THE CITIZEN.

T. G. PASCO, Editor and Manager.

BEREA, · · · KENTUCKY

The members of the Massachusetts legislature present a cosmopolitan record when it comes to the question of nativity. Six of them were born in England, six in Ireland, four in Canada, two in Scotland and one each in Nova Scotia, Germany and Russia.

An item in the estimates for the congressional library is $1,845 for the purchase of an automobile for the use of Librarian Putnam. At present the librarian is supplies with a horse and carriage, and it is claimed that the purchase of an automobile will really work a saving to the government.

During the last year 25,202,901 bushels of grain and 2,198,513 gallons of molasses were used for the manufacture of liquor in this country, which produced 107,618,120 gallons of spirits and 1,657,808 gallons of rum, making a total of 109,275,928. This is about one gallon and a half to every man, woman and child in the country.

Speaker Henderson has made a new regulation in regard to obituary addresses. Hereafter doorkeepers are not allowed to take in cards, or summon members to the corridor while these addresses are making. His idea seems to be to encourage the few members who remain to pay their respects to the memory of their former associates.

During a murder trial at New Brunswick N. J. the other day, one of the witnesses testified that in Hungary all persons intending to immigrate to the United States are given to understand that nearly every American carries a revolver, and is very quick on the trigger. To this fact, the witness said, is due the readiness of Hungarians to use knives and guns in quarrels.

"The portfolio of the navy," said Secretary Long, the other day, "entails some hard work, but for my part I have never known such hard work as I went through with as a teacher, when, for two years, I was connected with the Westford academy, in Massachusetts. Since those days I have always had the greatest sympathy with and the highest admiration for the successful instructor of youth."

Germany, which ranks next to the United Kingdom as a market for the products of American agriculture, re-received about 13 per cent. of the exports for 1894-1898, the average yearly value amounting to $86,320,274. France, with purchases that averaged $43,988,700 a year, or about 6.6 per cent. of the total, was the third country in importance. These three countries—the United Kingdom, Germany and France—received together nearly 75 per cent. of the total agricultural exports.

The newest addition to the Hamburg-American line's fleet, the twin-screw express steamship Deutschland, has just been launched at the famous yards of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Co., of Stettin. The new vessel is contracted to be the fastest and one of the most magnificent vessels in the world. Her length is 686½ feet, her width 67½ feet and depth 44 feet; her capacity is 16,000 tons, and her twin-screw engines of 35,000 horse-power will develop an average speed of 23 knots.

Of the 200 teachers employed in the New York state normal schools, 13 receive the same salary as the messenger in the executive chamber and 135 receive smaller salaries. Thirteen receive the same salaries as the porters in the department of public instruction, and a change to the position of porter would raise the salaries of 149 teachers. More than half the teachers are worth less to the state from a financial standpoint than the janitors and firemen of the state normal school buildings.

It is thought that an important discovery has been made in New Orleans by which certain gums can be removed from cottonseed oil, thus making an oil for mixing with paint where linseed oil is now used. If the expectations are realized an immediate result will be the reduction in the price of paint, and an increase in the market for cottonseed oil. The new product is said to be superior to linseed oil, giving the paint a gloss equal to the finest enamel and withstanding a heat of 185 degrees.

Digging up Babylon is a scientific work continued by a party of Americans representing the University of Pennsylvania. Since February they have kept from 200 to 400 natives employed on the ruins of Nippur. The finds for 1899 embrace over 4,700 tablets, silver and bronze rings, bracelets, nose and earrings, anklets and beads, coins, pieces of jade and a gold coffin-plate. Graves were opened to the number of 431. A small head of yellow marble in fine preservation, and a torso of black stone were discovered.

Dawson City is doing pretty well, according to reports from the vice counsul stationed there. While the town has lost in population during the past summer, it has gained in wealth, and is now a thriving, substantial town. The Yukon council has expended in building roads and trails during the year about $70,000 out of the $175,000 appropriated for this purpose by the Dominion government. Considerable improvement work has been done on the streets, and $15,000 has been expended on drains and ditches, which had the effect of improving the sanitary condition of the town.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senate—Not in session.

House—The reports of the special committee of investigation in the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, were presented. The minority report favors seating Mr. Roberts and then expelling him for polygamous practices, while the majority report favors excluding him entirely. A bill was introduced for the establishment of a United States military fort not more than 10 miles distant from the falls in the Ohio river at Louisville. A large number of private pension bills were introduced, and the rest of the day was devoted to eulogies on the life and character of the late Lorenzo Danforth.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senate—It was another day of oratory in the senate, little business beyond routine being transacted. Mr. Pritchard (N. C.) delivered a long and carefully prepared address upon the race question in the south, his remarks being addressed particularly against the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, which, if enacted, he said, would disfranchise a large class of voters, both white and black. He was followed by Mr. Turner (Wash.) in a speech on the Philippine question in which he arraigned the administration's policy as set out in the president's message.

House—The house was in session only 40 minutes, and nothing of public importance was done except to refer to the speaker for settlement a dispute between the appropriations and military affairs committees over jurisdiction of the estimates for appropriations for the manufacture of small arms at the Rock Island and Springfield arsenals. A few District of Columbia bills of minor importance were passed.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senate—The committee on privileges and elections made a report on the Quay case. A majority report was against seating him, and the minority advocates giving him the seat. No action was taken. The rest of the day was devoted entirely to speech-making, Mr. Turner and Mr. Ross discussing the Philippine question, and Mr. McEnery concluding his speech on the race question in the south.

House—The Roberts case was the one subject that occupied the time of the house. Arguments were made in favor of both the majority and minority reports, and then Mr. Roberts defended his position in a lengthy speech. No action was taken.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senate—Routine business occupied the attention of the senate in a brief session. The resolution by Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.), calling upon the president for information regarding the treaty entered into with the sultan of Sulu, was passed. An extended debate was precipitated by a conference report on the census administrative bill, but the census committee gained its point and the measure was sent back to conference.

House—The Roberts case occupied the entire time of the house, the most of the speeches being made in favor of the majority report. No ballot was taken.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Senate—A bill was introduced to repeal the war revenue stamp tax; also one for the incorporation of the National Association of Manufacturers, the object being the promotion of the manufacturing interests of the United States. Bills were reported as follows: For erection of 12 light houses and fog signal stations in Alaska; giving United States military attaches at foreign courts the rank and pay of colonel for the time of such service. The urgent deficiency bill, carrying about $9,000,000, was passed without division and practically without debate.

House—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the house since the assembling of congress, was decided by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him by a vote of 268 to 50. Some minor business was transacted before the debate was resumed. A bill was passed to create another judicial district in the eastern division of Tennessee. A bill was passed fixing the salary of the postmaster of Washington at $6,000. February 10 was set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Settle, of Kentucky. Bills were introduced to pay each volunteer soldier who served in Cuba $250, and each one who served in the Philippines $550, in lieu of travel pay; to prohibit persons not officers of the army or navy from wearing the uniform of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Senate—Not in session.

House—The greater portion of the session of the house was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public service of the late Vice President Hobart. The tributes paid to his memory were not perfunctory eulogies, but breathed the love and admiration and respect in which he was universally held. Before the eulogies began the conference report on the census bill was adopted and an attempt was made to pass a bill to pay the cost of repairing the Manila cable, which Dewey cut just prior to his great victory. Opposition developed, however, and it went over. Sherman (rep., N. Y.), reported the Indian appropriation bill. Cannon (rep., Ill.), called up the general deficiency bill and asked for the appointment of a conference committee on the senate amendments. Cannon, Barney (Wis.) and Livingston (Ga.) were appointed the conferees.

NICARAGUAN CANAL BILL.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Adopts a New Section.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce Friday reconsidered the Nicaragua canal bill, which had been reported with an appropriation section so as to make $10,000,000 available, with authority to contract for the entire excavation, construction, defense and completion of the canal at a total cost not exceeding $140,000,000.

Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, offered the following new section, which was adopted:

Section 6.—That the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated towards the project herein contemplated, and the secretary of war is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, defense and completion of said canal, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time hereafter be made, not to exceed in the aggregate $140,000,000.

Death of Mother Superior Anastasia.

Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Rev. Mother Superior Anastasis is dead at St Joseph's convent, aged 75 years. She was mother superior of the Sisters of St. Mary of the United States and Canada. Last September she celebrated the 50th anniversary of her coronation.

Dropped Dead in a Postoffice.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 27.—Col. Louis Strassburger, of this city, dropped dead in the post office, the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Col. Strassburger formerly resided in Baltimore. He served on the military staffs of three governors of Maryland, McLean, Lloyd and Jackson. Col. Strassburger served for a year and a half in the confederate army, enlisting at the age of 13. He had been poor commissioner and a city councillor of Baltimore and was prominent in business life there.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for February 4, 1900—The First Disciples of Jesus.

GOLDEN TEXT.—They followed Jesus.—John 1:37.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(John 1:35-42.)

35. Again the next day after John stood, and two of His disciples.

36. And looking upon Jesus as He walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God!

37. And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus.

38. Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye? They saith unto Him, Rabbi (which is to say, being interpreted, Master), where dwellest Thou?

39. He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where He dwelt, and abode with Him that day; for it was about the tenth hour.

40. One of the two which heard John speak, and followed him, was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother.

41. He first findeth his own brother Simon and saith unto him, We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ.

42. And he brought him to Jesus. And when Jesus beheld him, he said, Thou art Simon, the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, A stone.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Place.—We are not told just why Jesus went from the place of the temptation to Bethany, or Beth-abarah, where John was baptizing, but it cannot have been far out of the way He would naturally take in going back to Galilee, and it would probably be there rather than elsewhere that He would find disciples. The place is now generally believed to have been a ford called Damieh, not far from the place where the boundary between Samaria and Galilee comes to the river. Tradition has pointed out two places farther down the river, in the vicinity of Jericho, as the probable locality, but the tradition is so late and so variable as to be of little value.

The Inquiry of the Deputation.—It was just about the time of Jesus' arrival that the deputation from the rulers at Jerusalem came to examine John. This deputation was doubtless sent by the Sanhedrin, which was the only body having authority to send an official inquiry. It was the duty of that body to investigate and pronounce upon any such claims as John seemed to be making. As a matter of fact they never did make such a decision, a point of weakness of which Jesus afterwards took advantage (Luke 20:1-8). It is possible that the words "in the midst of you" (John 1:26) are to be taken literally, as many people must have pressed among the visitors from Jerusalem to hear what they were saying. Note that John's answer to the question: "Why then baptizest thou?" implies that his baptism symbolized the work of the coming Messiah rather than anything merely personal.

The Testimony of John.—John's first utterance of the words: "Behold, the Lamb of God," was apparently somewhat public, though we do not know just what audience he addressed. It is interesting to observe that John did not know Jesus as the Messiah except by special revelation.

The First Disciples.—John's second utterance of the phrase "the Lamb of God" was made before a small audience who seem to have taken it as a hint that they should attach themselves to Jesus. John tells us that one of these men was Andrew and the other was in all probability Himself. The words: "He findeth first His own brother" are phrased in such a way as to suggest that the other disciple was also seeking His brother, and we suppose the writer to have been the unnamed disciple on account of such details as that mentioned in John 1:39.

Personal Influence.—Our Lord's parable of the leaven illustrates the power of personal influence in making disciples. The details of the leavening process are instructive. The leaven, introduced into the flour, divides in order to conquer. Each minute particle of the leaven attacks that tiny molecule of flour which it touches, separates it into its chemical constituents, expels the carbonic acid and transforms the rest into leaven like unto itself. The new particle of leaven thus formed at once assails the flour next to it and repeats the process, until, molecule by molecule, "the whole is leavened." Here we see the disciple seeking his brother or nearest friend and bringing him to Jesus to become a disciple and in turn go forth to seek another. Along these lines of kindred and friendship the Gospel spread until in three centuries it had conquered the world.

The first law of increase in the kingdom of God is thus the law of contact: every disciple must win the one nearest to him.

A second law is also illustrated here—the law of integrity. The disciple must be so securely and thoroughly Christlike that he shall win his neighbor and not be drawn away by him. The snow must cling to the ball, and not be pulled from it by the snow upon the ground; the leaven must turn the flour into leaven, and not itself become lifeless and inert. A shingle or piece of bark thrust in the snowball will make a hole about it; it cannot attract and hold the snow as it revolves; a piece of dirt in the forming crystal mars its symmetry. A selfish and unlovely disciple makes no additions to the growing kingdom and mars the symmetry of its development.—Rev. E. M. Noyes.

PRACTICAL.

Christ is the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. Has He taken your sin away?

To take your sin away, the Lamb of God was sacrificed. "Ye were redeemed ....with precious blood."

It is by following Jesus that one can become sure that He is the Son of God. He speaks to the soul.

It is by the testimony of those who have found Christ that others are to be brought to Him.

Quarrels would not last so long if the fault lay only on one side.—La Roche.

English as She Is Spoke.

Mrs. Brown—Our language is full of misnomers. For instance, I met a man once who was a perfect bear, and they called him a civil engineer.

Mrs. Smith—Yes, but that is not so ridiculous as the man they call a "teller" in a bank. He won't tell you anything. I asked one the other day how much money Mr. Jones had on deposit, and he just laughed at me.—Collier's Weekly.

The Craving for Stimulants.

This question has lately attracted a great deal of attention from the medical profession. The use of stimulants seems to be increasing. This clearly shows an exhausted condition of the nerves and blood, which may be remedied only by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do this for you. It brings all the energy of a stimulant with no injurious effect. It cures dyspepsia, constipation and nervousness.

Just Like a Razor.

The other day a man walked up to the cashier's desk in a large stockbroking concern and asked for a pen to indorse a note. To his disgust, the pen sputtered, blotting his signature, and he threw it aside with the popular exclamation.

"Hair on it."

"No wonder," one of the bystanders remarked, "when it is shaving notes all day."—Chicago Chronicle.

The Old Man's Query.

"So you want to marry my daughter?"

"Y-es, sir."

"Do you smoke?"

"N-o, sir."

"Take her! I've married off six daughters, and all the husbands have a particular fondness for my brand of cigars. You're a novelty."—Syracuse Herald.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

If men would cease trying to get something for nothing the bunko man would be out of a job.—Chicago Dispatch.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

New Wife—"I wish to get some butter, please." Dealer—"Roll butter, ma'am?" New Wife—"No! We wish to eat it on biscuits."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

The man who has nothing to do but clip coupons cuts quite a figure.—Chicago Daily News.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pikes's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Calling terms—telephone rates.—Philadelphia Record.

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrhal Diseases.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister, of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. She is the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, she says:

"I have used your Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hannah J. Bennett, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down, and with nerves unstrung."

Yours truly, *Belva A. Lockwood.*

Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are one hundred cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think, because they have no catarrh of the head, they have no catarrh at all. This is a great mistake, and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Something for Mothers to Think About.

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That the Cuticura remedies are all that could be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents. Evidence is found in the mass of letters received from grateful parents, testifying to the incalculable benefits they have derived from the use of these preparations in the treatment of infantile skin and scalp disorders. There is a ring of truth and sincerity about the testimonials here submitted that stamps them genuine, and when a mother writes, as does Mrs. E. Butler of 1289 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., in simple, grateful language, of the good Cuticura has accomplished in her home, parents everywhere must regard these remedies as household necessities. Mrs. Butler says:—

"My oldest boy, age nine years, was troubled with sores on different parts of the body, especially on the leg, about twenty-four in all. They were about the size of a five-cent piece, and would fester very much and eject a pus. They were very painful. After my former experience with the cure of my little girl with CUTICURA remedies, I did not bother with the doctor in this case, but gave him the CUTICURA treatment which completely cured him in four weeks. As a rule, my four children are very robust and healthy, these two, the baby and the eldest boy, being the only ones ever troubled with anything like this I mentioned, but thanks to CUTICURA remedies they are all now in perfect health."

What can be more convincing to a mother than the following graphic letter from Mrs. J. C. Freese of 300 South First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:—

"My baby was about four weeks old when he began to suffer from that terrible disease, eczema. I tried every remedy I thought would do him good. I even called in the doctor, but I used his medicine to no account. I did not know what to do with him. He cried all the time and his face was equal to a raw piece of meat. It was horrible, and looked as if there never was any skin on it. I had to carry him around on a pillow. I was fairly discouraged. I was then recommended to use CUTICURA remedies. The first time I used them I could see the change. I used about half a box of CUTICURA Ointment, and not one half cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and at the end of one short week my baby was entirely cured. There has never been a trace of it since. To-day his skin is as smooth and soft as a piece of silk."

Another remarkable instance of the effectiveness of the Cuticura remedies is found in the terrible experience of the baby daughter of Mr. R. A. Lapham, 111½ West Side Square, Springfield, Ill. Mr. Lapham writes as follows:—

"Our little daughter was troubled from her birth with eczema. Her face, arms, hands, and neck would break out with red pimples which would swell and become terribly inflamed, water would ooze out like great beads of perspiration, finally this would dry up and the skin would crack and peel off. She suffered terribly. Had to wear soft mittens on her hands to keep her from scratching. We gave two of our leading physicians a good trial, but neither of them helped her in the least. I purchased CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT. She improved at once and is now never troubled, although we used less than one bottle of RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP."

In a few forceful words, Mrs. C. Brand of Conesville, N. Y., vividly portrays an experience common to many mothers, and her letter, which follows, is full of comfort and encouragement for anxious parents:—

"Two years ago this winter my boy began to break out with a scaly rash. It nearly covered his back and calves of legs. I heard glowing reports of CUTICURA remedies and thought to try them. Three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, two boxes of CUTICURA Ointment, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT cured him. I think them wonderful remedies."

The economy of the Cuticura treatment is shown by the letter of Mr. W. M. Nichell, of Lexington, Okl., who spent one thousand dollars with doctors, specialists, and medical colleges in a vain attempt to find relief for his little son. A friend recommended the use of the Cuticura remedies, and he gives the following account of the cure:—

"My son, when he was six weeks old, had a breaking out on the top of his head. It spread all over his head, and then his arms broke out from shoulder to wrist. Around his body and around his legs from his knees to his ankles, was a solid scab. My family doctor treated him for eighteen months, but no good was accomplished. I tried four more, and then a medical college in St. Louis six months. No good yet. Spent not less than a thousand dollars in money and time. Old Mr. Barney Clap insisted on my trying CUTICURA remedies, telling me he had a spell like my child's himself. By the time my wife had used the CUTICURA Ointment up, he began to improve and got so he could sleep short naps, and gave me and my wife some rest. Thank the Lord, he is now well, fat, hearty, and stout as any boy, after six long years of itching, crying, and worrying. CUTICURA remedies cured him."

Three children in one household suffering simultaneously from eczema. Such was the distressing condition of Mrs. Annie Ring of 515 East Thirteenth Street, New York City, who tells her experience in these words:—

"My second child got eczema when seven months old. Three months later my first child got it, and following him the last one, two years old, fell a victim. For twenty months they suffered fearful agony. Their whole bodies, especially their faces, were so sore and raw that the little ones were blind half the time. No words can describe the suffering of my second child, whose whole body was one bloody mass. He was constantly crying, could get no sleep, and he actually did not look human. I tried doctor after doctor, but none afforded the slightest relief. I decided to try CUTICURA. The first application brought relief in each case, and after fourteen days' treatment with CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, the worst case was cured, and the whole neighborhood is surprised at the wonderful effect of CUTICURA."

One of the most wonderful of cures is that of the little daughter of Mrs. G. A. Conrad of Lisbon, N. H., whose sufferings from eczema were so intense that her hands had to be tied to keep her from tearing her flesh. The mother writes:—

"When my little girl was six months old, she had eczema. We had used cold creams and all kinds of remedies, but nothing did her any good; in fact, she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I would dress her, I had to put her on the table, for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and, when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. I used four boxes of CUTICURA Ointment, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humor left. I can truthfully say that they have saved her life."

It will afford us pleasure to have parents whose little ones are afflicted with any form of skin, scalp, or blood humor, write to any one of the above addresses for corroboration of the facts given, and we have no doubt that such an appeal will elicit still stronger testimony regarding the wonderful curative properties of the CUTICURA remedies. The full set, for complete external and internal treatment, costs but $1.25, and consists of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
SAFE SURE
Cures a Cough or Cold at once, Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.
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