

THE STANDARD.

THIS 4-PAGE HAS A BIGGER CIRCULATION AT EVERY POSTOFFICE IN THE COUNTY, SAVE ONE, THAN ANY OTHER PAPER.

VOL. V.--NO. 1.

CONCORD, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 209.

THE STANDARD.

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ONLY TWICE AS MUCH READING MATTER AS ANY PAPER EVER OR NOW PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY. TICKLE US WITH \$1.

A NEW RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

From Saturday's Daily. Here we all are--supposed to be at least. It is again Saturday evening...

"A Special Wire."

The greatest fad among newspaper men now-a-days is a leased wire running into the printing office. It is quite the proper thing...

People buy medicine. Some people are fond of making a bad taste in their mouths, and making saw mills to appear in their heads.

The two correspondents that wrote about the electric lights in a recent issue of the Standard are to be pitied. They are not appreciative, and certainly don't see well.

This is a free country; and the man who wants to talk about you, nose into your business and be hypocrite--why, let him have roe. It will soon get around his neck; if it doesn't, it ought to.

Another week gone, and some of us poorer.

GOING TO SEE HARRISON.

The greatest pedestrian traveler of the age is in Columbia. He is the well known Capt. Robert W. Andrews, of Sumter, who was born in the district of that name in 1801...

Captain Andrews has seen every president of the United States except Garfield and Harrison. He saw Washington in Charlotte, N. C. Garfield was killed while the captain was on his way to see him.

An incident of his visit to this city is worthy of mention. When the lamented Governor Bonham died the left a very fine overcoat, and Mrs. Bonham has been very anxious to find some worthy person to bestow it upon, and had requested several of the survivors to assist her in finding some one. Yesterday the overcoat was presented to Captain Andrews, with Mrs. Bonham's compliments, and the old gentleman, who looks forty years younger than he is, will go on his peregrinations enveloped in it.--The State.

An Asbestos Mine.

J. F. McLean, a traveling salesman for the Thomson Tobacco Works, arrived at Salisbury Thursday from Watsons county and reports the discovery of an asbestos mine on Rich Mountain, in that county. He brought a fine specimen with him and says the mine is very rich. He further reports that he had purchased the mine and will proceed to develop it.

Congressman McCrory proposes to regulate the sale of dynamite so that cranks can't buy it.

STANLEY'S METROPOLIS.

Things in General and Some People--Our Correspondent Writes.

John Wadsworth is here. He's a jolly, good fellow. He's popular, even among the ladies.

Col. Charley Dry and family, recently from Concord, are welcomed to the town. While he promises soon to be bald headed, he's set his stakes right for success.

Miss Minnie Watring, the very popular and accomplished art teacher of the Academy, has returned from her Xmas visit to friends in Washington City and relatives in Winchester, Va.

The Academy is enjoying a flourishing and successful term. Prof. J. A. Bivins, with his competent and efficient assistants, is encouraged and in high spirits.

The cotton seed business is something wonderful. Seed are brought here from Mr. Pleasant--a distance of 16 miles. Our seedmen pay 18 cents per bushel. Klutz & Co. and J. S. Atkins make it lively.

Hon. S. J. Pemberton is having his residence repaired.

Lawyer J. M. Brown, when his new house is completed, will have a tasteful and comfortable home.

Esq. A. C. Freeman is suffering very much with his eyes. They are now so bad that he cannot read.

One wouldn't think it, but our lively stable, kept by Mr. Johnson, is a paying institution.

The people of Albemarle are very favorably impressed with Rev. B. S. Brown, the pastor of the Lutheran church.

Rev. Taylor, the new pastor of the Methodist church, is doing a good work--he's a fine pastor, learning his book.

Dan Bivins, since his return from a Xmas trip to Wadesboro, seems to have heart troubles--his friends are anxious about him.

SUB-TREASURY LOANS.

A Government scheme in Russia that has been the talk of the farmers.

Congressman Crawford, of St. Petersburg, has transmitted to the Department of State a report upon the details and workings of a system now in practice in Russia (resembling certain ideas incorporated in the platform of the Farmers' Alliance of this country) of making advances on farmers' grain stored in warehouses or delivered to officials of the railroads of the country. The salient points of the system, briefly stated, are as follows:

The advance on grain may be made by any railway company on account of the Federal Bank of Russia, authorized by the ministry of finance. They must not exceed 60 per cent of the value of the grain at the nearest market place, except in cases of loans for six weeks or less, when 80 per cent advance may be obtained. The usual interest is 6 per cent, payable in advance, with further small charges on account of sinking fund and commissions to railroads.

The loans range from six months to one year, and, if not repaid at their expiration, the grain is sold by the railroad company at auction. Grain may also be sold in danger of deterioration or if it is feared that the value will not cover the loan and expenses of storage. The railroad companies bear the entire responsibility for the loan, but the bank is required to meet their liabilities within seven days of settlement of a loan or auction sale of grain. In calculating the percentage of advance the cost of transportation to the point of destination is charged as part of the loan. No distinction is made between farmers and middlemen in making advances, the loan being made only on the grain.

In conclusion, the Congressional says: This scheme went into effect on June 26, 1888, and at the present day it is generally adopted throughout the country, and business is carried on under it on a very large scale. It should also add that the scheme gives great satisfaction to the farmers, many of whom declare that it has been an essential feature of successful farming in Russia--Washington Post.

Mr. Airy Not Dead. The smoke of the great fire at Mr. Airy had not ceased to ascend before a meeting of the citizens was held and a plan set on foot to organize a strong company to build an elegant hotel. The style will be that of the Battery Park, of Asheville, and will be kept open winter and summer. This is as it should be. There is no mountain town in the State better located or surrounded, or more easily of access by rail than Mr. Airy.

The clients are equal, the mountain scenery very fine, and the water excellent. The White Sulphur Springs, near by, are as good sulphur water as is found anywhere. Let the Granite City remain and at once--for she has a great future before her.--Greensboro Record.

Got His Horse.

Wm. Hough escaped a water-grave.

Driving into Reedy Creek, when Very Full, Wm. Hough, Horse 2502, Stopped Down Stream.

Wednesday evening Wm. Hough attempted to cross Reedy Creek, with a horse and top barge, at the ford near Esq. J. M. W. Alexander's, in No. 1 township. The creek was quite full, and the horse becoming unmanageable turned down stream, going under a raft and dragging buggy and driver with him. The horse became entangled.

Mr. Hough set about to liberate himself. In his effort to escape, he sank twice, and it was by the skin of his teeth that he reached the bank.

The horse was drowned. Moral: People that can swim should not go into a swollen stream, near home.

THREE MEN KILLED.

An Engine Jumps the Track on the Ducktown Branch.

A fearful accident occurred on the Ducktown branch of the W. N. C. railroad Tuesday evening on a trestle near Balsom mountain. An engine conveying engineer, fireman and a train hand were passing over the road, and running backward, something got out of order and they lost control of the engine which ran away at a fearful speed. When the engine reached Dark Ridge trestle, near Balsom mountain, the tender left the track knocking down three spans and hurled the engine and its occupants one hundred and three feet to the bottom of the abyss, killing the three men instantly. To add to the horror the boiler burst when it struck the ground, scattering pieces of machinery in every direction. The engine was in charge of Engineer Sam Francis, who was washed into an almost shapeless mass. Mr. Francis had been of the road for some time and had only been back a short while, returning to the railroad it is said under protest from his parents who insisted that he find other employment. The disaster was completely killing all on board. The names of the killed are Engineer Sam Francis, of Asheville, the fireman Sam Archer, and Russel Campbell, a colored train hand.--Salisbury Herald.

DR. T. T. GRAVES.

Is a Murderer, and It is a Sensation.

The State Chronicle prints the following well condensed history of the Dr. Graves sensation: Our readers have a true likeness of Dr. Thomas Thatcher Graves, convicted at Denver, Col., of the murder of Mrs. Barnaby. The details of this celebrated case are known to every reader of the newspapers. Graves was born in Connecticut, in January, 1841. He began to practice medicine at Providence, R. I., in 1857. In 1859 he became medical adviser to Mrs. J. B. Barnaby, wife of one of the richest men in that city. By degrees he attained great influence over the unfortunate woman. After the death of Mr. Barnaby, the same year, who left his widow with inadequate provision, Graves persuaded her to employ a lawyer named Ballou, who was his intimate friend, to contest the will, which was broken. In December, 1886, Mrs. Barnaby made a will, leaving a large fortune to Graves. Only Graves, Ballou and the lady knew of this arrangement which Mrs. Barnaby, it is said, subsequently determined to change. The executors of the Barnaby estate paid \$80,000 to Graves, as agent for Mrs. Barnaby, in March, 1891. At the end of the same month a package was mailed, by some person at Boston, addressed to Mrs. Barnaby, Denver. It contained a bottle of whiskey, of which the lady drank on April 13. She died a few days afterwards. Graves has been convicted of poisoning her, by sending her the drugged whiskey which she unhappily drank.

The Washington Star says: When Governor Hill in his Albany speech, uttered the following sentence, "Is the long pending case of the State versus the man, let us ever side with the man and his liberty," he got off a solid chunk of democracy. A characteristic difference between the Democratic and Republican parties in this respect is that the former sides with the man and his liberty, the latter with the State as compared with which, in its estimation, the man and his liberty amounts to nothing.

Merriek, the "silver brick" man, is having his case put in shape for the United States Supreme Court.

WILL BE HANGED.

Caroline Shipp will meet death on the gallows.

Caroline Shipp, a woman who murdered her husband in Gaston county, by poisoning him, will be hanged at Dallas on the 23d instant. Governor Holt has written to the sheriff of that county the following excellent letter:

I have had the application for the commutation of the death sentence of Caroline Shipp to life imprisonment under consideration for some time and have again gone through all the papers in the case and have concluded that I have no moral right to further interfere in her case.

Her petition is signed by many good people, among them yourself, and I freely acknowledge the right of petition and do sincerely wish for humanity's sake as well as compliance with the petitioners' wishes that I could feel justified in granting their request without violating my own conscience which carries with it my oath of office. Whilst it is an awful thing to hang any one, more especially a woman, yet the law says it must be done and I am sworn to execute that law to the best of my knowledge and belief. I believe it would be a bad precedent to say that a woman should not be hanged for the same crimes as a man, and I find no reason given in this case why clemency should be exercised, save that the criminal is a woman. The solicitor says that he cannot recommend commutation: "She is guilty of an outrageous murder and should die." The judge says: "There is nothing to recommend her to mercy save the fact that she is a woman." The law makes no discrimination between male and female. It has been on our statute books from time immemorial that murderers should be hanged and never have women been exempted, but several have to my knowledge been executed. For the Governor to say a woman should not be hanged seems to me to be a usurpation of power and would be the exercise of a physical power but a violation of a moral right. In this country the only law that prohibits food and the apparel which have charge of our clothing are matters of superstition and frequently vindictive, and are in fact laws as a principle of law that a woman should not be hanged it would soon be publicly known and serious results might follow, by the condoning of a crime, as in this case I feel keenly the responsibility resting upon me and regret that I cannot come to a different conclusion in this case. I have tried to persuade myself that a woman should not be hanged but cannot reconcile it to my oath to say so, and that is the only reason given in this case why clemency should be exercised. I would add that I have consulted with several intelligent Christian gentlemen, one a minister, and they think my conclusions just. I would request that you make known to her my decision, that she may direct her thoughts to preparation for the awful doom which awaits her.

THE LAST OUT.

AND THE STANDARD IS DONE WITH IT.

William E. Grimsley, of the Asheville-Grimsley Shooting Range, Writes a Letter--With Thanks--The Standard is Done.

I have just seen a copy of your paper of the issue of December 23, which does me serious injustice through misstatements of facts which I am sure you have made only on information which you deemed reliable, and from no purpose on your part to injure me or mislead the public mind. I regret the necessity that compels another statement to be given to the public concerning the two attacks which I made on Rev. J. T. Abernethy; but as a matter of simple justice to my character I have respectfully to ask that you will give me the privilege of correcting, through your columns, the erroneous statements alluded to, and also to refute sundry slanderous reports which have been sent out through the press of the country on the subject named. A man who defends the sanctity of his home, and especially the purity and honor of his wife even by the use of violent methods (which are often the only effective way as a general rule well content himself with silence and the exaggerated stories to which such occurrences invariably give rise in the certain assurance that a just public sentiment will soon or later see he has his due and that the truth shall triumph. This is the course I much preferred to pursue in regard to this matter, and only the peculiar nature of some of the charges referred to impels me to break that silence now.

It is charged that I invited Mr. Abernethy to my home to go hunting with me with the view getting him within my power for the purpose of assaulting him. This is utterly false. The only substance of truth in connection with that on the Saturday before the Thursday on which the shooting occurred he informed me that he would come over to my place on the last named day to go bird hunting with me, to which I consented. It is true I had previously had reason to suspect that he had intended the injury design that he produced the crisis, but my firm conviction of my wife's moral virtue (which has never yet for a moment been shaken) and the friendship and esteem I had entertained for him nullified those suspicions to help and I met him kindly when he came. But conduct of his after his arrival gave me fresh cause to believe that I had not erred in my previous misgivings. This alone led me to secrete myself (which I looked the necessity of doing that I might have ocular proof whether I had wronged a friend by such a suspicion or indirectly weighed and presumed his motives--and if the latter, to punish him as he richly deserved for his derelict purpose and effort, concealed under a clerical robe, to tempt (even though unsuccessfully) the virtue of which God and the law of my country made me the defender.

It is charged, that my wife and I had been on bad terms and that I had abandoned her. This is infamously false. Our relations towards each other were kind, loving and equal, and I was faithfully and laboriously endeavoring to maintain and the little one with which God had blessed our union.

As to the second attack, it is charged that I advanced on Mr. Abernethy as he was peacefully walking the street while he showed no disposition to have a difficulty and was not expecting one. The truth is he was warned that I was down town, and that the sight of him might again inflame my anger, and his wife and others (as I am reliably informed) besought him to remain at home. Despite these warnings and entreaties he armed himself and walked down the street remarking that he could shoot as well as I. I was informed that he was down town, and I was preparing to leave when I saw him coming in the direction of me while I was going toward my buggy. He walked with the air of one (as it seemed to me and others) who was at least willing for the fray. The flame which for days I had smothered by a great effort, kindled anew, and I advanced toward him and drew my pistol and he drew his, and we began firing almost simultaneously, and continued the contest with the result that is well known.

It is alleged that the entire community denounced my conduct, and that threats of lynching were freely made. This is also without any

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foundation in fact. The lynching business, if it had been attempted, would not have been healthy; especially in view of the host of friends who were willing to give me all the physical and moral aid in their power. I am proud to feel and know that the great majority of the people of my county--those who do not feel that a libertine should be sheltered from punishment when he invades a virtuous and happy home, even though he wears the name and garb of a minister of the most high--are with me and for me in this matter.

While I regret the fact that I was brought face to face with Mr. Abernethy, and thus my anger became aroused beyond my control on the second occasion named, I nevertheless do not reproach myself for inflicting upon him the punishment he then received. The good, true and devoted wife (whose innocence my victim sought, though, in vain, to beguile) assures me that I did right; the prevailing voice of the best men and women in my community is one of sympathy with me; I can afford to await the final verdict without fear of the result.

Respectfully,
W. E. GRIMSLEY.

WIRE POINTS.

Telegraphic Briefs and Other Items Gathered and Edited.

There is a lull in the whiskey fight in Charlotte, N. C.

Influenza is causing numerous deaths throughout England.

Portions of Europe have been visited by a heavy fall of snow.

The British steamer Cavalier has been lost with all hands on board.

Twenty-five thousand people turned out to the funeral of the dead firemen in Nashville.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, transmitted his annual message to the Legislature Thursday.

Six inches of snow fell at Staunton, Va., Thursday. There are reports of heavy mountain drifts.

Sir George Baden Powell, of England, will leave for Washington in a few days to discuss the Behring question.

Governor Flower has taken his seat. He is sitting where he can see the remains of the Republican party.

The autograph of Dr. Johnson brought only \$7 at a recent sale in London, while a letter of Keats sold for \$95.

A bill to redistrict Ohio has been introduced, which gives the Republicans 15 and the Democrats 6 Congressmen.

The bodies of the steward and second officer of the steamer Cavalier have been washed ashore on the coast of Cornwall.

A syndicate has been formed representing five millions of dollars guaranteeing the obligations of the Richmond Terminal.

Influenza is spreading in Yorkshire, Dorset, Essex and Kent, England. The disease is of a severe type, and many deaths are reported.

Evidences of slight earthquake tremors were noted at Rochester, N. Y., Thursday at 10 o'clock and at intervals during the afternoon.

Diphtheria in a violent epidemic form, exists in and around Reading, Pa. Four children in one family, at Crosskill Mills, have died with it. The schools have been closed.

A smoke consuming locomotive has just been completed in Bloomington, Ill., for use on the Chicago and Alton Railroad. Not a puff of smoke escapes from it.

They Will Take Bugs. An exchange says: It is learned from the Economist-Falcon that as the result of a controversy between the authorities of Elizabeth City and the electric light company there, and in consequence of a recent judicial decision, the town authorities have cut down the electric light poles, claiming that they are a nuisance in the streets.

A Prominent N. C. Editor Dead. From 1857 to 1887, Jordan Stone was prominent in North Carolina newspaper circles.

In 1807 he issued the first number of the Weldon News; in 1873 he left Weldon and commenced the publication of the Raleigh News, and in 1876 he associated himself with Robert M. Furman in the conduct of the Asheville Citizen. He moved to California in 1888, and settled down as a commission merchant in Los Angeles. His death occurred, Dec. 26, 1891.

Will It Survive?

IT WAS AGREED BY ALL THAT IT SHOULD.

The Meeting Thursday Night at the Y. M. C. A.--It Was One of Pure Business--A Strong Resolve.

A call, by the executive committee of the Y. M. C. A., brought out a good sized crowd Thursday night. "Shall the organization be continued?" was the question under consideration.

It was looked at and discussed from all standpoints. It was unanimously agreed that the organization should continue. This was the conclusion after candid and cool statements concerning the work that had been done. It was shown, beyond a possible doubt, that good had been accomplished to a degree sufficient to call for its continuance.

Nearly every one present subscribed, while others increased their subscription. Members of the organization were requested to accompany the State Secretary in his canvass for the necessary amount to carry on the work.

It is believed that the people of the town will contribute, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, to its support.

Every one, who is convinced of the good influence of the organization, should contribute to its support as liberally as possible. The Standard believes it will be done.

"THE NEGRO IN NEGRO LAND."

Was the Subject of a Lecture by Rev. Mr. Presley, to a New York Audience.

Rev. Presley, the son of Dr. J. E. Presley, of Coddle Creek, this county, lives in New York. He was invited to deliver a pay lecture for the benefit of a local cause. His subject was "The Negro in the Negro Land" and the Delhi (N. Y.) Republican says of it:

"Rev. Mr. Presley's lecture at the Opera House was well attended and his subject elaborately developed and skillfully, eloquently and dramatically rendered. He is evidently a well trained orator and elocutionist, and his descriptive powers fine, word painting and imagery vivid and highly wrought.

Some of the scenes in which he pictured his brawny hero in his pursuit of beauty were regarded as almost too realistic, and many would dissent from the rather fulsome feast provided for the prodigal, on his return from the ashes of the pleasures of some to the control of brains, and to the contrast of his heroine, and a curiosity as to how he would have rescued her had she been plunged "into the depths" in the same manner as was done with the hero. They were at loss to know with what sauce the goose of this fable would in such case, have been served up.

However, there was food for valuable thought many noble suggestions for independent and manly action, so vividly portrayed and eloquently wrought as to leave a strong and lasting impression in the minds of his hearers.

An exchange says: If the parlor rocking chair could talk it would put a stop to much of the grumbling about crowded street cars.

COUGHING--ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

Coughing is an involuntary effort to expel irritating matter from the lungs or bronchial passages, and is, therefore, a sign of disease, and, as a means to relieve the stomach of indigestible or poisonous substances. As a general rule, when the stomach is unburdened of its contents, the retching ceases. Not so with bronchial irritation, the effect being liable to remain long after the primary cause has been removed.

The reason of this is that, in the acts of coughing, the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages becomes inflamed and congested; consequently the inclination to cough and expectorate still continues and the delicate tissue of the lungs are further irritated. The great danger of a severe and protracted cough is in the liability either to rupture a congested blood-vessel or to cause an irritation and soreness that may result in ulceration of the lungs.

The obvious course of treatment is to administer, first, an expectorant that will assist in loosening and bringing away the phlegm, and, secondly, an anodyne to soothe the inflamed and irritated membrane. To accomplish this two-fold purpose is the design of all cough-cures; but the danger with most of them is that they are so cloying to the stomach as to seriously interfere with the process of digestion; consequently, in the effort to cure one complaint, the patient is liable to contract another.

What, then, is best to be done? The answer is: Take a medicine that is both an anodyne and an expectorant--one which loosens the phlegm and soothes the irritated membrane, but does not interfere with, or endanger, the regular functions of any other bodily organ.

Can such a remedy be found? We reply unhesitatingly, it can--in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For more than forty years this preparation has been in use, and it is without a doubt, the safest and most efficacious of all cough-cures. It is so estimated by the public is evident from the fact that no other preparation of the kind is so much in demand. As a family medicine, for cases of cough, whooping cough, sore throat, bronchitis, and the sudden pulmonary troubles to which children are exposed, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is simply invaluable.

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