

The Baird Weekly Star.

"TIS NEITHER BIRTH, NOR WEALTH, NOR STATE, BUT THE 'GIT-UP-AND-GIT' THAT MAKES MEN GREAT."

VOL. II.

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

NO. 26.

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PAINTER.

THE STAR VS. ANARCHIST.

Our Anarchist friend comes back at us in last week's "Prod." and says he is fully aware that the editor of THE STAR is not a bloated bondholder, etc. We thought from the way he got off that he was laboring under the impression that we owned two or three railroads, and we only wanted disabuse his mind in that respect. Anarchist says we dodged the question. The railroad commission bill was the main question, as we understood your article, and we think that we answered that in a way you did not expect; at least you make no attempt to refute our argument, and that article by "Hayrick" in the same issue. Anarchist says his first article was called forth because we called the Alliance communists and anarchists. We never made any such charges against the Alliance as a body, and we challenge Anarchist for the proof. He takes an article that was published in THE STAR April 18 and one two weeks later about the Alliance boycotting the press, and draws such conclusions from the two articles as suits himself, and we suppose, some of the readers of the Prodigal. At the time of the article, April 18, "Legislature and Railroads" was published we had not heard of the Alliance in eastern Texas passing resolutions boycotting all the newspapers that opposed the commission bill. We never said or intimated that the Alliance, as a body, favored or would tolerate anarchism or communism, because we know, as a rule, the farmers are the most conservative class of citizens we have; but all Alliance members are not farmers, and all of them are not even in sympathy with the more conservative element of the Alliance, as evidenced by that Alliance that passed the resolutions boycotting the press. The State Alliance will not endorse any such actions, at least they will never, in our opinion, resort to any such measure to muzzle the press. If they do they have less wisdom than we give them credit for. All honest men court honest criticism; therefore, we do not believe the Alliance will boycott the newspapers that do not agree with it upon every question. So far as we are concerned, if the Alliance should resort to such a foolish measure we would treat it just as we would any other political party, for that is what it would be, pure and simple.

So much for this. Now, in regard to regulating railroads, we ask Anarchist to read Hayrick's article in last week's STAR again, and then tell the people of Western Texas how they will be benefited by adopting a uniform freight rate. The railroads have always favored Western Texas by giving low rates without any injury to Eastern Texas. If you compel the railroads to haul freight at the same rate on a short haul that they do on a long haul, it will have a tendency to build up cities near the coast, or, in other words, build up Eastern Texas at the expense of Western Texas. Yet Anarchist and others, who only look at one side of the question, favor a measure that would work only injury to Western Texas, because we are situated remote from market and are dependent solely upon low freight rates to develop our country. For this and other reasons we opposed the commission bill. Will Anarchist tell us how the commission bill would benefit Western Texas. As a general thing the commission bill was popular in Eastern Texas, because they saw it would be to their advantage, as it would make freights so high in Western Texas that it would have a tendency to turn the tide of immigration, now pouring into Western Texas, into the eastern portion of the state. Now, if Anarchist will show us how this commission bill is going to benefit Eastern Texas without injuring our own part of the state, we will favor the bill next time. Anarchist asks why we don't say something about the bad as well as the good deeds of the railroads. We asked Anarchist to tell us how the Texas and Pacific had damaged Callahan county, but he dodged the question. It is easy enough to cry out against railroads in a general way, but come down to brass tacks and enumerate the evils the Texas and Pacific or any other road has inflicted upon the people, will you?

Anarchist asks what does THE STAR think about railroads watering their stock, etc. "Honest Injun," we don't think anything about it, because we never owned any railroad stock or had anything to do with running a railroad, consequently we have never paid any attention to the question. What does Anarchist know about it? If you know of the railroads doing anything detrimental to the public weal, why in the mischief don't you say so, and tell us the remedy. Really, Anarchist ought to address Jay Gould on the subject of watered stock. We have heard it said frequently that he is an expert in this kind of business. Write to Jay. Anarchist, and enclose a stamp for a reply.

Anarchist says it is funny because we called him a Union Laborer, and dodges the question again by offering to bet a coon skin that we voted for Horace Greeley, the daddy of black republicanism. Horace Greeley was nominated by the Democratic party in 1872, and a majority of the party voted for him, including the trust and best men of the South—even the old confederate soldiers, who fought for four years and lost health and fortune trying to repel by force of arms the doctrine taught by Horace Greeley and the fanatics of the north; but, when the war was over, they accepted the result in good faith, and when Horace Greeley was nominated by the Democratic party a majority of them voted for him, not as a matter of choice, but as a matter of policy. But the editor of THE STAR was not one who looked at the matter in that light, and he did not vote at that election. Our first vote for president was cast for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and we have voted for every Democratic nominee, state and national, since that time with only two exceptions. Can Anarchist say much? If we were given to gambling, which we are not, we would bet two coon skins that Anarchist did not vote for Sul Ross at the last election. Come, own up now; did you?

Anarchist says that we favored the boycott in last issue, but then it was the other fellow's ox that was to be gored, etc. We suppose by the ox he refers to the "Jute Bagging Trust." Yes, we did say that we hoped the people of the south would not wrap a single bale of cotton in jute bagging, and we say so yet. Why? Because certain men attempted to rob the people of the southern states by advancing the price of bagging beyond its actual value simply that they might make a fortune. If the people can find a substitute for jute bagging, it is not only their privilege but their duty to do so. You may call this favoring the boycott, if you like, but we ask you if there is any comparison between the farmers refusing to use jute bagging under the circumstances, and the Alliance boycotting the papers that opposed the commission bill? And, by the way, Anarchist says we know, or ought to know, that the commission bill was an Alliance measure, if not, we are too ignorant to publish a paper. Well, we did not know it was an Alliance measure, and don't know it yet, hence, according to Anarchist, we are too ignorant to publish a paper. Well, this is too bad; but we cannot help it. We know this, several alliances did endorse the measure, but we did not think it was an Alliance measure. However, this makes no difference, we would have opposed the bill all the same had we known it was an Alliance bill. Did Anarchist favor the measure because it was an Alliance measure? or did he favor it of his own free will without any influence whatever from the Alliance organs or lecturers.

We have devoted more space than we ought to on this subject, and would not have noticed the last article had not Anarchist made the charge against us that we had called the Alliance communist and anarchist. The commission bill is as dead as Heck for the present, and it is no use to waste any tears over its mangled remains. If Anarchist or others want to boycott THE STAR for this or anything else, they are at liberty to sail in.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

(Texas Sitings)

The man who is in any kind of business whatever who refuses to advertise is going to regret it sooner or later, but probably sooner. Not only must the business man advertise, but he must keep on advertising, if he expects to prosper. A single advertisement is not enough. You cannot cut enough to last a year, and you cannot advertise on that plan, either. Advertising pays, and pays well. The surest way to add is—advertise. When a certain man was asked how he was going to manage his business during his vacation, his reply was: "I'll just take my advertisement out of the paper and there will not be any business to manage." A well-known authority on advertising says: "The man who says he don't believe in advertising, is doing just what he depreciates. He hangs coats outside of his door, or puts dry goods in his windows—that's advertising. He has paint-cards lying on his counter—that's advertising. He sends out drummers through the country, or puts his name on the wagon—that's advertising. If he has lost a cow, he puts a notice in the postoffice or tells his sister-in-law—and that's advertising, too. He has his name in gilt letters over—well, what is that but advertising. He paints his shop green and red, or if he is a tailor, he wears the latest style; if a doctor, he has a boy call him out of church in haste; if an auctioneer, he bellows to attract the attention of the passer-by; if a heavy merchant, he keeps a pile of boxes on the sidewalk in front of his store—and all for advertising. A man can't do business successfully without advertising, and the question is whether to call to his aid the printing press with its thousands of messengers that are working by night and by day—go back to the days when newspapers, telegrams and railroads were not known.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Postmaster-general Wannamaker, or as the irreverent persist in calling him, "Cheap John," is deserving of a leather medal as the champion hair splitter of the age. Saturday afternoon he tendered the use of his newly-purchased steam yacht, Restless, to Harrison and a party of friends, all men this time, to go on a Sunday excursion down to Chesapeake Bay, but asked to be excused from accompanying the party on the ground that he could not be away from his Philadelphia Sunday school on Sunday. He probably thought to ease his conscience for lending his yacht to the Sunday excursionists by staying away and attending to his Sunday school class; but what would the members of that class have thought as they took their instructions from Mr. Wannamaker yesterday could they have seen at that very time the gay party aboard of the Restless, which was being needlessly run on Sunday under the orders of and at the expense of their teacher. What a picture of man as he professes to be and man as he actually is, would that have put before those Philadelphia young people. Harrison and the other junketers returned to Washington to-day.

This is quite a family sort of administration. The latest appointment is that of R. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, brother of Senator Spooner, to be United States consul at Prague. Any other senators or representatives of influence having brothers or sons to be provided for will do well to address J. G. Blaine, department of state, at once.

United States Treasurer Huston, who is incidentally chairman of the Republican state committee of Indiana, has gone home in a terrible pet because Corporal Tanner of the pension office, and the postmaster-general would not allow him to name a lot of appointments in their offices. But when he returns he will not resign his office, as some of his friends hint. He knows when he has a "snap" and is not likely to give it up because he can't get a few places for his strikers.

Corporal Tanner has already announced that there will be a deficiency of at least \$15,000,000 on account of pensions during the fiscal year beginning July 1, and he is trying to make it appear that the late commissioner, Gen. Black, is responsible for it. To anyone familiar with the rulings of Tanner and of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey, who hears appeals, there is no difficulty in placing the responsibility for this deficiency. I shall be greatly surprised if it isn't nearer \$25,000,000 than \$15,000,000, and besides, I am satisfied that there is a large deficiency for the current fiscal year ending June 30, about which Tanner has just said nothing.

Senator Quay's bluster has had its effect. Harrison has surrendered and the Pennsylvania boss gets all he wants in spite of the opposition of Postmaster-general Wannamaker, Boss Mauns and Representative Bingham. Quay has had the following Pennsylvania appointments by Harrison: B. F. Gilkerson, to be second comptroller of the treasury; S. B. Holliday, to be commissioner of customs; and David Martin, to be collector of internal revenue for the Philadelphia district.

Senators Cullom and Farwell are not so fortunate. They are still floundering around in the shadow thrown by the influence of Representative Cannon, of Illinois. It is very seldom that a representative is strong enough to down two senators of his own party, but "Joe" Cannon performed the trick.

Harrison is going slower instead of faster in the matter of making appointments and the dissatisfaction among republicans is daily spreading and the growths growing louder, as the cause for all the trouble Harrison's weakness becomes more apparent to the disappointed men who nominated and elected him.

Washington sent a big delegation to Alexandria, Virginia, last Friday to witness the unveiling of a handsome statue erected in honor of the Confederate of that city. The principal speech was delivered by Gov. Lee.

Gen. Twigg's famous words, which have been on exhibition in the bureau of engraving and printing in this city ever since their capture during the war, have, in accordance with the recent decision of the court claims, been turned over to A. C. Myers, executor of the estate of the late Gen. David Twigg.

The standing of parties who passed the civil service examinations will be made public hereafter. This is a great victory for the people, and will to a great extent prevent favoritism.

An Auxiliary Publishing House. (Ballinger Leader.) The Leader is in receipt of a circular from a committee appointed by the Texas Press Association, containing an editorial from Texas Farmer with request to publish or comment on the same. Owing to our limited space we cannot publish the article, but with the

object expressed therein we most heartily agree. Of all the trusts, the country newspapers have the most powerful one to contend with, in the auxiliary publishing houses of the country. They virtually control the foreign advertising patronage and at the same time are supported by those who they hurt the most. While the Leader is at present using the auxiliary print, we realize that we are nurturing the most deadly enemy to our business in existence. The auxiliary publishers control the foreign advertising patronage, and they charge their own price for paper. As an evidence of the fact we submit a reply received at this office from the Kellogg Publishing Company, in answer to our request for prices—and let it be understood we did not ask for cut rates—simply for their prices. Under date of 13th inst. A. N. Kellogg Publishing Company, St. Louis, says: Gentlemen—Your favor of the 6th inst. at hand. In reply will say our relations with the Western Newspaper Union, Dallas, Texas, are at present pleasant, and we don't care to mar them by quoting a cut price in order to take their business. * * *

Yours truly,
A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.
Dulry.

Realizing that the only salvation for country publishers is through co-operation, we pledge the Ballinger Leader with all its strength, financially and otherwise, to the support of any co-operative concern the Press Association may inaugurate, provided of course, that it is organized on a business basis and one in which the country publishers will reap part of the benefits, which is expected will be the case.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1889.

To the Medical Profession: The various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, surgeon U. S. Army, has consented to take charge of the report on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States as returned by the eleventh census.

As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of state and municipal registration.

In view of this, the census office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician-Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the census office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the eleventh census.

Physicians not receiving Registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses, to the census office, and, with the Register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington.

If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the eleventh census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to make it.

It is hereby promised that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

ROBERT P. FORSTER,
Superintendent of Census.

Patents Granted.

To citizens of Texas during the past week, and reported for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

W. H. Bagby, Waco; railway cross tie.

Zachary T. Bowles, Hillsboro; bridle bit.

F. Brady, Waxahachie; cotton packer.

F. A. Carlson, Dallas; locomotive axle box.

L. Fleischauer, Perry, Wash; machine.

S. W. Goldberg, Dallas; account book.

W. Good, Houston; axle lubricator.

L. H. Hallam, Belton; building press.

J. M. Keith, Corsicana; railway car propeller.

J. F. Marshall, Waco; match box, etc.

E. Muger, Calvert; buckle and back hand hook.

E. M. Rohrer, Waco; watch case pedant.

F. Stiles, Burnet; wire stretcher.

J. C. Voss, El Paso; oven thermometer.

Charles A. Woolsey, Ohio; car coupling.

DEMOCRACY'S BIRTH.

(Fort Worth Gazette.)

Clang, the deep-toned clock on the plaza struck one, then bling, clang, bang, all other bells pealed forth, each one seeming to outbid the other in joy and gladness. It was April 30, in the year of our Lord, 1889; the year of our rulers, 190. I was in the little mountain town of Lampasas, Tex., famous for its waters. I had been thinking of the past all morning while wandering over the hills, going back to the brave Norse voyagers, then following on through the different discoveries and the early settlements; the Puritans, their trials and hardships; of that grand old state which has been the mother of so many great men. I had reached the corner of the plaza while thinking of the latter when the clang of bells startled me and I remembered they were paying tribute to her greatest son. I stopped, and as I did so heard a voice in trembling and joyful tones say:

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below,
Praise him above ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

I looked and saw the speaker to be an old, a very old man. His face was smoothly shaven, the grins still held several firm teeth, the lips slightly drawn, the mouth and cheeks but little sunken. The skin did not look hard, though it was somewhat brown and wrinkled. The eyes, overshadowed by shaggy grey eyebrows, were still bright, and told of the fire they had once possessed. The forehead was broad and prominent. The hair, with which his head was well covered, was white as a jacinthe bloom; six feet, three inches tall, stooped now slightly as the sturdy oak will when blown by the winds of centuries. I looked at him with awe; my mind went back. Could this be one of the Vikings of old? I addressed him. In reply he said:

"My name is Charles Hodges. When I was born in the mountains of Tennessee 169 years ago young Democracy was announcing with rife volleys, death-winged, under the star spangled banner to the tune of Yankee-doodle-do, that she was born, and whirlwind-like would envelop the world. I knew when Washington was made the first president of the giant suckling, and I stand here to-day giving praise to God for sparing me to see my country grow and thrive, to know that her fame has spread to all climes and countries and that she stands to-day the greatest nation known to the history of the world."

His voice was firm, though a little weak.

Grandpa Charley Hodges, as he is always called, has lived with his son-in-law, Dr. Mauldin, an old and respected citizen of Lampasas since 1863. His first vote was cast for the founder of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson, and through all his long, useful and varied life he has upheld its principles. This makes him the oldest Democrat living, and being a Mason in good standing, the oldest member of that honorable body. He served his country with honor during the war of 1812, but does not remember the names of his superior officers, having lost some of his papers in removing from Tennessee. On this account he has never been able to get the pension from the government to which he is so justly entitled. In 1848, he moved with his family to Arkansas. Being too old to take up arms in the war of 1861, though longing to do so, he gave not only his sons, but all his property to the cause of his beloved south. Though forced to stay at home he was not idle. Old as he was, he worked hard for the support of his family. Before the war ended he moved to this place, where he has been tenderly cared for. He is in possession of all his faculties, though slightly deaf, understands all that is said to him and converses freely, enjoys fair health and seems to be safe for ten years more. Conversing with Grandpa Hodges seems as though talking to one's self in a dream of time and to men long dead and gone, but never to be forgotten.

F. W. Dumble.

CHAUTAUQUA.

The sound of the ax and the hammer, not only on the assembly grounds, but all around the lake is responded to by the people near and far in notes of preparation for the season's great annual festival. Fifteen years have passed since the opening of this summer school in the woods, and the ever-growing strength of those years has been treasured up with a miser's care, and will be concentrated in the work of July and August. Chautauqua has ever refused to do any but thorough work, its power has become international, and it has bound friends by the thousand to itself as with hooks of steel. All the year round, through its literary circles and otherwise, its influence is felt not only in every state in the union but beyond the sea and the great gatherings of the summer are but the logical results of this vital end current.

The Hotel Admissions under the

direction of Secretary W. A. Duncan, is kept in fine condition and the experience of the past will be fully utilized for the benefit of guests this season. His plans for the assembly are about perfected and he will soon be able to arrange for rooms for a part or for the entire season. As new private cottages are going up, and others enlarged and improved, for the express purpose of accommodating the public, Chautauqua will be able to entertain comfortably and even elegantly all who may honor the place with their presence.

From the success Dr. Duncan has already achieved with the trunk railway lines in securing low rates of travel, it may be expected that Chautauqua can be reached from all parts of the country more cheaply this year than in former years. Excursion trains will run from Chicago to Chautauqua July 1, 5 and 6, also August 5, 6 and 7; fare \$14 for the round trip, tickets good for sixty days.

A little slice of France and Germany will be established on the ground for the season by Prof. Schultz and Prof. A. De Rougemont in the form of boarding cottages, where all who pursuing the study of the languages of these nations can be favored with board, lodging, conversation at table, drawing room, and other environments favorable to their progress. Of course these special privileges will cost a little, but not much.

Music is to be made a specialty at Chautauqua this year, although the expense will be considerable. Roger's band, made up of fourteen players, several of them soloists of ability, and an orchestra will be present. Open air concerts will be given at 7 o'clock three nights in the week at Miller's park and three evenings on the piazza of the Hotel Athenaeum. The band, as an orchestra, will often be heard in the amphitheater aiding in concerts and giving preludes to other exercises.

The literary Hercules of the next assembly will be Prof. L. P. Mahaffy of Dublin. He is now in Greece gathering material for his course of lectures. He will devote a separate lecture to each of the following topics: The "Political, the Religious, the Art and the Social Side of Greek Life." He will also deliver a course of lectures on the "History of Civilization." This will include Primitive man, the Dawn of the Higher Races, Egypt, the Semites, The Nations of the Levant and the Later Greeks and Romans. He will also lecture on the Irish Question.

Every day home, social and domestic interests will receive much attention at the coming assembly. Mrs. Emma P. Ewing will put all her unmatched skill into a cooking school. "It is doubtful," says a newspaper, "whether there is another who can cook as many delicious dishes, and then describe clearly the principles upon which they were made as Mrs. Ewing."

In two lectures, one on "The Movement for Divorce Reform" and the other on "The Sociological Study of a Country Village," Rev. S. W. Dike of Massachusetts, will consider social problems in general and particular.

Dr. F. W. Gunsalus, as a lecturer, last year, bore the pain from the platform, and he is to be there again. As before, the great characters of history will receive his attention. He will present us "Chrysostom," "Benedict, the Monk of the Middle Ages," "Charlemagne, the King of the Middle Ages" and "Hildebrand, the Pope in the Middle Ages." These are grand themes, exactly suited to Dr. Gunsalus' taste, and he will, as of yore, charm his audience with them.

The Daily assembly Herald is to be enlarged, its form changed, and instead of nineteen numbers to the volume there will be thirty, with no increase in price. This year's attractions at Chautauqua are to be certainly all that could be desired.

H. H. M.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

The Medical Examining Board for this judicial district will meet in Cisco June 11, for the purpose of issuing permanent certificates. Temporary certificates will not be good after that date.

C. S. VANCA, Secretary.

THE PRESS.

Mr. Beacon Street, Boston—If presume, Miss Tremont, you are cognizant of the continuation of the symposium on the interrogatory, is Marriage a Failure, and I beg the privilege of testing the question with you.

Miss Tremont—Since the only way to understandingly embark in the discussion is by practical experiment. I will relinquish my individual freedom and genealogical cognomen to immolate my identity on the altar of metaphysical investigation.—New York Weekly.

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. For sale by R. Phillips, 14

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Englewood, Ind., says: Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Cure.

For sale by R. Phillips.

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. For sale by R. Phillips, 14

