

Fifty Years Ago.

Pre-sheet Polic in the White House chair, White an Lowell S. (. D. Char Ayer) howeve bury for human weat me to povern and one to helt. And a specifical power of will b it still endepends on a liver pill. . took A goals Pills I trow For his lover, 50 years ago.

mmm

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

us a dustanted to supply a me of murnalve to people who b bol ant injured themselves w ingrining medicines. Being fully prepared and their inin a tients adjusted to the exact - use tier of the bowels and The Popularity was in-Man un. That this popu-.7 is been maintained is well numbed in the medal di i these pills at the distance of the second seco

¹) V ars of Cures.

from it a fair trial. Tariff legislation having been settiled 802000 C C & 0000 C C & 000000

circumstances, justifying sincere con- may feel no immediate embarrassment ity, should put a stop to this destrucgratulation and calling for our grateful from our present currency, but the dan- tive war and make proposals of setacknowledgment to beneficent Provi- ger still exists, and will be ever present, tlement honorable to herself and just dence which has so signally blessed and menacing us so long as the existing to her Cuban colony. It was urged that prospered us as a nation. Peace and system continues. goodwill with all the nations of the

ENDORSES GAGE'S PLAN. The secretary of the treasury has out-

earth continue unbroken. A matter of genuine satisfaction is lined a plan in great detail for the purthe growing feeling of fraternal regard pose of emoving the threatened reand unification of all sections of our currence of a depleted gold reserve and country, the incompleteness of which save us from future embarrassment on has too long delayed realization of the that account. To this plan I invite highest blessings of the Union. The your careful consideration. spirit of patriotism is universal, and is I concur with the secretary of the ever increasing in fervor. The public treasury in his recommendation that questions which now most engross us national banks be allowed to issue notes are lifted far above either partisanto the face value of the bonds which ship, prejudice or former sectional difthey have deposited for circulation, and ferences. They affect every part of our that the tax on circulating notes secommon country alike and permit of nocured by deposit of such bonds be redivision on ancient lines. Questions of duced to one-half of 1 per cent per foreign policy, of revenue, the soundannum I also join him in recommendness of the currency, the inviolability ing that authority be given for the esof national obligations, the improvetablishment of national banks, with a ment of the public service, appeal to minimum capital of \$25,000. This will the individual conscience of every earnenable the smaller villages and agriest citizen to whatever party he becultural regions of the country to be longs or in whatever section of the supplied with currency to meet their country he may reside. needs.

The extra session of this congress, which closed during July last, enacted tional bank notes be restricted to the important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, notes in gold. satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold

The most important problem with which this government is now called

as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and indeed the precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. It so chanced that the consideration of this offer addressed to the Spanish administration, which had declined the tenders of my predecessor and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, fell to others.

The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the di-I recommend that the issue of naproceeds: rection of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of denomination of \$10 and upwards. If this government. It admits that our the suggestions I have herein made country is deeply affected by the war shall have the approval of congress in Cuba, and that its desires for peace then I would recommend that national are just. It declares that the present banks be required to redeem their Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that THE CUBAN INSURRECTION. should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put upon to deal pertaining to its foreign into effect the political reforms heretorelations concerns its duty toward fore advocated by the present premier, Spain and the Cuban insurrection. without halting for any consideration Problems and conditions more or less in the path which in its judgment leads in common with those now existing to peace. The military operations, it have confronted this government at is said, will continue, but will be humane, and will be conducted with all of Cuba for many years has been one regard for private rights, being accomof unrest; growing discontent; an efpanied by political action leading to fort toward a arger enjoyment of libthe autonomy of Cuba, while guaranerty and self control; of organized reteeing Spanish sovereignty. sistance to the mother country; of de-WE MUST REMAIN NEUTRAL. pression after distress and warfare. In the absence of a declaration of and of ineffectual settlement, to be folthe measures that this government prolowed by renewed revolt. For no enposes to take in carrying out its proffer during period since the enfranchisement of good offices, it suggests that Spain of the continental possessions of Spain be left free to conduct military operain the western continent has the contions and grant political reforms while dition of Cuba or the policy of Spain the United States for its part shall entoward Cuba not caused concern to the force its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which it is asserted The prospect from time to time that the insurgents receive from this counthe weakness of Spain's hold upon the try. The supposition of an indefinite Island and the political vicissitudes and prolongation of the war is denied. It embarrassments of the home governis asserted that the western provinces ment might lead to the transfer of are already well nigh reclaimed, that Cuba to a continental power called the planting of cane and tobacco forth, between 1823 and 1860, various therein has been resumed, and that oy emphatic declarations of the policy of force of arms and new and ample rethe United States to permit no disforms very early and complete pacifturbance of Cuba's connection with ication is hoped for. Spain under the direction of independ-Discussion of the question of internaence or acquisition by us through purtional duties and responsibilities of the chase; nor has there been any change United States, as Spain understands of this declared policy since upon the them, is made with an apparent dispopart of the government. sition to charge us with fallure in this The revolution which began in 1868 regard. This charge is without any lasted for ten years, despite the strenbasis in fact. It could not have been uous efforts of the successive peninmade if Spain had been cognizant of sular governments to suppress it. Then, the constant efforts this government as now, the government of the United has made, at the cost of millions, to States testified its grave concern and perform its full duty according to the offered its aid to put an end to bloodlaw of nations. That it has successshed in Cuba. The overtures made by fully prevented the departure of a sin-General Grant were refused, and the gle expedition or armed vessel from war dragged on, entailing great loss our shores in violation of our laws of life and treasure and increased in- would seem to be sufficient answer. jury to American interests, besides Of the untried measures there rethrowing enough announced burdens main only: Recognition of the insurof neutrality upon this government. gents as belligerents; recognition of the In 1878 peace was brought about by the independence of Cuba: neutral intertruce of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander. rational compromise between the con-Martinez DeCampos, and the insurgent testants, and intervention in favor of leaders. one or the other party. I speak not of The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose thought of. That, by our code of morat this time to recall its remarkable ality, would be criminal aggression. Increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces houses of congress in the spring of 1896 massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carcondition of public war existed, reried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions a state of belligerency in Cuba, and and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded no less so by the which, however, was not brought to Spaniards than by the Cubans. In the presence of these significant ex-GRAVEST APPREHENSION. pressions of the sentiment of the legis-The existing conditions cannot but lative branch, it behooves the execufill this government and the American tive to soberly consider the conditions The government without any fixed gold people with the gravest apprehension. under which so important a measure There is no desire on the part of the must needs rest for justification. It is demption, which it has steadily and people to profit by the misfortunes of faithfully done, and which under the Spain. We have only the desire to see to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond uthority now given it will continue the Cubans prosperous and contented, dispute the attributes of statehood. enjoying that measure of self control which alone can demand the recogniwhich is the inalienable right of man, tion of belligerency in its favor. protected in their right to reap the QUOTES PRESIDENT GRANT. benefit of the exhaustless treasures of The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of The offer made by my predecessor in Dec. 7, 1875, are signally relevant to the plenishment of the gold reserve. This April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices present situation in Cuba, and it may is especially so in times of business of this government, failed. Any mediapanic and when the revenues are insuf- tion on our part was not accepted. In be wholesome now to recall them. At ficient to meet the expenses of the gov- brief the answer read: "There is no ernment. At such times the govern- effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it these words, which now, as then, sum up the elements of the problem: begins with the actual submission of deficit and maintain redemption but the rebels to the mother country." Then "A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question direction, of her own motion and after which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in cent bonds were issued and sold, and The cruel policy of concentration the proceeds used to pay the expenses was initiated Feb. 16, 1896. The pro- the parties to the contest. In a former property of American citizens and will marine, and then discusses the recent Of our childish dreams again of the government in excess of the ductive districts controlled by the Span- message to congress I had occasion to abate none of its efforts to bring about Bering sea seal negotiations, and re-

DANGERS OF RECOGNITION. country according the rights which flow from it difficult and complicated duties and requires the exaction from the contending parcies of the strict observance and president of the republic of Haof their rights and obligations. It con- wall in the 10th of September last, and fers the right of search upon the high only awaits the favorable action of the seas by vessels of both parties; it American senate to effect the complete would subject the carrying of arms absorption of the islands into the doand munitions of war which now may main of the United States. What the be transported freely and without interruption, in vessels of the United political relation thereof to the United States, to detention and to possible States, the character of the local adseizure; it would give rise to countless ministration, the quality and degree of vexatious questions, would release the the elective franchise of the inhabiparent government from responsibility tants, the extension of the federal laws

for acts done by the insurgents, and to the territory, or the enactment of would invest Spain with the right to special laws to fit the peculiar condiexercise the supervision recognized by tion thereof, the regulation if need be our treaty of 1795 over our commerce of the labor system therein, are all on the high seas. There can be little matters which the treaty has wisely doubt as to what such supervision relegated to the congress. would before long draw this nation." The president discusses at length the

necessity for a policy of international neutrality which must accompany the recognition of beligerency, with the dangers which would necessarily threaten our shipping interests, and For these reasons I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban

insurgents as now unwise, and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty the executive will take it. Intervention upon humanitarian

grounds has been frequently suggested,

strengthening ties that bind us to those adapted to the necessities of the coun-"Such recognition entails upon the islands and be realized by the free will try. The great increase of the navy which has taken place in recent years of the Hawaiian state.

That treaty was unanimously ratiwas justified by the requirements for fied without amendment by the senate national defense and has received public approbation. He then urges the construction of three or four large docks for the use of the navy on the Atlantic coast, at least its anticipation one of miscry. one on the Pacific coast and a floating

dock in the gulf, and earnestly recomconditions of such a union shall be, the mends an increase in the number of enlisted men for the navy. He also tleship be constructed for the Pacific coast. The need for the material changes in dent also calls the attention of congress

SHOULD BE CONFIRMED. If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor re-

true every effort should be made to quires, the wisdom of congress will see afford relief. to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet president says:

fitted to share in the highest fran-THE CIVILIZED TRIBES. chises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self rule been apparent that the conditions in local matters, with the largest pounder which the five civilized tribes \$1.00 PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, were established in the Indian Terri-or sent by mail on receipt of price. litical liberties as an integral part of were established in the Indian Terriour nation will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No less is due to a people government and the exclusion of all The BEADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. who after nearly five years of demonstrated capability to fulfill the obligawhite persons from within their bor-

and has not failed to receive my most tions of self governing statehood, come ders, have undergone so complete a anxious and earnest consideration. But of their free will to merge their des- change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practiinies in our body politic. The questions which have arisen be- cally impossible. The total number tween Japan and Hawaii, by reason of of the five civilized tribes, as shown by the treatment of Japanese laborers em- the last census, is 45,494, and this numigrating to the islands under the Haber has not materialy increased; while waiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are the white population is estimated at in a satisfactory stage of settlement from 200,000 to 250,000. The United by negotiation. This government has States citizens residing in the Terrinot been invited to mediate, and on the tory, most of whom have gone there other hand has sought no intervention by invitation or with the consent of the in that matter, further than to evince its tribal authorities, have made permakindliest disposition toward a speedy nent homes for themselves. Numerous and direct adjustment by the two sovtowns have been built in which from ereign states in interest as shall com-500 to 5,000 white people now reside. port with equity and honor. It is grat-Valuable residences and business ifying to learn that the apprehensions houses have been erected in many of at first displayed on the part of Japan them. Large business enterprises are lest the cessation of Hawail's national carried on in which vast sams of life through annexation might impair money are employed, and yet these priviliges to which Japan bonorably people, who have invested their capital laid claim, have given place to confiin the development of the productive dence in the uprightness of this govresources of the country, are without ernment, and in the sincerity of its title to the land they occupy and have purpose to deal with all possible ulno voice whatever in the government either of the nations or tribes. Thouterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness. sands of their children who were born The president declares that he has in the Territory are of school age, but concluded that Mr. William L. Merry the doors of the schools of the nations shall proceed to San Jose, Costa Rica, are shut against them, and what eduas minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, and Mr. Godfrey Hunter bution. No provision for the protection BLOOD DISEASES. as minister to Guatemala and Honof the life or property of these white duras. citizens is made by the tribal govern-The message deals but lightly with ments and courts. the Nicaragua canal project, declaring The secretary of the interior reports that in the future he will transmit to that leading Indians have absorbed congress the report of the special comgreat tracts of land to the exclusion of mission now employed in making plans the common people, and government by for its construction. an Indian aristocracy has been practi-Regarding the appointment of Messrs cally established, to the detriment of Wolcott, Stevenson and Paine as blthe people. Friends of the Indians have metallic commisioners the message says: the Indians of the five civilized tribes

would be found in American citizenship.

with all the rights and privileges which

REST.

JAMES WHITCOMB BILEY.

ΙΠΕΝΟ **FUIERN** concurs with the recommendation of is the remedy which relieves the secretary of the navy that a bat- women of the great pain and suffering incident to maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's the laws governing Alaska, in view of severest trial is not only made

danger of the ordeal make

Becoming a

mother should be

a source of joy

to all, but the

suffering and

the great influx of population to that painless, but all the danger is reterritory, is strongly urged. The presi- moved by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer deto "the startling though possibly exaggerated reports of the probable short- spondent or gloomy; nervousness age of food in the Yukon country," and nausea and other distressing condeclares that should the reports prove ditions are avoided, the system is made ready for the coming event, Discussing the Indian question the and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are

obviated by the use of Mother's For a number of years past it has Friend. It is a blessing to woman.

tory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self FREE to any address, upon application, by

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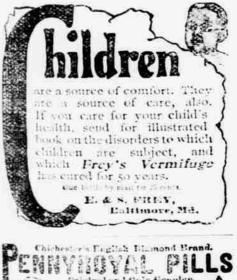
FRANCIS A. MACON,

Surgeon Dentist,

HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA demonstrated that it is not only expen-All work in operative and mechanical

t opper & Mitchell's store. some plan to protect the government H. BRIDGERS. AFFORNEY AT LAW. N. 1 HENDICKSON. Other: In Harris' law ouilding near Post Indian undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold) R. F. S. HARRIS, but the government. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obli-DENTIST, gations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold, and the only N. C FNDERSON. - -





extra se ssion of congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, various times in the past. The story will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our inancial laws from ambiguity and

The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and ground-United States. ess any distrust either of our financial

ability or soundness, while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish ongress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossi-

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep It so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best

show by advancing toward its fulfillment. The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money-that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We

surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have

sive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national bristry. No charge for examination. onlice: Dr. Boyd's old rooms, over credit. It is_manifest that we must devise

aubt

against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our lemand obligations, or increase the old reserve for their redemption. We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has

neans by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. revenue is pledged to maintain gold re-



through the increase of its bonded debt, only could Spain act in the promised as during the administration of my predecessor, when \$262,315,400 of 412 per her own plans.

revenues and sustain the gold reserve. ish armies were depopulated. The agri-

should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the effort in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation affected no solution

of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer aim to drive the Cubans to the "horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or succumbing in miserv.' The first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy

of cruel rapine and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under new military commander a broad clemency is proffered. Measures have

already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be urged not to spread ruln and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past meth-

ods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency. . The president then details the scheme of autonomy for Cuba proposed by the Sagasta cabinet, declares that "the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible," and declares further:

GIVE SPAIN A CHANCE.

I shall not impugn its sincerity nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken. mercial nations of Europe, whereby a It is honestly due to Spain and to our fixed and relative value between gold friendly relations with Spain that she and silver shall be secured, furnishes vention to end the war by imposing a should be given a reasonable chance assurance that we are not alone among that some legislation shall be had by to realize her executions and to prove the larger nations of the world in re- congress which, while just and honthe asserted efficacy of the new order alizing the international character of of things, to which she stands irrevo- the problem and in the desire of to the white people who have settled forcible annexation, for that cannot be cably committed. She has recalled the reaching some wise and practical so- upon these lands by invitation of the commander whose brutal orders in- lution of it. Our special envoys have tribal nations. flamed the American mind and shocked not made their final report, as further I am not unmindful that the two the civilized world She has modified negotiations between the representathe horrible order of concentration and tives of this government and the govexpressed the opinion by resolution that has undertaken to care for the helpless ernments of other countries are pending and permit those who desire to resume and in contemplation. They believe that quiring or justifying the recognition of the cultivation of their fields to do so doubts that have been raised in certain and assures them the protection of the quarters respecting the position of during the extra session the senate Spanish government in their lawful voted a joint resolution of like import, occupations. She has just released the between the metals and kindred ques-"Competitor" prisoners heretofore sena vote in the house of representatives. Jenced to death and who have been the gotiations.

subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding administration. whom this government has any knowl- bors may result in an international ble to all our interests, so intimately in-

to be attained. If not, the exigency of citizens. further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that times comes that action will be determined in line of indisputable right that juncture General Grant uttered and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy.

Sure of the right, keeping free from upright and patriotic considerations, lioved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its | The president urges that special efconsider this question, and reached by peaceful agencies a peace which ferring to the conference with Can-

THE BIMETALLIC COMMISSION. The gratifying action of our sister re-

public of France in joining this counbelong to that condition. try in the attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal comcommission, then it will be necessary The president recommends a sys-

tematic bacteriological investigation to discover the exact cause of yellow fever, and thus prevent the spread of the disease. He calls attention to the fact that but \$2,500,000 is offered for the Kansas Pacific road, although the govmaintaining the stability of the parity ernment's claim against the road is \$13,000,000, and asks whether the govtions may yet be solved by further neernment shall purchase or redeem the

road. Congress is congratulated on the Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to establishment of the Congressional listate that the special envoys have albrary, and its development is urged. ready demonstrated their ability and The message closes with a chapter on Not a single American citizen is now fitness to deal with the subject, and it the civil service system. in arrest or confinement in Cuba of is to be earnestly hoped that their la-

edge. The near future will demonstrate agreement which will bring about recwhether the indispensable condition of ognition of both gold and silver as a righteous peace, just alike to the money upon such terms and with such Cubans and to Spain, as well as equita- safeguards as will secure the use of et us rest ourselves a bit both metals upon a basis which shall Worry? Wave your hand at it, volved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely work no injustice to any class of our Kiss your finger tips and smile It fare well a little while.

> Referring to the appointment of Hon. Weary of the weary way John A. Kasson as a special commis- We have come since yesterday, sioner to negotiate for the execution Let it fret us not, in dread of the reciprocity provisions of the Of the weary way ahead.

tariff law the president believes that While we yet look down-not upby a careful exercise of the powers of To seek out the buttercup ell offense ourselves, actuated only by that act our commercial exchanges And the daisy, where they wave may be enlarged with advantage to O'er the green home of the grave, both contracting parties.

Let us launch us smoothly on Listless billows of the dawn. watchful care over the rights and fort be made to extend our merchant And drift out across the main

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