

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

"This Argus o'er the people's rights
Doth an eternal vigil keep;
No soothing strain of Mai's son
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

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No. 121

A MOON FANCY.

The moon mounts high up the star
paved sky,
Her face is pale like death,
And she flings waft light from her
garments white,
On the sleeping world beneath,
She spreads on her course, on her
black sky horse,
(And swift are charger's feet.)
Peering through rifts in the cloudy
drifts,
Or plunging 'mid the shadows deep,
Then over the clouds, and the misty
shrouds,
Which the silent mountains wrap,
Like a ghost that fleeth, whom no man
seeth,
She is loath to hit silvery track.

HE SPEAKS FOR THE POOR.

The Heart of Grover Cleveland Beats in
Sympathy with the Wage-Earners, and
His care is for their Relief and Progress.

"It may be well doubted," says
Macaulay, "whether all the misery
that had been inflicted on the En-
glish Nation in a quarter of a cen-
tury by bad Kings, bad Ministers,
bad Parliaments and bad Judges,
was equal to the misery caused in a
single year by bad crowns and bad
shillings." * * * * *

While the honor and independence
of the State were sold to a foreign
power, while chartered rights were
disregarded, while fundamental laws
were violated, hundreds of thousands
of quiet, honest and industrious
families labored and traded, ate their
meals and lay down to rest in com-
fort and security. * * * * *

But when the great instrument of
exchange became thoroughly de-
ranged, all trades, all industry were
smitten as with a palsy. The evil
was felt daily and hourly in almost
every place and by almost every
class, in the dairy and on the thresh-
ing floor, by the anvil and the loom.
Nothing could be purchased with-
out a dispute. Over every counter
there was wrangling from morning
till night. The workman and his
employer had a quarrel as regularly
as Saturday came round. * * * * *

The simple and the careless were
pillaged without mercy. * * * * *

Already we are beginning to see,
to feel, something of this among our-
selves. And who are the sufferers?
The millionaires? The capitalists?
The corporate bodies? No, indeed;
but the workers, worn and dis-
tressed—yes, and the well-to-do,
the farmer, who has everything he
needs to sell priced under the
single golden standard in a Free
Trade market, from which, as a
buyer, he is shut out by the Pro-
tective Tariff—contending the bone
and sinew of the land. For these,
Mr. Cleveland speaks, and when they
hear him they can not fail to be
moved and touched to see demon-
strated with so much simple elo-
quence and truth that the wage-
earner has to rely for employment
upon "the ventures of confident
and contented capital," that in times
of disturbance the capitalist may
protect himself by hoarding his
"means for profitable use when op-
portunity offers, but that the wage-
earner "can not hoard his labor"
without starving; that the capitalist
"may even find profit in the fluctua-
tion of values," but that the labor-
ing man, "the first to be injured by
a depreciated currency and the last
to receive the benefit of its correc-
tion, is practically defenceless."

These are wise words. They are
true words. They are brave words.
All honor to the President, who has
put them with so much genuine elo-
quence and power.

DEATH OF MISS DUSENBURY.

The Postmistress at Concord Dies After
a Brief Illness.

Miss Mary Dusebury, postmis-
tress at Concord, died at ten min-
utes after ten o'clock Tuesday morn-
ing, August 22nd. She had been
sick about a week, Miss Dusebury
was about 50 years of age and was
a daughter of the late Admiral
Dusebury, who died just before
the outbreak of the late war.

The death of Miss Dusebury
necessarily recalls incidents in her
career as an official. She was ap-
pointed postmistress at Concord on
December 26, 1873, by President
Grant. She was successively re-
appointed by Presidents Hayes,
Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison.
One of Harrison's last official acts
in February, was to send her re-
appointment to the Senate, but
that body did not act upon it. Al-
though Senators Ransom and
Vance and Representatives Hen-
derson and Alexander had united
in an effort to have her re-
appointed, President Cleveland had
taken no action in the matter and
there was no indication that he
intended to do so in the near future.
Mr. John B. Sherrill has been recom-
mended for her successor, and by
her death his appointment can doubt-
less be considered a certainty.

THE WILSON BILL.

The silver monomaniacs are in-
clined to make something of a bug-
abo out of the Wilson repeal bill,
now pending in congress. That the
public may know exactly what the
bill is and what it is intended to do,
we reproduce it herewith in full:

"To repeal a part of an act ap-
proved July 13, 1890, entitled 'An
act directing the purchase of silver
bullion and the issue of treasury
notes thereon, and for other pur-
poses.'"

"Be it enacted, etc., that so much
of the act approved July 14th, 1890,
entitled, 'An act directing the pur-
chase of silver bullion and issue of
treasury notes thereon, and for other
purposes,' as directs the Secretary of
the treasury to purchase from time
to time silver bullion to the aggre-
gate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or
so much thereof as may be offered in
each month, at the market price
thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371 25-
100 grains of pure silver, and to is-
sue in payment for such purchases
treasury notes of the United States,
and the same is hereby repealed, but
this repeal shall not impair, or in
any manner affect, the legal-ten-
der quality of the standard silver
dollars heretofore coined; and the
faith and credit of the United States
are hereby pledged to maintain the
parity of the standard gold and sil-
ver coins of the United States at the
present legal ratio, or such other
ratio as may be established by law."

The bill does not interfere with
the existing currency. It does not
"strike down" any part of it. It
distinctly provides that the legal
tender quality of the standard silver
dollar shall be retained and pledges
the government to maintain the
parity of the gold and silver coins of
the country.

The Wilson bill is intended to
carry out this plank of the Demo-
cratic platform adopted at Chicago:
"We denounce the Republican
legislation known as the Sherman
act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift,
fraught with possibilities of danger
in the future, which should make all
of its supporters, including its au-
thor, anxious for its speedy repeal."

The members of congress who are
opposing the Wilson bill are ob-
structing the execution of one of
of the party's most solemn pledges.
To refuse to vote for the repeal of
the Sherman law now, when the
finances of the country are threat-
ened with ruin at its hands, is like
refusing to put out the fire which is
burning the house down over your
head, because you haven't decided
upon plans for a new residence. The
coinage question cannot be settled
in a day; the Sherman act can be dis-
posed of and public confidence re-
stored by a single vote.

The Bathing-Dress Girl.

Various seekers after truth have
tried to learn the reason why many
travellers at the seashore during the
bathing hour dress themselves in
the robes appropriate to the oc-
casion and yet fail to enter the wa-
ter, plunging themselves with such
contentment as may consist in
more or less enhancing the natural
beauties of the beach. But as
most of these investigators of fact
started from the standpoint that
the custom had its origin in some
fashion-plate fancies of the sex,
the results have been neither ex-
tensive nor important.

As there is deeply founded natu-
ral reason, however, for woman's
inability to throw a stone or sharp-
en a pencil, so will there be found
an acceptable explanation of this
bathing peculiarity that is woven
with some of the sweetest senti-
ments of the female heart. Up to
a certain age all girls look upon
the beach as a place for sunbathing,
placing themselves in the position
of heroines. Hence in the lighter
literature of somewhat earlier days
the main circumstances of the plot
generally eventuated in the hero
stopping the heroine's runaway
horse, or in rescuing her from
drowning. Poetic justice required
that she should reward her rescuer
with her hand, and so in due time
the story ended.

This feature of the novel of
the past grew out of the heroic
longing of her nature. It was
the true reflex of her heart
etc. Yet the soulless utilitarian-
ism of to-day has gone so far as to
take out and give to romance another
knock-out blow in supplanting the
romantic hero of that time by pro-
fessional life guards. Consequently,
as none of the conditions which
her heart instinctively longs for are
present at the beach and as the
amateur hero, between disinclina-
tion and ability, would stand no
show beside the professional, the
bathing-dress girl sees little in-
ducement to go into the breakers
under the chance of drowning
merely to be saved by a man, pos-
sibly already married, who wears
a red shirt and whose highest aim
in life is to log her unceremoni-
ously ashore and roll the limps
out of her over a rusty barrel.—
Phila Times.

WHAT HAS COME OVER THE SUNSHINE?

What has come over the sunshine?
It is like a dream of bliss,
What has come over the pin-woods?
Was ever a day like this!
O, white-throat swallow flickering
The loch with long wings-tips,
Hear you the low sweet laughter
Comes rippling from its lips!

What has come over the waters?
What has come over the trees?
Never were rills and fountains
So merrily voiced as these
O throats, softly piping
High on the topmost bough,
I hear a new song singing;
Is it my heart, or thou?

THE DEPRESSION IN NEW EN- GLAND.

As the Philadelphia Times
shows, and it is not to be gainsaid,
the cotton trade in the New En-
gland States is in a wretchedly dis-
couraging condition, and particu-
larly so in these districts which
make printing cloths their staple
trade. But the evil is only a tem-
porary one, which will pass away,
as many previous depressions have
done, with no worse results than a
brief period of idleness to the help-
less and a loss of profits to the stock-
holders. Nor will the shut-down
be without some counterbalancing
advantages. It will enable the
mills to make much-needed altera-
tions and repairs tending to increase
their productive capacity at a more
economical cost. It will help
economics and compel reforms
which will cut off much costly but
unproductive help. It comes upon
the hands at a season of the year
when they must need rest, can live
the cheapest, and need little out-
lay to make their homes comfort-
able until the mills resume opera-
tions. Besides this, it will clear
the market of the vast piles of over-
produced goods which now gild
the warehouses, and it will justify
the operatives in their long enu-
ciated claim that the remedy for an
overgrown and profitless market
is a shut-down upon production
instead of a cut-down in wages.

Nobody imagines for a moment
that the McKinley bill gave new
England good trade, any more than
they believe that the present stag-
nation is due to fears of tariff re-
form. At least nobody who is in
a position to know the circum-
stances does so. In 1890 '91, times
were as bad or worse than now;
and print cloths went down to 215-
16 cents per yard, while cotton was
much dearer than it is at present,
thus reducing the margin upon
manufacturing to a lower figure
than that at which it is found to be
possible to produce the goods now.
The following figures, based upon
the calculation that eight pounds
of raw cotton produce 45 yards of
printing cloth, will show this to be
so:

January 10, 1891, the raw cot-
ton cost, at 9 3/4 cents per pound, was
75 cents; the piece of cloth, at 215-
16 cents per yard, sold for \$1.32 3-
16 cents.

August 18, 1893, cotton cost 63
cents; the cloth, at 21 cents, sold
for \$1.23, and the margin was 60 1/2
cents.

It must be granted that the busi-
ness depression in the New En-
gland States, affecting as it does
over 10,000,000 of spindles and
245,000 looms and shutting down
employment to tens of thousands of
operatives, is a very serious one,
even if it cannot be charged to
tariff reform or to the election of a
Democratic President, and will
give rise to a fervent hope that it
will soon be over. Lack of confi-
dence, financial stringency, the ex-
treme caution of buyers, the un-
settled state of silver legislation and
the general tightening of purse
strings are all active causes center-
ing on the situation, and it will
not be until that confidence is re-
stored and Congress has done the
work it can be hoped for. Mean-
while goods are being worn and
worn out and will need to be re-
placed, and in every home in the
country there will be need for
those goods upon the production
of which New England so largely
depends.

Have you seen those pants at
SOUTHERLAND'S.

A FINE SHOWING.

For Goldsboro's Public Schools Since
Their Establishment.

We have before us the 12th an-
nual report of Goldsboro's Public
Schools, by the retiring, able and
popular Superintendent Prof. J. Y.
Joyner, from which we make the
following pertinent extracts:

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.
To the Board of Trustees of the Goldsboro Graded
Schools:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to
submit for your consideration the
twelfth annual report of the Goldsboro
Public Schools. I respectfully in-
vite your careful attention also to the
comparative statistical report of the schools
for the past five years, beginning with
the last year of the former Superintend-
ent's administration.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1892-'93.
Census enumeration of white
children from 6 to 21, 1,093
Census enumeration of colored
children from 6 to 21, 1,118

Census enumeration of both
races, 2,206
Total number of white children
enrolled in schools, 733
Total number of colored children
enrolled in schools, 487
Average monthly enrollment of
white children, 608
Average daily attendance of white
children, 529
Average daily attendance of col-
ored children, 223

Per cent of whole number of legal
school age, 6 to 21, enrolled in schools;
White children 70. Colored children 44
Estimated per cent of white children
of school age, 6 to 17 years, enrolled
in schools, 91
Estimated per cent of white children
between ages of 6 and 17 in daily at-
tendance, 71
Average per cent of attendance for
the year of pupils belonging:
White, 98. Colored, 76.

This report shows the largest annual
and monthly enrollment, and the largest
average daily attendance, and the largest
average per cent of attendance for
the year ever known in the history of
the white schools. 733 white children
have been enrolled in your schools,
more than seven per cent of the total
number of white children between the
ages of six and twenty-one, the legal
school age, and more than ninety per
cent of the children between the ages of
six and seventeen, the real school age.
Children entering school at six finish
the course prescribed at fifteen or six-
teen.

Five hundred and twenty-nine of
these children have attended "your
schools daily, more than seventy per
cent of the children of real school
age. Nine out of ten of the white
children of Goldsboro township, be-
tween the ages of six and seventeen
have been enrolled in your schools and
have received more or less benefit from
them during the year. Seven out of
ten of these children have attended
your schools daily.

These facts show that a large majority
of the people of this community appre-
ciate the educational facilities afforded
by your system of schools and are avail-
ing themselves of these facilities. When
you remember the short crops, the low
prices, and the hard times, you will un-
derstand that many of these people are
making sacrifices to keep their children
in school.

Every parent in whose breast
dwells the love of a true, good parent
desires his child to have a better chance
in life than he has had, and will be
willing to toil, to suffer and to sacrifice
if need be, for that child.

I doubt if any community in North
Carolina can make a better, or even so
good a showing.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR
FIVE YEARS 1888-1892.

Year	WHITES.		COLORED.	
	Enrollment	Attendance	Enrollment	Attendance
1888-1889	1020	635	443	254
1889-1890	1005	635	406	254
1890-1891	990	620	439	254
1891-1892	1047	654	480	254
1892-1893	1093	733	529	254

These statistics show that the entire
White population has increased from 1-
200 to 1,093, the total annual enrollment
from 1020 to 733, and the average daily at-
tendance from 635 to 529. The increase
in the number of children enrolled in the
schools has been much greater propor-
tionately than the increase in the school
population, and the increase in the num-
ber of school children in daily attendance
has been greater proportionately than the
increase in either.

There has been an increase in the num-
ber of school children, a greater increase
in the number of children and in the per-
centage of school population enrolled an-
nually, and a still greater increase in the
number of children and in the percentage
of school population in daily attendance.

The ARGUS shares the common
regret at the loss of Mr. Joyner to
this community and joins heartily

MY LOVE.

Bertha S. Farrow.
Ah, many ways I've fashioned to my
self
My own, my future love,
She shall be slight, she shall be fair,
Her eyes
The hue of space above,
Of gold, her soft and silken hair; her
grace
My passion deeply move,
Perchance she shall have eyes of
brown, to win,
Me with their sparkling spell;
Dark hair, which floats in pleasing
wave; a hand
Whose fondling fingerings tell
Of love deep hiding in a soul, whose
depths
One can but know so well,
Perchance she shall have eyes of gray,
whose glances
Shy, will quickly fall;
A thoughtful mind; a pleasing air;
All mine!

BROTHER AZARIAS DEAD.

Brief Sketch of the Lamented Au-
thor's
Life and Work.

[Exchange.]
Brother Azarias, in the world
Francis Patrick Mullany, died at
Plattsburgh, N. Y., last week, aged
46 years. He went to Plattsburgh
last month to fulfil his engagement
to deliver a course of five lectures
on Educational Epochs before the
Catholic Summer School of Amer-
ica. His course came in the second
week, and was successfully given
before large audiences.

CONDITION OF COUNTRY IN 1857.

Richmond Dispatch.
"In the year 1857, in his annual
message to Congress, Mr. Buchanan
gave a description of the then con-
dition of the country, which defines
clearly the linaments of the
panic which now paralyses business.
The great Pennsylvania statesman
declares it to be one of the highest
and most responsible duties of gov-
ernment to ensure the people a
currency. He was addressing Con-
gress and was speaking of the Fed-
eral Government and the Federal
laws. It was, he said, the duty of
the government to "ensure the peo-
ple a sound currency." Yes, "en-
sure the people a sound currency."
What prevented? What was the
difficulty? "Unfortunately," con-
tinues one of the wisest Presidents
the country has ever had, "unfortu-
nately this important and delicate
duty has been transferred to more
than 1,400 State banks, acting in-
dependently of each other and re-
gulating their paper issues almost
exclusively by a regard to the pres-
ent interests of their stockholders."

There would now be about 5,000
of these State banks. Think of
5,000 different kinds of circulating
notes, and not one of them known
to be good five hundred miles from
home.

Think of what a motley currency
we should have. Think of return-
ing to the old system of issuing
\$300,000 of circulating notes upon
\$100,000 of specie. One dollar to
redeem three, and that one dollar
lent to somebody and a notice put
upon the door that the bank has
suspended specie payments. There
would not be a hundred men in
Richmond who could detect coun-
terfeits upon these wild-cat banks.

The difference between a national
currency and a local currency is
that one is for the people and the
other is for the men who receive in-
terest on three dollars of notes
based on one dollar of real money.

THE COST OF PRODUCING SIL- VER.

What does it cost to produce an
ounce of pure silver? This is a ques-
tion which Mr. Halstead has asked
a great many times.

It is a question which many per-
sons would like to see answered. Why
not answer it? It seems to us that
every Congressman would like to be
able to do so. We know that the
cost of the production of silver is
greater at one mine than at some
other mine. But approximate ac-
curacy may be attained.

Let all the papers and all the
Congressmen continue to call for
the desired information until they
get it.

"Praise be to him, whose wondrous
skill
Has conquered every human ill—
And now alone, as victor, stands
The golden compound of his hands,
So spake a man, with tribute crown'd,
Of Dr. Pierce, the "world-renowned,"
Whose "Medical Discovery"
Had vanquish'd pain, and set him free.
One can but speak in praise of a rem-
edy so effectual and unobtrusive as Dr.
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Ac-
ting promptly and thoroughly, it produces
permanent cures. Consumption, in its
early stages, scrofula, liver and kidney
disorders, and all blood diseases, are with-
in the field of its abundant success.

SUNDAY READING.

Made Up of Divers Clip-
pings.

Dearest, the winds are chill, the ways
are wet,
The golden grain is gathered in the
sheaf,
And, like a wounded bird, the first
dead leaf
Falls at our feet, but seems to quiver yet,
As with a pang of passionate regret
For days so brief.
—"Autumn"—London World.

"And with the leaves that fall, in a rich
and royal pall,
O'er the rose-heart's crumpled crimson
and the grass grown dull and brown.
Let the bitterness, the strife, all the little
ills of life,
Go drifting, drifting down, down—with
the leaves go drifting down!"

THE TRIBUTE OF SILENCE.

BY JAMES BUCKNAM.
A post read his verses, and of two
Who listened, one spoke naught but
open praise.
The other held his peace, but all his face
Was brightened by the inner joy he knew.
Two friends, long absent, met, and one
had born
The awful stroke and scath of blinding
loss,
Hand in hand; so knit they, like a
cross.
With no word uttered, heart to heart was
sworn.
A mother looked into her baby's eyes,
As blue as heaven and deep as mother sea.
By what dim prescience, spirit wise,
Knew she
Such souls exchanges never more would
rise?
Oh, deep is silence—deep as human
soul's
Zyae, deep as life, beyond all lead and
line,
And words are but the broken shells that
shrine,
Along the shore by which the ocean
rolls.

BROKEN'S ARMOIRIA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE IN THE world FOR
Cuts, Bruises, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever
Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains,
Corns, and all skin eruptions, and is
positively cured by its use. Electric
Bitters will cure all diseases of the
Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples,
Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections
caused by impure blood—will drive Mal-
aria from the system and prevent, as well
as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of
Headache, Constipation, Rheumatism,
Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction
guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50
cents and \$1.00 per bottle at J. H. Hill & Son's
Drugstore.

IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St. Sharpsburg
Pa., says he will not be without Dr.
King's New Discovery for Consumption,
Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife
who was threatened with Pneumonia
after a long illness. Dr. King's New
Discovery will cure all diseases of the
Lungs and Throat, and is a
valuable remedy and several phy-
sicians had done her no good. Robert Bar-
ber, of Cookeport, Pa., claims Dr. King's
New Discovery has done him more good
than anything he ever used for Lung
Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial
Bottles at J. H. Hill & Son's Drug Store.
Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well
known and so popular as to need no spe-
cial mention. It is a
valuable remedy and several phy-
sicians had done her no good. Robert Bar-
ber, of Cookeport, Pa., claims Dr. King's
New Discovery has done him more good
than anything he ever used for Lung
Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial
Bottles at J. H. Hill & Son's Drug Store.
Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

Instant relief experienced and a per-
manent cure by most speedy and greatest
remedy in the world. Dr. King's New
Discovery for Throat and Lung Diseases.
Why will you continue to irritate your throat
and lungs with that terrible hacking cough
when Dr. King's New Discovery will
cure you a free sample bottle of this
great guaranteed remedy? Its success is
simply wonderful, as your druggist will
tell you. Dr. King's New Discovery is now
sold in every town and village on the
continent. Samples free. Large bottles
50c.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Is a daily chronic in our papers; also the
death of some dear friend, who has died with
Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken
Dr. King's New Discovery for Throat and Lung Diseases
in time, life would have been rendered happier
and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you
have a cough or any affection of the Throat
and Lungs call at J. H. Hill & Son's sole agent,
and get a trial bottle free. Large size 50c.

THE TROUBLE OVER.

A prominent man in town exclaimed
the other day: "My wife has been
wearing out her life from the effects of
Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indi-
gestion. Her case baffled the skill of
our best physicians. After using several
packages of Dr. King's New Discovery she
is almost entirely well." Keep your blood
in a healthy condition by the use of this
great vegetable compound. Call on J.
H. Hill & Son's sole agent, and get a tri-
a package free. Large size 50c.

GLAD TIDINGS.

The grand specific for the prevailing
malady of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Com-
plaint, Rheumatism, Constipation, General
Debility, etc., is Dr. King's New Discovery.
This great hereditary tonic stimulates the digestive
organs, regulates the liver and restores
your system to vigorous health and energy.
Samples free. Large packages 50c. Sold
only by J. H. Hill & Son.

FOR RENT.

A dwelling on Bloemhust street con-
taining four large rooms, garden, out
houses, etc. Apply to
J. R. GRIFFIN.

LANDLORD'S NEW CROP

"I WANT TO MAKE
room for other goods and
the planting season is al-
most past, so take advantage
of the big inducement
Miller's Drug Store.

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