

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XVII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 12, 1886.

NO. 43

READ THIS COLUMN CAREFULLY.
Meroney & Bro's.
THE GRAND CENTRAL FANCY
AND DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT
OF SALISBURY.

For this season their line of Dress Trimmings is unsurpassable. A full line of Rosary Bead Trimmings, fancy Balls and Crescents for Lumberjacks, Special bargains in Hamburg and Swiss Embroideries. Large varieties of Buttons, large and small, with clasps to match. Largest and cheapest line of Pearl Buttons in the city. Below all competition in line of Escorial, Spanish, Black and Colored, Oriental, Egyptian Cream and White. Arsenic and Pillsbury's Silk Floss in all shades. The best 50c. Corset ever sold. A full line of Warner's Corsets. Parasols from 15c. to \$6.00. Large bargains in Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts of all shades and quality. A complete line of Undressed Kids for Ladies. An unequalled assortment of Ladies and Misses Hosiery at all prices.

RIBBED HOSE FOR CHILDREN A SPECIALTY.

Gen's Silk Scarfs from 25c. to \$1.00. Just the place to get White and Colored Collars and Cuffs for Ladies. If you want Straw Hats, Fur Hats and Shoes for Gentlemen, Ladies, or Boys, you can find them here. The more careful you read the more you will be convinced that they have the best stock in town, and will sell to you at prices to compete with any one.

SEE THIS
In all the recent popular shades of

DRESS GOODS

They have all Wool Nain's Veiling at 25c. Embroidered and Embroidery to match. Embroidered Etamine Robes, Embroidered Zephyr Robes, Full line plain Etamine Dress Goods, Combination Wool Robe Dress Goods, Broadcloth Combination Dress Goods, Striped Combination Dress Goods, Bouclé Canvas Plaid Dress Goods, Sheppard Plaid Dress Goods, Cotton Canvas Dress Goods, 15c. Satens, Crinkled Canvas, Gingham, etc.

WHITE GOODS.
In White Goods you cannot be pleased better anywhere; they have Linen De Dacia, India Linen, Persian Lawn, Victoria Lawn, White and Colored Mull, Nainsook, at all prices. All Shades of Cheese Cloth, Calicoes, 58 1/2 to 60c. per yard. Cassimers for Gent's wear, all prices. Cottonades from 12c. to 30c. Ladies and Misses Jerseys, a full line, Curtain Goods in Persian and Russian Drapery, Curtain Holland in all shades, Old Shades, in all colors, Curtain Poles and Fixtures, Linen Lap Robes 75c. to \$1.50.

MEROONEY & BRO.
SALISBURY, N. C.

CERTAIN CATARRH CURE.
A permanent cure for Catarrh of the Bladder, Uterus, and Vagina. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy. It is sold by all druggists and chemists. Price, 50c. per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR CATARRH SORE MOUTH OR SORE THROAT.
In all forms and stages.

PURELY VEGETABLE REQUIRES NO INSTRUMENT.
It cures where others failed to give relief.

Dr. B. B. Davis, Athens, Ga., says: "I suffered with Catarrh five years. But since using CERTAIN CATARRH CURE I am entirely free from the disease."
Dr. O. B. Howe, Athens, Ga., says: "CERTAIN CATARRH CURE cured me of a severe ulcerated sore throat, and I cheerfully endorse it."
Miss Lucy J. Cook, Ontario Co., N.Y., writes, Sept. 11th, 1885: "I have used your remedy entirely cured me of Catarrh which I had suffered with for five years."
J. H. Alford, Athens, Ga., writes Sept. 4, '85: "I had severe sore throat for two weeks; was entirely cured by CERTAIN CATARRH CURE in one day."

CAN YOU DOUBT
SUCH TESTIMONY? WE THINK NOT.

Only a few of our many certificates are given here. Others can be obtained from your druggist, or by addressing:
3 C. CO., ATHENS, Ga.
For Sale by J. H. ENNIS, Salisbury N. C.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged 2, 4, 6 and 8 years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.
J. E. SIMPSON.
Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

Str:—My child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other Worm Medicines, but failed to expel any. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I could not count them.
S. H. ADAMS.
21y.

Let us Organize.

Our party friends throughout the State should not fail to realize the importance of organization. The campaign this year is to be short. Thorough organization of the democracy therefore is the more necessary. Let the earnest democrats in every community take this matter in hand and see that the party rank and file are made ready for the coming contest to the very last man. No true democrat should consider himself exempt from duty of this sort. The party needs the services of all its members and at this juncture particularly. Let us all bestir ourselves. Let us sharpen the good weapons and burnish the strong armor with which democracy supplies us, and so prepare to meet whatever enemy may offer battle. We cannot afford to be idle any longer. The eternal vigilance that is demanded of us as freemen should be always borne in mind. Let us be up and doing, to the end that the priceless boon of safe and honest government may be maintained for ourselves and our children. We all know what the consequences would be of a failure to hold up the principles of democracy. We know that such a lapse into the rule of the worst elements cannot be thought of for a moment. Every effort must be made therefore to avoid it. Effort is necessary. We have enemies enough already developed to encounter. Let not the enemy of disorganization be added to their number. Rouse up, ye honest democrats, from the seaboard to the mountains! Your good old mother, the State, demands again your active exertions in her behalf. Another triumph of the democracy is to be accomplished and each one of you has his special duty to that end. This duty devolves upon you now and will rest upon you until victory is won in November. Let every true democrat, then, see that he is duly enrolled and that his democratic neighbors are also enlisted for the fight. Let the arms and equipments be examined and tested and let every man take his proper place in the ranks. Then will all will be well.—*News-Observer.*

A Vindication.

From the Asheville Citizen.
WARM SPRINGS, Aug. 3d, 1886.
To Editors Citizen, Asheville:—In notice in your paper of a recent date a statement copied from the Statesville Landmark, saying I had been discharged from service of W. N. C. R. R. for scalping season tickets, and a similar statement in the Newton Enterprise.

I hope that you will kindly give me space in your paper to say that the statement as published is simply false and was originated by a mean malicious person.

The cause and case for which I was removed from train, was carrying a season ticket for a gentleman of this place to Asheville and given to a party there to sell for him. I had no interest in it more than to accommodate a friend. My superior officers thought this a sufficient breach for my suspension and acted accordingly.

I have been in the service of the W. N. C. R. R. for nearly ten years, and I have never scalped or speculated in a W. N. C. ticket and during that period I have served the company and its patrons faithfully, never shrank from a duty even in the days of its most perilous condition, and today I carry the scars of 19 wounds received during that period. I think it very unjust in newspapers to try to make it appear that I have been unfaithful and to publish such reports from hearsay.

Very truly,
B. A. NEWLAND.

She Gave Her Life for Others.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 1.—A Butte (Montana) special to the Pioneer Press gives the particulars of the drowning of Miss Jane McArthur, formerly of that city, in an heroic effort to save the lives of others. For a year past she had been conducting a cattle ranch on the upper Sun river with her old mother. She was encamped on the bank of the river, when Judge Armstrong with his wife, daughter aged 15, son aged 12, and a sister, attempted to ford the river with a four-horse team. The horses became unruly, ran into deep water and spilled the family into the rapid current. None could swim. Miss McArthur, seeing the accident, plunged in and successfully saved the son, mother and daughter. Going back for the sister she was seized in a death grip by the drowning woman and both were lost. The bodies were recovered. Miss McArthur was highly esteemed.

Plain Talk about the Court.

Home-Democrat.
The attempt to muzzle the Press (the Asheville Citizen) by the presiding Justice of Buncombe Inferior Court, should be resisted by free men everywhere. The "Citizen" commented on the slow work and poor quality of the Court, when the presiding Magistrate (one Shuford) arraigned the Editors of that paper and fined them \$100 each for contempt; whereupon the Editors appealed to a higher Court.

Will the Press of this State submit to such tyranny on the part of a Court, of any sort? We suggest not. The same Court (Squire Shuford is the man who presides, and has so much perille dignity) ignored indictments against one Richmond M. Pearson and J. R. Hamilton for sending and carrying a challenge to Gen. Johnstone Jones to fight a duel. Shuford and his Court now ought to be indicted for an outrage on christian society and contempt of public opinion. It is about time to abolish all such nuisances as Inferior Courts, presided over by jackleg Magistrates.

In regard to the attempt to intimidate the "Citizen" by a Magistrate, the Raleigh Observer properly remarks: "The ill-advised attempt to muzzle the press at Asheville not unnaturally attracts attention. It is too late in the day in this land to undertake an interference with the freedom of speech, and the Dogberry who has made a mountain of a mole hill in Buncombe will succeed only in rendering himself ridiculous. The pleasantry of the remark at which the inferior judge took offense cannot be twisted into contempt by any importance in his own eyes of the magistrate who could so interpret it must be apparent to the most careless observer of the incident. We can see but one result of the proceeding—a result in accordance with the will of the people that free speech shall prevail and that the liberty of the press shall be utterly untrammelled, and the inferior Asheville judge will find that he has made himself a laughing stock."

John S. Henderson.

The people of the seventh district are to be congratulated on the prospect of having Hon. John S. Henderson to represent them in the next congress. That there was not even a suggestion of opposition to his nomination by Tuesday's convention, is an evidence that the people view the subject in the same light as the Dispatch sees it. North Carolina has no able representative in the House than Mr. Henderson, if, indeed, any may be ranked as his peer. Possessing few or none of the qualities that make statesmen ornamental, he is full of intelligent, well directed energy, untiring and unselfish industry, and a thorough devotion to the interests of his constituents and the welfare of his country. "Well done, good and faithful servant," you have been faithful over the trust committed to your charge. Accept this unanimous re-nomination as a just tribute to your worth and usefulness.—*Davidson Dispatch.*

The Reckoning of Ships.

There are 360 degrees of longitude in the entire circle of the earth. As the earth turns around on its axis in twenty-four hours, 1-24th of 360 degrees, which equals fifteen degrees, corresponds to a difference of one hour in time. Now, if a ship is sailing eastward from London, when it has reached a point fifteen degrees east of that place the sun will come to the noon line (or meridian) one hour sooner than at London. When it will be noon on the ship two hours earlier, at forty-five degrees three hours earlier and so on. When a ship is sailing westward the noon line is passed one hour later for each fifteen degrees in latitude. If two ships meet at a point 180 degrees from London, the one sailing east and the other sailing west, the one will have gained and the other will have lost twelve hours on London time. The rule of navigators is to drop out a day when a ship crosses the 180th degree meridian sailing westward, (that is, the 180th degree from the observatory of Greenwich, near London,) and to add a day when they reach the same degree sailing eastward. In this way the reckoning of ships sailing east and west around the globe is made as nearly uniform as possible.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Euripides: A wise man in his household should find a wife gentle and courteous or no wife at all.

Samuel J. Tilden.

Another great democratic light has gone out. Samuel J. Tilden sleeps the last sleep, and the uncrowned choice of the people of the United States for President has gone to the reward of an honest man, a friend of his kind, a sturdy defender of popular rights. The sorrow over the demise of Mr. Tilden will be more general and more sincere than generally follows the death of a public man. The great New Yorker held a peculiar place in the popular heart. It is generally felt that he was made the victim of a great wrong and suffered vicariously for a majority of all. He has therefore been regarded with peculiar tenderness, so to speak, and by democrats has been looked upon as bravely bearing alone an injustice that was done their whole party. His passing away will be unfeignedly lamented throughout the land. He was a noble exponent of democratic principles. His expositions of the political doctrines which have made this country what it is were sound and clear and eloquent. He was an intellectual giant and he never faltered in his advocacy of the rights of the people. He is, therefore, fully entitled to the high place that will be given him in the Valhalla of democracy and to the lofty place he already holds among American statesmen. His life has been a long fight against chicanery and dishonesty in politics, against the trickery by which the masses are robbed, and he dies with the assurance of the "well done" that is given all faithful public servants, and with the unflinching wreath that crowns the champion of the people.

He was born in the beautiful Lebanon valley of New York, March 15, 1814 and came of the best stock of the old and the new Englands. His people held high positions in the old country as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century and played the parts of strong men in the establishment of the free institutions of Great Britain. In his father's house he made the acquaintance of many of the great statesmen of the Jacksonian era and so early learned to revere those institutions which he once said himself "are the great traditions of American free government and which alone can secure prosperity and happiness to our people forevermore." He studied at Yale and graduated at the university of New York. He chose the law for a profession and after a thorough course of preparation for the bar established himself in an office in New York city. Meantime, however, he had entered on the career of the controversial writer, having contributed to the press a series of articles in defence of the policy of President Van Buren that were of the highest order of merit, being attributed indeed for a long time to one of the justices of the supreme court of his State. He early became distinguished, too as a public speaker, championing always as in the days of his greatest power the ever-enduring principles of democracy.

With a view to influencing the campaign of 1844, he founded a morning paper in New York city, the Daily News, wrote for it constantly and with admirable vigor and won for it a high and influential place among the journals of the time. He contributed no little to the democratic victory of the year, and having accomplished his object withdrew from journalism.

The defeat of Silas Wright in 1846, it is said, and coolness that had grown up between the friends of Polk and Van Buren led Mr. Tilden to withdraw his attention from politics and concentrate it on his profession. Whether this be so or not it is a fact that he did apply himself thenceforth to the law most closely and with signal success, earning what remains, a large fortune in a city of such Croesuses as the Vanderbilts and the Astors. His services to the American system of railways gained him the large part of this fortune, since it is admitted that in achieving it he brought into activity all the qualities most highly esteemed in the judge, as well as the learning, experience and persuasion of the ablest advocates. His business as a lawyer became limited only by his physical ability to conduct it.

In 1864 he unexpectedly found himself a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and in the Democratic State Convention of New York in 1868 delivered a political discourse which is considered one of the ablest to be found in the history of the country. Later begins the most brilliant part of the history of Mr. Tilden's career—the story of his courageous, unwavering, sagacious and successful canvassing against municipal corruption in the city of New York and against ring rule in general in his State. In 1874 he defeated General Dix by a majority of 60,000 for the governorship of New York and immediately entered on that work of reform in the interest of the public good which gave him the title of ring-breaker par excellence and drew to him the eyes of the whole country. He made war on official corruption at every point, going invariably to the root of the cancerous abuses that had grown upon the body politic, and being sustained, as he fully expected to be, by the virtue and good sense of the people, he finally triumphed gloriously.

Thus he came to be regarded by the democracy of the country as the man to lead against the enormous corruption

that had grown up in the administration of Federal affairs under republican auspices and in June 1876 he was nominated by the democratic national convention at St. Louis for the Presidency. Later he was elected, as all the world knows, and that he was deprived of his office by as bold and shameless a scheme as ever disgraced politics the world knows also. Of the 8 to 7 commission and the unscrupulous counting out of the vote of sovereign States because cast for the democratic candidate it is unnecessary thus soon after the perpetration of the great fraud to speak. The political crime is still fresh in the minds of all people and the disgrace of it will always remain as a reproach to the public. Suffice it to say that Mr. Tilden did not take the seat to which he had been chosen. It was given to a man who served as a figure-head during the four years' term of office and has since found his level in the employment of poultry raising.

Mr. Tilden was one of the most eminent of the upholders of law, yielded to the imposition made through the legal form, and with the party to whose lustre he added so much, waited for the vindication that came in due time, that was embodied in the democratic triumph of 1884.

And now the Sage of Greystone is no more. Amid the beauties of the elegant country home brought him by the fortune which he made for himself he lies dead, a childless man. His memory will live long, however, in the minds of the people he served well and his wisdom will enlighten and instruct generations yet to come. Another great apostle of democracy has fallen asleep. It is the part of those who are left to study the methods by which the fathers stealed the fabric of government and to follow their footsteps to the end that justice may triumph in our land through all time. Peace to the ashes of Tilden.—*News and Observer.*

Under Water.

Some years ago I made a practical experiment by diving to a depth of some seven or eight feet, and remaining below while a party of friends stood on the bank shouting as loud as they could. Not a sound was audible. Then I went below again, when a blow was struck on the surface of the water with a walking stick. The effect was most startling, and I really thought that something must have struck me violently on both ears simultaneously. In North America, when the lakes are covered with a thick coating of ice, the Indians can kill the beaver, even though it is swimming at considerable depth. The hunter, who can see the animal through the transparent ice, merely strikes violently on the frozen surface with his club. The vibration is communicated to the water, and thence through the ears to the beaver, which rolls senseless on its back, thus allowing time for the hunter to cut a hole in the ice and pierce the animal with his spear before it can recover its senses.

After Treatment of Cataract.

At the St. Louis meeting of the American Medical Association, Dr. Michel advocated the plan of using a light bandage to the eyes after cataract operations and iridectomies, and allowing the patients to be in a lighted room, where friends can come and read to them. Dr. Michel's plan was not favorably received at St. Louis, but it has been tried by Dr. Chisholm, of Baltimore, who reports fourteen cataracts and four iridectomies treated in this way. After the removal of a cataract or the performance of an iridectomy, the eyes of a cataract, the eye of an iridectomy, is closed in its normal position, and a bit of isinglass plaster, about two and a half inches long by one inch wide, is then rendered fluid, and is neatly applied to the surface of the closed lids. When dried this forms a close, firm band. The patient is then allowed the full liberty of his room, and is not shut up in darkness, as was formerly deemed essential.

A Miss Take.

An old gentleman, upon hearing that his obstinate and self-willed daughter was about to clope with her fellow, conceived the happy idea of preventing it by feeding her upon cantaloupes alone; for said he with animation, while a tremendous ray of intellectual light fell over his countenance and illumined his brow with a halo of genius, "if I feed her on cantaloupes she can't clope then." And the fellow laughed a real big laugh, and went to bed that night fully satisfied that he had made a wonderful discovery. But alas, his plan had a melancholy conclusion, as the sequel proved, for that very night the fellow did seek well and the girl, as all girls will, hearkened unto the man who hearkeneth while the old man was dreaming of the good staying qualities of his cantaloupes.

The number of babies born annually in the world is about 43,000,000; daily 117,808; per minute, 80. The number of deaths annually is about 39,000,000; daily, 196,849; per minute, 74. On an average 106 boys are born alive to 100 girls, yet at the end of the first year boys and girls are almost equal in number.

A War Joke on Marmaduke.

From the New York Mail and Express.
Col. John Nicholas Pritchard, of St. Louis, is a retired life insurance president and spends his time in New York, Saratoga and Bar Harbor. He makes New York his headquarters, where he lived thirty-five years ago and clerked in a bank on Pine street. The Colonel belongs strictly to the old school in his manners, is as gallant as courtier, and always has a rare stock of historical stories on hand to decorate his conversation. He is "Yankee" to the backbone and his wife is Southern, so frequently they have breezy times discussing the various events of the late "unpleasantness." During the war he was a colonel in the federal army, stationed at St. Louis. He used to swear that if John S. Marmaduke, the present Governor of Missouri, was captured he intended to deal summarily with him. He and the Governor are sworn friends now, but whenever the Colonel wishes to stir up wife to a fever pitch of animation he tells the following:

"Gen. Marmaduke was apprehended for stealing a horse during the war. The circumstances attending it were ludicrous, and are still kept going in Missouri as stock jokes against the Governor. During a battle his horse was shot from under him. Without hesitation he seized upon a private's horse which happened to be convenient during the *melee*. Springing upon the back of the animal he charged at the head of his command through a town. The people in the town shot off volleys of applause, and Marmaduke's men roared with unexpressed laughter. Their General furnished the humor. The horse he mounted happened to belong to, or rather was that day stolen by, a private who was notorious for his petty brigandage. The saddle or crupper bags were filled by the private, and ribbon streamed out of the bags on either side of the horse, and every few minutes a body garment flew out. When the General turned in the saddle he saw to his amazement that he looked like a flying ship with bunting and streams kissing the wind. As soon as the charge ended to make matters worse, the real owner of the horse came forward and swore the animal had been stolen. All these things were reported in St. Louis and made capital to annoy the General's friends who, although in Federal lines, sympathized with him."

Ingenuous Petty Swindlers.

The ingenious ways some persons adopt to avoid paying out their money seem incredible to those whose walks in life do not bring them in contact with large numbers of people. "Here is the latest (from the *Railway Review*) to beat up poor conductors out of our fare," said one of the fraternity the other day. "While taking up tickets, I reached a nicely dressed lady, who was looking, apparently preoccupied, out of an open car window and tapping her pocketbook on the window ledge. I touched her shoulder to attract her attention, when she jumped as though shot, and dropped her pocketbook out of the car window. She began to cry, and what could I do? I passed her, of course, which I did. I noted the place of the accident, stopped for the pocketbook the next trip, and found its contents to be a postage stamp and a earl of hooks and eyes. I felt pretty cheap then."

The Dead Letter Office.

There are 4,000,000 dead letters received annually at the dead letter office. Three hundred thousand without stamps. Fifty thousand partly addressed. Six thousand no address. One and a half millions of money orders and drafts of money value. Forty-five thousand packages containing property. Forty thousand dollars in money, nine-tenths of which is returned, the balance remaining in the treasury, subject to application for four years. Fifteen thousand photographs. One quarter of a million European letters are returned unopened. One-tenth of all letters received contain property. Ten thousand applicants for letters reported lost; the greater portion found and delivered.

Let Her Go!

The Salisbury *Watchman* says there is talk of moving the Revenue Collector's office to Salisbury, that Newton is found to be out of the way, and is without telegraphic, or banking facilities, and that "Collector Dowd has already written Hon. J. S. Henderson to the effect that if he will do what he can in this direction, that he—the Collector—will aid him in securing a change to Salisbury." We say let her go. It has done no good to the Democracy of this county or to any one else that we know of.—*Hickory Carolinian.* If Catawba dont want the office, Salisbury will scoop it in with pleasure. We want new business and new people; we want to grow. Theodore L. Cuyler: The world's peace begins in delusion, goes on in sin and ends in perdition. Heaven's peace begins in grace, goes on in trust and ends in glory.

Stock in the South.

One-fourth of the live stock of the United States is owned and fed in the South. The South has \$600,000,000 invested in milk cows, oxen, other cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules. The South owns one-third of the milk cows, oxen, other cattle and hogs of the country, or fully her proportion according to population. One quarter of the sheep of the country are kept in the South. The stock is here, but the care of it is missing.—With one-third of the milk cows why do we buy butter and cheese north? Want of care and proper feed. With one-third the hogs why do we buy pork? Want of care; pine mast and "root hog or die" don't make excellent pork and bacon. Think of this and take care of your own, and stop making rich the dairies and pig pens of the North and West at the fearful cost now incurred by the South.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

A Negro Teacher's Notions.

A negro schoolmaster in Virginia, after some years' experience in educating his race, declares that while negro children take readily to learning within certain limits, they do not take as readily to education. They all want to read and write, but having done so, they read nothing. He thinks that for some generations to come the great majority of his race will continue much in their present condition, because living in the South is easy to people who are contented to live as the negro do; and contentment, in his opinion, is the leading vice of his race.—*Christian at Work.*

Postponement.

Owing to circumstances beyond control, the meeting of the North-Carolina board of pharmacy, advertised to be held in the city of Fayetteville, Wednesday, the 11th inst., is postponed until further notice. Candidates desiring to appear before the board for examination will be furnished with all necessary information by addressing the undersigned. Due notice of the next meeting will be given.
Wm. Simpson,
Sec'y Board of Pharmacy.
State papers are requested to publish.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of memory, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. J. W. SIMPSON, Station D, New York City. 41y.

BLOOD AND MONEY.

The blood of man has much to do in shaping his actions during his pilgrimage through this troublesome world, regardless of the amount of present or expected money in pocket or stored away in bank. It is a conceded fact that we appear as if blood makes us, and the poorer the blood, the happier, healthier, prettier and wiser we are hence the oft repeated interrogatory, "how is your blood?" With pure streams of life-giving fluid circulating through our veins, bounding through our hearts and plunging through our physical frames, our morals become better, our constitution stronger, our intellect faculties more acute and grander, and men, women and children happier, healthier and more lively.

The unprecedented demand, the unparalleled cures, powers, and the unmistakable proof from those of unimpeachable character and integrity, point with an unerring finger to B. B. B.—Botanic Blood-Balm—as far the best, the cheapest, the purest and the grandest and most powerful blood purifier ever known to mortal man, in the relief and positive cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Skin diseases, all taints of blood-poison, Kidney complaints, old ulcers and sores, cancer, catarrh, etc.

B. B. B. is only about three years old—a baby in age, a giant in power—but a remedy in America can make a fortune, made such a wonderful showing in its magical powers in curing and entirely eradicating the above complaints, and gigantic sales in the face of frenzied opposition and would-be moneyed monopolists.

Letters from all points where introduced are pouring in upon us, speak in its loudest praise. Some say they receive more benefit from one bottle of B. B. B. than they have from twenty, thirty and fifty and even one hundred bottles of a boasted decoction of insert and non medicinal roots and branches of common forest trees. We hold the proof in black and white, and we also hold the fort.

Policeman's Views.

Mrs. M. M. Prince, living at 38 west fair St., Atlanta, Ga., has been troubled for several months with an ugly form of catarrh, attended with copious and offensive discharge from both nostrils. Her system became so affected and reduced that she was confined to bed in any house for some time, and received the attention of three physicians, and used a dozen bottles of an extensively known blood remedy, all without the least benefit. She finally commenced the use of B. B. B. with a decided improvement at once, and when ten bottles had been used, she was entirely cured of all symptoms of catarrh. It gave her an appetite, and increased her strength rapidly, and I cheerfully recommend it as a quick and cheap Blood Purifier.
J. W. SIMPSON,
Atlanta, January 19, '86. Policeman.
A BOOK OF WONDERS, FREE.
All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poison, Scrofula and Rheumatism, Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free of charge, a copy of our 32 page illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.
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BLOOD BALM CO.