

The Times.

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is carried by carriers on their own account in this city, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, 1.50 a year, by mail, outside of Richmond, 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month, 1.50 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, 10 cents a week, 30 cents a month, 1.00 a year, by mail, outside of Richmond, 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month, 1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail—anywhere in the United States.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company, Richmond, Va.

Reading notices in reading matter type, 2 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, post-office order, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail at the rate of 100 cents to the dollar.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 15; editorial rooms, No. 306.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 112 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALLAM STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSON, NEWS AGENT.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

SECRETARY CARLISLE TO RECOMMEND A PLAN.

It goes out from Washington that Secretary Carlisle will recommend to Congress when it assembles in December the plan for a banking currency recommended by him at the last session of Congress. We hope Mr. Carlisle will do nothing of the sort. The plan he submitted was as crude as anything could be. It plainly emanated from a man who had neither mastered the theory of the subject, nor had any knowledge gained by practical experience. Theorists spurned it as ridiculous and practical bankers would have nothing to do with it. There is but one thing for Mr. Carlisle to recommend, and that is that the government issue its interest-bearing bonds for its demand notes now outstanding, and that it repeal the tax of ten per cent. on the issues of State banks. Although this is the theory of the Constitution and the true theory of finance, we have no hope of seeing the Government withdraw its hand wholly from the subject. We expect to see it require a deposit of some sort to secure the notes of banks and to continue the perfectly useless and odious inspection of banks. Both of these are the work of a socialistic and paternal government, and they are vicious and injurious in all their tendencies. But harmful as they are as restrictions upon that perfect freedom in banking so necessary to all the people having full opportunity to use their resources to the best advantage, we would welcome any change in that direction. We would count it a great gain if Mr. Carlisle could induce Congress to repeal the tax on the issues of State banks even if the government requires them to make some sort of deposit to secure their circulation and still insists upon the utterly useless and inefficient corps of politicians called bank examiners.

There is but one true financial system, and that is the one of our Constitution under which we lived from the time the Constitution was adopted until the war came on to fill the minds of the generation that has grown up since, with the idea that government is everything and that all good emanates from it to the people. That system properly declared that there was and could be only one money, coin, and that all men and corporations were free to issue their promises to deliver that money when and as they pleased, and all other men were free to take those promises as they pleased. Under that system there were no very rich men, but prosperity was spread all over the face of the country, and everybody was well to do. Under the new paternal government idea, all the money goes to the money centers, and millionaires grow up there every day, while the great body of the people, left without ability to make use of their credit, have nothing but what they raise on their farms, and are getting poorer each day.

CANCEL THOSE NOTES.

A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows an excess of imports of merchandise over exports for the month of August, 1895, of \$25,255,729, and an excess of imports over exports for the eight months ending August, of \$36,665,518. The same periods last year showed an excess of exports to be in excess for August by \$2,078,075, and for eight months, ending August, by \$24,777,267.

These figures cannot stand for a great deal of thought. We imported less in 1894 than we have imported in 1895, because the effects of the panic were felt more acutely then than now, but the great reason for the wide difference between exports and imports is undoubtedly due to the new tariff law. We are able to get what we want from Europe cheaper than we formerly got it in America, and we consequently buy in Europe. Now, if there were no treasury gold reserve to maintain, this would be most fortunate for the people of the United States. But all the money which we must pay for these articles that we buy abroad, that is not realized from the merchandise that we send abroad, must be paid in gold, and the government's notes enable those who owe that money to get it from the treasury much more easily and conveniently than from any other quarter. As the new tariff continues, then, to bring us the blessings of low prices, it enables those curses, the United States notes, to get in their wretched work, they pull down the gold reserve, the money centers take alarm lest the government may not be able to keep up gold payments, panic commences, values begin to shrink everywhere, the government is forced to sell more bonds to replenish the gold reserve, the government's credit is hurt, and general turmoil and uncertainty are stirred up all over the land. All this results from the vicious Populist idea that the government ought to have some connection

with the money of the country. It all proceeds from the fact that the government has out \$200,000,000 of its promissory notes, redeemable on demand in gold, which enable any man in want of gold to send abroad to go with these notes to the treasury and drag the government's reserve out with them. We shall never have any more sound finances in the United States until we take these notes in and cancel them.

IT STILL GOES ON.

The onward march of a great principle cannot be stopped. We had serious apprehensions that when Mahone pushed himself out before the people of Virginia as the leader of an "honest election party," he had hurt the fight being made in the ranks of the Democratic party for fair elections so badly that nothing would be accomplished in that direction in the coming Legislature. But as the Democratic meetings take place in county after county to choose nominees for the approaching election the people continue to speak out for honest elections so plainly and so strongly that we have the greatest possible hope we shall get our laws amended in the coming Legislature so as to remove from Virginia's proud escutcheon the foul blot that now rests upon it. When The Times showed to the people more than a year ago that the elections were debauched in some parts of the State it set a ball in motion that could never be stopped until the disease was cured. Mahone's two-penny show was powerless to avert the onward march of the great reform principle, and we are going to have our laws amended, sooner or later, just as certainly as that the representatives of the people come together. The State cannot live if frauds are tolerated in her elections. The State is the embodiment of the upward and honorable aspirations of her people, and those aspirations are ascertained by determining the will of the majority of her citizens at the ballot box. But if the ballot box is to be handled by nimble-fingered gentry who take from the ballots the citizens have deposited there, and put in their places those which the thimble-riggers desire to see there, the ballot box becomes the agency for dragging the State into every channel which the foul humors of society would have her tread, and the State becomes the embodiment of the aspirations and wishes of the lost ones of her people, and degrading vice and dishonoring obliquity sit where honor should reign and nothing but purity, and what is noble should be known.

We were particularly struck with the resolutions passed by the Democrats of Gloucester county on Monday last upon motion of Hon. A. K. Leake, and they cover the ground so admirably that we think them worth printing again. The first one was as follows:

Resolved, 1. That it is the duty of the Democratic party, representing, as it does, the great body of the property owners and intelligence of the State, to set the example of honesty and patriotism in the conduct of Government; and it is its province to be the champion of fair elections. And the present election law being obnoxious, as affording peculiar and tempting opportunities for the perpetration of fraud, we demand its repeal or amendment, so that the illiterate voter shall enjoy equal opportunities with his educated neighbor to vote freely and effectually, according to his desire.

That this his nail squarely on the head. Since our party represents the intelligence and property of the State, it is its duty to set the example of honesty and patriotism and it is especially incumbent upon it to be the champion of honesty and fairness in elections. It is our duty to stand up as a shining beacon light to lead the people into the paths of justice, honor, and truth.

We should also hasten to make it known as this resolution says, that we intend to have our laws so framed that an illiterate voter shall have as full and free an opportunity to cast his vote and have it counted as cast as one who is educated. The people of Virginia will not hear of the proposition that those of her white sons who are not fortunate enough to be able to read, shall be placed at any disadvantage whatever when Virginia's citizens are declaring their will in regard to the government they will have. Many of the men who followed Armstrong, Garnett, and Kemper up Cemetery Ridge, and built upon its crest a monument for Virginia that will last as long as men love honor, courage, and devotion to duty, were unable to read.

Many of those who stormed the Crater, and of those who stood by Jackson when he was named Stonewall, knew not one letter from another. Shall it be said that those men would do when life was to be cheerfully imperiled to save their country, but that they shall be placed at a disadvantage and subjected to mortifications and humiliations when they ask to have a voice in making the laws by which they are to be ruled? We shall never remain quiet when the proposition is advanced. We have seen these men carry Virginia's life and honor upon their bayonets, and willingly lay down their lives to ward off any danger to her. They are citizens of Virginia in every sense of the word, and entitled to a full voice in making her laws. The Times will stand for this so long as it can lift up its voice.

JUSTICE IS COMING.

When C. E. Fahney and W. H. Blakemore, the delegates from Rockingham county, voted in the Democratic caucus for Thos. S. Martin to be United States Senator instead of for Gen. Fitz Lee, the people of Rockingham county were about as much astounded as a people could well be. Gen. Lee's name was familiar to every man, woman, and child in the county, and we doubt not, ninety-nine out of every hundred of them wanted him to be Senator. The people were, therefore, dumfounded. They simply could not understand it.

But they have now made Messrs. Fahney and Blakemore understand what they think of it. The Democrats of Rockingham held their convention on Monday last to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and Messrs. Fahney and Blakemore came before that convention asking for a renomination. But the convention could not see it that way. They were elected to remain at home, and Messrs. B. G. Patterson and John W. Flackburn, two good and true Democrats, were nominated in their place. And so it goes on. This thing will be righted sooner or later.

CAN THIS BE SO?

That very funny statement Hon. Chauncey F. Depeux has returned from his summer outing amongst the big wigs of Europe, and has treated the interviewers to a talk about what he saw. He says in the course of it:

"I was in Germany on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fall of Sedan. The celebration reminded me of the rejoicing with us after the surrender of Appomattox. Palaces and cottages, stores, and houses, were alike covered with flags, and the hunting of the enemy, the procession, music, illuminations, and every form of popular joy were universal. The enthusiasm was wild and contagious. It developed a deep-seated, national, and almost passionate desire for war with France now, and on any pretext to settle forever the possession of Alsace and Lorraine, and to see crimp the French that they would no longer be a menace to the peace of Germany and her military establishment."

We don't know whether this is one of Mr. Depeux's jokes or not, but if it is to be considered seriously, it will be a very great surprise to the world. We do not mean that it will surprise the world that Sedan-day was kept with great display and rejoicing, but that there is a deep-seated desire in the hearts of the German people for another war with France. This will be a surprise. We do not believe it. In the first place it would be a desire as easily gratified as any that could be imagined. A very great part of France's population is undoubtedly in favor of a war with Germany, and the conservative part of it has difficulty in repressing the others. But we cannot believe that the staid and conservative German people want to see their country plunged into the horrors of a great war. They might be as successful as they were the last time, but France is in a very different state of preparation now from what she was then, and the fortunes of war might turn in the other direction. We are disposed to think Chauncey was giving the reporters.

THE CONDEMNED NEGROES.

The announcement that the Court of Appeals has granted the women condemned for the murder of Mrs. Pollard, a writ of error and superseas does not receive with gratification by the great body of the people of Virginia.

The people have entire confidence in the Court and they feel perfectly content to leave the case with them.

Meanwhile we renew the suggestion we made a few days back. Is there not sufficient liberality in the spirit of our laws to permit the Court, under the circumstances of this case, to look at a true picture of what actually occurred in Lunenburg county, even if that picture does not come to it through the regular channels? The case was referred to then is *Ableman vs. Booth*, 21 Howard. The Supreme Court of the United States, in that case, put all formalities aside and dealt with the case upon the principles of justice. It was a case in which rules of practice and courses of procedure had to be dispensed with to secure the enforcement of justice.

Meanwhile, we suppose the Governor will certainly relieve Marable. The play should be acted upon in full. It is not a case for part representation. Let the whole thing be started anew and let us have a trial now, as though nothing at all had been done up to this time.

ANOTHER LOSS FOR SILVER MEN.

Senator Vest Said to Have Left the Banks of Free Coinage Advocates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Another United States Senator can be added to those who have left the standard of the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, who is now in California, has, in private conversations with persons who have met him in Europe, declared that in his opinion free coinage at the old ratio was no longer possible. Just what position the Missouri Senator will take on the silver question will probably not be known until some occasion arises for him to express himself in the Senate, but I was informed by a Missouri gentleman to-day that it could be announced with positiveness that he is an advocate of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

This gentleman said Mr. Vest would probably be found among those who, while admitting the impossibility of free coinage at the old ratio, would favor the free coinage of silver as a subsidiary money, and would propose to coin as much of the white metal as the circulation of the country could absorb.

Silver men of this type are not the most dangerous to society. Any two of them can agree upon any definite plan of action. As long ago as the extra session of last Congress, when the bill for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law was before the Senate, the Senator Vest had doubts about the ability of the United States to maintain independent free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one, and brought forward a bill proposing a change of the ratio to twenty to one. He would probably favor such a proposition at this time.

Senator Vest's defection from the free coinage men will be a serious loss to them in the Senate, for he is a member of the Finance committee, and has charge of all measures relating to monetary matters. Even should there be no general reorganization of the Senate committees when Congress meets there must be an appointment to the Finance Committee, because Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, who served on that committee, was not re-elected.

If the Republicans should not wish to take the majority of the committee Senator Mills, of Texas, will probably be appointed in place of Senator McPherson, but should the Republicans fill the vacancy the probability is that a sound-money man would be selected. In either event the composition of the committee would be such as to make the reporting of a free coinage bill impracticable.—New York Herald.

PENSION TRICKS.

Prominent Officials and Lawyers in Oklahoma Implicated.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 17.—A special from Perry, O. T., says that great excitement exists at Pawnee, thirty miles east of there, over the fact that a fund against officials and lawyers of the county for defrauding the Government of pensions.

The number of pensions have increased at Pawnee wonderfully in the past six months, and Special Detective Lafferty has been investigating for the past month. Late last night the grand jury returned forty indictments. Among those indicted are M. H. Hall, county clerk; Ralph J. Weeks, a well-known Indian lawyer; and Peter J. Muer, pension agent. There are over one hundred fraudulent pensions, all of which have been entered in the past few months. Others were indicted, but skipped.

Then three men arrested gave heavy bonds. Agent Lafferty will make investigations in other counties.

J. W. T. Gilliam, Deputy Grand Master Workman of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Ancient Order United Workmen, is in the city on business for the week.

DISLIKE THE NEW ROOM

THE COURT OF APPEALS PREFERS THE OLD CHURCH BUILDING.

The Finest Court-Room in the State Still Remains Empty—A Detailed Description of the Court-Room, etc.

The rooms set aside for the use of the Supreme Court of Appeals in the new State Library building are the handsomest ever fitted up for any court in Virginia. The court-room proper is situated in the northeast corner on the second floor of front building. The walls are five by thirty-five feet, the walls are painted in oil, and the furniture is of antique oak. The bench takes up the center of the east side of the room, and is divided in five parts, the middle part being for the use of the five judges. Five costly and commodious arm-chairs with handsome leather upholstery, are destined to receive the judges.

In front of the bench are placed three large tables for the use of the lawyers and about four dozen handsome chairs are scattered about the room for those who have business to transact before the highest tribunal of Virginia. On either end of the bench are placed two large chairs for the use of the clerk and the stenographer of the court. Seven large chandeliers are destined to provide the necessary light at night time, whenever it may be necessary to extend the sessions of the court beyond the usual hours of the day. The floor of the court-room as well as of the adjoining consultation room of the judges and that of the clerk's office, are covered with a very handsome carpet, in thorough keeping with the style of the furniture and similar to the one in the portrait gallery and the reading-room of the State Library.

THE CONSULTATION ROOM.

The consultation-room contains in its center a large oak table covered with green cloth, and the necessary supply of chairs. At the request of the judges, a tastefully arranged open fireplace has been provided, and there are also receptacles for books and papers, five lockers, etc. The size of this room is exactly the same as that of the one in the building occupied by the court. The room was originally much smaller, but at the request of the judges it was enlarged last spring.

The clerk's office is fitted with oak bookshelves, with roller shelves, and a large supply of Woodruff's improved file-holders. In the hall-room just on the right to the entrance of the court-room a dumb-waiter has been placed to secure the prompt delivery of papers to the library on the floor above, and a speaking tube alongside of the dumb-waiter will enable the messenger to transmit to the attendant at the library what books he shall send down to the court-room.

It is to occupy the room directly above the court-room, and of the same size. A number of shelves made of oak have been placed in position to receive the books whenever they are sent down from the library. However, there is room enough left in the center of the room for three good-sized tables, where lawyers may refer to the different books. Besides, the book-cases have been so arranged as to form two or three little alcoves, each one of which might receive a small table and a few chairs. There is also an adjoining room just above the consultation-room of the judges that might be used for the purposes of the law library.

CRITICISING THEIR ACTION.

The action of the Supreme Court of Appeals in declining to inquire into the law quarters has been commented upon late Judge Keith, in his recent letter sent to the State Library Board of Building Commissioners, mentions the fact that the members of the court have been criticised for their action since early in May, when they were invited by the Board to inspect the building and give their views as to any changes and alterations which they desired to see made. Mr. M. H. Pollock, the supervising architect, was present at that time, and at the suggestion of the judges it was decided to have the consultation room enlarged, and an open fireplace put in the same room. It was also agreed to introduce a dumb-waiter as a means of communication between the court-room and the law library on the floor above.

Complaint was then being made by the court that the Law Library was in the same room as the court-room, but the commissioners thought that the evil could be easily remedied, inasmuch as none of the judges would ever have to go after a book in person.

It has also been stated that the judges had been criticised for their action, but they had been consulted in the location of the court-room. It is to be remembered, however, that the gentlemen who now sit on the Supreme bench were only elected to their offices after their location had been made, and it was not until after their new offices, they were at once consulted, the Board of Building Commissioners being desirous of carrying out as far as possible the wishes of the old judges, and of occupying rooms in the new Library building.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID.

When the Legislature, during its last session, decided upon the erection of the new State Library building, it was provided in the separate act, that all State property, outside of the Capitol and Senate Chamber, be sold and the proceeds used towards the erection of the new building. The value of the old church building on Eleventh street, which is at present occupied by the Court of Appeals, was estimated at \$200,000, and inasmuch as it has not yet been possible to relinquish the building and sell the same, the amount expected from that source had to be provided temporarily from the general fund. The act also provides that the proceeds of the sale of the old church building should be paid for the purchase of the new building.

As matters now stand, there seems to be no other way out of the difficulty than to await the action of the Legislature during its next session, unless the members of the court change their minds, and after their return to this city agree to occupy the luxurious quarters prepared for them regardless of cost.

PLAN TO BUY ROME.

The Pope Might Manage It with One Billion Dollars—Circular Issued to Catholics.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Somewhat over a month ago the World published from here a cable synopsis of a proposition to purchase the city of Rome, and the members of the court change their minds, and after their return to this city agree to occupy the luxurious quarters prepared for them regardless of cost.

There have been hostile demonstrations everywhere to the celebration of this week of the overthrow of the Papacy.

There is a revival of Catholic life and activity in every part of the nation, and an utter failure of Italian unification under the crushing burden of taxation, which to-day finds the great majority of the population in the abyss of starvation, disease, and death.

Pope already, the national debt

has been increased since last December by nearly three million pounds sterling, and yet a deficit for the next year is already certain by nearly two million pounds.

"While the Triple Alliance continues, there can be no possible decrease in the taxation, but a constant increase."

The circular continues:

"Leo XIII. is a man of sagacity. Knowing how to speak and how to be silent. He sees his course clearly before him, and steadily pursues the policy which has been dictated by the needs of the hour. The kingdom is aided under the double influence of his financial difficulties and the ever-threatening Roman question. Rome demands certain temporal guarantees as essential to the maintenance of her unique religious institution, whose influence and authority are recognized from Berlin to Washington, from Lisbon to Japan and Egypt."

"What if a scheme could be devised by means of which each should supply to the other what is lacking in such a hypothesis? It may at first sight appear extravagant and impossible, but as a matter of fact it is under serious consideration. Nothing less is proposed than that the Catholic Church should ransom Rome. To those familiar with the organization and the working of the Roman Catholic communion, and with the intensity of desire which animates the Catholic Church to secure the perfect independence of its spiritual head, it would not be difficult to believe that if the scheme is once set on foot a large sum of money may be collected and placed in the hands of Leo XIII. The Pope, who is a man of great disposition, would have it in his power to deal with the distracted and bankrupt Government of the Italian King. It would rest with the Pope to meet the Government with the proposal that he would give the Italian Kingdom, reinstate its exchequer, and thereby restore peace, unity, and prosperity to Italy."

"The claim which the Roman Catholic Church would make upon Italy in return for the independence of Rome and of a Roman port guaranteed by Italy and by the powers of Europe to the Roman Pontiff that the Italian post-office, telegraphs, railways, and certain other services might run through Rome."

"It would also be a matter for arrangement and mutual advantage that interest on the floating debt should be reduced from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. by Leo XIII. or other words, that the permanent relief of 25,000,000 of lire which should be effected would bring substantial relief to the whole population of Italy. It would mean a lowering of taxation, the relief of agricultural industry, the relief of the working classes, and the relief of the Government from the Papacy is a matter strong enough to sway the minds of statesmen who are capable of measuring the needs of nations and a realization of the possibility of Italy's independence, so long that it was feared that he would kill himself. His appeals to have his dresses restored were heeded, and since that time he has worn nothing else."

Ferdinand's parents have tried many times to induce him to lay aside his dresses, but he refused. Entreaties and threats have not moved him, and they finally gave up trying to overcome his idiosyncrasy. The women call the thing "Hannibal's syndrome," referring to the fact that though none dare apply the name when addressing him. The boys have long called him "Skirts." Their ridicule long since ceased to have any effect upon Ferdinand."

His ordinary dress is a man's coat and soft hat, with the blue-flannel skirt, lace shoes, and long stockings of a girl. The sight of young Helmeke at work in a skirt, in playing ball, or indulging in other games with the boys in the neighborhood, wearing his inevitable costume, has long since ceased to attract the attention of any but strangers in the vicinity."

Aside from his peculiar mania for the wearing of a woman's dress, Ferdinand is a hard worker, kindly and hearty in manner among acquaintances, and gets along well with the girls, though they are disposed to make fun of his odd appearance.

HE LOVES DURRANT.

A San Francisco Woman Leaves Her Husband—News of the Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 17.—The identity of the "Sweet Pea Girl," the mysterious young woman who has constantly attended the Durrant trial and who has attracted so much attention by her devotion to the mother-in-law, has been discovered. She is Grace Bowers, the wife of an insurance clerk.

Last Wednesday she left her husband as a result of her infatuation for Durrant. Mr. Bowers says his wife never knew the mother-in-law, and that from the beginning she has taken a great deal of interest in the trial and believes Durrant innocent. It is thought that her mind has become affected and that she is not responsible for her actions.

Mr. Bowers says that on his ninth wedding anniversary, Durrant's defenders were unable to persuade Mrs. Elizabeth Crossett to modify her testimony regarding her ride in a Valencia street car on the afternoon of April 24. The ride took place on the day as she is of the fact that she rode on the same car with Durrant and tried to attract his attention from the girl who was with him.

Mr. Crossett's visit on the following day was to the home of her son-in-law, in Alameda. The aged woman remembers the day she went, and her friends who went with her to the ferry will be able to corroborate her. The testimony of Mrs. Crossett will be the key to the prosecution's arch. By it the evidence of those who saw Durrant before he entered the church, and those who saw him after, will be supported. Through it an absolutely unbroken chain has been made, and the prosecuting attorneys have now a case that they did not dare hope for when District Attorney Barnes made his opening statement.

Died for a Dollar.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 17.—Henry King, a farmer sixty years old, entered a saloon at Gardland Saturday night and was a waker for him that he could get a quart of whisky without ceasing.

He won the wager, but Sunday morning his dead body was found on the street. The coroner's jury decided that too much whisky caused death.

Iron Mines to Resume.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 17.—The Cranberry Iron Mines, in Western North Carolina, are to resume work at once with a large force. These mines, which have been shut down for three years, produce a grade of magnetic ore which is not surpassed anywhere in this country. It is used principally for fine cutlery.

HEALS RUNNING SORES

CURES THE SERPENT'S STING

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

It cures all the most dangerous and fatal diseases of the blood, and it is the only medicine that can be used in all cases.

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