by the flourish of trumpets by the exalted rulers. The Journal was censured on the ground that it had defended the administration in the campaign. That censure is the height of ingratitude. The Journal did the best that could be done by a party newspaper with a weak issue and weak candidate. It is possible, indeed, quite probable, that all the time the Journal knew that it was making an uphill fight but it fought for the ticket all the harder, and now that the ticket met with a crushing defeat it is but proper, indeed it is demanded, that the Journal tell why the party lost the election, to the end that mistakes may be avoided in the future. The Journal's editorial was a good one, from a newspaper standpoint and from a party standpoint. It contained the truth, was in good temper, and was a fine specimen of the best use of the English language.

Take Care of Your Teeth.
All decay of the teeth begins from without.

Consequently if the teeth's surfaces be kept scrupulously clean they cannot decay.

When ought cleaning begin?
As soon as there are teeth.

Let the child early acquire the habit of using a small toothbrush dipped into chalk flavored with some aromatic drug and let it understand that the places most needing the brush are those between the teeth.

That is the place where decay almost invariably appears.

Mucous secretions and secretions of food are always found between the teeth after a meal. They may be removed with a toothpick.

It is almost an art to use a toothpick. One must beware of injuring the fleshy parts and leaving splinters, which in some cases may cause the loss of a tooth. Metal toothpicks should be altogether avoided. Those of dull and hard wood are best.—London Lancet.

Cure Versus Prevention.

One curiously irrational feature of the conduct of government and society is the lavish expenditure for cure compared with the pittance spent for prevention. We lavish thousands upon our asylums, which proper attention to medical education and sanitary precautions would render tenantless. We elect rogues to office and maintain at great expense of time, labor and money a voluntary system of espionage to prevent their robbing us. We build costly jails and prisons and support expensive courts of justice and allow unearned for waifs by thousands to throng our streets and abodes of evil. It is a truth which has become trite that prevention would be vastly more economical and beneficial than these only half effective cures, yet we go on day after day in utter disregard of its teachings.—Chicago Advance.

Divorce In Burma.

Divorce in Burma is free. It can be claimed by either party for any good reason, such as incompatibility of temper, and carries no slur with it. No lawsuit is required. They go to the village elders, in a town to the elders of the quarter, and a divorce paper is drawn up that defines all arrangements as to property and children.

The law as to property is this: Each retains his or her own property, and all property acquired jointly during married life, as by trading, is divided equally. But the claimant of the divorce must leave the house and all the household goods to the other. If it be the woman, she may remove her loom; if it be the man, he may take nothing. Thus there is a certain penalty on claiming a divorce, but it is not a large one.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Woman Lawyer Wins a Divorce Case.

Attorney Nellie G. Robinson has tried her first divorce case and got a decree in half an hour. This is the first time a divorce case has been tried in Ohio by a woman lawyer. The plaintiff was Cora Marshall, whose husband, formerly a waiter at the Queen City club, was shown to be a brutal man. The decree was allowed for cruelty and abandonment. The courts have refused to hear divorce cases during vacation, and Judge Wilson refused to hear this one, but referred Miss Robinson to Judge Sayler, the bachelor. She made such an eloquent plea that he came right out to the bench and told her to go ahead.—Cincinnati Dispatch.

Whom to Marry.

It is interesting to learn, on the authority of Dr. Mantegazza, the Italian professor, that the soldier generally turns out an exemplary and faithful husband, one of the reasons being, oddly enough, that the family dinner is grateful to him after a long course of meat feeding.

The professor counsels young men to distrust equally pronounced brunettes with very black eyes, whose passionate temperaments will cause trouble, and large, fair women, whose nonchalance and indolence are similarly disastrous to domestic happiness.

They should seek a young girl who is neither very fair nor very dark, and neither excessively domineering nor feeble in character, and, above all, one who loves little children. This is an infallible sign, according to the professor, of a tender and good disposition.

Failed In Part.

Father-in-law — What! Only six months married and looking so heavy hearted? What's the matter?

Son-in-law—Well, father, to tell the truth, married life hasn't turned out quite as exhilarating as it promised. In fact, it's been quite a failure.

Father-in-law—That all comes, my dear boy, from your failing to obey my injunction.

Son-in-law—What was that?

Father-in-law—Have you forgotten so soon? Don't you remember that when you came to ask me for my daughter I said to you, "Take her and be happy!" You took her all right, but have evidently slighted the last part of my injunction.—Richmond Dispatch.

Mathematical Gallantry.

Woman's Signal gives a very appealing instance of the want of deference in which the Edinburgh students hold the ladies who compete with them in their study of geometry. The front bench in Professor Tait's class, to which the professor was lecturing on solid geometry, is assigned to eight students of the fair sex. "An octahedron, gentlemen," said the professor, "is a body with eight plain faces. For example"—he was going on, when a student from behind interrupted him by giving the example that seemed to him the nearest at hand. "Front bench." Probably the faces were not specially plain at all, but only too shrewd in expression for the young gentleman's taste.

Intended to Catch Your Eye.

Don't skip this paragraph because it is small. It is worth reading for it tells about The Pineola Balsam, a certain remedy for cough, tickling in the throat and the stopped up feeling in the upper part of the chest. A simple cough may turn into something serious if let alone. It ceases to vex you and to keep you awake nights when you have allayed the inflammation in your throat with Ely's Pineola Balsam. The druggists sell it for twenty five cents.

Relief in Six Hours.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE relieves the worst cases of Nervous Prostration. Nervous Nervousness in a single day. No such relief has ever been given to the invalids of this country. Its powers to cure the stomach are wonderful in the extreme. It always fails; it cannot fail. It radically cures all kinds of trouble in the stomach and never complains. Its effects are miraculous and surprising—it gladdens the heart of the suffering and brings immediate relief. It is a luxury to take and always safe. Trial bottles 15 cents. Sold by Cook, Bell and Black, and E. H. Bindley & Co., druggists, Terre Haute, Ind.

Free! Free!

Sufferers with Catarrah, Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver and Stomach trouble, call and see the many testimonials of your own friends and take one full Cascade treatment. If you are not pleased with the results of this treatment after one week's trial your money refunded. See Dr. Gulley, Magnetic Mineral Springs, foot of Walnut street.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the time for paying the November installment of taxes expires November 4th, 1895.

W. T. SANFORD,
County Treas.

Health Office *
Commission Pool Room

Invitation Extended to All 503 WABASH AVE

J. A. DAILEY
509 Ohio Street.

Give him a call if you have any kind of Insurance to place. He will write you in good companies as are represented in the city.

Garvin Commercial College

Indorsed by business men and leading book-keepers.

For full information, call on or address

GARVIN & AKERS,

BINDLEY BLOCK, Terre Haute, Ind.

FELSENTHAL, A. B.

Justice of the Peace and Attorney at Law,
26 south 3rd street. Terre Haute, Ind.

STREET IMPROVEMENT FINAL ESTIMATE.

Notice is hereby given that the final estimate report of the cost of the Improvement of Eleventh street from north end of Lafayette to south end of Main street, on the 8th day of October, 1895, referred to the committee on streets and bridges, and a person aggrieved by such estimate may appear before said committee on the 4th day of November, 1895, at the office of the city civil engineer, just west of the office of the city engineer, and state his objections to the same, which objections will be reported by said committee to the common council of the city of Terre Haute at the next regular meeting of said council, at the said committee's request, and that the same may be heard in reference to such objections before the council.

CHAS. H. GOODWIN,
City Clerk.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, 1895, the common council of the city of Terre Haute, Ind., adopted a resolution ordering the city clerk to advertise for sealed proposals for the furnishing of from six to ten thousand linear feet of lime stone to be used in the construction of the new street. All stone to be present a smooth and easy squared.

Sealed proposals will be received for the construction of said improvement, at the office of the city clerk, on the 21st day of October, 1895, until five (5) o'clock and not thereafter.

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