BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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If Boss Croker is out of politics, what would be accomplish if he were in politics?

Upon the heels of the announcement of J. Pierpont Morgan's monster railway combination comes the announcement that Carnegie has just organized the greatest wire combination in the world.

An arrest in lynching regions is a legal procedure making it more convenient to execute illegally a person charged with crime. The officers capture the alleged offender; the mob overpower the officers and seize the person in custody, and then kill him in some hideous fashion. All this in a land consecrated to liberty protected by law!

Looking back on the hard times, it is pleasing to recall that during the four years from 1893 to 1896 the rich men of the United States gave, to found and endow public institutions, colleges, libraries, museums and hospitals, no less than one hundred and twenty-one million dollars. The New York Times is responsible for the figures, which lend a good deal of force to that old proverb about the cloud and its silver lining.

In our family of states, as in a household, there are now and then exhibitions of selfishness and indifference—even occasional outbursts of anger. But let real trouble come, as in the case of the yellow fever visitation in the south, and discord ceases. Sympathy and aid are quickly offered. What finer evidence that we are one people than this ready response when need arises! In our body politic, as in the human body, if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it.

An eminent English scientist has expressed the hope and the belief that before many years the great cataract of Niagara will be turned aside from its course and every particle of its majestic force utilized in furnishing electric power to the mills and railroads of the surrounding region. The harnessing of the giant to the service of man has already begun, and there will be two opinions as to the wisdom of carrying the process of subjugation so far. Material advantage is not the only thing to be considered; grand and beautiful scenery has a value that cannot be expressed in dollars and cents. No amount of increased industrial wealth could make good the loss of Niagara Falls. It is the work of a Divine hand. The brutal greed of capital should not be permitted to obliterate it altogether.

That the world is full of dissatisfied and unhappy people we all know, but very few of us give any thought to one of the principal causes of the despondency and sadness of the race. It is only when we have almost finished our lives that we learn that great expectations and high hopes are only extremes from which we must recover, and that every undue anticipation is an unnatural condition, and must bring its reaction in corresponding depression. It is very much better to preserve a fair equilibrium under all circumstances. "A perfectly splendid time" is almost invariably followed by a series of events that almost rob life of its brightness. It is not that anything so terrible has really occurred, but the good time has raised the hopes so high and filled the heart with such bright anticipation of future good times that everyday pleasures appear tame and insipid.

If love were the offspring of merit, then patriotism would find no difficulty in showing why a country is worth loving. But the Turk loves a land that has no freedom; the Spaniard, like the Irishman, loves a country that has no prosperity; the Chinaman loves a land that has no inspiration; the Eskimo loves a land that has for others no natural beauty. Men of each of these nationalities love their home land apparently for no other reason than because it is their own. So long as being born in a country makes its patriots, there will be no better reason to give. If patriots would make their country—if the people would all help to make their country better worth loving—the word patriotism would not sometimes mean so little. It is poorly worth the name if it implies no more than the habit of association that attaches the savage to his hunting ground or brings back the exiled cat to its wonted garret. True patriotism is something more than blind instinct. Nor is patriotism a mere sentiment. It is a principle of duty; and it becomes more beneficent as it grows more enlightened. That will be when patriots cease to cry, "Our country, right or wrong!" and insist that its public life and its politics shall have nothing in them of which they need feel ashamed.

The injury done to the United States battle ship Indiana when she was docked in Halifax was the usual English form of conduct and a poor return for a notable act of international courtesy. The Halifax dry dock is owned by British subjects and subsidized by the British government, and if any objection to permitting one of our vessels to be docked there had been made by the government of Great Britain, the dock would not have been at our service. She was undoubtedly disabled as the result of a British conspiracy. Build American drydocks.

The Turkish minister of public works has submitted proposal to the sultan for the construction of about 4,500 miles of new railway lines. In view of indemnity probabilities, there seems to be no reason why American steel interests should not have another opportunity to ship goods.

The courts of Nebraska are vindicating in a most effective manner the long-held belief that they form a splendid combination for the purpose of enabling defaulting officers of the government to escape punishment.

IT HAS NO POWER.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The Body Cannot Fix Freight or Passenger Charges Without Further Authority from Congress — What the Commission Says About It.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided in May last, in what is known as the Freight Bureau cases, "that under the interstate commerce act the commission has no power to prescribe the tariff of rates which shall control in the future," and "that Congress has not conferred upon the commission the legislative power of prescribing rates either maximum or minimum or absolute."

This decision was rendered in cases where the commission had held the rates complained of to be unreasonable and unjust in violation of the interstate commerce law, had found what rates would be reasonable and just, and had ordered the carriers to cease and desist from charging more than the reasonable rates so determined. That the commission was authorized to require carriers not to make higher charges than those shown and found to be reasonable in cases investigated by it had been generally believed, and the commission had in that way enforced the provision in the law for "reasonable and just rates" since its organization.

The commission has recently, in an opinion by Chairman Morrison, rendered a decision in a case against the Eureka Springs Ry. Co., involving the reasonableness of rates complained of. In the concluding portion of this decision the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Freight Bureau Cases is discussed, and mention is there made also of a prior Supreme Court decision in the "Social Circle Case," which is referred in an ambiguous way to the power of the commission in respect to future rates. The commission says:

"While thus deciding that under the Interstate Commerce Act, power to prescribe rates which shall control in the future has in no case been given to the commission, it is conceded that the act has given the commission power 'to determine what in reference to the past was reasonable and just, whether as maximum or minimum or absolute rates. How this power to say what was reasonable and just in the past will benefit the public, correct any abuse, be of any advantage or afford any relief to shippers who are made to pay whatever unreasonable rates and charges the carriers may in the future establish or continue to exact, is a matter about which the court gives no information." In the "Social Circle case" the court said: "The reasonableness of the rate in a given case depends on the facts, and the function of the commission is to consider the facts and give them their proper weight. What is their proper weight which can be given them as to the past? For what purpose is the commission to consider them? How can the fact that the rates were unreasonable and unjust in the past be given or have any weight while like unreasonable and unjust rates are, and may continue to be, exacted in the future?" In this case the court adopted the view of the late Justice Jackson that 'subject to the two leading prohibitions that their charges shall not be unjust or unreasonable, and that they shall not unjustly discriminate so as to give undue preference or advantage or subject to undue prejudice or disadvantage persons or traffic similarly circumstanced, the Act to Regulate Commerce leaves common carriers as they were at common law.'

"We are here advised that the act to regulate commerce subjected common carriers to two leading prohibitions to which they were not subject at common law, one of which is that their charges shall not be unjust or unreasonable. Until the court decided to the contrary in the Freight Bureau cases it was believed that this prohibition meant that the charges of common carriers shall not be unreasonable and unjust in the future or after the time the act was passed. In these latter cases the court says; 'The fact that the carrier is given the power to establish rates in the first instance, and the right to change, and the conditions of such change specified, is irresistible evidence that this action on the part of the carrier is not subordinate to and dependent upon the judgment of the commission.' But it is nowhere decided or claimed that under the interstate commerce or other act the right of the carrier to establish and to change its rates is subordinate to or dependent upon the judgment or action of any other tribunal; and freed from the judgment and made independent of the commission, interstate carriers are not subject to any provision of law requiring their rates and charges to be just or reasonable."

"The first section of the act to regulate commerce provides that all charges made for any transportation service 'shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.' Under the decision of the Supreme Court no charge for such service is prohibited. Reasonable and just rates are contemplated, not required."

"Under the law so construed, the commission has power to say what in respect to the past was unreasonable, and unjust; but as to rates complained of 'as unreasonable, unjust and unlawful, and so found to be in the case under consideration, the commission can make no provision or order for their reduction which the courts are required to enforce or the carriers are obliged to obey. Having, in the light of these decisions, given the facts due consideration, we ascertained, found and reported the rates which would be reasonable from and to St. Louis, Springfield and Seligman, Mo., to and from Eureka Springs, Ark., and have recommended that the carriers reduce and conform their charges to the facts so found and reported. This recommendation may impress the carriers only as may seem to accord with their own interests, since in the present state of the law, as declared by the court, common carriers have the power to establish, change and exact rates independent of the judgment of the commission."

"The court concedes to the commission power under the interstate commerce act 'to determine what, in reference to the past, was reasonable and just.' In the case under consideration, the commission has determined that the rates complained of and which are now charged by the defendants, were in the past and are now unjust, unreasonable and in violation of the statute. The duty of notifying and requiring the defendants to cease and desist from such violations is enjoined upon the commission by the act."

It is evident from this official statement by the commission that shippers and travelers are deprived under the ruling of the Supreme Court of their supposed right to compel through the commission the adoption by railroad carriers of ascertained reasonable charges, and that they can only recover such right by securing favorable action in Congress.

THE BACCHANTE.

For the People Who Thought Her Immoral.

One day, while many people stood about the statue enjoying it as usual, says Time and the Hour, a person broke into the circle and cried out:

"This figure must be removed. The woman is naked and the subject is obscene!"

There were murmurs of astonishment. Then a man with a mallet in his hand said:

"I have stopped here many times on my way to work. It makes me glad to see the merry creature. I never saw any wrong in it."

"No wrong in it?" was the reply. "Have your morals been so neglected that you can look upon a nude statue without seeing evil in it? And you, and you, and you?"

None of the crowd seemed to understand the speaker. Before any one could answer he rushed from the place, shouting as he went:

"It must come down!"

While the people were angrily asking one another what it all meant, an old gentleman with a book under his arm stepped forth and said:

"Your statue is indeed, my friends, in danger. A few such enemies of sweetness and light can harrow through the dirt and, as this person has threatened, overthrow it. He is one of those unfortunates who, in their efforts to purify the world, see so much of its vice that they become incapable of seeing its virtue. The evil that you could not find in the statue is in his own mind, which has, alas! been tainted by his contact with the vices he seeks to cure. Yet this downfall is owing to misguided attempts to do good. It should excite not your anger, but your pity."

VACATION SCHOOLS IN CITIES.

A few years ago it would have seemed odd to choose the close of summer for a review of educational progress. But the summer schools have changed all that. Nowadays much of the best work in education is done in summer. Moreover, a new kind of summer school, very interesting in many ways, has lately come into notice.

In the summer of 1894 The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor began on a large scale the experiment of vacation schools for the children of the tenements. Education was not the sole purpose of the enterprise, which was, in fact, closely akin to fresh air funds and other schemes for brightening the lives of the boys and girls crowded in the narrow streets and stifling houses of the poorer quarters of the city.

The Department of Schools and Education granted the use of three cool, roomy schoolhouses, and the managers undertook the task of coaxing the children into them.

Books were discarded. The children were invited to come and play. Gradually the play was made work, but work of such a sort as to keep the pupils interested and pleased. All the devices of the kindergarten were employed. There were singing, dancing and gymnastics. The children were taught to play at sewing, at carpeting, at drawing and clay-modeling. Some of them learned something useful; and all were comfortably and cleanly housed during the school hours, and kept off the hot streets and away from vicious associations.

There has been no trouble about getting the children to come since they have found out what the vacation schools are like. The average daily attendance during the first summer was nearly one thousand. The second summer it was more than three times as great. During the session just closing eleven schoolhouses were used, and the average attendance during the first week was more than six thousand.

The cost per day for each child was about eleven cents and a half in 1894; in 1896, by better management, it was reduced to less than five cents.

The officers of the association maintain that the vacation schools are no longer an experiment, and accordingly they ask the city to make the system a part of its educational work. Other cities have done something in the same direction, but nowhere else has the plan been worked out so fully as in New York.

Remember the Children.

"Don't ride roughshod over the children's tastes and preferences," says a motherly woman, writing of dress. "It is an old time notion that a little consultation and yielding here panders to vanity. Our tastes do not come upon us like a birthday gift at sixteen. It is attention and skillful pruning, not a snip at every turn, that develops the little girl's crudities into a woman's delicate tastes. Don't drive the little girl into self-conscious awkwardness by compelling her to wear something that some twist of childish fancy renders hateful."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Twelve million silk hats are made annually in the United Kingdom, worth £5,000,000.

ONLY AN EVERY DAY QUESTION

But It Was Asked So Frequently It Drove a Man Insane.

A man to whom was given the name of George Brown was committed to the insane asylum by County Judge Northup of Portland recently, says the Portland Oregonian. The case is one of the most peculiar that has come under the attention of the authorities for a long time. Jailer Resing found the man sitting on the curb at Third and Stark streets, and upon addressing him with a query as to his name and business, received in reply a torrent of abuse and profanity. Presuming the man was under the influence of liquor the officer placed him under arrest on a charge of drunkenness. When taken to the station the captain, as usual, asked the prisoner his name. The question again loosened the floodgates of a marvelous stream of profanity, which could only be suppressed by placing the prisoner in a dark cell. When he had become quiet he was transferred to the big cell with the other prisoners, and one of the latter asked him his name. The calm countenance immediately changed, and the awful, bitter imprecations of the man were repeated. Each effort of the officers always resulted in the same outburst. He finally consented to talk and told the officers a peculiar story. He said he was tormented by people asking him his name. In Brooklyn, where he formerly resided, he would occasionally come in contact with a man that would ask him his name, and to avoid those he went west. The first man on the car to speak to him was the conductor, who asked him his name. When at a hotel they would always ask him his name. On the road it was the same, no matter where he fled, and, to crown his torment with the greatest wrong, he was confined in jail to hear the question repeated.

FOUGHT A BIG EAGLE.

Man and Dog No Match for the King of Birds.

Taylor Hoffman of Jersey City came down to the pine woods of Atlantic county on a gunning expedition a few days ago, says the Philadelphia Record. He has had tolerably good luck, but ran plump into an experience on the trip which paid him for all the time spent in looking for game. Hoffman had put in a hard day of tramping and by the end of the afternoon was pretty well fagged out, as was his dog. The weather was warm and the shade of the woods grateful, so Hoffman stretched himself out beneath a tree for a good rest. His dog dropped down close to him. Hoffman fell into a doze, but was soon awakened by a fierce commotion, in which canine howls were uppermost. As he jumped up he beheld his dog in fierce combat with an immense bald eagle, and the beast was getting the worst of it. Hoffman was afraid to fire his gun, because of the chances of killing his dog, so he got a club and sailed in. The bird of freedom quickly turned upon its new foe and fought as only eagles can fight. Hoffman found himself in a sorry predicament, for he was no match for the big bird. So close was the fighting that he could not use the club to advantage, and the eagle had the sagacity to fly high enough to escape the dog, all the while using its great legs, talons and beak with fierce strength. At length Hoffman fell exhausted and his dog, with renewed strength, returned to the encounter. Weakened by the contest, the eagle took itself off and disappeared. Hoffman was cut and bruised in many places, but was not seriously injured.

Skin of a White Otter.

A party of hunters have arrived in San Francisco from the Arctic with a large number of seal and otter skins, and among the latter is one skin entirely white, which is believed to be the only white otter skin ever taken. The variety is expected to bring from $750 to $1,000.

Banjos at a Funeral.

Edward J. McBride, an expert banjo player, was cremated in St. Louis the other day. The music at the funeral was supplied by banjoists, who played "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground" and an air from "The Bohemian Girl," McBride's favorite tunes.

A Parrot Sentry.

A London painter has trained a parrot to say "wet paint." When he is working with the brush he hangs the bird in its cage on the fence or wall which is being painted, and so passers-by are warned of its proximity.

Too Much "Kin."

Society, which is composed of women, has made a rule that a wife has a right to bring all her sisters to live with her, and the men, who can't protest in any other way, have quit getting married.—Atchison Globe.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS.

The common pond frog's natural lifetime is twelve to fifteen years.

Florida, of all the states, has the most water within its boundaries—4,440 square miles.

The common house sparrow flies at the rate of ninety-two miles per hour.

The average expense of an ocean steamship from New York to Liverpool and return is $75,000.

On the state railways in Germany the carriages are painted according to the colors of the tickets of their respective classes. First class carriages are painted yellow, second class green and third class white.

Of the children born alive one-fourth die before eleven months, one-third before the twenty-third month, half before their eighth year, two-thirds of mankind die before the thirty-ninth year, three-fourths before their fifty-first year and of about 12,000 only one survives a whole century.

M. Forel, in his work on ants, has pointed out that very young ants devote themselves at first to the care of the larvae and pupae and that they take no share in the defense of the nest or other out-of-door work until they are some days old. This seems natural because their first skin is comparatively soft; and it would not be well for them to undertake rough work or run into danger until their armor had had time to harden.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The Most Successful Medicine in the World for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Bad Colds and LaGripee Quickly Cured by It.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

The Lives of Many Croupy Children Saved.

Cheap at $10.00 a Bottle—It Costs but 25 and 50 Cents.

Read the Following From People Who Have Been Cured by It.

Used With Great Success.

BLACK GULCH, Idaho.

I have used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family with great success and take pleasure in recommending it, especially for colds and croup.—JOHN S. BLACK, of Black, Page & Co.

La Grippe Promptly Cured.

James Whitcomb, a well known school teacher at Grass Point, Cal., says: "I am very much pleased to testify to the efficacy of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, one bottle of which I purchased from the druggist at this place. It gave me prompt and permanent relief from a severe attack of the grip. Since then I have used it whenever attacked by my throat trouble and it has always effected a prompt cure."

How to Cure a Bad Cold.

I had a bad cold and cough for several months and tried almost everything. Finally Mr. King, the druggist here, recommended Shiloh's Consumption Cure. A 50 cent bottle cured me entirely.—ANTHONY GREENSTOCK, Bed Rock, Ark.

Croup Quickly Cured.

WHITE PINE, Wisconsin.

Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. It afforded almost instant relief.—WM. BONNER.

Used With Good Results.

Having used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family for bad colds and coughs with good results, I take pleasure in recommending it.—A. J. IVES, Thorndale, Ohio.

When troubled with a cough or cold, give this remedy a trial. You are certain to be pleased with it, for it is prompt and effectual.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

RAVEN HEAD, Va., June 6, 1895.

We have a splendid sale on Shiloh's Consumption Cure, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many say their children would have died of croup if they had not been given this remedy.—THORN & SANDERS.

Cheap at $10.00 per Bottle.

I am satisfied that Shiloh's Consumption Cure saved my boy's life on two different occasions. I would not be without it if it cost $10.00 per bottle.—S. M. HODGE, Bowie, Texas.

N. B.—Mr. Hodge's son had the croup on the occasions referred to.

Bad Case of La Grippe Quickly Cured.

All Dangerous Consequences Avoided.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Does the Work.

It Acts Like Magic—Speedy and Permanent Cure the Result.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the nature of the case it was necessary to procure the very best and most speedy cure. From the advertisement of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. Its use has proved a paying investment—through a thorough and speedy cure—to us and we are sure all who use it according to directions will find it to be what we claim. Shiloh's remedies are all good—at least that is the reputation they have around here.—The Examiner, Vincent, N. J.

The great danger from the grip as well as a severe cold is from its tendency to result in pneumonia. Shiloh's Consumption Cure prevents this.

The above remedy is manufactured by S. C. Wells, Leroy, N. Y., and sold in Birmingham by Whitehead & Mitchell.

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A Splitting Head Ache Like Yours!!!

Gives Speedy Relief!

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Free Sample at each Agency.
Whitehead & Mitchell, Mfg. Chemists.

Mitchell's Castorena!

HOW IS IT MADE?

It is made in this manner: Wormseed, Pumpkin Seed, Senna, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Potassium Bi Carb., Anise, Wintergreen and Peppermint all mixed together in the most scientific manner according to therapeutics. This delightfully agreeable preparation was have designed for use in most cases of children where medicine is needed. Its composition renders it absolutely harmless and our skillful preparing makes it pleasant to take. Contains no opiates and is a certain cure for constipation, disordered stomach and the many little ailments arising from improper feeding or other causes. Aids digestion, corrects sour stomach, regulates the bowels and allows rest for the child when other means fail. Full directions accompany each bottle. It is unquestionably the best thing for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it mothers have something which is absolutely safe, pleasant to take, and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castorena does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.

Castorena assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castorena is put up in one size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.

Don't allow anyone to sell you something else on the plea that it is "just as good" and will answer every purpose.

25c per Bottle for a 50c Size.
Whitehead & Mitchell, Mfg. Chemists.

Don't

fail to give the best Cough Syrup yet discovered a chance to cure that disagreeable cough, and that is

Mitchell's Compound Syrup of White Pine.

The remedy for curing Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains or Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. If you

Read

this you will know that this medicine is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.

Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which makes it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous, changes the secretions and purifies the blood, heals the irritated parts, gives strength to the digestive organs, brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that it is warranted to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed case of consumption. It is warranted not to contain opium in any form and will not affect the head or produce costiveness. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system.

This

popular and newly discovered remedy is having a wide sale where it is known and satisfaction is guaranteed in every sale. The regular sizes are 25c and 50c. Call for sample bottle. Ask your dealer for it.

Any of the above remedies for sale in Franklin by A. A. Rust & Bingham.
Southfield by Chas. T. Johnson.
North Farmington by O. B. Armstrong.
Royal Oak by L. Stors.
Troy P. O. by Sammie Jarvis.
Big Beaver by L. L. Houghton.
Beddow by J. M. Beddow.
Clawson by F. Goldsmith, P. M.
F. Hagerman, Birmingham.

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GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.
AN EASY CURE FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50cts. Sold by Druggists.

Do not neglect a Cough, as there is danger of its leading to Consumption. Shiloh's Cure will save you a severe Lung Trouble. It is the best Cough Cure and speedily relieves Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis, and is sold on a guarantee. 25 cts.

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Is the most perfect Sewing Machine ever produced. Correct mechanical construction. Elegant and artistic cabinet work. Latest and best improvements.

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PRICES MOST REASONABLE. SALES THE LARGEST.

In the construction of our Machines nothing but the very best material is used, and experienced mechanics employed; they will outlast any other Machines made, and give better satisfaction. The finish of our Machine is highly Ornamental and Attractive. The woodwork is the most modern, and includes Plain, Bent, Drop Head, Cabinet, etc., in Antique Oak or Black Walnut. The Attachments are the latest improved, with full instructions for using; five years' warranty.

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