INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXIII of the Brevier Legislative reports.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 30, 1885.

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Mr. BAILEY introduced a concurrent resolution to instruct Senators and request Indiana Representatives in Congress to use their influence for the most strict enforcement of the National eight-hour law, and to amend said law so that eight hours shall be the measure for a day's labor in all mechanical and industrial employments except agriculture.

He said: This resolution is similar in terms to the joint resolution which was introduced here some time ago, but lost. I will ask now its adoption. I move it be adopted.

The motion was agreed to.

SCHOOL FUND LOANS.

On motion by Mr. ZIMMERMAN the bill H. R. 481 was read the second time, with a favorable committee report.

Mr. YOUCHE: A great amount of money is lost to the school fund because the Auditors are not compelled to collect interest promptly on loans made therefrom; when a bad loan is made the county is compelled to make up the loss. This bill is proposing to take away some of the safeguards thrown around the school fund. It provides that loans may be made outside of the county. The purpose of the present statute is that loans may be made in small amounts, while this bill proposes to admit of loans to one person in the sum of $5,000. Such borrowers compel their friends to appraise the land high. We should not depart from the long established principle to loan this money to small borrowers. Then it is not a correct principle to allow the funds to be loaned outside of the county; so that the people of each county may have the benefit of the fund, which was the evident intent of the laws. I see nothing in this bill desirable. Where money is not loaned, it is only temporary, in a short time the demand for these funds come.

Mr. WEIR: The merits of this bill ought to be discussed before a full Senate. There should be some amendment to it. I move its reference to a select committee of three, with directions to report to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to and the President pro tem. appointed Messrs. Weir, Youche and Zimmerman.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HUNTING ON UNTILLABLE LANDS.

Mr. WEIR returned from a committee his bill [S. 236] with amendments.

Mr. YOUCHE: This bill is a very important departure from the law heretofore, and it should be printed.

Mr. WEIR: All along the Kankakee hunting clubs from other States have purchased wet lands by the thousand acres, they have stretched one wire around the land, and now say to everybody else "stand off." There are but one or two sections in this bill and it is easily understood. There is no need of printing it. The bill only refers to untillable lands.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: It is not right to allow aliens to come in the State and buy up lands in large bodies for sporting purposes and exclude therefrom citizens of the State of Indiana. This bill ought to pass without question.

Mr. WEIR: Where a club, so called, comes from other States, it should not be allowed to say to all the people of Indiana, "Keep off, these are our hunting grounds." It is the duty of the Legislature to say that our citizens shall not be guilty of a trespass by going on such lands. The bill provides it shall not be lawful to hold untillable lands for hunting purposes exclusively, whether enclosed or not. The more I reflect upon it, the more willing I am to consent to the printing of the bill, and that it be made a special order for to-morrow at — o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

GAMING ON FAIR GROUNDS.

Mr. FAULKNER moved to take up the bill [H. R. 172] to prevent gambling in county fair grounds.

The motion was agreed to by yeas 37, nays 2.

A majority report of a special committee recommended its passage with amendments, and a minority report recommending the adoption of all the committe amendments except Section 2, were read.

Mr. YOUCHE favored striking out Section 2, because it gives any person who notifies any President or Secretary that any game is being carried on in a fair ground, and if the officer does not remove the offender a fine is imposed on the officer, and it makes the notifier the prosecutor and the accuser. It puts too much power in the hands of any one person who thinks he has discovered a violation of the law. It gives extraordinary power and jeopardizes the passage of the bill.

Mr. FAULKNER: If there is no gambling there nobody will be hurt. When the officers of the fair are notified there is gambling going on they ought to put out these gamblers. I move to substitute the minority for the majority report.

M. DAVIS: I think Section 2 is plainly in conflict with the Constitution of the State. This bill gives an apparant sanction or authority to any officer to summarily destroy property. This provision is clearly obnoxious. I am in favor of some law more stringent and effective to prevent blacklegs from swindling the farming community at these fairs.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: This section has no parallel on the statute books. Any one person may constitute himself a judge and determine that some gambling apparatus is in the fair ground which should be destroyed. He makes his report and is required upon information to execute the law, destroy the gambling apparatus and expel the owner from the ground, without even making a record of it.

Mr. OVERSTREET: This is a terribly demoralizing evil attendant upon fair grounds all over the State that ought to be eradicated.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: If this bill was passed it would be the first time in the history of criminal jurisprudence when a man would be made criminally liable just because he had notice that another man is engaged in the commission of a crime. That kind of a law would be unconstitutional because it authorizes destruction of property without process of law.

The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was rejected upon a division—affirmative, 10; negative, 18.

The majority report was concurred in.

Mr. FAULKNER moved that the constitutional rule be suspended, the amendments be considered as engrossed, the bill read the second time by title, the third time by sections and passed.

Mr. FOULKE: If ever there was an instance of fool legislation it is certainly in this bill. Every man that desires the penalty for gambling at county fairs shall be brought down from $500 to $25 should vote for this bill. There are instances in which $25 is an utterly inadequate fine, and Senators opposed to gambling at county fairs should vote against it.

Mr. DAVIS: The penalty in the bill is not less than $25 nor more than $100.

Mr. FOULKE: The lowest amount is $10 and the highest is $500 under the present law. [Reads Section 2079]. It is nonsense to bring up a law for every different exigency you can imagine. We are not here to stultify ourselves by any legislation such as that. We do not want separate and new laws to re-enact the statutes we now have.

Mr. FAULKNER: I am surprised at the Senator. He can not show me a single case where any of these gamblers have been punished under the $500 fine law. I hope this bill will pass.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: The people do not prosecute such cases, and they will not if forty such laws are passed. There never was a failure made in a case of prosecution for gambling, because they will not prosecute a man for gambling on the fair ground. This bill comes from the House, introduced inconsiderately, and is now in charge of the Senator from Ripley, who is no lawyer. The criminal laws of Indiana is a better code of criminal jurisprudence than than this Legislature can make. I think this bill ought to be defeated.

Mr. HILLIGASS: There is no statute direct upon the question applicable to these cases. There are statutes touching the leasing and renting of houses for gambling purposes. As the bill is amended, striking out the second section, I think it ought to pass, so we can say to officers of agricultural grounds that you shall not rent your grounds for gambling purposes, just as we say now to owners and agents of houses.

The motion to suspend the constitutional rule was agreed to by yeas 34, nays 8. The bill was read the second time by title, the third time by sections, and failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority, by yeas 24, nays 16.

APPELLATE COURT.

On motion by Mr. WEIR, his five judges Appellate Court bill [S. 373] was taken up and read the second time with committee amendments.

Mr. WIER: This is what is known as the McCullough bill of last session. I move to concur in the report of the committee.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. FOWLER moved to recommit with instructions to amend so as to provide for three judges in three districts. He said three judges would be sufficient to do all the work. I have not been favorable to the creation of any court of this kind, but if we are to have another court there should be but three Judges.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: An investigation has satisfied me a larger amount of business would come with the location of this court. A very small per cent of appeals are sued to over $1,000. We have passed a bill giving the Supreme Court jurisdiction in cases of claims against the State, and if that passes the House the Supreme Court will have a large class of cases. I am now in favor of this bill.

Mr. WEIR: I hope the amendment will not be adopted. I call the attention to what the Governor says in his message in relation to the commission. [Reads—see Brevier Reports, vol. xii., page 35.] This bill will not increase the expenses, because these Commissioners have been receiving $4,000 a year. The judiciary of this State cost the people less than that of any other State in proportion to population and value of property.

Mr. OVERSTREET: I realize the Supreme Court needs some relief. The amendment comes nearer to my views than anything which has been proposed, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. WEIR: I would favor an intermediate Appellate Court rather than an increase of the Supreme Judges.

The motion [Mr. Fowler's] was agreed to upon a discussion—affirmative, 18; negative, 13.

No quorum voting, a call of the Senate was demanded, ordered and taken, and further proceedings under the the call dispensed with upon the appearance of thirty-five members.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. SHIRLEY, from the Committee on Appointments, reported in favor of confirming the appointment by the Governor of Samuel S. Boots, of Hancock County, as a member of the State Board of Health.

On his further motion the report was concurred in.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 30, 1885.

FREE TOLL FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Mr. PASSAGE'S bill [H. R. 368] to allow children to go and return from school in conveyances on toll gravel roads free was read a second time.

Mr. HAYDEN moved that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. HENRY: This bill simply allows children in the county to go to and from school in bad weather, for instance, in conveyances without paying toll. Many poor children live a great distance from the school house who can not walk in bad weather and can not afford to pay toll.

Mr. GORDON: I do not think the bill is constitutional. We have no right to say who shall or shall not pay toll.

Mr. PATTEN: Many men are taxed arbitrarily to support these school houses, and free access should be had to them. The bill is in the interest of humanity, in the interest of poor children and their education. Funeral parties are freed from toll; certainly school education can be given the same freedom.

Mr. MOCK: I do not believe that this Legislature can make this law. It is taking property without compensation.

On the motion to strike out the enacting clause the yeas and nays were demanded, and being taken—

Pending the roll call—

Mr. GORDON, explaining his vote, said: Believing that this is an attempt to take property from one and give it to another; that if this toll be paid it should be done by a tax on all, and believing that every one who votes for this will soon be ashamed of it, I vote "aye."

Mr. PASSAGE: Believing that nineteen-twentieths of the gravel road companies of Indiana are a little better than a band of robbers, I vote "no."

Mr. PATTEN: In view of the fact that the bill will be just and fair, and that since 1885 we have had on our statute books a law exempting funeral parties from toll, and this would be but just to school children, I vote "no."

Mr. ROBINSON: I believe that we have the constitutional right to make this law. We have passed one or more similar—notably the Railway Traffic bill. I vote "no."

The SPEAKER now announced the result of the vote—yeas, 16; nays, 48—

A quorum not voting

A recess was taken till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HAYDEN withdrew his motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill [H. R. 368] concerning the exemption of school children from toll on gravel roads, and the bill was ordered engrossed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. HARRELL the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. Adams in the chair) for the consideration of the bill [H. R. 479] making general appropriations for the State.

PRISON EXPENSES.

The question being on the amendment to make the item appropriating money to the Northern Prison $75,000 instead of $85,000—

Mr. Mc MULLEN: The Prison North in 1884 more than paid for itself by the labor of convicts, still that does not relieve the State from making the necessary appropriation.

Mr. KRUEGER: There is no doubt in the world, and I say it without fear of contradiction, that there is not so well a managed prison anywhere as the Northern Prison. It seems to me there is no statesmanship in this. Nothing is to be gained by cutting this down. The prison more than pays for itself, and the surplus goes into the State Treasury. It is only a matter of form, this making an appropriation. This thing of cutting down the amount is only cheap buncombe to make the Appropriation bill seem smaller than two years ago.

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: I am in favor of the bill just as it stands. Because we are cut off in Tippecanoe County does not prompt me to oppose this bill. Nothing will be lost in making this appropriation.

Mr. BARR: I am opposed to cutting this down. The sum is based, per capita, on the prisoners. The number is constantly increasing. The only means to draw the money is by appropriation. The prison supports itself and cost the State not a dollar. The item should stand as it is.

Mr. LOYD: I do not want to make a fight on any necessary appropriation to the State institutions. The report of the Prison South contains a recommendation from the Board of Trustees that a firm be paid $6,000 for a building they built to replace one burned. This firm employed 300 convicts, and they make a speculation from them. There is a crying demand by laborers all over the State against all convict labor. Again another frame building is reported burned down, and this firm replaced it and want pay for that.

Mr. BARR: I desire to make the point of order that the gentleman is not discussing the general but the specific appropriation bill.

Mr. LOYD: We must get our figures of the firm through the Board of Trustees. I desire to offer the amendment that the sum be $60,000. That is quite enough.

The amendment and the amendment to the amendment were severally rejected.

The question being on the amendment by Mr. KRUEGER to build a work-house and bath-room, library, etc.—

Mr. KRUEGER: The officers can not go on and improve without the consent of the State, yet this will not cost the Treasury $1. The bath-rooms and the work-house are needed. Every member of the committee argues as to that.

Mr. FRAZEE: We need all of these, especially the library. The library will make it what we want it to be—a reformatory institution. The convicts are shut up there many hours while not at work with nothing to occupy the minds of the prisoners. The library ought to be bought at once and additions made to it yearly. Every prison should have a respectable library.

Mr. SMITH, of Perry: There are five different items in this appropriation. I think we should vote on them separately.

Mr. MOODY: I do not care to antagonize this but I do not think best to put these items in the general appropriation. We ought to place these items in the specific bill.

Mr. KELLISON: I think the things asked for in this amendment are really necessary. It is very important that the prison is kept in a good sanitary condition and that the prisoners should have access to a good library. The amounts are not so important, as the prison is self sustaining.

Mr. McBROOME: I was a member of the Committee on Prisons, who had the honor to go out and visit the prisoners at my own expense. I was also on the sub-committee to examine the books. The prison authorities did not ask for more than $60,000. They asked that the gate money—that taken in from visitors—be used for library purposes. The bath and wash-rooms are badly needed. I am willing for the $85,000, but I do not favor any addition. We have heard of money not used being refunded, but have never seen any of it. It was our business to form ourselves into a committee and interrogate those prisoners. The unanimous verdict was that their wants were universally attended to.

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: We should correct or reform the bad as well as punish them. They have five hours for meals and reading, and they should have books for employment in idle hours. Our laws must not be unnecessarily severe. Do not build palaces for prisoners, but give them that food and care that will give them good health and insure an effort to reform them.

Mr. MAUK: The authorities of the prison said that $60,000 or $70,000 would be sufficient to run the prison; but the bath house and library were not counted in that.

The amendments were adopted.

REFORM INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. STALEY moved an amendment to the item making the appropriation to the Reform School for Boys and the Reform Institute for Women that the trustees of the Female Reformatory be allowed a salary of $300 each. He said: This provision is simply a copy of that incorporated in the Deficiency bill passed some time ago. This is hard work, and has been one of love. It is worth the sum proposed to give them.

Mr. McMULLEN: I am opposed to putting these items in the General Appropriation bill. We need more time to investigate than is given us here.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment to appropriate $15,000 to build water mains from Eagle Creek to the Asylum for the Insane, and establishing pipes and works at the Institution and at the creek.

Mr. LOOP: I understood at first that the cost of getting water from Eagle Creek to the Asylum would not be more than $7,000 or $8,000. If that be the case, I would not favor this proposition.

Mr. GORDON: I join in the opinion that these items should be considered not in the general appropriation bill, but separately.

Mr. HARRELL: I am not so certain that we need to expend this sum as wells could be built there, quite sufficient, and at less cost.

Mr. WILLIAMS: At the last meeting of the committee on this question we requested Dr. Fletcher to examine as to the feasibility of bringing water from Eagle Creek. He replies here in a letter, which he says that water can be brought from the creek at a cost not to exceed $15,000, and that it can be done quickly and surely. I am of the opinion that the Eagle Creek scheme is the best; but I have no personal reasons. If you think best to change it to tapping the city mains the committee will not fight it.

Mr. McMULLEN: I do not favor acting hastily in this matter. Let us go ahead with the bill and we can put this amendment in at any time.

Mr. CORY: Let the $15,000 be appropriated as the Superintendent suggests, and then if not all of it is used, so much the better.

Mr. DEEM moved to amend by making the appropriation $7,500 instead of $15,000.

The amendment and the amendment to the amendment were severally rejected.

THE KNIGHTSTOWN INSTITUSE.

Mr. DEEM moved to place the item of $28,000 for maintenance at the Knightstown Institute at $25,000, and to place the item of $2,000 for repairs at $4,000. He said this reduces the original amount $1,000, and is what is needed there.

The amendment was agreed to.

On motion the committee arose and reported progress.

The House concurred in the report of the committee.

INSANE ASYLUM WATER WORKS.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend the appropriation bill by inserting $15,000 to supply water works at the Asylum for the Insane.

Mr. MORGAN: I feel that I am not prepared to vote on this bill now. Those in authority at the Asylum seem to be undecided as to what they want. The Committee of the Whole has just indicated that it was not ready for this.

Mr. PATTEN: All this seems to hinge on the letter from Dr. Fletcher. We should not appropriate the money until we are certain. We do not own the land to Eagle Creek and do not know that we can get it.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 33, nays 41.

Mr. BOYD, explaining his vote, said: For the reason that we are not ready to decide this matter now, I vote "no."

Mr. LOOP: If we vote this down, what are we going to do? We are firmly convinced that this is what we want, and that it is certain. I vote "aye."

Mr. WILLIAMS: There are but two ways to accomplish this; water must be obtained either from the city or from Eagle Creek—wells can not do it. I am not in favor of postponing, for fear those patients might burn some night. I vote "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, offered an amendment appropriating $14,750 for new buildings at Purdue University, provided a similar amount is subscribed by other parties.

Mr. McMULLEN made an ineffectual motion—yeas, 25; nays, 46—to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. GORDON: I do not suppose that any member on this floor knows what that money will be used for; but some think they know what it will be used for because the authorities at the college say so.

Pending a vote on the amendment the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were recorded Monday, March 30, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block. Telephone, 1,048:

Margaret A. Childers to Albert Grummann, warranty deed to part of lots 141 and 142 in Fletcher et al.'s subdivision of outlots 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98 and the south half of 91 in the city of Indianapolis	$ 325 00
John W. Emrich and wife to James F. Craig, warranty deed to lot 10 in Crawford & Goodlet's subdivision of part of block 15 of Holmes' West End addition to the city of Indianapolis	120 00
William E. Coffin and wife to William H. Martz and wife, warranty deed to part of lot 95 in Ovid Butler's College Corner addition to the city of Indianapolis	9,000 00
Frank W. O'Reilly and wife to Patrick Farley, warranty deed to lot 218 in Allen, Root & English's second north Woodlawn addition to the city of Indianapolis	850 00
Roxena J. McCray and husband to Whitson Nelson, warranty deed to part of west half of southwest fourth of northwest fourth of section 23, township 16, north of range 2, east	850 00
Louise Bernhamer to Adolp Lutz, warranty deed to lot 4 in outlot 149 in James M. Ray's trustee's subdivision of Indianapolis	1,000 00
John Herron et al. to Mary W. Sunks, warranty deed to lot 110 in Daugherty's subdivision of part of outlot 99 in the city of Indianapolis	600 00
Christian F. Walter and wife to Benjamin Coleman, warranty deed to lots 23 and 24 in Charles E. Heinrich, Sr.'s addition to Cumberland	550 00
Ann E. Vanlaningham and husband to Tira Apple and husband, warranty deed to part of east half of west half of southeast fouth of section, township 16, north of range 5, east, containing 41 acres, more or less	2,600 00
John Amandus Von Spreckelsen to John Von Spreckelsen, warranty deed to part of lot 12 in Preston A. Davidson's subdivision of and addition to the city of Indianapolis	500 00
Maggie Woerner to John Rupp, warranty deed to part of lot 5 in William Muirs' subdivision of and addition to the city Indianapolis	3,950 00
Conveyances, 11; consideration	$20,355 00

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing? It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

The sugar beet is excellent for sheep, being palatable and containing much solid nutricious matter.

"When the de'i'l was sick the de'i'l a monk would be, when the de'i'l was well the de'i'l a monk was he." It is surprising how men will omit the ordinary precautions for their health while they are free from sickness, neglecting the fact that illness is liable to come upon them like a thief in the night. The great family remedy that should always be kept in the house is Mishler's Herb Bitters. It is invaluable in cases of colic, cramp, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus and similar complaints.

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ANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA.

We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the Medical Profession and Drug Trade an absolutely Pure Malt Whiskey, one that is free from FUSIL OIL and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but also in the physician's dispensing room.

DR. ARENDT, *the great German Chemist*, says:—*"I have made an analysis of your PURE MALT WHISKEY, which gave a very gratifying result. Your Malt Whiskey, obtained mostly by extract of malt convusion and a very careful fermentation and distillation, is* entirely free from fusil oil *and any of those similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore,* RECOMMEND IT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Prof. VON VONDER, writes:—"Purity itself—Duffy's Malt Whiskey, is the purest liquor that I have ever analyzed. I must therefore unqualifiedly recommend it to the medical profession."

The late HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D., President of the Faculty, and Professor of the Baltimore Medical College, says: "I find it remarkably free from fusil oil and other objectionable materials so often found in the whiskies of the present day.

JAMES J. O'DEA, M. D., of Staten Island, the author of several works on insanity, writes: "When I prescribe an alcoholic stimulant, I order your famous Malt Whiskey. I know it to be wholesome, clean and unadulterated."

FRED. H. SAWERS, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., a graduate of the leading European colleges, says: "I prescribe your Malt Whiskey in my practice here, consider it a very superior reliable article and can heartily recommend it in low states of fevers, acute inflammations, and depressing maladies generally, and also as a tonic in feeble digestion and convalescence from acute diseases, where an alcoholic stimulant is indicated, and especially in Phthisis Pulmonalis."

IN FACT, IT IS A BEVERAGE AND MEDICINE COMBINED.

TO CONSUMPTIVES, and those afflicted with HEMORRHAGES, WE WILL on receipt of SIX DOLLARS, send to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), all Express Charges prepaid a plain case (thus avoiding all opportunity for comment), containing Six Quart bottles of our PURE MALT WHISKEY and with it in writing, and under the Seal of the Company a SURE and POSITIVE CURE for CONSUMPTION and other WASTING DISEASES in their early stages. This Formula has been prepared especially for us by the great German Scientist, *Dr. Von Vonders*. It can be prepared by any family housekeeper at slight expense (Raw Beefsteak and our PURE MALT WHISKEY being of the ingredients.)

After this preparation has been taken for a few weeks, the previously conspicuously prominent bones in patients suffering from Consumption and the like diseases, get covered with a thick coating of fat and muscle, the sunken and bloodless cheeks fill up and assume a rosy hue, the drooping spirits revive, while all the muscles of the body, and chief among them the heart, are stronger and better able to perform their functions, because of being nourished with a richer blood than they had been before. In other words, the system is supplied with more carbon than the disease can exhaust, thereby giving nature the upper hand in the conflict.

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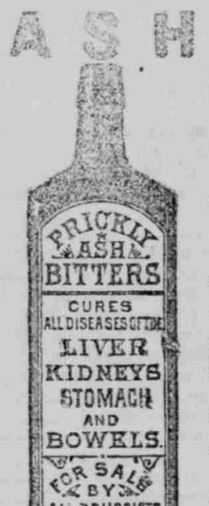

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It contains only the Purest Drugs, among which may be enumerated PRICKLY ASH BARK AND BERRIES, MANDRAKE, BUCHU, CENPA, etc. It cleanses the system thoroughly, and as a

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Metal Poison.

I am a coppersmith by trade, and during a series of years my arms (being bare when at work) have absorbed a wonderful amount of metal poison. Having a scrofulous tendency from my youth, the small particles of copper and brass would get into the sores, and by this process the poison was conveyed into my blood till my whole system became infected. I was treated with the old remedies of mercury and iodide potassium. Salivation followed, my teeth are all loose in my head, my digestive organs deranged, and I have been helpless in bed for over a year with mercurial rheumatism. My joints were all swollen, and I lost the use of my arms and legs, and became helpless as an infant.

My sufferings became so intense that it was impossible for me to rest. The doctors advised me to go to the city hospital for treatment. This I could not bear. A friend, who has proved a friend indeed, urged me to try Swift's Specific, believing it would cure me. Others discouraged me, but I secured a few bottles, and have now taken two dozen bottles. The first effect of the medicine was to bring the poison to the surface, and I broke out all over in running sores. They soon disappeared, and my skin cleared off. My knees, which became twice their natural size, have resumed their usual size, and are supple as of yore. My arms and hands are all right again, and can use them without pain. The entire disease has left all parts of the body, save two ulcers on my wrists, which are healing rapidly. I am weak from long confinement, but I have the use of all my limbs. This medicine is bringing me out of the greatest trial of my life, and I can not find words sufficient to express my appreciation of its virtues, and the gratitude I feel that I ever heard of it.

PETER E. LOVE, Augusta, Ga.

Jan. 9, 1885.

Malarial Poison.

The drouth in Southwest Georgia last spring dried up the wells, and we were compelled to use water from the creek on the plantation. The result was that all were troubled with chills and fever. I carried with me several bottles of Swift's Specific, and as long as I took it I had perfect health. As soon as I ceased taking it I, like the rest, was afflicted with chills. When I resumed its use, I was all right again. We have used it in our family as an antidote for malaria poison for two or three years, and have never known it to fail in a single instance.

W. C. FURLOW.

Sumter Co., Ga., Sept. 11, 1884.

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