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VOL. XXI. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1902. NO. 30.

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That is the average time spent in a large city restaurant by three thousand lunchers. It takes three hours to digest a fresh egg or broiled; three hours to digest a boiled dumpling; three hours to digest roast beef. In fact, three hours is about the time required to digest the average twelve minute lunch. The obvious: the hasty lunch is to let the busy man get back to his office work. But if the brain is active, the stomach is inactive for lack of necessary blood. The result is consequence is indigestion, and indigestion opens the door to many diseases.

Indigestion is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and makes the perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

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Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. Is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it. First dose relieves. A diet unnecessary.

Cures all stomach troubles

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The $1.00 bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size. For sale at Parker's Two Drug Stores.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHAIRMAN SIMMONS

RINGS CLEARLY ON POLITICAL ISSUES IN STATE AND NATION.

His Able and Eloquent Address at the Opening of the Democratic State Convention—Democratic Administration as Compared With Fusion Rule in North Carolina—Attitude of the Party With Regard to the Franchise Question and Public Education

Following is the address of Hon. F. M. Simmons, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, at the convention in Greensboro:

When the Democratic State Convention met in 1898 the people were confronted by two records, one the record of the Democratic party during its twenty-three years of ascendency prior to 1894, and the other the record of the Fusionists during the four succeeding years. In that campaign we had only to point to those two records as an object lesson and invite the people to compare and consider them. The confidence which we had from the beginning of the campaign in the result of the election of that year was predicated upon the conviction that the people of North Carolina possessed sufficient intelligence to distinguish between good government and bad government, and sufficient virtue to prefer good government to bad government.

When the Democratic State Convention met in 1900 the dark cloud which for four years had hovered over the State had passed away. White supremacy had been temporarily at least restored and negro officeholding had been temporarily at least abolished. But the situation had evolved another duty, a paramount and overshadowing duty, the duty to State, society and civilization, to permanently provide against the possible recurrence of the awful and almost engulfing conditions which had followed the elevation of an inferior race to power in the State. Before this question every other question sunk into littleness. Patriotically we addressed ourselves to the duty of the hour. We appealed to the people to ratify the action of the Legislature in placing suffrage upon the broad basis of intelligent understanding of the ballot and the duties of citizenship. Their response was emphatic. By a majority of fifty thousand they said, what all history and experience proves, that the white man, whether lettered or unlettered, was inherently qualified for self government and that the black man was inherently disqualified for self-government and could only become qualified, if at all, by education and training.

The justice and wisdom of the Amendment is no longer a question for debate. That has been settled, as I said before, by a majority of fifty thousand, and white supremacy has been written in the organic law of the State. The question which now confronts us is shall this decree of the white people remain written in the Constitution or shall it be expunged from the Constitution, and if expunged, by whom and how? We don't want another so-called negro campaign in North Carolina. If our adversaries will accept the Amendment in good faith we will not have another. I hope this convention will invite and challenge our political opponents to declare, officially and unequivocally, in their platform when they meet in this city next month, whether they accept the Amendment as a final settlement of the vexed and dangerous question of negro suffrage.

We are told that the negro is out of politics. We are told that the Democrats have promised freedom of thought and action. If the negro is out of politics he is out through the Amendment. Whatever we have promised as to independence was predicated upon the assumption of the permanency of that measure, and we cannot and we will not permit the Republican party to appeal to and use the Amendment to divide the white people so long as that party refuses to give the people a positive and straightforward assurance of its bonafide acceptance of that measure, for the refusal by them under the circumstances to give such assurance discloses a sinister purpose with reference to that measure which, for secret reasons, they are unwilling to admit.

We have the right, and it is our duty, in my judgment, in these circumstances, to say to the Republican party, you are demanding a change of policies and political conditions in North Carolina on account of the Amendment. We demand that you define your attitude towards that measure. If you accept it, say so. If you propose to attack its validity, now, or hereafter, say so, and say so in terms that mean yes or no. An answer which means either yer or no, or neither, as future expediency may suggest, will not be accepted. Until this answer is forthcoming, until the Amendment is accepted as a finality by all parties, or until it is judicially established, if it is to be attacked, it will be the duty of the white people to continue to stand together for its protection and their protection.

In 1898 we regained control of the legislative department of the government. In 1900 we regained control of the executive department of the government. And while the work of redemption will not be complete until the nominees of this convention have been elected and the prestige of the judiciary, lost under fusion regime, restored, for all practical purposes, with slight exception, the Democratic party for the three years last passed has been in control of the affairs of the State and responsible for their administration. The Democratic party and the State are to be congratulated upon the material progress which we have made during these three years of Democratic administration. Never in all our history have so many industrial enterprises been organized and established in the State in the same length of time as during these three years under Democratic control. Never in all our history have so many corporations and business associations been formed and chartered in the same length of time as during the last year under Democratic control. This record is a very gratifying expression and illustrative of the confidence of capital and capitalists, both inside and outside of the State, not only in the future of North Carolina, but in the party now in power in the State, and I know I voice the sentiment of this convention and of the Democratic people of North Carolina when I say that as long as we remain in power in the State we will conduct its affairs so as to merit and receive a continuation of this confidence, not only from our own people, but from those outside of the State, who have capital to invest or who are seeking homes. As long as the Democratic party remains in power, it will treat every legitimate interest in the State with absolute fairness and justice, and it will protect in all of their just rights all the agencies and instrumentalities of progress and development by the enactment of wise, equal and just laws, administered without discrimination and interpreted without fear, favor, bias or prejudice. Equality in benefits and equality in burdens is fundamental in the Democratic creed. This much every legitimate interest in the State has a right to expect and demand of the party in power, and this much every such interest will receive as long as the Democratic party remains in power in the State. But no legitimate interest in the State has a right to expect or demand of the party in power any special privileges or special exemptions, either in duties or burdens, and none will be given while the Democratic party remains in power in the State.

In addition to the duty of enacting wise and equal laws for the protection of life, liberty and property, the State owes to society and civilization three paramount duties which the Democratic party is pledged to discharge to the fullest extent of the ability of a generous, humane and patriotic people. We owe to the children of the State the duty of giving them an opportunity to acquire an education. This the Constitution requires and the Democratic party has promised. This year, for the first time in the history of the State, we have reached the constitutional requirement and have given to every district in the State a four months school term. There must be no falling or turning back in this matter.

The State owes a high duty to God's unfortunates—those upon whom the hand of affliction has been heavily laid; the insane, the deaf, the dumb, the blind and the helpless poor. No people need expect the blessings of Providence who neglect to minister to the needs of these unhappy ones. It is a reproach to the State, and it will continue to be a reproach to the State as long as one of these has to be housed or confined in a place set apart for criminals.

Last, but not least, we owe a duty, a sweet and loving duty to the broken remnant of that immortal band who, at their country's call risked their lives in defense of a cause and a principle which they believed and which we believed to be right. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that he give his life for his friend.' He who goes to war for his country risks his life for his fellow man. As long as one of the old heroes lives, it will be the duty of the State to see that he suffers no want he cannot himself reasonably supply.

These are the duties imposed upon us by civilization, by Christianity and by patriotism.

The Democratic Legislature of 1899 and 1901 appropriated for these three great objects: education, charity, and pensions to Confederate soldiers—something over a million dollars more than the two Fusion Legislatures appropriated for those purposes, and at the end of the present fiscal year the Democratic party will have spent for these three great objects something over a million dollars more than the fusionists spent for these purposes during the four years they were in power.

During the three and a half years of our tenure of office we have appropriated, and at the end of the present fiscal year we will have spent six hundred thousand dollars; (mark the figures and register them in your minds) six hundred thousand dollars more for the common schools than the Fusionists appropriated and spent for that purpose during the four years of their tenure of office. If anybody wants to attack us for this we say to them: "Attack to your heart's content." We have no apologies to make for it. We glory in it. We say to them the Constitution required it, we were able to do it, it was our duty to do it, we did it, and we thank God we did it with the unanimous consent of the people of North Carolina, for I am glad to say the Populists and Republicans as well as Democrats in the Legislature of 1899 and 1901 voted for the bills making these appropriations for the common schools.

When the Fusionists turned over the legislative branch of the government to us, there was something like four hundred insane, many of them confined in the common jails with criminals, appealing for admission to the hospitals for the insane, but who could not be received there because of the lack of room. During the four years of their tenure, although there had been a great increase in the number of insane in the State, the Fusionists did nothing to enlarge these institutions and to relieve this congestion. During our tenure we have appropriated, and at the end of the present fiscal year will have spent, between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the Fusionists appropriated and spent during their tenure of office to provide room and shelter for these unfortunates, who had either to lie in the common jails or rely upon the charity and generosity of friends. I am here to say that in doing this we performed a simple duty to humanity. We are proud of it, and a God-fearing and a God-loving people will applaud and sustain us in doing it.

During our tenure we have appropriated and at the end of the present fiscal year will have spent over hundred thousand dollars more than the Fusionists appropriated and spent during the four years of their tenure of office for pensions to disabled Confederate soldiers. Who will complain of that? Who will begrudge this pittance to these old heroes?

The Republican party has voted through Congress this year a bill appropriating one hundred and forty million dollars for pensions to Union soldiers. The Republican party has voted through Congress this year, another bill, pensioning certain persons who left the Confederate army and joined the Union army, and it is said there will be paid out under this bill about five hundred thousand dollars annually in North Carolina. The amount North Carolina will have to contribute towards the payment of these pensions to Union soldiers during the present year will reach between twenty and thirty thousand dollars We do not criticize or complain of just pensions to Union soldiers, but it would be ungracious indeed in that party which has voted these liberal pensions, and to the payment of which we will so largely contribute, to the brave men who followed Grant and Sheridan, to begrudge the little mite which we have felt able to contribute to relieve in part at least the pressing needs of the brave men who followed Lee and Jackson.

For these three great objects—education, charity and patriotism—we have made these extra appropriations, and for these three great objects this additional money has been spent.

Does the Republican party propose to go before the people and say: "The Democratic party has done too much for education, it has done too much for the afflicted, it has done too much for the old Confederate soldiers, kick them out and put us in power again. Put us in power who, when we were in power during the gloomy days of reconstruction, turned a stony heart to the appeals of the afflicted and built no hospitals. Put us in power who, during those dark days, closed the doors of the University of the State and, while levying enormous taxes for education, built no school houses and spent no money for schools. Put us is power who, when we came back into power near the dawn of the twentieth century, failed to catch the spirit of the times and not only did nothing to advance the cause, either of education or charity, and when we retired from power left both of these great interests of the State in a condition of demoralization and paralysis."

On account of the insufficiency of the revenue to carry out the will of the people with respect to these three great objects, the present administration has been compelled to borrow two hundred thousand dollars. While the necessity for this loan is to be regretted, this money was borrowed to carry out the emphatic mandate of the people with reference to the schools and the asylums, and every dollar of it has been spent for the schools and the asylums. This is not the first time there has been a deficit of revenues to meet sppropriations in North Carolina. The Fusionists, when in power, although they made no extra arpropriations for common schools and the asylums, had also to deal with the deficit. Not a deficit of two hundred thousand dollars, but of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. To meet this deficit they sold one hundred and forty thousand dollars of North Carolina bonds, which the economy of Democratic administrations had accumulated in the Treasury as a sinking fund so pay the public debt, and used the proceeds from the sale of these bonds to pay current expenses.

When they turned the legislative department of the goverment over to us, we had to sell one hundred and ten thousand dollars more bonds to pay the debts of the penitentiary contracted under Russell.

Nothing could better illustrate the confidence of capital in the Democratic party in this State than the fact that our present excellent Treasurer was able to borrow money to meet this deficit for the common schools and asylums in New York upon his simple assurance that the State would repay it.

I have not said these things in defense of the present State administration. It needs no defense. Its record defends it. It is only necessary that there shall be no mis-statement of that record. It is an administration of which the people of North Carolina can be and are justly proud. It has been prudent, conservative and progressive. It has been economical in the expenditure of the people's money. It has not misappropriated one cent of the people's funds. It has kept every promise which the party has made, and this convention will but voice the wishes of those it represents and it will do itself honor in giving to it a hearty and cordial endorsement.

And now a few words about National politics. The Demacratic party was born when the Nation was born. It has lived through all the annals of our history as a Nation, and will continue to live as long as the Republic endures, because it is the party of the people and the Constitution. It had its birth in opposition to the movement which sprung up during the first days of the Republic to turn the Government into channels of oligarchy, of class subserviency and domination. Through all of its history it has stood for equality in privileges, equality of burdens, equality of opportunity. It has stood against bounties, against largesses, against special privileges and discriminating favors. In more than one crisis in our history it has rallied the people to come together and, forgetting all other differences, to stand together in defeat of the machinations of those who would employ the functions of Government for their own benefit and for the enslavement of the people. But never before, during all the long years of its existence, has the Democratic party performed a greater service than it is performing today in rallying the people to make a stand, before it is too late, to prevent the appropriation by the predatory classes for their own enrichment of the powers of government.

Springing out of Republican policies, fostered and protected by Republican legislation, there has sprung into existence in this country during the past six years nearly two hundred great tariff-protected combinations. They have monopolized for their private benefit nearly all of the necessaries of life. They control competition, they regulate production, they fix prices. By controlling the legislation of the country they control the markets of the people. They absolutely dominate and control the Republican party. That party dares do nothing which they oppose, and it stands ever ready to do their bidding.

The dominion of these tariff protected monopolies over the Republican party has never been so plainly shown as during the present Congress by the course of that party in the matter of Cuban reciprocity; in the matter of its failure and refusal to enforce the Federal anti-trust laws; and in the matter of its refusal to permit the consideration or enactment of any legislation looking to the removal of duties on trust made goods, or the reduction of duties on goods sold cheaper abroad than at home.

When Congress met last December everybody admitted our obligation to Cuba, our duty to see that this new Republic, which we had brought into existence, which had been devastated and bankrupted by war, which by the Platt amendment had lost its freedom of treaty and foreign intercourse, should be well and safely launched. Her only hope of recuperation lay in her sugar crop. She had no market except ours for this crop, and the duty upon sugar imposed by our tariff laws was so high it could not be sold here except at a loss upon the cost of production. In these conditions the President, voicing the sentiments of the people, declared that a reduction of these tariff rates was a duty and a National obligation. Both Democrats and Republicans in the House of Representatives joined in passing a relief measure; but they added to the bill an amendment reducing the duty on refined sugar, a trust product, just as the bill reduced the duty on raw sugar, a farm product. This was fair manifestly and eminently just, but it did not suit the sugar trust. It was willing, indeed anxious, to have the duty on raw sugar reduced, so it might get it cheaper, but it would neither consent nor permit any reduction of the duty on its own product. There was not a day during the past session of Congress when this bill, with this anti-trust amendment, could not have passed the Senate, but, rather than offend the sugar trust, the administration forces in the Senate abandoned the whole scheme of Cuban reciprocity and would not permit the bill to come to a vote. And so it happens that Cuba must suffer injustice because the sugar trust will not permit the Republican party to discharge our National obligation to it.

There is a law upon the Federal books declaring illegal all combinations in restraint of trade or for the suppression of competition. It provides that the Attorney General of the United States, through the United States District Attorneys, shall bring civil actions against these combinations and shall institute criminal indictments against their managers. During the past Congress we have demanded the enforcement of these laws, and we have offered, if they were not strong enough, to help to make them strong enough. Although something like two hundred of these illegal combinations have been organized in the United States during the past few years, and have monopolized nearly all the necessaries of life and advanced prices, so that a dollar will not buy today much more than fifty cents would buy a few years ago, in disregard of the plain injunction of these anti-trust laws, there is not today, so far as I know, a single criminal indictment pending in the Federal courts against the managers of these tariff-protected combinations, and only one civil suit, and that was not instituted until the fury of the people had grown almost into riot, and it is being prosecuted so mildly that the beef trust, against which it is brought, has not even so much as halted in its career of lute and plunder.

Not only Democrats, but Republicans, among them the present chairman of the National Republican Congressional Executive Committee, in response to the demands of the people have introduced bills in the present Congress to take the duty off of trust goods. In the discussion of these bills in the House of Representatives, we have pointed out the fact, now generally admitted, that these combinations, secured by the tariff from foreign competition, are selling their products to our own people in the home markets for from twenty-five to forty per cent, more than in foreign markets, thus proving not only that they do not need the high tariff protection they now have under Republican laws and that these laws serve no purpose except to enable them to levy unjust tribute upon the people, but that these combinations are charging our own people from twenty-five to forty per cent. more than a reasonable profit.

To all of our appeals for action upon these bills, the Republican leaders in Congress have turned a deaf ear, and the Republican steering committee has refused to permit them to come to a vote.

In the fact of this record, can there be any doubt that the Republican party is actively protecting these combinations? Protecting them, both against the enforcement of the anti-trust laws and against the enactment of legislation which might give the people relief and interfere with their illegal monopoly.

In the campaign of this year the tariff and the trusts are inseparably connected. The action of the trusts in selling their goods abroad—in Europe, in Asia and in Africa—for one-third less than they are selling them at home, is an object lesson in tariff of great practical value, and is at once an answer and a refutation of the basic arguments upon which the doctrine of protection rests. For long years we have been told that the foreigner paid the tariff taxes and not the home consumer. This object lesson has exploded that old Republican war cry. For years we have been told that tariff protection had nothing to do with trusts, was in no way responsible for trusts, and in proof of this we have been pointed to the alleged fact that there are as many trusts in free trade England as in protection America. This object lesson has shown that if there are trusts in free trade England, on account of the absence of a protective tariff there the Englishman gets his trust goods at world-competitive prices. Yea, gets the trust-made goods of our tariff protected trusts for one-third less than we get them.

I will not detain you to discuss the foreign policy of the government further than to say I cannot believe it wise for an agricultural country like the South to encourage the development of tropical countries. The lands of the tropics are so very fertile and their labor so cheap, if they are developed and brought under cultivation that as their products enter the markets of the world ours will necessarily be driven out. I think it is far better, from every standpoint, for us to deal with the Philippines as we have dealt with Cuba.

Gentlemen of the convention, when I look upon this great gathering of representative Democrats from every section of the State, my heart swells with pride. Youre are, every one of you, free men. Not one of you wears the collar of any man. Not one of you represents a boss. Many of you have instructions, but they are the instructions of the sovereign people you represent, and you honor yourselves in representing them and in obeying their will.

There will assemble here in this hall in a few weeks another convention. It will be a convention of Federal office holders, postmasters, revenue collectors, deputy marshals, etc. They will carry out to the last letter the pre-arranged program of the bosses, and they will close the farce by declaring the Democratic party a boss-controlled and machine-ridden organization. They would not think their role of hypocrisy complete without some such climax.

As your chairman, I have led the Democratic party in four hot campaigns. In these campaigns I have fought the battles of Democracy with all my might. I have won the reputation of being a partisan. I do not deny the imputation; if imputation it be. I am a partisan, but I am a partisan because I have believed and still believe, the welfare of North Carolina depends upon Democratic ascendency; and because I have believed, and still believe, that I can best serve my State and country by serving best my party.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a world wide reputation for its cures. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by M. Dorsey, druggist.

A friend who attended the recent Greensboro convention said to us yesterday he had but one regret in connection with the convention, and that was that our old and lamented friend Col. Buck Kitchin was not present to witness the triumph of his two sons, W. W. and Claude. With this all who knew the old gentleman will fully sympathize, for no man ever was prouder of his sons or more anxious for their success, and both are vindicating his hopes and proving worthy of his prayers in their behalf.—Raleigh *Post*.

YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED

At Panama, Columbia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. Charles H. Utter, a prominent physician, of Panama, Columbia, in a recent letter states: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by M. Dorsey, druggist.

The National convention of coal miners to vote on the question of a general strike met at Indianapolis and decided against such action, thus sustaining President Mitchell.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

THE CONVENTION'S WORK.

Raleigh Post.

After getting down to real business the convention concluded its nominating work most satisfactorily.

The nominations of ex-Judge Henry G. Connor and Hon. Platt D. Walker for Associate Justices, Prof. J. Y. Joyner for State Superintendent of Public Instruction and E. C. Beddingfield, Esq., for Corporation Commissioner will meet with the universal endorsement of the party and no doubt be ratified at the election.

There was no contest for State Superintendent, and of all who were presented for the other positions for which contests were made, it matters not who might have been chosen, the party and the State would have been assured of officers fitted in every sense for the position they were chosen to fill and worthy the confidence of all the people.

The elevation of Messrs. Connor and Walker to the Supreme bench of the State will restore very much to that highest tribunal that which pernicious activity and offensive partizanship has caused it to lose. They will be under no man's thumb, nor will there be a string attached by which they will be made to dance to the bidding of any man or any interest. They will construe and determine THE LAWS—not try to make or to execute them—as honest conscience, an intelligent judgment, a God-fearing regard for their obligations, shall dictate.

Mr. Beddingfield has served with ability in the position for which he is now nominated and his experience therein will guarantee from him the just treatment of the great interests which are specially committed to that department. He was fair to all interests before, no less to the people than the corporations, and he will be hereafter.

Mr. Joyner has proven, in the few months he has filled the very important position made vacant by the untimely death of the lamented Toon that he is eminently the man for the place, and will prove the excellent judgment of the Governor in appointing him and the convention in ratifying the appointment.

The people will never mourn when such men rule.

THE GATES OF GOLD.

Men of Tomorrow.

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale some one to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of Gold.

These narrow gates—first, "Is it true?"
Then, "Is it needful?" in your mind
Give thankful answer, and the next
Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if to reach your lips at last
It passes through these gateways three,
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear
What the result of speech may be.

Keep Right On.

Western Publisher.

The first few advertisements may not bring many inquiries; but, like the foundations of a building, they don't make much of a showing. Keep right on building. Keep right on advertising. Don't be discouraged because the foundation doesn't show up very much compared with what you expect the ultimate result to be. If the advertising is well done and in the right medium, you are just as sure of having a well built business as the builder is sure of having his house completed when the necessary expense and work are put into it.

His Sight Threatened.

"While picnicing last month my 11 year old boy was poisoned by some weed or plant," says W. H. Dibble, of Sioux City, Ia. "He rubbed the poison off his hands into his eyes and for awhile we were afraid it would lose his sight. Finally a neighbor recommended DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The first application helped him and in a few days he was as well as ever." For skin diseases, cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, insect bites, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a sure cure. Relieves Piles at once. Beware of counterfeits. W. W. Parker.

SO IT SHOULD.

Raleigh Post.

Among the recommendations of the State Bar Association at its recent session, the Pittsboro *Record* quotes:

"3. It was recommended that no pauper suit be allowed without a permit from a judge after reading the plaintiff's evidence. The bringing of pauper suits has become too common and indiscriminate, and should be restricted to cases of real merit."

And with this should be re-enacted the old statute prohibiting, or at least regulating, the "contingent fees" of attorneys who bring such suits.

CURES ECZEMA AND ITCHING HUMORS THROUGH THE BLOOD—COSTS NOTHING TO TRY IT.

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