

MONEY.

NO. 9.

Having seen how pains-taking the founders of the government were to find the true value of the unit which should, as they thought, represent the basis of the monetary system, it should also be observed that they had no concern about the ratios of the values of the different units. They did not, like so many others have done, begin at the wrong end of the work. They were concerned about the value of the unit, knowing well that, values having been found, the ratio would necessarily follow. They did not pass resolutions declaring in favor of 15 to 1, and then set about the work of fixing the relative values of money on that basis.

Ratio like number was not created in the ordinary sense of creating things. When but one thing was created, there was but one thing in existence, but when another thing was created, then there were two things. Just so with value ratio. When one value was found, there was only one known value, but when another value was found, there were two known values, and a comparison of them necessarily gave the ratio. Things already in existence can be compared, and ratios between them may be found, but non-existing values cannot be compared, and consequently there can be no ratio showing the relative value of either to the other.

The founders of the government set us an example worthy of imitation in the matter of ascertaining what unit should be adopted as the basis of our monetary system. The time, the labor they spent in finding the unit, the sincerity they manifested in the interest of fair dealing, being specially concerned that no man should suffer wrong, ought to be remembered by us, when we attempt the solution of the difficult problem which was placed before them. They sought for values in order to find the unit, we will do well if we too think less of resolutions and preconceived notions, and set about, like our forefathers did, seeking what value will be the best, doing justice to all and injury to none.

The founders of the government did not attempt to find a unit that would last for all time. The unit they adopted in 1792 was adopted for that time, and not for a century afterwards. They could no more say what the unit for 1895 should be, than we can say what the unit for 1995 shall be. Value is a mental affection, and from its nature necessitates a communication of minds, a reciprocation of desire, all of which must be contemporary. The values of 1792 are not existing in 1895. They belong to the time in which they existed, and cannot be compared. So far as they apply to the year 1895 they are non-existent and as was said above, non-existent things or values cannot be compared.

From its nature it ought to be evident that there can be no such thing as an invariable standard of value. We may have an invariable standard of measure, as a yard, but cannot have an invariable standard of value. The yard is a measure of fixed length, which does not vary from one age or century to another. If Adam had left an accurate statement as to the dimensions of the garden of Eden, telling how many yards long and how many yards wide it was, we would have as definite an idea of the length and width of the garden as we have of the width of a street when it is said to be fifty yards wide. Yard is a fixed and definite length, and no matter in what country or in what age a measure has been made, if we have been told what the dimensions were in yards, we get a clear notion of the magnitude of the object that was measured. Yard, then, is a standard of measure, fixed and invariable.

Not so with value. It has been changed from century to century, and oftentimes from decade to decade. There is no such thing as invariable value as there is of invariable yard or of invariable pound, or of invariable bushel. For this reason the word measure instead of standard has been adopted, where the clearest meaning is intended. There may be such a thing as short measure or long measure, light weight or heavy weight, but there can be no such thing as a changeable standard. Standard is a fixed measure, and such a thing as a changeable fixed measure would be meaningless. Let us, however, as is commonly done, use standard of value instead of measure of value, and ask ourselves

the question, can there be more than one standard of value? A thing is worth what it will fetch.

If there be two standards can a thing be worth what it will fetch in each standard, all at the same time? Suppose that measured by one standard a hat is worth two dollars, and by another standard it is worth three dollars. Can it fetch both two dollars and three dollars at the same time? If one man offers the two dollars, and another man offers the three dollars can both men purchase the hat at the same time? There is only one hat, can two sales be made of it at the same time? Can one be equal to two?

There can be but one standard yard, but one standard pound, but one standard bushel. All lengths are measured by the same yard, all weights by the same pound, all capacities by the same bushel, and this may be true for all time. But how is it with the standard by which the value of money is measured? At one time in the early history of the State, Massachusetts had a law that taxes should be paid in cattle. Now in the case of cattle it is well known that there are several standards, between the extremes of best and poorest. When tax-paying day came the people did not drive in their best cattle, but the State soon found itself the owner of all the scrubbiest cattle within its boundary. Each tax payer, instead of taking his best cow, drove in the scrubbiest one on the farm to pay his tax. The real standard in that case was the scrub.

Just so in the case of money. If there be more than one standard, and they be of equal value, judgment will be made in either without preference for the one or the other. But if the one standard is higher or more valuable than the other, then all debts, all taxes, all payments will be made in the cheapest standard. If there be cheap money and dear money all debts, taxes and payments will be made in cheap money. The dear money will go out of circulation to become a commodity to be bought and sold in terms of the cheap money. There will in that case be but one standard.

It is for this reason that every attempt to apply the double standard has been a failure. Where two standards have been tried, it rarely has ever happened that they had the same value during any considerable length of time. Sometimes the one standard prevailed, and at other times the other standard prevailed, the business of the country being conducted on the basis of the lowest standard.

When our country adopted the standard of value, the standard was such as made the ratio of the value of gold to the value of silver 15 to 1. But at that time France had made the ratio 15 1/2 to 1. The result was that no one would give a pound of gold for fifteen pounds of silver in this country, when he could take it to France and get fifteen and one-half pounds for it. Ten thousand dollars worth of gold would buy ten thousand dollars worth of silver in this country, or would purchase \$10,333 1/3 in France, making a difference of 3 1/3 per cent. The result was that the business of this country was done on a silver basis, and the ratio 15 to 1 proved a failure.

In 1834 the ratio was changed to 16 to 1 by making the gold dollar lighter. Since that time, although the country has been on a gold basis, it was found that the ratio 16 to 1 was a failure. For that reason the Congress of the United States made the single gold standard to prevail in this country. The advantage in favor of the single standard is that an element of doubt and uncertainty is eliminated from trading and commercial transactions. All values are measured by the same standard. All contracts are made and fulfilled in accordance with the same standard. Investments can be made with less fear and greater confidence in the future when there is but one standard. When there is but one standard speculators and sharpers cannot take advantage of the difference in value of the standards to reap big rewards at the expense of the public. The one standard cannot be used to foster the interest of money dealers.

The one standard should be made as invariable as possible. Gold so far seems to have offered the best material for the standard of value. The most enlightened and progressive nations have adopted what is known as the gold standard. The adoption of the gold standard seems to have been one of those steps which have always indicated that the world is advancing instead of retreating in the march of civilization. The countries with the great seats

of learning, the great universities, extensive laboratories and factories, vast libraries, great lines of railroads, telegraphs, have without agreement beforehand come to the conclusion that the gold standard is the best adapted to the wants of commerce and trade which have advanced with equal steps with the other improvements of the age. It would be useless, it is believed, to attempt to force them to take a step backwards and adopt a standard which was in every way suited to the commercial wants of the eighteenth century, but has been found deficient when applied to the improvements of the nineteenth century, or it may be said now, the twentieth century. Just as well ask those enlightened countries to lay aside the railroads, electric cars and adopt the old stage coach as a means of travel. Just as well ask them to abandon electric lights and kerosene lamps and go back to old tallow candles with their snuffers and the grease running down the sides. Those countries are not going to do either. The improvements that have been made will be kept as a basis upon which to found other improvements, and make other advancements on the road to a still higher civilization.

Let the mistake not be made that there is any necessary connection between the standard of value and the material of which money is coined. The standard of value should be used for comparison, and all money should be made to conform to that standard, just as all yardsticks are made to conform in length to the standard yard, and all weights made to conform in pounds or fractions of a pound to the standard pound. If gold is the standard then all money should be carried on that basis, and the value of all coins would be found by comparing them with the standard. In that way the true value of such kind of money would be known, and the business could be transacted on a well known basis, and not be carried on in doubt and uncertainty.

To have a single standard does not mean that the country ought to have but one kind of money material. Silver money can be used to the same extent and with the same power as legal tender with the gold standard as it could if the standard were silver. The standard does not necessarily have anything to do with the material of money, no more so than the standard yard, deposited in the archives of the government, has to do with the material of which yardsticks are made. What honesty, justice and fairness require is that every dollar shall conform in value to the standard; that every dollar shall be the equal in value of every other dollar; that when the word dollar is used in all kinds of business, all the parties concerned may know just what is meant; that under the cover of names of dollars no man shall be made to believe that he is receiving something that he is not receiving. It does not suit many men to keep up with the tricks of trade and the causes of the variations to which the prices of labor or products of labor are subject. It is therefore of special importance that the standard of value should be some well defined material, the value of which is subject to change.

SAVIGNY.

IN OLD MISSISSIPPI.

Democrats Yesterday Nominated State Ticket. Jackson, Miss., Aug. 7.—The Democratic State convention was called to order at 12:10 today by Chairman Booth. Senator J. Z. George was chosen permanent chairman amid great enthusiasm. The convention then went to work upon the ticket without delay. Hon. J. H. McLaurin was unanimously nominated for Governor. The first ballot for Lieutenant-Governor resulted in the nomination of Hon. J. H. Jones. The nomination of J. L. Power, of Hinds, a local favorite, for Secretary of State on the first ballot brought forth another noisy demonstration. Col. W. D. Holber, was nominated for Auditor and A. Q. May, of Simpson, for treasurer, after which a recess until 9 p. m. was taken. It is doubtful if the committee on resolutions will be received tonight.

Why Knickerbockers Won't Go. Knickerbockers for men will never come in to universal use because, out of the 8,000,000 men in this country, 2,500,000 are bow-legged, 3,165,000 knock kneed, and 2,180,000 spindled shanked, leaving only 1,500,000 men who would appear to good advantage in short trousers.—New Orleans Picayune.

SOLD "EXCELSIOR TONIC."

Two Charlotte Men Arrested By a Tillman Constable for Selling Beer on an Excursion Train.

The city was in a state of excitement yesterday over the fact that Messrs W. R. Cochrane and Harry Timmons had been arrested at Chester, S. C., by a constable, for selling beer on South Carolina soil, and had been jailed. Rumor also had Mr. R. J. Sifford implicated, and the affair caused no little talk and interest. The facts in the case, as heard from Mr. Sifford last night on his return are these: When the excursion was spoken of Mr. Cochrane suggested to Mr. Sifford that they operate a refreshment car between Charlotte and Atlanta, on the day of the excursion. Mr. Sifford was to furnish part of the money and get in return part of the proceeds. This they agreed on, and Mr. Cochrane went about to stock his car. Mr. Sifford says he did not buy any of the supplies nor did he know what was in the car.

They made the trip to Atlanta without occurrence of any kind. On their return, when near Chester, S. C., as he and Messrs. Cochrane and Timmons were standing in the rear of a freight car, a man, who it was soon learned was Constable Newbolt, came in the car, and walking up to Mr. Cochrane drew a pistol and covering Mr. Cochrane with it with one hand, held toward him with the other a pair of handcuffs. "Put these on," said he; "you are my prisoner you have been selling beer on the train inside of the limits of this State." Mr. Cochrane replied, "There is no need for you to point a pistol at me, or shoot me; I will go with you without trouble." Thus assured, the constable returned the handcuffs to his pocket. He also arrested Mr. Timmons, but neither he nor Mr. Cochrane was handcuffed.

When the train reached Chester, the constable and his prisoners got off. Mr. Sifford made up his mind to help his partner for the trip out, and so he stopped off with him, to render him any assistance needed in the way of bond.

The party proceeded at once to a magistrate's office. Mr. Cochrane, in answer to the charge of selling beer in South Carolina, answered that he had sold no beer, only a beverage known as "excelsior tonic." A jug of blackberry wine had also been found on the car by the constable. Mr. Cochrane stated that it did not belong to him, but had been put on the train by one of the passengers. He might have saved his breath, however, for he was bound over just the same, first in the sum of \$200 for selling "excelsior tonic," and in a second bond of \$200 for the jug of wine being on the train. Mr. Timmons was required to give bonds also—\$400—the same as Mr. Cochrane.

Mr. Sifford at once offered to go on their bonds, but was informed that his bond could not be accepted, as he was not a citizen of the State. Leaving Messrs. Cochrane and Timmons in charge of the constable at the magistrate's office (they were never in jail), he went with the sheriff in search of Jo Means, whom he found, and who went on the bonds. The Charlotte men were then turned loose, and with Mr. Sifford, came on home last night—Charlotte Observer.

HE IS DEAD.

Injured in the Wreck at Haw River Tuesday.—F. V. Snell Hurt. Mr. E. W. Durham, of Chapel Hill, who was seriously injured in the wreck of the special train hauling the trestle to Newbern, which ran into the hind end of a freight train at Haw River Tuesday, died of his injuries Wednesday afternoon. The wreck was a terrible affair, but might have been worse. Among the list of injured ones, the Greenboro Record has this: F. V. Snell, a member of Eagle Hose, No. 7, though not one of the rescuers, was injured so that he found it necessary to return on the 7.45 train last night. He was met by Dr. Tate and carried home, where his injuries were attended to.

Got In Deep Water. Dr. L. M. Archey and Col. Paul B. Means, in returning from a business trip to No. 7, Tuesday evening, were in the rain. At the McAlister branch on the (Stoke's) Ferry road they were dived. When reaching Adam's Creek, they were stopped from sundown until 11 o'clock. Mr. R. S. Harris joined this party. They fared fine, they say, at Mr. John Cook's during the delay.

JOHN C. DAVIS CAPTURED.

He Turned Up at Morehead City Last Night, Having Walked the Distance in Six Days.

John C. Davis will be in the Insane Asylum again tonight, after having been at large for six days. He turned up at Morehead City last night and will in Raleigh this afternoon, probably.

This, Davis' second escape from the asylum, was similar in one respect to his former flight. On the first occasion he had been treading to go to Wilmington to "straighten out" his affairs; he accordingly slipped away and walked nearly the entire distance in bitter cold weather, to the scene of his embezzlement. On this occasion, as was told in Sunday's paper, he was greatly worried at never having seen his mother's grave, so he started out on a long tramp, only to be recaptured, when foot sore and weary, he arrived at his destination.

Dr. Kirby was confident all the while that Davis was making for Beaufort, and the telegram from Clayton bore him out in this belief. Tuesday Mr. Crawford was sent to Morehead City to await the lunatic. Last night the superintendent received a telegram saying that Davis had arrived, having walked the entire distance.

The eccentric embezzler and lunatic seems to be possessed of great nerve, and cunning to a degree. When his disordered mind is set on one object, he is apt to make a strenuous attempt to follow it out, as his two escapes show.

And when Davis returns, after the jaunt, he will very likely have accomplished his design—to gaze on the grave of his dead mother.—Raleigh News and Observer.

About the Suicide.

Mr. J. W. Mullen, of Huntersville returned from Covington, Ga., this morning where he accompanied the remains of Mr. Sullivan, the suicide of Sunday. He says the family was almost completely stricken with grief, and his death is the all absorbing topic of the town. He says no man stood higher in the little town of Covington, than Sullivan, and that he was respected by all. He was postmaster at a salary of \$1,200 per year. His family consists of himself, wife and six children, three of whom were grown. He was 42 years of age and never had a charge detrimental to his character made against him. His funeral occurred Tuesday morning 10 miles from Covington, and was largely attended. He carried \$5,000 insurance on his life.—Wednesday's Charlotte News.

To Sossamon's.

Three families passed through the city Thursday afternoon for Sossamon's springs, where huts will be taken for a month. They were Mrs. David Johnston and children, Mrs. Will L. Morris and children and Mrs. Victor Caldwell and children. With this delegation there are about twenty-five attending the springs.

OVERWORK INDUCED.

Nervous Prostration Complete Recovery by the Use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Some years ago, as a result of too close attention to business, my health failed. I became weak, nervous, was unable to look after my interests, and manifested all the symptoms of a doctor. I took three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once,



and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then, I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and we are all in the best of health, a fact which we attribute to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe my children would have been fatherless to-day had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which preparation I cannot say too much.—H. O. ERIKSON, Postmaster and Planter, Kinard's, S. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR. AYER'S PILLS SAVE DOCTORS' BILLS.

LOCALS.

They had splendid rains, Thursday evening in the Organ Church section of Rowan county.

Messrs. Odell are having a number of brick houses built for the operators at Buffalo Mills.

See change in the advertisement of Lowe & Son in which there is profitable news for you.

Miss Julia Taylor has a fuchsia that has, by actual count, 316 buds. It is not a very large plant, either.

Mr. H. McNamara has returned to the city. His first experience after arriving in the city was a hard chill.

A gentleman called desiring to sell some "damsels." Dress goods are too high and the force did not purchase.

Mr. G. W. Taylor went on the Atlanta excursion Monday. He remained there, having secured work on the exposition ground.

Mrs. Nobles, who killed her husband in Twigg county and who is now in jail at Macon, Ga., is to be hanged on Friday, August 16.

Mr. Ed White, the popular salesman on the clothing side at Cannon's & Fetzer's, who has been sick for several days, is able to be out again.

The Masonic picnic at Albemarle cleared \$125.00 for the Oxford dinner. The rain came up about dinner time and the bread became a soft article of toast.

The sidetrack at the Buffalo thread mills is complete and on it stands a car. The grading and laying of this switch and track was a quick piece of work.

There came near being a fight in the western part of the State between two young ladies from this city over THE STANDARD. Both wanted to see it at the same time.

Mr. G. Ed Kestler says the cost to him in fighting the sheriff in his recent contest over the treasurer's office was considerably over \$100 and that the cost to the sheriff was \$50.

Mr. P. P. Townsend, of the extreme south end of No. 2 township, brought to town the finest lot of watermelons yet on the market. The entire load, above twenty in all, would average forty pounds.

News reaches the city from Harrisburg relative to the death of the wife of Rev. J. G. Anderson, formerly the pastor of Rocky River church. She had been ill for a long time at her home in Nielsburg, Tenn.

Mr. Brower, a brother to Mrs. W. R. Harris, near Randleman Randolph county, has accepted a position as salesman, with Mr. John P. Allison, and after Christmas will join his brother-in-law at Patterson Mills.

The heavy rains of Tuesday caused the streams to swell to such an extent that in many places it was dangerous to attempt crossing, even where there were bridges. An enormous amount of hay was washed away.

It will be good news to his many friends to know that Rev. R. F. Bumpass, once pastor of Central church in this city, has almost entirely recovered from his recent trouble with his eyes. He is pleasantly remembered here.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANOTHER MILL.

IF THE SWITCH IS BUILT BY THE RAILROAD.

South Concord Looking up—if the Railroad Does its Duty All Will Be Benefited.—Mr. Chapman Will Build Immediately.

Some days since THE STANDARD told of an effort being made to get the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad to run a track from depot to fair grounds. This was the condition for the erecting of a cotton mill there by some of the stockholders of the fair and by others.

Mr. T. Chapman, who owns considerable property near there, says if the switch line is built that he can and will raise a company to erect a mill on his property. We are not at liberty to tell all we know about this, but it is absolutely certain that if the railroad runs a line into the Fair grounds not only one but two cotton mills will be erected.

Will the R. R. act, thereby helping us and itself?

Mr. Hileman in Print.

The Raleigh Correspondent of the Charlotte Observer has this to say:

A. F. Hileman, who was one of the Populist leaders in the last House, is out in a letter which is published in a colored Republican fusion organ here, in which he declares for complete fusion and wants to sweep the state next year so as to utterly "knock out" the Democrats. Mr. Hileman does not appear to have forgotten the fact that the Democrats had the temerity to take some cases to the Supreme Court, and says he desires to make the Democrats defeat next year so complete as to make a recourse to the Supreme court a mere waste of time.

The business of the brandy-makers must certainly be looking up. They are getting lots of mention in the papers. It looks like there's going to be a formidable substitute for the stuff made of concentrated lye, lye, roto, tobacco, and ashes at the ratio of 34 gallons to one bushel of corn—Gastonia Gazette.

Rev. C. F. Sherrill is bringing out a book entitled Some of the Prominent Doctrines of Methodism which will be out in a few weeks. It is being printed on the presses of the Christian Advocate Publishing Company. It is designed for young Methodists who wish to know more of the doctrines of their church.

A minister drove up to the shed in front of Mr. Ed. Fisher's store this morning and tied his horse to one of the iron posts. After doing some purchasing the dymie got into his buggy and became somewhat nervous because the horse would not go, and very freely applied the lash. He had forgotten to unhitch the animal.

Mr. W. A. Wilkinson arrived home Thursday night from Fort Mills, S. C. He tells us that he witnessed a game of ball at that place between two colored nines, which wound up in a grand melee. In the lot there were two colored divines who took sides and crossed bats over one another's head. It was a gay time, he says.

Miss Myrtle Beaver, daughter of Mr. David Beaver, of the Organ church neighborhood, met with a terrible accident Monday. She was helping make preserves out in the yard when her dress caught fire and was entirely consumed. Her body was burned so badly that her life has been despaired of. Miss Myrtle has many friends in Salisbury who will be pained to learn of her sad misfortune.—Salisbury Herald.

Mr. Marshall Crowell, brother to Lawyer J. L. Crowell, has moved to this city from New London and will study the cotton mill business, having secured a position at the Cannon factory.

Notice.

We have repaired our grist mills known as the Patterson mills, and can make good flour and meal. Bring us your grain and we will satisfy you that we can make good meal and a plentiful turnout. G. W. PATTERSON, Treasurer.

IN DAVIE COUNTY.

Cain Had an Altercation With His Brother and Killed Him—Cain Cursed His Brother but Wasn't Able to Do Him This Time.

A murder took place in Davie county Wednesday when Cain, a name with which we are all familiar, was killed by his brother, who shot him to death. No clubs were used in this affray as in the one when Able was slain. The Salisbury Herald of Thursday furnishes the following:

"Marshall and Fillmore Cain brothers, engaged in an altercation at the home of their father, about six miles northwest of Mocksville, yesterday morning and the latter was killed. Full particulars could not be learned. As told the Herald Marshall was contracting with some men to do some work when Fillmore, who was under the influence of whiskey, came up and commenced cursing his brother and scolding him of not paying his debts. The contract was completed while the cursing continued, and then Marshall fired upon his brother, killing him. Both men were unmarried and were between 25 and 40 years old. They were prominent in their community, but the one who was killed had the reputation of being a little wild. The other was very quiet and peaceable.

No arrest had been made when our informant learned of the homicide." INSURANCE FRAUD. The Trial is Under and Eleven Bonds Over to Court in \$100 Bonds and Two in \$200 Bonds. The great sensational trial at Morehead City of the Beaufort insurance agents, doctors and others charged with fraud ended Wednesday evening. Mrs. Stewart, the last witness, made things look ugly for the defendants.

The testimony all in, the justices bound eleven in \$400 bonds and two in \$200 bonds to appear at the Superior court.

Revenue Collections for July.

Cashier Brenizer, of Collector Rogers' office, reports the collections of internal revenue in the fifth North Carolina district for the month of July as follows: Tobacco \$78,148 50 Spirits 32,028 48 Cigars 3,691 02 Special tax 5,053 76 Miscellaneous 2,183 41 Total \$121,106 17 These amounts were collected at the various offices as follows: Winston \$65,986 71 Statesville 31,376 16 Asheville 13,657 91 Mt. Airy 10,785 38

October 7th will be North Carolina Day at the Atlanta Exposition.

HEART DISEASE.

Many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but constantly grows worse. There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and they know what to do for it, but they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Elias Farley of Dyessville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows: "I had heart disease for 25 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, groped half up in bed, because I couldn't get on my feet. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Dr. Francis Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at lights work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I haven't lost a day since. I am 50 years old, 4 ft. 6 inches and weigh 260 lbs. I believe I am fully cured, and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedy."

Dr. Miles' New Cure is sold on a guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it and it will be sent prepaid on receipt for it by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health For Sale by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Restores Health

For Sale by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Restores Health

For Sale by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Restores Health

For Sale by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Restores Health

For Sale by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Restores Health

For Sale by all Druggists.