Perrysburg Journal.

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH, 12 1886

It is reported that Secretary Chamberlain, of the State Agricultural Board, has killed Ohio's Wheat crop again.

It is said to cost $10,000 to convert one South Sea Island Cannibal, and then he is only worth $9 a week in a dime show.

General Howard was the senior of General Terry, in rank, but the President last week promoted Gen. Terry to the Major-Generalship made vacant by the death of Gen. Hancock, the prefesment being on account of his splendid war record.

The atmosphere is fully charged with lock-outs, strikes and rumors of strikes throughout the country. The toilers are far from blame for all this state of affairs, and no one can foresee the results if relief is not given.

The old Lancaster Semi-Weekly *Gazette*, now in its sixty-first year, comes to us with a unique new head, which, when the eye becomes familiarized to it we trust will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Lieut. Gov. Kennedy promptly denies that he is interested in the Bohemian oats swindle; that he never bought, sold or owned a Bohemian oats note at any time, and never refused to defend against such notes.

The great M'Cormick reaper works, of Chicago, and the Champion works of Springfield, Ohio, have locked out a large body of employes who demand an increase of wages through their organization of the Knights of Labor.—The avowed object of the proprietors is to rid themselves of the dictation of that organization. The Springfield establishment offers good wages and steady employment to one thousand hands who are non-Union men.

United States Senator John F. Miller of California, died at Washington at 1:35 on Monday afternoon, after a lingering illness. In 1861 Senator Miller resigned a State Senatorship to accept the position of Colonel of the 29th I. V. I. Soon after he was promoted to a Brigadier and later breveted Major General for gallantry while commanding a division in the Southwest. He was eleted to the U. S. Senate in 1881 as a Republican, to succeed Booth, anti-monopolist.

The Springfield *Transcript* likens the triumvirate fight against President Cleveland to the combination formed by Webster, Clay and Calhoun against President Jackson. The former were rival aspirants for the Presidency, but agreed to sink their differences temporarily in order to down old Hickory. Jackson triumphed to the bitter disappointment of his enemies neither of whom reached the White House. The issue is essentially the same as that decided against the Senate more than 50 years ago.

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, has introduced in the Senate, a bill doubling the rate of postage on fourth class matter. The rate now is 16 cts per pound and the proposed change makes the rate the same as letter postage. Its object in doubling the rate on 4th class matter seems to be entirely in the interest of the express companies, and to the detriment and great inconvenience of a very large class of people who live at remote distances from express offices and are compelled to rely upon the mails for service. It should not not pass, or should be vetoed by the President if it does pass.

A large meeting of Mormon women was held at Salt Lake City on Sunday last. The speakers, mostly "fractional" Mormon wives, insisted upon their right to be such, and protested against the right of the government to prevent women from becoming polygamous wives. The speakers claimed that thousands of women in the East, now in prostitution, would be glad to be made wives such as they are. Wives and mothers of the United States were called upon to come to the assistance of the women of Utah, in their resistance to interference with their rights, and a committee was appointed to memoralize the President upon the subject. Next.

The Toledo House of Refuge and the Industrial School for Boys, near Lancaster, was under debate in the Ohio Legislature last week. Mr. Little, of Muskingum, offered a joint resolution in the House, providing for the sale of the "alleged" farm near Lancaster, and the purchase of productive real estate, so that the boys who are sent to the Industrial School may earn their own living. In support of this measure he said it "was not deemed wise to hold on to real estate so poor that Killdeers are compelled to carry haversacks while engaged in hatching their young, and on which more money is spent for bone dust and other fertilizers for one year than the crops raised amount to in a quarter of a century."

This outburst of wit and eloquence from the Little "Ginguin" statesman brought promptly to their feet the editor-in-chief and the local of the old Lancaster *Gazette*, the former treating it in a statesman-like manner, while the local claims that the killdeers bagged upon this farm are noted for their fine condition, and which are often palmed off on the epicures of Columbus and in turn upon the Solons of the State as Tennessee woodcock, and up to date they have never discovered the difference.

The mild reference to C. W. Evers in the *Sunday Journal* appears to worry the editor of the Bowling Green *Sentinel*, (C. W. Evers.) To show that Evers was badly rattled over our brief reference we quote some of his remarks:

"We do not know as to the truth or falsity of the above rumor, but we do know, that if C. W. Evers had, or ever does take the management of any first-class Toledo daily, that it will not be six months before a lot of Toledo barnacles of the Ike Sherwood, Pat Dowling, Mike Enright stripe will be down on their knees begging for mercy and for the heavens to fall on them to hide their shame."

The *Journal* would never have thought of referring to Evers had not one of his old time friends remarked to us that he (Evers) was the real editor and owner of the Bowling Green *Sentinel*, although it has been claimed that he has sold out. This party said to the *Journal*, stick a pin in Evers and see if the *Sentinel* does not squeal. We tried the experiment and we have the result.—*Toledo Sunday Journal.*

The *Sunday Journal* is not so thoroughly posted now as formerly. It should have been on the lookout about two years ago to see Evers shinning around to get some of the county officials and bankers to divide up the responsibility of the *Sentinel* stock with him, when we gave notice that we proposed to expose the Tweed gang. He was soon successful in the objects of his search and he has been hiding about the purlieus of the office since, ready to stick a finger in the "pi" when the firm declares dividends. Six thousand spot cash to invest in a Democratic daily newspaper to assist the Republican party ought to have been a good investment! Why didn't you let him in down there?

Remarked by R. C. Joiner of Allen, P. O. Hillsdale Co., Mich.: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil,—believe it infallible for rheumatics."

The Detroit *Tribune* makes the following pertinent suggestions concerning Congressional elections in Michigan this fall. "Let the people nominate the Congressmen this year. Personal ambition can wait."

Congressman Hanback, of Kansas, in his remarks on the Fitz-John Porter bill, said: "Talk about men marching in night and rain, I have marched at night when I could not see my horse's ears, and so has the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Wheeler], because it happens that once upon a time, in the darkest kind of a night he captured a train in which were my valise and my other baggage and the letters from my girl; and I presume he read them."

The Central Union Telephone Company announces that in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, sustaining the validity of the law regulating telephone rentals and toll-line charges it has voted to decline all new business in the larger cities where it claims that it is impossible to furnish service under the law without loss; to forthwith give notice of the termination, at the earliest possible, date, of the contracts of all subscribers in such places; to make the continuance of Exchange business in smaller places dependent upon the possibility of continuing under the law without loss, and to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Chicago *News*, speaking of John G. Thompson's death, says:

John G. Thompson is buried. He was an honest man and a loyal friend. He sleeps well after a good fight. But John G. Thompson six feet under the sod isn't half as dead as the measly creatures who dogged him out of power and hunted him from the State where his wise, vigilant administration had brought prosperity to the party he so long and faithfully served.

At a farmers' convention held in New York a few days since, Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden, N. J., read a paper on "India Wheat."

"India wheat," he said, "had come to compete seriously with American wheat in all foreign markets. It compares favorably with American in gluten and can be produced at a cost of 25 cents a bushel. For 75 cents it can be placed in the London market and sold in New York, even with our duty of 20 cents a bushel, for $1.

FINANCES—No. 2.

ED. JOURNAL:—In the JOURNAL of March 5th, there appeared an article headed "Finances." Whoever the writer of this article may be, he has shown himself to be at least twenty five years behind the times, for a person to assume that Commercial value is the only thing or even has in the least to do in money, from which it derives its monetary value, and that law has nothing to do in making money, only to establish the weight and fineness of the metal in the dollar, and nothing more, is saying too much. I would refer the writer to John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith and Amasa Walker and many other writers, and if the writer choose to go back to the days of classic Greece he will find that they then recognized money a creature of law, regardless of the material of what it was composed. And then I will call his attention to the several decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the constitutionality and legality of making paper money a full legal tender in time of peace, as well as in war. When the writer has fully studied all these works and decisions of the Courts, and the many other opinions of what constitutes money, I am of the opinion that a change of mind will take place that is now befogged by clouds of Egyptian darkness.

I see the writer is not well posted as to the indebtedness of our country at the close of the war, as he says the debt of the nation was nearly two billions. Yes it was $2,756,000,000 in round numbers. The writer refers also to the 7 30 and 5-20 bonds. I am sorry that he is no better posted about these bonds than about finance. I will not expose to the public the ignorance manifested, but advise him before attempting to write articles for publication to get better posted upon the common literature and laws governing our country. People are as liable to accept a wong as they are a right, when they are not posted, and led astray. It is much easier to learn a person a truth than to correct them in an error. We should be very guarded, therefore, what we place before the public is true, or at least based on truth, for of such is the minds of our country moulded.

Bowling Green, March 10, '86.

FINANCES.

The attention of the people ought to be directed to the Shylocks who oppress the poor and who make corners on wheat and pork and gold, that lousey pack who sell Bohemian oats and play antic games in and around 'corners.' The great Reformer once drove that herd out of the temple, but their ill-begotten offspring still pollute the sanctuary where the people meet to worship God. It is well for the two Sams to call Cincinnati and Chicago to repentance. I would be well for Moody and Sankey to call the South to partake of the same wholesome diet. But who dare tell Jeff and his perfidious and purjured crew of the sin of violated oaths of allegiance—the sin of having robbed the United States Treasury of the last dollar; the sin of having stolen the arms from the United States arsenals; of stolen war vessels; the deep-dyed sin of having put to death hundreds of thousands of innocent men by methods that outraged the most beastly savage?

This is not all. There are still lower depths of crime. To kill and rob and steal and torture by a slow death, to prolong the dying of poor victims for the express purpose of crushing out the soul of liberty and holding men, women and children in perpetual slavery, is a crime that cannot be condoned by shedding a few sentimental tears, looking solemn as an owl, singing psalms and hymns and offering up to heaven inspid prayers. O! Sons, ye brave, when ye return South if ye dare tell your berthren to do works meet for repentance, give the negro his rights, put away your shot guns, let the people vote, pay your debts, obey the laws of your country and the laws of your God, summed up in the decologue, and the Golden Rule and then you will not need to go to church with a sad countenance. Both North and South multitudes have been permitted to take refuge in the temple under the false impression that they could hide themselves from the wrath of God revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men who hold the truth in unrighteousness. These political slanderers, these corporate oppressors, these bloated bondholders, these Wall Street gamblers, together with the whole band of thieves and robbers, big and little, ought to be packed and marked for Hades or Sheol or somecother hot place.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has proven itself the very best specific for colds, coughs and pulmonary complaints.

"If justice, regular square justice is done in Ohio, Col. Bob Kennedy will have a brass monument some time."—*Piqua Leader.*

No doubt of it. And Dan Dalton's cheek can furnish the brass to build it forty cubits high.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Taylor & Miller.

HENRY COUNTY STONE ROADS.

The people of Henry County have been robbed by their officials until they are becoming sensitive. Ten years ago an examination of their affairs by experts showed that they had been robbed of $300,000. The examination was accomplished at an expense of $10,000 additional, and when the papers were all completed and ready for the prosecution of the thieves they were stolen, and then Judge Owens threw the case out of court.

It is evident from subsequent developments that the Democrats of Henry county voted for Senator Norton, Republican, with a purpose in view which the managers of the Democracy understood when they worked up a majority for Norton in that strong Democratic county. He secured the passage of what is known as Norton's Stone Road Law, whose operations when put in practice is similar to the one man ditch law in Wood county. When the officials once get it started nothing short of bankruptcy will stop it. Efforts are now put forth by the officials to start it, which has awakened the farmers in the several townships and they have been holding public meetings almost every week this winter denouncing the efforts to rob them. The following is a report of one of their meetings as furnished by a Toledo *Bee* correspondent from the scene of action:

Stone and anti stone roads are now the great questions before the people of Henry county; anti-stone road meetings are being held in various townships and unique speeches are made by the horney-handed sons of toil. In Washington township a few evenings since, a son of the green isle came to the front in great shape as a moulder of public opinion. The meeting was held in the school house and a large number of farmers assembled to give expression to their disgust at the attempt of the County Commissioners to build stone roads under the Norton law. Several were called upon to make remarks pertinent to the subject, and others were asked to do so, Mr. Patrick McGinnis was noticed to be uneasy and some one suggested that "Mr. McGinnis give us the benefit of his views." A Mr. Dobson who had a grace deal to say but lacked discretion, muttered; "That thick headed Mick can't speak." Pat overheard Dobson's remark and promptly flew to his feet ready for war, and declared himself "ready to prove the man who made that remark to be a mane, low, cowardly shnake," and while he "didn't deny that he was a "a Mick" he was not thick-headed, and he was the superior av any Dobson in the county or the next county to it, aither mintaily or physically, and was ready to prove the latter at wanst it him or his friends wad come outside."

Several neighbors got between the now thoroughly mad McGinnis and the cowering Dobson, and Mac sat down looking vengeance across the room at his enemy. The Chairman rebuked Mr. Dobson and "hoped his remarks would be taken as a joke by our neighbor, Mr. McGinnis, as he was sure Mr. Dobson made it as such," and asked McGinnis to come forward and give the meeting his opinion on the subject. Mac was angry and promptly accepted the Chairman's invitation, with a look on his face that plainly said: "I'll show you who's thick-headed." Facing the audience, he got his work in on his enemy as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gintlemin—shem (I don't make that gineral): Ye have called me to address yez on the shtone road question and I am always ridy to do my best for my naybors, my county and my country. I was insulted before I said a word, and I wish to say roight here that I am able to resint that insult and a McGinness niver—niver learned the maneing of the apology. But to the subject under discoorse, gintlemen. I'll give ye my opinion av Norton's stone roads and what we should do in Washington township, and before I begin I want you to understand (with a look at Dobson) that this is not the first toim that Patrick McGinness has trod the public forum and addhressed maitins, and that too av greater magnitude nor the prisent wan—thick-headed mick to the contrarry notwithstandin', shem. We are here me friends as ye know to inquire who owns Hinnery county? Some say Hinnery Roars does, and some say the Humboldt club does, but I'm not goin' to say how much truth there is in aither report. But I will say that if thim divils in Napoleon continue to tax us we wont dispute ony body's claim to it before long. Gintlemen, I am in favor av Home Rule both at home and abroad. The only way I see to make us intoirly safe is to secede from Hinnery county and have a county av our own. Washington township has furnished officers to run the affairs av the county and at the same toim bright oraments to the society at Napoleon. Now I think 'tis toim to cry a halt and do something for ourselves, because phwy so, aiter all we have done for thim, phwhats our thanks? Now they want us to build sthone roads for thim, and fin that's done I suppose we'll be axed or taxed to buy a coach and four for Hinnery Roars with a nager for a coachman—bad luck to him, any way.

But, gintlemen, while we'er discoorsin on this subject is it Hinnery Roars, after all, who's to blame for all our trouble? We all admit that we niver had a man as commissioner who watched the interests av the people closer nor that same man Roars, undher the law, mind; now the law is jist phwat's causin' all the trouble, and the question arises who's responsible for that same law. Gintlemen, the minds av great min run in a channel peculiar to greatness and I, like the late lamented James G. Blaine, remimber thim sthirrin toims av '81 whin the grand ould hairo, James B. Steedman, who niver turned his back to a friend, or a foe, was ye'r candidate for Sinator, with a friend av the people, a gintlemen from our door-nighbor, Wood county, as his runnin' mate. Phwat did ye do, min av Washington township? Min av Hinnery county, phwat did yes do?

"I'll tell yez phwat ye done—ye wanted a change; the auld Democrat party stood between ye and trouble all yer lives and brought many av ye to this counthry and made ye peers as any man on the earth wasn't good enough for ye, and ye walked up to the kaystone av liberty, the ballotbox, and ye voted for Misther Norton, and ye voted for Misther Brigham, and elected thim, and now ye wish the devil had the same votes. And now ye'r axin Mr. McGinness to help yes out av the trouble ye got ye'rselves into. Well, ye'r me naybors and some av ye are me friends, I know, and I'll do me besht for ye. I have great political influeence with Senator Geshner and av coorse me countrymar, Johnny Cuff, will do as I ax him and now Mr. Chairman, I make a motion and second it meself, that I, Patrick McGinness be appointid a committee av wan to proceed to Columbus and ordher the Legislature to repail the Norton law, the expinse av the committee to be paid by the township, by acclamation. The chair didn't entertain the motion and the votes didn't accumulate in sufficient number to send Pat to Columbus as a committee.

He was of course somewhat angry and swore he would "lave thim in the mire until Hinnery Roars came down from Napoleon and lifted thim out on a fine sthone road, whin movin' would be easy if they could git out av the county before the Sheriff attached the rags on ther backs. Bad luck to ye, for a lot av ungrateful ammadhaums, onyway. Mr. Dobson, ther'll be a thick-headed Mick outside the door waitin' for ye when ye come out, so hurry."

The meeting passed several resolutions and adjourned. Dobson climbed out a back window and went home through the woods.

THE FIFTH STEP

Of the Conspiracy to Rob the Government.

The Fifth Step in the conspiracy was the act of July 14, 1870, authorizing the refunding of the public debt. And it should be noticed that the very idea implied in funding a debt, that it is *not to be paid*. These desperate men secured the passage of the law, March 18, 1869, making all the bonds payable in coin, therefore for the then present, making it impossible for the government to pay as it had not the coin. But this was a dangerous condition. It was a high-handed outrage, such an infamous robbery as had not before been given to the conspirators.

The conspirators were afraid to rely on that act for fear of its repeal. So the old 5-20's must not be paid but refunded—exchanged for bonds of lower rates, and this the holder of the bonds demanded. The funding act and the supplemental acts were the results of this scheme of robbery, and fifteen hundred million dollars were authorized to be refunded. And both the principal and intereset of the new bonds were made payable in coin of the standard value, and if this was not enough both the principal and interest exempted from taxation. Each dollar in the new bond is payable in 25.8 of gold or 412.5 grains of silver of the standard weight and fineness of the act of July 14, 1870, and this contract is written on the face of each of the new bonds.

This accomplished the cry of funding at a lower rate was howled forth as the excuse, and payment of the bonds in the identical money it was payable in. Greenbacks was abandoned.

The great effort of the capitalists is to PREVENT THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS. This is proven by the desperate measures that have followed the refunding act. We have seen that the dollar in the new bond is to be paid in gold and silver of a certain fineness and weight.

Now the next idea is, if the metal can be appreciated (made more valuable) then the bonds become also more valuable. So having secured the fifth link in the chain that should bind labor to the wheels of capital, these Shylocks were ready to take the sixth step, which was the act of March 12, 1873.

DEMONETIZING SILVER.

The most remarkable feature about the demonetizing of the silver of 412.5 grains, .9 fine, is no one knew anything about it. This was likely true with the mass of the members of Congress, and while it is true, proves that there were a few who knew all about it and surreptitiously put the bill thorugh. The bill was said to be one thing, while it meant altogehter another. More than that, discussion was stifled, and the bill passed under the torture of the rules—WITHOUT BEING READ, as required by the law and rules of the House. And still deeper did the crime go. The section that did the hellish work was hid away in the midst of a bill on WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. How many took part in the crime and got part of the five hundred thousand dollars said to have been sent here by foreign banks and capitalists to secure the legislation, may never be known.

Mr. Fort, M. C., said: "It was put through under the suspension of the rules, at the bidding of the BONDHOLDER, without being read to the House."

More properly this bill was STOLEN THROUGH THE HOUSE by being hidden in the body of of another bill.

Mr. Fort further said: "It was done in the interest of the bondholder and hence it was done."

Mr. Kelley, M.C., said: "I was ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize silver and so was those distinguished senators, Blaine and Voorhees, who were both in the House at the time."

"Did you know the dollar was dropped when the bill passed?" "No," said Mr. Blaine. "Did you?" "No," said Mr. Voorhees.

Somebody knew and he or they were the conspirators. They were the secret agents of the money power in our Congress and secured the passage of a law that has affected the world as but few laws have in all time.

The *Economist* of London said: "The remonetization of silver by the United States would restore the old relations of the metals, and put an end to the disaster brought upon the world by the folly and wickedness of German and American demonetization."

The Chicago *Tribune* said: "A vast sum of money was expended to secure the legislation and the act was a stupendous villainy."

When the fact is fully realized that all the gold and silver ever coined is wholly inadequate to the work of exchange in the civilized world, then it will appear how wiltully wicked it was to destroy one-half of the money—and yet this is just what was done. The object was to appreciate bonds and increse the purcasing power of money. All the gold and silver ever coined in the United States up to Dec. 31, 1883, was $1,238,078,863.03, not enough within $600,000,000 of paying the outstanding bonds to-day. Thus we come to the last link in the chain of the infamy.

THE SEVENTH STEP LANDS US INTO JOHN SHERMAN'S HEAVEN.

The seventh and last step in the conspiracy was the act of January 14, 1875, authorizing and declaring by law the resumption of specie payment, January 1, 1879. This act placed the conspirators in absolute control of the government. These seven acts, these laws set forth:

1. A simple gold standard to measure all values.
2. A bonded debt never to be paid.
3. Bank paper issued on the bonds and inflated and contracted at the will of the conspirators.

Thus the money power perfected link by link their financial system—their honest money—and utterly refused to ABOLISH THEIR CLASS LAWS. It has not been possible to give us back the silver dollar as it was originally. It has not been possible to make the greenback legal tender and all the acts and all the laws passed since the SEVEN CLASS LAWS were enacted, have been construed as the bank syndicate construe them—to make the burden upon labor more and more oppressive and to enthrone capital more and more absolute. This system of money is suited to an absolute monarchy, and if allowed to remain the permanent system will subvert the Republic and erect in its place and Aristocratic Despotism—a government of class rule and serf labor. This condition of things cannot be avoided. If these laws remain in force, they create a class who absorb by operation and reduce in time to destruction all others.

THE GOLD STANDARD IS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

President Harrison said of such a system in his inaugural address in 1841: "If there is one measure calculated better than another to produce that state of things where the rich are daily getting richer and the poor are daily getting poorer, it is a metalic currency."

Another of our statesmen spoke thus in the Senate in 1878 "The changes which have been wrought in this country since 1860, have all tended to equalize the conditions of life as between this country and Europe, and they are much more nearly alike than a vast majority of Americans are aware."

These laws constitute a monster oligarchy of wealth. They bring into tangible existance a piratical land monopoly; a free-booter monopoly; land monopoly; thieves on land grants; confiscated lands; trust deeds; decrees and mortgages, adfinitum. Money monopoly and the general name money power, managed by a syndicate, aggregates capital by operation of law till it is next to omnipotent. Its hydra head bears the insigna of its power in bank corporations, manufacturing corporations, railroad corporations, insurance corporations, loan corporations. These are corporate persons—bodies of sin, and soulless as vampires.

The National banking system is the key to the arch—they are the center of corporate power. These are the genii that are robbing labor, through their selfish greed, till it dies of want in the midst of plenty.

Having thus step by step reached the seventh step of the conspiracy, we are left to briefly notice the remedy, to which we will ask your attention.

Bowling Green, O., March 7, 1886.

We have just been presented with a large new waste basket. Now send along your spring poetry.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

There is no more common mistake in these days than the education of people beyond their wits.—*James Payn in Pall Mall Gazette.*

Who of us are without troubles, or they small or large? The blessings of health are best appreciated when we are sick and in pain. A hacking cough, a severe cold or any throat or lung diseases are very troublesome; but all these may be quickly and permanently cured by Dr. Bigelow's Cure. Safe and pleasant for children. Price 50 cents.

There are 82,000 men in Dakota available for active military service. This does not include several thousand dudes who could be piled up for breast-works.—*Estelline Bell.*

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind. writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Bartona, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottles at Taylor & Miller's Drug Store.

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AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

was recommended to me by a neighbor, and had a favorable effect at once. I continued its use until five or six bottles had been taken, when I was completely cured." Dr. Chambers S. Penn, Barden, Scioto Co., Ohio, writes: "My wife was afflicted with a violent Cough, accompanied with Bleeding. Remedies usually prescribed in such cases failing, I resolved to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which, I am satisfied, saved her from Pulmonary Consumption."

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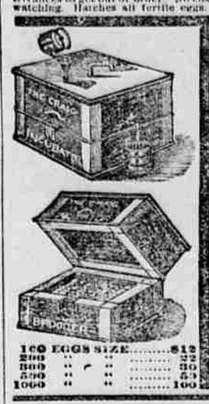

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