

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 43 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1896.

VOLUME XLIII—NUMBER 2230

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
TERMS—One Dollar cash in advance.
Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter.

DRS. MCCOMBS & GIBBON,
DESIRE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,
That they have this day entered into a copartnership for the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,
AND
SURGERY.

March 1, 1895 March 15, 1895.
JOHN FARRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.
Jan 25, 1895.

BURWELL, WALKER & CANSLER,
Attorneys-At-Law,
ROOMS NOS 5, 6, AND 13, LAW BUILDING,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Jan 4, 1895.

DR. E. P. KEERANS,
DENTIST,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office—West Trade Street
Nov. 2, 1894.

DR. GEORGE W. GRAHAM,
OFFICE, 7 WEST TRADE ST.
Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
April 3, 1896

JOHNSON & POPE,
—30-43 South College St.—
The largest stock of cotton gins, boilers, presses, saw mills, mowing machines, Harrows and pumps. Come in or write. All kinds of machinery.
JOHNSON & POPE.
April 3, 1896 2 m.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, Nos. 14 and 16 Law Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
July 6, 1895.

OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL, J. W. KEERANS,
OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts
Oct 20, 1895.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND,
Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan 3, 1896.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct 7, 1895.

H. N. PHARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 14, Law Building.
Prompt attention to all business intrusted. Special attention given to claims. Practices in State and Federal Courts.
Jan. 6, 1895.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED
—Leading Seeds Are—
BUISTS! — BUISTS!!
We open ours today, fresh from the grower. Plant only "Buist's Prize Medal Seeds," and you are sure of a crop.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Retail Druggists
Jan. 19, 1895.

GO TO ALEXANDER'S
DRUG STORE,
NO. 216, NORTH TRYON STREET.
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually kept in a Drug House.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April 8, 1895.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL.
In visiting Charlotte,
Don't fail to stop at the Queen City Hotel,
Corner East Fifth and College Sts.,
Everything first-class.
RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY.
July 6, 1895. W. J. MOORE, Prop'r.

E. NYE HUTCHISON,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1895.

American women, as a rule, have small, white hands and pretty arms. With these advantages it is rather strange that she has not adopted the Parisian fashion of wearing elbow sleeves on everything except the severe morning, shopping or business gowns, and adding the long, comfortable mousquetaire that fits snugly over the elbow. Gloves are cheaper in Paris than they are in New York, and therefore the short-sleeved gown does not require so great an outlay for long gloves there as it would in America. Even if the prices were the same I think it would make little difference to the French woman, who looks upon a well stocked glove case as a necessity rather than a luxury.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed of Mary Jane Griffin, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased to present the same to me for payment, properly verified, on or before the 13th day of March 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
All persons indebted to the said Estate will please make prompt payment.
This March 12th, 1896.
M. W. GRIFFIN, Administrator,
With will annexed of Mary Jane Griffin, deceased.
March 12th, 1896 6w

Notice of Administration.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of the late J. G. Potts, deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
This March 18th, 1896.
W. M. BARRINGER,
Administrator of Estate of J. G. Potts, dec'd.
March 20, 1896 6w

MELLON & SHELTON
ED. MELLON. TOM SHELTON.
NEW, STYLISH,
SPRING CLOTHING.
SUITS,
BY THE
THOUSANDS.

HATS, UP TO DATE.
New and Pretty.
SHIRTS, \$8 50 8 50 \$8 50
Socks, Collars and Cuffs.
BOYS'
BEAUTIFUL SUITS,
The Best Goods and Low Prices.
COME TO SEE US.
NEXT DOOR TO H. BARUCH
March 27, 1896.

P. P. P. P. P.
—Pure, Porous, Permanent—
Pretty Plastico.
The best possible coating for walls, old and new Ready for use by mixing with cold water.
12 COLORS! — 12 COLORS!
—For Sale By—
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
The Retail Druggist.
July 12, 1895.

HARRISON, BRO'S & CO.
(Philadelphia, Pa.)
GENTLEMEN: About ten (10) years ago I used your "Town and Country" paints, olive shades, on my hotel, "The Eager House," and am pleased to inform you that today the paint is in good condition and shows no signs of fading or going away.
Z. EAGER.
HARRISON'S TOWN AND COUNTRY
Ready Mixed Paints,
Are sold exclusively by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Sept. 14, 1895. The Retail Druggist
Dec. 6, 1895.

WARM OVER SHOES.
Ladies wool lined plain rubber over-shoes, price 50 cents, less than you can buy anywhere in America; Ladies plain overshoe "gold seal" brand, every pair warranted.
PRICE 50c.
This overshoe will wear longer than two pairs of any other, ever made, comes high up all round, affording more protection from mud, rain, or snow, than any of the fancy styles cost as much, and not near so good.
LADIES RUBBER BOOTS,
for working garden in early spring, every lad should have a pair With rubber boots you will not mind the weather "so the wind don't blow."
PRICE \$3.00.
Best stock of shoes in the State.
GILREATH & CO.
Jan. 24, 1896.

WARRANTED
Fresh and Pure.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Prescriptionists.

GARDEN SEED
WARRANTED
Fresh and Pure.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Prescriptionists.

A Song of the World.
This world of ours is not so dear
As we would often take it,
Nor is it half as lovely here
As many people make it.
If skies are sometimes overcast
And all seems dark before us,
The sunshine always comes at last
And throws its splendor o'er us!
A little while and we are gay,
And then our hearts are saddened;
And so it is, from day to day,
Our lives are grieved and gladdened;
We seek the joys that fortune brings,
Though hardly worth the giving,
But oft forget the little things
That sweeten life and living.
There is beauty that adorns
This changing life of ours,
For if our pathway has its thorns
It also has its flowers;
And Hope is ever whispering nigh,
If we would only hear it;
The cross would never make us sigh
If we would meekly bear it.
—F. L. Stanton.

Pitchfork B. Tillman.
New York Sun.
In certain elevated portions of Colorado the air, even under the most favorable conditions, is so highly rarefied that it is difficult for any other than the most athletic lungs to breathe it. For the next two weeks there will be no air at all in Colorado, highland or lowland. The Hon. Pitchfork B. Tillman, the great South Carolina dispensation, is going out to Denver, where the Democrats are to hold their State and Congress convention. The motion generated by Mr. Tillman is so great as to exhaust all the atmosphere. Clouds consisting entirely of a silver lining have been hanging over Colorado for years, but the coming of Mr. Tillman will produce great changes, great convulsions, great convulsions, even there. The silver in the banks beneath the earth begins to shoot up in spouts and columns. Gold bugs, making a mournful and fruitless strident sound with their antefems, are crawling out of the State as fast as they can crawl. The mountains begin to gush fire; the canons are full, up to the brow of the steepest cliff, with the reddest fire; the corsets of nature begin to crack; a great and wondrous time is at hand. The Hon. Pitchfork B. Tillman brings a message to the silver Democrats of Colorado and he brings it in a hundred express trains, rushed through space by a hundred locomotives, propelled by his own steam and rolling on his own wheels.

LOOK AT THIS.
TABLES AT
\$8 50 8 50 \$8 50
\$8 50!
Would not be bad on a table, especially when you can get a \$12 50 Table for only \$8 50! That is just what you get at E. M. ANDREWS'.
The grandest display of
FURNITURE!
ever shown in our history. In many lines, notwithstanding the advance in prices, are lower than ever before in our history. Buying in such large quantities enables us to get
THE BEST PRICE!
We do not buy just one of a kind, but 10, 20, 40, 50 and 1,000, if the firm has
MADE AN INDUCEMENT!
—O— BEAUTIFUL —O—
For the little folks Useful, Ornamental, Appropriate! The display is ready. See them Doll Carriages, Doll Sets, Doll Bedsteads, Velocipedes, Express Wagons, Children's Desks, Rockers, Chairs, Music Sticks and an endless variety that you must see

OUR LEADER IS COUCHES
10, 12, 22.75, 15, 18, 22.50, 25 and \$50 They are
WHAT YOU WANT!
E. M. ANDREWS,
Largest Furniture Dealer in the STATE.
Feb. 7, 1896.

SPECIAL.
—O— SPRING HARDWARE —O—
We are selling the only
RIVETED COTTON HOE
on the market, and it would pay you to examine our stock.
THE GENUINE
DOWLAN COTTON PLANTER
always gives satisfaction and is
the one for all farmers
to buy.
TURN PLOWS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Plow Shapes, Sweeps, Single-Trees, Back Bands, Trace Chains,
and a complete stock of
HARDWARE.
Call in and see us.
J. H. WEDDINGTON & Co.,
Old Stand, 29 E. Trade St.
March 13, 1896.

NEW REMEDIES
GREAT VALUE
AT
DR. J. B. ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE.
Special Tonic Tablets, Postillars
Woman's Friend, The Great Renovator. Encourage the Doctor about these Remedies
May 18, 1895 216 N. TRYON ST.

FRESH MEATS, GAME.
FINE GROCERIES.
SEE ME
Before Selling Your Choice
BEEF CATTLE, PORK, EGGS,
CHICKENS, &c.
Always in Market for above.
GEO. S. HALL.
Feb. 28, 1896
Surgical Instruments.
A full line of Surgical Instruments at Manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them
Mail orders will be promptly attended to
R. H. JORDAN & CO.
Sept. 20, 1895

Why the Government Pays Gold Only For Its Notes.
Richmond Times.
The Times has received the following letter:
To the Editor of The Times:
Sir—The United States has out about five hundred millions of dollars of its promissory notes—greenbacks and Sherman notes. Are these notes not payable on demand in coin—gold and silver? If they are payable in either coin, why doth the Secretary of the Treasury pay them exclusively in gold?
The above questions are frequently propounded to me by some of the free corners. If you can furnish the desired information, I will greatly oblige one of your subscribers. I. T. WEAVER,
Buckner's, Va., March 16, 1896.

What's the Matter With Adlai?
Washington Special to Baltimore Sun.
Up to the present time, more than one hundred years since the establishment of the existing form of our government, no Senator has succeeded in stepping from the body of which he was a member into the White House. Several of them have gone so far towards the realization of their ambition as to secure a nomination, but there it has stopped; while scores who have struggled desperately for a nomination have failed to obtain it. It does not look in this presidential year as if this unbroken line of precedents is to be changed. There are three avowed presidential candidates on the Republican side of the Senate and twice as many more who have fostered secret hopes. But there is not the slightest possibility that the prize will fall to the lot of any one of them. Singular to say, and this is unprecedented, there are at this time no presidential aspirants on the Democratic side of the chamber. It is well they all recognize the conditions, for not one of them could be considered as possessing any of the elements of availability.

VICE PRESIDENTS HAD BETTER LUCK.
The Vice Presidents of the United States have had much better luck than the Senators. Not less than seven of them have gone straight from the chair of the Executive Mansion—three by election and four by the death of the Presidents. The three were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren. The four were John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson and Chester A. Arthur. It is possible that another Vice President may, and by election, succeed to the presidency. Stranger things, such as stranger things, have happened. The model Vice President is Adlai B. Stevenson. Not in the memory of any one living has a more affable or a more popular man sat in the chair of the Senate. This is the unanimous testimony of Democrats, Populists and Republicans. Millard Fillmore, who nearly fifty years ago sat for a brief period as presiding officer of the Senate, was courteous and dignified, but he was not the experienced and cool parliamentarian that Vice President Stevenson is. Hamilton was pretty good, but Henry Wilson and Thomas A. Hendricks, both of whom had the benefit of a service in the Senate, were altogether out of their element in the chair, and required constant prompting by the clerks to enable them to perform even the routine duties. Governor Morton, when Vice President, although totally unskilled for the position, fared pretty well because he was generally liked, and allowances were made for him in consequence.

CARLILE AND STEVENSON.
Mr. Carlisle is the only man who ever sat in the Speakers chair to whose rulings exception at one time or another has not been taken. Vice President Stevenson is perhaps the one presiding officer of the senate with a similar experience. He is what may be called a partizan. He certainly is a Democrat from top to toe and from blood to skin. In the three years he has presided over the Senate, party lines have oftentimes been strictly drawn, excitement has run high, difficult questions have been thrust upon him, and moments have come when a cool head, a fine judgment and a resolute will were very necessary. He has always been equal to the occasion and at more than one period has shown a tact and a diplomacy almost marvelous. He has convictions, plenty of them, and is not afraid to utter them when it is proper and suitable to do so, but the rare combination of his nature are shown in the fact that he has no personal enemies. Go on the Republican side of the senate and you will hear "We would sooner have Stevenson for President than any other Democrat." Cross over to the Democratic side and the cry will be, "Who would object to Adlai?"

MR. STEVENSON A SOCIAL LION.
The Vice Presidents of the United States have, with the rarest exceptions, been poor men, too poor to keep homes, and generally in lodgings. They have no vote in the senate, and, as has been frequently said, they have no influence with the president. It is almost an axiom that all those who resign dislike the heir apparent. It may be for this reason that it is so difficult for a Vice President to command any influence at the White House. Neither have the Vice Presidents been of much account socially. They are just a kind of left hand Vice Presidents, with his millions of money and his fine mansion in Washington, commodious as the White House, rivalled the President in social distinction and elegance. But his was an entirely exceptional case, and it was money that made the mare go. Vice President Stevenson is a man of modest means. He lives in apartments in a hotel and does not undertake to go into the social lion in the capital. He is a welcome and a favored guest everywhere, and undoubtedly receives more invitations than any other man in Washington. Without the money of Morton, without the presence of John C. Breckinridge or Chester A. Arthur, without the long and notable public career of various of his predecessors, he has invested the office of Vice President with a dignity in legislation and a charm in elegance, and an influence in social life which never attached to before.

HELD ALOOF FROM POLITICAL TRAFFIC.
He has made no begging appeals for patronage at the White House; he has kept aloof from political traffic of any character, and yet it is quite sure if he had to choose between Democrats and Republicans for office his heart would incline to the former. Mr. Stevenson has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the presidency, but he has said nothing on the subject himself. He has started no boom, nor has he friends. His record is as clear as the sun, and the only question that is raised is as to his position on financial issues. It is true he did daily with the green back theory, just as did Thurman and Hendricks and

many other trusted Democratic leaders, and Morton of Indiana, and Logan, and numerous other high priests of Republicanism. But that is all over many years ago.
Persons whether through friendly motives or otherwise, have undertaken to announce views on the silver question both for Mr. Stevenson and his upright and courageous fellow citizen of Illinois, Col. William R. Morrison, but no one need fear that either one of them will fail to declare his own position in his own good time on all issues which interest the people. If the national Democracy was confined to the State of Illinois in its choice of a standard bearer, which is very, very far from being the case, it could with pride and confidence put up either Stevenson or Morrison against any candidate to be named on the other side.

Senator Brice Talks Sense.
Exchange.
Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, was on his way to Washington in a parlor car. A state-room opened off one end of the car, and in this richly carpeted apartment, with lattice-work and carved woodwork over his head, and soft cushions at his feet, he looked at the picture of plutocracy, aristocracy, opulence and comfort! The picture of wealth and the enjoyment of it.
A waiter with menu card entered and vanished with an order for dinner.
"I am glad to talk about getting rich and the young man's chances of the same," said Mr. Brice, "because it is something upon which I have strong opinions. It is an unusual topic for a public man to discuss—wealth. And I am well aware that in public life a man seeks more often to disguise his money than to acknowledge it, and to ignore the advantages of possessing wealth. To my mind there is a virtue, as well as a value in money.
"To the young man who wants to get rich, I say, 'Riches will be yours.' I agree with Emerson that you can get anything you want in this world. If you work for it, it is yours in time. Emerson says that if you want a rock in mid-ocean it will come floating to your feet. This is my own belief.
"To give advice that will be good for something, I will be specific in my statements. If a young man wants to get rich let him get an interest in a business and work at it. This does not mean to put capital in it at the start. Let him select a business and learn all about it.
"Young men who study law or the ministry for four years to the study of the law or the ministry exclusively, after they have completed an ordinary education. Young men thinking of business should study their business just as long a time before going into it.
"Take the commission business, a richly repaying line of work. Let the ambitious commission merchant prepare himself beforehand for his work. Let him learn about the making of his goods, the transporting of the same, the profits possible and the profits desirable. Let him learn to discriminate goods at a glance for himself. This will take time. When he knows it, let him handle goods on an ordinary commission.
"My first remark about getting an interest in a business comes in play here. That young commission merchant now owns part of that business. He may be working to sell a capitalist's goods. But for every \$10 he makes for that capitalist he makes one for himself. The capitalist's business is his business.
"The same with the importer. These lines of work are semi-professional, and are excellent examples of a combination of manual labor and brain. Let the would-be importer learn all about the tariff. Let him learn the cost of carrying goods. Let him see the cost of carrying life.
"If I were asked to name the businesses at which a man can get rich I would say, at railroads, mining, forwarding agents, commission, importing and manufacturing and at any of the other under-current industries that are the bone, sinew and vitals of a great country's industry. Finding hidden, that do not tempt an other field to do, and there is an immense reservoir of wealth here. The professions are all the rules of wealth.
"The rules I would lay down are to know all about it beforehand. Second, never speculate. Or speculate only with your time. If you see a good thing neglected, offer the capitalist who owns it nine-tenths of it, if he will let you keep the other tenth for developing it. Take his railroads through impossible parts of the country. Find flaws in his present way of doing things, do them better for him, and finally, work all the time, taking little recreation and pausing only for health's sake. Eat and sleep, but never take time to idle. It is your time that counts in a young business.
"This great country is rich enough to allow every man to be a millionaire. You can be one. And even should you not have the good health or firmness, and self-denial to aspire to riches, this advice, if followed, will place you in that state of comfort desired by King Solomon—of neither too much nor too little."

Marvelous Results.
From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have hesitated in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at River Junction, Michigan, she was afflicted with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive. I had tried all the remedies of Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Burwell & Dunn, drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bimetallism in England.
There is in this country some misapprehension as to the purport of the action of the House of Commons on March 17 in adopting unanimously a resolution moved by Mr. Whiteley to the effect that the British Government should do all in its power to secure by international agreement a stable, monetary par of exchange between gold and silver. This has been termed a victory for the bimetallists; but a verbatim report of the debate shows that it was described more accurately by Sir William Vernon Harcourt as the euthanasia of bimetallism on the English scene. That the unanimous vote simply signified a disposition to give the bimetallist question a decent and honorable burial is clear from the declarations of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking for the Government, and of Sir W. Harcourt, speaking for the Opposition. They concurred in saying that while England would be willing to see other countries establish a par of exchange between the white and yellow metals, the United Kingdom, for its own part, would now and forever inflexibly adhere to the gold standard. There is no possibility of dividing England from a position which has the joint approval of the Government and of the Opposition, and therefore we say that the debate on the Whiteley resolution dealt a deathblow to the bimetallist programme, which neither Germany nor the countries composing the Latin Union will ever adopt, as long as England repudiates it for herself.

It is true that Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury is a bimetallist, and that with reference to many questions he is the spokesman of the Ministry in the House of Commons. On this occasion, however, he did not speak for the Government, that function being discharged by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In a speech, which a political opponent eulogized as one that had never been surpassed in ability, in closeness of reasoning and in downrightness of statement, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared: "Nothing can be done, nothing should be attempted, which is against the views and the wishes of the great practical financiers and bankers of this country. It would be folly and madness in any Government to go in advance of the educated commercial opinion of the country in this matter. We cannot therefore, alter the gold standard of the United Kingdom." With that reservation, which practically reserved everything, Sir Michael was willing to give a sterile assent to the resolution that the British Government should do "all in its power" to secure by international agreement a stable, monetary par of exchange between gold and silver. We say that the reservation reserved everything, because all that the spokesmen of the Government and of the Opposition admitted to be within England's power was the reopening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, in case other nations except the British nation should adopt the bimetallist programme. Such an offer commits England to nothing, for, as we have said, England's acceptance of the double standard is a condition precedent to the adoption by other countries of the bimetallist system. This is clear from what took place in the conference of 1893, when a bimetallist resolution was proposed by the United States. It was opposed by Germany, by the Scandinavian nations, Switzerland, and by Austria, all of whom declared themselves gold monometallists. Even France and the Latin Union were only prepared to accept it if Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Russia would join the union, so that the resolution fell to the ground, and the question of what the ratio between the metals should be in the event of an international agreement was never even touched.

In the face of this debate, it is obvious that the prospect of an agreement on the part of an international monetary conference is even more hopeless in 1896 than it was in 1893. In the year last mentioned Sir W. Harcourt, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, was merely suspected of having in some secret manner instructed one of the delegates to the Brussels conference to declare that England did not mean to depart from the gold standard, and it has been said that this was the cause of the failure of the conference. What possible result, then, can be expected from a conference this year or next, when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, has not secretly, but publicly and officially, and with the utmost emphasis, avowed that England has no intention of departing from her present monetary system.

No well-instructed and reasonable American bimetallist believes that it would be possible for the United States, in the absence of an international agreement, to establish, for itself alone, a stable, monetary par of exchange between gold and silver. Such an international agreement must now be recognized as a dream, for no European country would be a party to it without the concurrence of England; and that concurrence by both of the great political parties now has been refused explicitly and finally.

Of "Pierce's Pellets" we wish to reiterate
The wonderful virtues, in prose and in verse.
Dyspeptics—blear-eyed, sour-visaged and cranky—
May be cured by a pill, the device of a Yankee.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cost only 25 cents, and cure dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Marvelous Results.
From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have hesitated in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at River Junction, Michigan, she was afflicted with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive. I had tried all the remedies of Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Burwell & Dunn, drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Marvelous Results.
From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have hesitated in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at River Junction, Michigan, she was afflicted with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive. I had tried all the remedies of Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Burwell & Dunn, drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.