

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1886.

NO. 24



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From some of the greatest disasters in the mercantile line in New York we shall offer you some big bargains this week. To these unapproachable figures the attention of the ladies and gentlemen is politely invited. These are standard, rock-bottom facts which are well calculated to sober and stagger the thoughtless masses who have been struggling along in the toils of credit, helpless, hopeless and wretched. From the mills, where hungry employees must be paid; from factories, where regular prices have been cut down to one-half, we place before thousands of readers our patent sterling solid "leaders" for net spot cash.

Mosquito netting at 6 cents a yard. Hamilton Calico, the best in the market, 40 cents a yard.

We will open this week some great "slughters" in Hamburg Oriental Lace, Pillow-case Lace, Trimmings, etc.

Our Shoe Department will be filled with some great bargains. Our Straw Hats will be replenished.

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P. P. I. Wynn, 218 N. McDowell Street, Raleigh, N. C., of indigestion, nervousness and distress, and has grown strong and hearty.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS EFFECTUALLY cured Mr. T. H. Thompson, 23 N. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C., of dyspepsia and indigestion, and he cordially recommends it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE HOUSE TOUCHES ON CIVIL SERVICE AGAIN.

An Amendment Striking at the Commission is Rejected.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—SENATE.—After the routine morning business in the Senate Mr. Whitthorne addressed the body in favor of Mr. Frye's bill, "to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of American nations." On the conclusion of Mr. Whitthorne's speech the Northern Pacific bill was taken up but informally laid aside for the purpose of considering the army appropriation bill. Later the bill was accordingly taken up and its consideration proceeded with.

The bill was finally passed as reported from the Senate committee. The Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was placed before the Senate and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Bland in the chair) on the legislative appropriation bill. The civil service clause having been read, the chair stated that the pending question was the point of order raised by Mr. Morrison against the provision looking to a change of the rules of the commission.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, briefly antagonized the point, holding that the provision was merely a limitation on the expenditure of public money.

Mr. Morrison, in support of his point, said that under the law the duty of adopting regulations devolved on the commission and the President. The purpose of the proposed legislation was to impose certain combinations which the law did not impose, and therefore it was a change of law in contravention of the rules of the House.

A long debate followed upon the point of order, but as the decision of the chair was a foregone conclusion, but little interest was taken in the discussion. The chairman delivered a careful decision, in which he reviewed the provisions of the civil service law and the scope of the rule under which the point of order was raised and, finally sustaining the point, ruled the provisions out of the bill.

Mr. Gibson, of Maryland, moved to strike out the appropriation for the civil service commission. Lost; 18 to 75. After some further debate the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE MERCHANT MARINE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The secretary of the navy has written the president of the board of inspectors of foreign vessels at New York, saying that the department is anxious to secure a list and description of these steamers of the mercantile marine which in time need might be called on at once for service as auxiliary cruisers, for transports, or for special purposes. He also says the department proposes to extend the functions of the inspection board by directing it to examine carefully the steamers of all classes of our mercantile marine, in order to ascertain and report on their adaptability for the above mentioned services. He also requests the president of the board to endeavor to enlist the ship-owners in this scheme and adds that the department will cause the names of such vessels as may fill the necessary requirements to be entered on a list, which will be known as the auxiliary naval list, with the object of employing such vessels in case the government desires to support a merchant fleet.

Mail Matter Burned.

THE RESULT OF A FIRE ON THE J. & W. R. R.

Special to the NEWS AND OBSERVER. WASHINGTON, N. C., June 12, '86. Last night a fire, the origin of which is unknown, was discovered in a combination mail, express and baggage car on the Jamestown & Washington R. R. near Megecra. The car contained six mail pouches, a good deal of express matter and some baggage. All the papers, some letters and most of the express matter were consumed. No one was in the car at the time of the fire, as it is customary to keep it closed until Dymond City is reached.

New Visible Supply of Cotton.

New York, June 12.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,112,639 bales, of which 1,439,039 are American; against 2,987,350 and 1,414,253 respectively last year; receipts at all interior towns 11,036; receipts from the plantations 1,839; crop in sight 4,080,570 bales.

The Burial of the Dead.

BELFAST, June 12.—The victims of the recent riots were buried today. It was feared the funeral would provoke fresh disorders. The routes to the different cemeteries were strongly lined with police and soldiers. No violence or rioting occurred.

The Telegraphers will become Knights.

KANSAS CITY, June 12.—At a secret session of the delegates to the convention of the "Brotherhood of Telegraphers" it was unanimously resolved to fall in line under the banner of the Knights of Labor.

A Consul Commits Murder and Suicide.

DUBLIN, Ireland, June 12.—A coroner's jury in the case of McKennie, the American vice-consul who killed himself, after fatally shooting his wife, rendered a verdict that McKennie was insane when he did the shooting.

Civil Service Reform.

SPEECH OF GEN. COX IN THE HOUSE JUNE 9TH.

Mr. Cox. In the few moments allowed me I can not hope to treat this question in the manner it deserves. I will remark that at the outset the friends of civil service reform have nothing to fear from the discussion which has taken place on this floor. They have passed through far more formidable opposition and came off victorious. Their effort to purify, elevate and reform the public service is a most laudable one, and the people will see that they have a reasonable opportunity to try the experiment. Paucified in the cause of right, they will go forward.

The smooth stone in the sling of the youth was far more formidable than all the threats and boastings of the great Goliath of Gath. I am not here to speak of the violations of this law, for it is to be judged not by the action of its unfaithful guardians, but upon its own merits. The committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, after fully and carefully considering a bill for its repeal which was referred to it, submitted the following reasons among others for opposing its repeal:

(1) The principle of divorcing the subordinate offices of the government from politics and elections and making the term of office depend, not upon party service, but upon merit and good behavior, is a good one. So far as this principle is sustained by the present law, the committee think there should be no change.

(2) The present law has been on the statute-books long enough to have had a full and complete trial. If for no other reason than this, the committee will oppose any measure providing for an absolute repeal.

(3) No reason or information has been presented to this committee justifying an unconditional repeal of the present law. It may perhaps need improvement, but the remedy is amendment, not total repeal.

I stand today by the declarations and reasons of the committee. No human laws are perfect, and hence we see that legislative bodies are continually altering, amending and changing those upon the statute-books. It is no argument against this law to say it has not been carried out in good faith; but on the contrary it presents forcible reasons why we should seek to amend and improve it. As faithful guardians of the public interest it behooves us first to inquire whether a law in itself is right, and if it is right we should throw such restrictions around it as would punish and dishonor those who willfully violate it.

That it does improve and elevate the public service when carried out in its purity and integrity there are none so bold as to deny. The Democratic committee of this House on reform in the civil service in the forty-eighth Congress gave it their unanimous indorsement. The President in his recent message to Congress said it was no longer an experiment but was accomplishing all its most partial friends claim for it.

The Governor of New York, the ideal Democrat of the young Democracy, in his inaugural address spoke of the good it was accomplishing, in the highest terms, and Governors Robinson, of Massachusetts, and Hoady, of Ohio, strongly indorse this reform. Not only this, but the legislative assembly of North Carolina, both before and since the election of the President, has expressed its approval of the measure. I might go on and give citations from distinguished statesmen and writers in and out of public position who have added their testimony in behalf of civil service reform.

Probably the most determined but theoretic spokesman who ever occupied the White House was Andrew Johnson, for he was unable to carry his purpose into practice by reason of the impediments that were thrown in his way by the Congress of the United States. In 1846 he introduced a bill in Congress of a most demagogical character in regard to rotation in office. In 1851 he asserted it was the duty of Southern Senators to thwart every plan of the incoming administration by rejecting all Presidential nominations not advantageous to the South.

In 1866 he openly defied the power of Congress to check his course in regard to removals, and as he swung around the circle he declared in his speech at St. Louis, in speaking of those there in office, "if you [the people] will stand by me I will kick them out as fast as I can." I do not wish to be understood as participating in this quarrel between the Republican party and their chosen executive, but allude to the quarrel in order to show the bitter contests which have heretofore prevailed in regard to the appointments to office. Mr. Lincoln had declared that the pressure in his time was so great that he had not time to devote to the preservation of the Union; that he felt like a man who was letting apartments in the front part of his house, and had not time to turn around and put out the fire which was consuming the rear.

To present but an imperfect outline of the corruption and demoralization of the civil service of this government I need but to call your attention to the remarks made by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, on the trial of Belknap. He stated that in the brief period he had been in public life he had seen five judges of high course of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment; he had seen in the State of this Union foremost in power and wealth four of her judges impeached for corruption; he had seen the chairman of the committee on military affairs, the American vice-consul who killed himself, after fatally shooting his wife, rendered a verdict that McKennie was insane when he did the shooting.

military academy; he had heard in highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office, that the true way by which power should be gained in the republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge.

I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of trusted companions of the President. These things have passed into history. And he lived to see more. He lived to see a Vice-President of the United States driven in disgrace and humiliation from his exalted position in the other end of the capitol, and he lived to see a President exalted to his high station by such questionable means that not all the honors heaped upon him could command the respect of even his own party, and who even while living is mentioned only to mark an epoch in our history which we would gladly forget. Under such circumstances good men every where appreciated the indispensable necessity for a reform in the civil service.

In 1864 a bill was introduced looking to the appointment of applicants to office by a test of competitive examination and a reward of merit. Politicians opposed it because it deprived them of that great patronage which enabled them to pay their political debts by the appointments to public offices. But, sir, that system which contemplated testing the qualifications of men and appointing them on the list of merit was not so easily disposed of. The struggle went on, for justice and necessity were its inspiring motives. And the reform will go on despite the opposition of grasping politicians.

Talk about it being aristocratic to appoint men on account of merit instead of political influence! Why, sir, it is the very genius and essence of democracy. It brings the offices within the reach of the people, and says to the tenant of the humblest hamlet, "qualify yourself to serve your country and if you have merit you shall be rewarded without respect to influence or power." There is in the treasury department today a chief of a division who but a short while ago was an obscure village boy. He was selected by a competitive examination, entered at the lowest grade, rose by his merit, was promoted to his present position without extraneous influence or patronage, for, indeed, neither of his Senators had ever heard of him.

In addition it gives us a better and less expensive service, and when fully understood it will be appreciated, and that great power behind, that voice which makes and unmake the politician, will demand its continuance. It is that voice which has placed it in the national platform of both parties for the last twelve years. It was that voice which caused the law of 1871, which provided for the appointment of a commission to be enacted and put in operation. The chairman of this commission was George William Curtis. Despite his abilities and eminent qualifications for this position the Republican party failed to sustain him in his work. The politicians who apparently were so eager for this reform when canvassing before the people had their patriotic ardor rapidly cooled so soon as the election was over.

For two Congresses this party failed to make provision for the support of the commission, but the law was on the statute-book and was but imperfectly enforced in some of the custom-houses and departments. Hon. Dorman B. Eaton succeeded Mr. Curtis and gave his services without compensation to the promotion of this reform, and even traveled abroad to investigate its practical workings in the old world.

In 1880 Mr. Pendleton introduced his bill in the Senate, which in 1883 was enacted into a law. So great was the pressure of public opinion that after a long, able and protracted debate, when a vote was taken on the bill, but five Senators were found to record their votes against it, namely: Messrs. Morgan, Call, Jones, McPherson and Brown, while fifteen Democrats were found voting with the majority.

When the Senate bill was brought over to the House and put upon its passage, in the half-hour's debate which ensued there was no voice on either side of the House condemning the reform, and those who opposed the measure did so because they feared the provision in regard to political assessments was not sufficiently stringent, and the vote recorded was 155 yeas to 47 nays.

If this law means nothing, why was it suffered to pass with such unanimity? If a sham and a fraud, why hold out such false hopes to delude and mislead the people? If the form means nothing, why incorporate it in our platform; why select as our chosen leader in the Presidential contest its earnest, able and fearless advocate? Such favor has this law met with, such power is it presumed to possess, that during the discussion in the House gentlemen on both sides of the chamber are apologizing for the failure to carry it out in good faith, and arraigning each other for a want of integrity in regard to the matter.

My friend from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) said yesterday he believed the present chief executive was now the most popular Democrat in this country. I accept the compliment, coming from an opponent, and supplement it with the opinion that he is not only the most popular Democrat but the most popular man of either party in the country. And why? Because he is recognized as an able, fearless and honest public servant; a man of the highest integrity and the loftiest purposes; one who when he gives his pledge to the people will stand by that pledge even though he fall in the attempt to fulfill it (applause), a man who, while coveting popularity, runs not after it, but by worthy acts

leaves it to come to him. When a man stands by his integrity, when an official gives to the public his best services, he may make mistakes—all are liable to do that—but the people will make all proper allowances for the errors he may commit.

The two most important planks in the platform upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected were honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs and reform in the civil service, and in his letter of acceptance he gave his hearty assent to these measures. He had seen the Congress of the United States pass this law in 1883; he had seen in the Senate and in the House the records of the votes for and against it, and that the efforts of all seemed directed toward the perfection and not the destruction of the law. Did all this mean nothing? Was all this a sham—a fraud? Will gentlemen make such declarations as these upon the floor of this House with all the facts staring them in the face? * * *

Now we have an executive who is endeavoring to faithfully execute a law which we placed upon the statute-book, and the question arises whether we will stand by him or embarrass him in fulfilling his and our own public pledges.

If Congress does not stand by him, the people will. ["Good!" "Good!"] Here we breathe a fetid political atmosphere. It is a point at which the offices are distributed. Jealousies and rivalries excite the imagination of the Representatives, and I fear, stimulate more of a desire to secure the patronage of office than to bestow their thoughts and attention to the preparation and enactment of wholesome legislation for the benefit of the whole people. * * *

Why was this rider forced upon an appropriation bill, in violation of one of the most stringent rules of this House, which forbids all legislation in appropriation bills which are simply to provide for the payment of our public obligations? Was it that gentlemen might advertise themselves on civil service reform, preparatory to the nominating conventions, because this law is now unpopular with the managing politician? Do they hope for its passage even through this House, even if it does not go off on a point of order? Rather let us deal justly by our constituents who have dealt so generously by us.

Why place this rider upon the bill, to prevent the President from making such rules and regulations as the law authorizes him to make? Is it true you seemingly strike at the commission, but it is well known the commission can not change these rules except with the approval of the President; in fact they are chief emanations from him, and only by his invitation can they make suggestions. Why not withhold from the President himself the salary that he receives, until he changes the rule, instead of striking at his subordinates, who can not act except by his authorization? Why strike at the humble, defenseless servant, and permit the real offender to go free? Why withhold from the President the credit of changing the rules, and arrogate to ourselves this authority which the law confers upon him?

While I am in accord with the suggestion of striking down the limitation as to age, I am not willing to violate a rule of this House to accomplish that end, especially as I have every reason to believe that it is the purpose of the civil service commission to make such amendments to their regulations as will place them more in accord with popular favor.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia. Will the gentleman tell us when that commission proposes to change those rules?

Mr. Cox. I do not say that they will change them. I say I have every reason to believe that they will change them at an early day, but whether they do or not I am not prepared to put a rider on an appropriation bill to accomplish this purpose by indirection when the main way would be to deal with the law direct. [Applause.]

Earthquake Shocks in New Jersey.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., June 12.—At five minutes after 12 o'clock this morning there were felt three severe earthquake shocks, the second following the first closely and the third coming a little later. The shocks were accompanied by a rumbling sound, which appeared to come from the southeast. Houses were shaken and windows rattled. People who were awakened by the shocks were of different minds as to their cause. Some said they were due to an earthquake, while others attributed them to an explosion. If due to the latter cause, an explosion must have occurred on a vessel at sea, as no land lies to the southeast. The light-ships are in their proper positions and nothing has happened to them. A man-of-war is coming in from the southeast, but it is hardly probable that she would fire guns at midnight, or even if she had, that sound could not be heard or concussion felt here. Shocks were also felt at the Highlands.

Another Proposed Presidential Trip.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Journal says President Cleveland and bride have under serious consideration a proposition to make the tour of the lakes with a party of friends on a private steam yacht during the summer.

No More Seizures.

JOHN BULL GIVES CANADA ORDERS. HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 12.—It is stated on the best official authority that the British government has issued orders to make no more seizures of American vessels except when the violation of the treaty of 1818 is so open and flagrant that it cannot be winked at. So far as learned from guarded official utterances, the imperial instructions do not sustain the Canadian construction that the three-mile limit does not mean three miles off a headland.

LLEWXAM.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE COLONY'S CAPITAL.

Concerning Congress, Carolina and the Country.—(Continued.)

Special Cor. THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, June 12. President and Mrs. Cleveland having returned from their brief bridal trip, they will during the coming week give their first receptions at the White House. Mrs. Cleveland had not yet received any callers, save personal friends, and will not be at home to entertain them until after these receptions have been held.

PLANS OF THE PRESIDENT.

A number of reports are current respecting the plans of the President for spending the summer. One is to the effect that he will, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, go to the Adirondacks; another is that he will spend the heated term in Michigan; some say he will only go as far as his newly-purchased country place near this city; and this one says this, and that one says that. The probabilities are that neither Mr. Cleveland nor his wife nor any one else yet knows where the White House pair will go or what the new partners in life will do this summer. The prospects are that they will stay here for some time to come, for Congress will probably not adjourn for two months yet. I had a good look at Mrs. Cleveland yesterday. She is very handsome and her chief characteristics are her walk and general carriage. Spenser's lines will describe her: "Tall me, ye merchants' daughters, did ye see So fair a creature in your town before? So sweet, so lovely, and so mild as she, A dorned with beauty's grace, and virtue's score!"

She carries her head high, but in a perfectly natural way that at once dispels any suspicion that the said head had been "turned" in the least by her good fortune in life.

CONGRESSIONAL CAPERS.

As was anticipated in my letter of last Sunday, there has been a lively discussion of the civil service law in the House this week, precipitated by that clause in the legislative appropriation bill affecting two of the present rules. Your telegraphic reports of Congressional proceedings furnished your readers with the gist of the discussion. As the wires told you, Gen. Cox was the chief defender of the law and his remarks elicited frequent applause. On the other hand Mr. Randall and Mr. Holman insisted that it was manifestly wrong to shut off a man or a woman from obtaining a government clerkship when he or she had reached the age of 45—the time when most men were in their prime. You got a wrong impression from your report which led you to think that Mr. Randall attacked Mr. Cleveland. In his strictures "on the President," in connection with this rule, he had reference to Mr. Arthur. It is a sad commentary on the consistency of such a rule to note, as I have noted, that there are thousands of clerks now serving the government who are over 60 years of age, and many of them have celebrated their 70th birthday. But a new man must apply if he is 45 years old! He is too aged! Get out, you old decrepit cemetery! In justice to Gen. Cox, however, it should be stated that he was not defending this rule specially, but was protesting against such a "rider" on an appropriation bill; and he further stated that he had reason to believe that it was the intention of the President and the civil service commissioners to modify and amend the present rules governing examinations and appointments. His defence of President Cleveland was well delivered and called forth frequent demonstrations of approval from the "administration men" and from many members on the "other side."

RANDALL AND THE REVENUE.

It was a surprise to our delegation and the other members of the House, who are laboring to amend and modify the present internal revenue laws, to note the course pursued by Mr. Randall when Col. Cowles offered one of his revenue bills as an amendment to the oleomargarine bill. They were also surprised at the stand taken by Mr. Morrison. Mr. Randall, who has hitherto professed to favor even the repeal of these odious laws, voted against Col. Cowles' amendment. Mr. Morrison very unexpectedly worked and voted for it. Mr. Morrison has since told a member of our delegation that he intended to do what he could to lift this "infernal revenue" burden from our shoulders.

FALSIFYING THE FACTS.

The National Republican, in commenting on the fact that the educational bill has not yet passed the House, states that the reason is because it is a Democratic body, alludes to the passage of the bill twice by a Republican Senate, and asserts that it will not become a law until the Republicans regain control of the House. This statement is too thin for even summer wear. Had it not been for the active opposition of E. B. Taylor and a majority of the other Republican members of the committee on education, the Blair bill would have been reported to the House two months ago and it would have passed that body long ere this.

Sleeping Congressmen from Belfast.

BELFAST, Ireland, June 12.—The Orange lodges of Ulster are instructed to suspend drilling during the excitement at Belfast.

A single application of St. Jacobs Oil will drive away all rheumatic and neuralgic pains.

The Expelled French Princes.

PLON PLON WILL YET BE A HERO.

PARIS, June 12.—The Comte de Paris has arrived here. After settling his affairs in France, he will go to England. The expelled Orleans princes will remain in France. Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plon Plon) upon hearing the result of the vote of the chamber of deputies, exclaimed: "I shall soon return to save those who have proscribed me from being guillotined by their friends of today."

Terrible storms and floods have prevailed in the French provinces. Three shocks of earthquake have visited Poitiers.

Entertaining Winslow.

GETS A FAT CONTRACT IN PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, Russia, June 12.—The Shah of Persia has granted F. S. Winslow, ex-United States minister to Persia, concessions for the construction of railways between Teheran, the capital of Persia, and Bushire and Meshed, near the Afghan frontier, with such branches as are necessary for the development of business on the main lines. As a guarantee the Shah granted Mr. Winslow a twenty years' contract "to develop all the riches of Persia." Mr. Winslow is arranging to go to St. Petersburg, to make negotiations for the conveyance to Meshed of construction material by the Trans-Caspian line.

Death of a Jewish Rabbi.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—Rev. J. K. Guthrie, rabbi of temple Sinai, in this city, died last night. He was one of the most prominent leaders in the reformed Jewish church and in the Jewish orders and charitable institutions. His funeral will take place Monday.

"Hello!" we heard one man say to another, the other day. "I didn't know you at first, why! you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I feel ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, had night-sweats, cough, no appetite, and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

Goos without saying—A deaf and dumb man.

Duties of the Hour.

People with duties to perform, with families to care for, with obligations to society or their fellows which require complete health and strength, both of mind and body, should give attention to their condition, and be prepared to protect themselves against exhaustion or loss of vitality. From its preparation and the purity of its ingredients there can be no question that Brown's Iron Bitters is adapted to this use more surely than any other known remedy. Iron has nowhere else been so combined. No other iron remedy is made without the use of whisky, or injurious and dangerous acids. The temperance properties of Brown's Iron Bitters commend it to all people. It does not encourage or establish an appetite for liquors, neither does it give undue excitement to the organs of the stomach. Its ability to prevent is equal to its power to cure diseases of the blood. Its influence on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is directly through its medium. The languor, the tired feeling, general debility arising from inaction of the liver; pains in the back and sides resulting from weak kidneys; dyspepsia and indigestion caused by disordered stomach; all these are cured, all may be prevented by Brown's Iron Bitters. This is the season when your health for the future depends largely on your present care. Don't neglect this hint but take Brown's Iron Bitters to prepare for the summer. As an anti-malarial it has no equal. It drives out the poison of malaria and gives tone and strength to recovery. Remember that the best medical authority advises against the use of quinine. It is an old remedy, but its use frequently leaves congestion, neuralgia and deafness as a legacy to the patient. Brown's Iron Bitters causes none of these. It leaves the system better, not worse than before its use. Spring fever, associated with inactivity and lassitude, is instantly removed by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. It is a specific. This is reason enough for you to get a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. But don't be deceived. You want the genuine or you want none. Imitations are on the market. Don't be imposed upon. Don't act upon prejudiced advice, and take an article because the dealer can make more profit on it than he can on the genuine Brown's Iron Bitters. The genuine has the trade mark and crossed red lines on the wrapper. The price is one dollar a bottle, and it is sold everywhere. Made only by the Brown Chemical Co., Balto., Md.