

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1894.

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## COMING TO SILVER.

### ENGLISHMEN HOLD A BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

#### ADMIT THEIR MISTAKE.

They Realize That the World is Facing a Great Danger, Which Threatens Trade.

Balfour on Double Standard.

LONDON, May 2.—The international bimetallic conference was formally opened in the mansion house to-day. The opening address was delivered by ex-Lord Mayor Sir David Evans. A large number of delegates were present, including some of the best know of the British and foreign financiers. Among them were Sir William Houldsworth, member of parliament; W. L. Lidderdale, ex-governor of the Bank of England; Sir David Barbour, ex-secretary to the India council; Henry Chaplin, member of parliament; Brooks Adams, of Boston, Mass.; M. Vandenbergh, president of the Bank of Netherlands, Amsterdam; G. M. Hoissevain, of Amsterdam; Alphonse Allard, of Brussels; George DeLavelleye, of Brussels; Henri Cerduschi, of Paris, president of the French Bimetallic League; David Murray, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Adelaide, South Australia, and president of the South Australian Bimetallic League; Hugh M. Matheon, alderman, and Sheriff Dimsdale, a London banker; Thomas Salt, late president of the bankers' institute; Sir Malcolm Fraser, agent general in London for Western Australia, and A. J. Balfour, ex-chief secretary Ireland.

Letters were read from Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, the president of the Bank of France, and others regarding their inability to be present. A paper was read by Professor Shield-Nicholson on the fall in the general level of prices in relation to the appreciation of gold and the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver and a general discussion of the subject followed. The conference was presided over by Lord Mayor Tyler.

Cablegrams were read from United States Senators Sherman, Voorhees, Aldrich, Murphy, Brice, Platt, Davis, Carey, and Cullom wishing success to the conference in the cause of bimetallicism in England.

A. J. Balfour, in the course of the discussion, said he did not believe the government regulation of coinage, if it were done in the direction of making it more stable and a fairer measure of value, could be justifiably opposed. The nations of the world were now, he said, standing face to face with a great danger which could only be averted by the rehabilitation of silver to its proper commercial function. In order to do this international action was absolutely necessary. Balfour said that there were three questions with which bimetallicism had to cope. They were these: Was a double standard possible? Was it just? Was it expedient? Scientists and economists answer these questions with an overwhelming "Yes." He would not say whether the closing of the Indian mints was a wise step, but he did not doubt that it was the most striking attempt that a civilized government had ever made to solve a monetary difficulty that was directly due to monometallicism.

Mr. Balfour said he saw signs of a change in English opinion. The leading commercial men had abandoned their form of hostility to bimetallicism and come to the conclusion that the only way to meet the grave danger was to restore silver to its former place as a circulating medium.

Mr. Balfour also said it was a mere dream to suppose that each state was able to regulate its own currency independently. It was absurd to talk of taking an isolated view of British currency when the action of the United States, which had not been taken in concert with or from any friendly feeling toward Great Britain, had forced upon England and India the adoption of the ascending system which now prevailed in India. England's present isolation was selfish and

stupid, He spoke personally and for no party, he said.

Leonard H. Courtney, member of parliament, read a paper on "The Practicability of Maintaining a Ratio Between Gold and Silver Under an International Bimetallic Agreement," and a discussion of the paper followed. Letters in support of bimetallicism were received from General Francis A. Walker, Archbishop Welsh and Professor E. B. Andrews, of Brown university.

A letter was read from Mr. H. H. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank, of New York, in which the writer said that the solution of the problem of bimetallicism rests with Great Britain.

Dr. Arndt, the eminent German financier, expressed views similar to those contained in Mr. Cannon's letter.

The bimetallicists had a banquet this evening. Henry Chaplin, former president of the board of agriculture, was the chief speaker. He reiterated his familiar opinions on the silver question.

### The Serpent's Powers.

The power of continuing motionless, with the lifted head projecting forward, for an indefinite time is one of the most wonderful of the serpent's muscular feats, and is of the highest importance to the animal both when fascinating its victim and when mimicking some inanimate object, as, for instance the stem and bud of an aquatic plant; here it is only referred to on account of the effect, it produces on the human mind, as enhancing the serpent's strangeness. In this attitude, with the round, unwinching eyes fixed on the beholder's face, the effect may be very curious and uncanny.

Ernest Glanville, a South African writer, thus describes his own experience. When a boy he frequently went out in the bush in a quest of game, and on one of these solitary excursions he sat down to rest in the shade of a willow on the bank of a shallow stream; sitting there, with his chin resting on his hand, he fell into a boyish reverie. After some time he became aware in a vague way that on the white sandy bottom of the stream there was stretched a long black line which had not been there at first. He continued for some time regarding it without recognizing what it was; but all at once, with an inward shock became fully conscious that he was looking at a large snake.

"Presently, without apparent motion, so softly and silently was it done, the snake reared its head above the surface and held it there erect and still with gleaming eyes fixed on me in question of what I was. It flashed upon me then that it would be a good opportunity to test the power of the human eye on a snake, and I set myself the task of looking it down. It was a foolish effort. The bronze head and sinewy neck, about which the water flowed without a ripple, were as if carved in stone, and the cruel unwinking eyes, with the light coming and going in them appeared to glow the brighter the longer I looked. Gradually there came over me a sensation of sickening fear, which, if I had yielded to it, would have left me powerless to move; but with a cry I leapt up, and seizing a fallen willow branch, attacked the reptile with a species of fury. \*\*\* Probably the idea of the Icanti originated in a similar experience of some native."

The Icanti, it must be explained is a powerful and malignant being that takes the form of a great serpent and lies at night in some deep dark pool; and should a man incautiously approach and look down into the water he would be held there by the power of the great gleaming eyes, and finally drawn down against his will, powerless and speechless, to disappear forever in the black depths.

### The Bumps on Your Face

Are caused by impure blood, and will never be well unless you cleanse it and build it up in richness and purity. Botanic Blood Balm, the great blood purifier and tonic, is what you need. One bottle will clear your complexion and purify your blood. Try it. Price \$1.00. For sale by druggists.

Don't forget that Ramsey & Bland deal in hard ware and farm implements. They defy competition. Their store is calculated to please all tastes.

## What and How the Eastern Asiatics Eat.

F. G. Carpenter, in Gospel in all Lands.

In China I visited the rat restaurants, and watched the cooking of dogs and cats in the soup. I priced dried rats at many a butcher-shop, and was offered plump, juicy pussies for less than the cost of their raising. I was told that the flesh of dogs would make brave the men who ate it, and I watched not a few people who smacked their lips as they conveyed bits of cats from their bowls to their mouths. These Chinese dog restaurants are largely patronized by the poor people of Canton. They are usually on the ground floor, and they consist of a kitchen at the front and a dining room in the rear. From nails on the walls and in the ceiling hang the dressed bodies of dogs, which look not unlike the carcasses of pigs, and which hang tail downward. Just below these, upon great beds of coal or in oven-like stoves, are pots, in which dog and cat stews simmer away. The meat is cut up into bits as big as the end of your finger, and is fried with chestnuts and garlic in oil, or is stewed into a sort of soup. At the restaurant which I visited I was told that I could have a pint bowl of cat flesh for ten cents, and as a special dainty I was offered fried cat's eyes at two cents apiece. The cats are skinned before cooking, but the dogs are prepared for the pot in the same way that we make our pork.

The season for rats is in the winter, and cats are good at any time of the year. Pigs are the scavengers of the city, and they root their way into every quarter and turn up the ground and wallow in the mire on the very edge of the emperor's palace in Peking. You see pigs for sale in every market, and the sucking pig in the piece de resistance at every feast. It is never eaten in the roast, however, but is hashed up into bits and stewed, and this is the case with all kinds of Chinese meats.

Small bits are a necessity where chop-sticks are used, and the result is that most Chinese dishes are soups or stews or roasts cut fine. There is little beef used in China, and goods cows are practically unknown.

The Chinese use oil in the place of butter, and the Indians use a sort of a substitute for butter in ghee, which is a sort of clarified butter. The Indians are milk drinkers, and the sacred cows supply many a family with a great part of their food. The Chinese are the greatest fowl-raisers in the world, and they rank high among the egg-eating nations. They never eat an egg unless it be boiled hard or pickled, and the Chinese preserved eggs are one of the features of their gastronomy. It takes forty days to cure an egg properly. It is not fit to eat before that age, and after that the older the better. Lime, salt, and vinegar, are mixed together in the pickling, and the egg, when ready for use, is black as coal.

All the principal nations of the East which have a large number of Buddhists, are, to a great extent, non-consumers of meat. The Buddhists believe that their ancestors are trotting around inside the feathers and under the fur and hair of the animal creation, and they believe it is a sin to take animal life. According to the theory of transmigration of souls a man may be chewing up the choicest bit of his great-grandfather's body when he masticates a tenderloin steak, and the tenderest wing of this year's spring chicken may have trotted around under the animation of his grandmother's soul. To people of delicate sensibilities possessed of that faith which moves mountains, such gastronomic remembrances would spoil their feasts. It is for this reason that the Burmese and Siamese eat so little meat, and it is largely due to this that you find but little meat, consumed in the greater part of India.

There is fine game all over China, and you can get wild ducks for five or six cents apiece. Ducks are cheap in Japan, and at Peking I found the finest of venison, pheasants and hares. I think the markets of Peking are as fine as those of any capital in the world, and the richest of the celestials live very well. Some of their dishes are more costly than terrapin stew, and bird's nest soup costs five dollars a plate. It is made from the nest of the swallow found in the caves of some of the islands of the Pacific ocean, and the exporting to

China of these nests is quite a business. The material of the nest is made of seaweed, crushed by the bird in its crop and drawn out in fibers with which the nest is woven and fastened to the side of a cliff. These nests are seldom larger than three inches in diameter. It is a big job to clean them, and they are cooked with pigeon's eggs and spices into a soup. When cooked they look like isinglass, and it takes an artist to prepare them for the table. Among the other curious things consumed by the Chinese are shark fins and salted ducks. Ducks are salted and dried as we dry beef, and you will find salted ducks and geese everywhere. The Chinese are very fond of pumpkin seed and watermelon seed, and at their big dinners they often have these beside each plate for their guests to nibble at between the courses. Col. Denby, our minister to China, described a dinner to me at which there were sixty courses, and dinners of one hundred courses are not unknown.

In looking over a Chinese bill of fare I see many appetizing tid-bits. Here, for instance, is a course of ducks' livers, one of the fried roofs of the mouths of pigs, another of the cooked webbed-feet of ducks, a third of fish fins, and a fourth of pigeon eggs. The bread of different Asiatic nations is worthy of mention. In China, India, Japan, and Korea, by no means all the people live upon rice. In North China much wheat is used, and Northern India is one of the greatest wheat growing districts of the world. The Chinese boil all their bread instead of baking it, or, if baked at all, it is browned after boiling. In North India and North China millet is largely used. Both Chinese and Japanese are fond of sweet cake, and in Japan one of the most popular cakes is almost exactly like our sponge cake. It is said to have been brought over from Holland by the Dutch Christians when they came to Japan years ago, and you will now find it all over the country.

Some of the best candy I have ever eaten I bought of a pig-tailed merchant in the Chinese city of Peking. He had nut candy of all kinds, and he told me he imported some of his nuts from Mongolia for his shop. The Smyrna fig paste is noted the world over, and you will find it in every confectioner's store in the country.

A large part of the 280,000,000 inhabitants of India eat with their fingers. The Burmese do not know the use of chop-sticks, and the Siamese have the same table utensils as we used by Adam and Eve. The 400,000,000 Chinamen live in the neighborhood of 1,000,000,000 chop-sticks every morning, noon, and night, and the Korean carries his chop-sticks with him wherever he goes. The chop-stick is about as big around as a slate-pencil, and not much longer. They are made of wood, ivory, or metal, and the emperor is said to use chop-sticks of gold. It is customary at a first-class hotel in Japan to give each guest a fresh pair of unused chop-sticks at every meal, and the sticks are so cheap that they cost practically nothing.

DELEON, TEXAS, July 23, 1891. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

GENTS—I've used nearly four bottles of P. P. P. I was afflicted from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet. Your P. P. P. has cured difficulty of breathing and smothering, palpitation of the heart, and relieved me of all pain; one nostril was closed for ten years, now I can breathe through it readily.

I have not slept on either side for two years, in fact, dreaded to see night come, now I sleep soundly in any position all night.

I am 59 years old, but expect soon to be able to take hold of the plow handles: I feel proud I was lucky enough to get P. P. P., and I heartily recommend it to my friends and the public generally.

Yours respectfully,  
A. M. RAMSEY.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
County of Comanche.

Before the undersigned authority on this day, personally appeared A. M. Ramsey, who after being duly sworn, says on oath that the foregoing statement made by him relative to the virtue of P. P. P. medicine is true.

A. M. RAMSEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, August 4th, 1891.  
J. M. LAMBERT, N. P.,  
Comanche Co., Texas.

## Australian Rough Riders.

Macmillan's Magazine.

"Open the gate!" roars the manager. "Look out, you boys!" and with a mad rush, out flies the colt through the open gate, like a shell from a howitzer. For twenty yards he races at full speed, then "propping" as if galvanized, shoots upward with the true deer's leap, all four feet in the air at once, (from which the vice takes its name,) and comes down with his head between his fore legs and his nose (this I watched narrowly) touching the girths. But the rider has swayed back in his saddle with instinctive ease, and is quite prepared for a succession of lightning-like bounds—sideways, downward backward—as the agile and frantic animal appears to turn in the air, and to come down with his head in the place where his tail was when he rose.

For an instant he stops; then perhaps the spurs are sent in so as to accentuate the next performance. The crowd meanwhile of six or seven hundred people, mostly young or in the prime of life, follow cheering and clapping with every fresh attempt on the part of the frenzied steed to dispose of his rider. A few minutes of this exercise suffice to exhaust and steady the wildest colt.

It is a species of "monkeying," a device of the buck-breaker, who ties a bag on to the back of a timid colt, and he, frightened out of his life, as if by a monkey perched there, exhausts himself and permits the rider to mount and ride away with but little resistance. Sometime, indeed, the colt turns in his tracks, and being unmanageable in his paroxysms, charges the crowd whom he scatters with great screaming and laughter as they fall over each other or climb the boundary fence.

But, very shortly, with lowered head and trembling frame, he allows see him to be ridden to the gate of egress.

There he is halted, and his riders taking hold of his left ear with his bridle hand, swings lightly to the ground, closely alongside of the shoulder. Did he not so alight, the agile mustang is capable of a lightning wheel and dangerous carelessly discovered this to his cost after riding a most unconscionable performer.

## What is Going on in Jimtown.

Harper's Young People.

"Mr. Wallie Robinson celebrated his birthday on Tuesday last. There was a magic-lantern show, cake, ice-cream, and a call for the doctor in the evening."

"While on his way to school last Friday morning Jimmie Toakins met an imaginary Indian behind the Methodist church. With great preference or mind Jimmie threw a glass agate at his imaginary foe, and dispersed him. The only bitter part of the victory lies in the fact that the glass agate went through the window of the church, and smashed a pane of glass, at an expense of Jimmie's allowance for four weeks. Nevertheless, it was an act of bravery not soon to be forgotten."

"Experience has taught us that it is foolish to have toothache on holidays. The best time for toothache is half past eight o'clock in the morning when school is in session. Wise boys will avoid it at all other times."

## May-Day Customs in Ancient Times.

Harper's Weekly.

Early on May-day morning it was the custom in Lincolnshire, up to the middle of the present century, for the swains to place branches of various trees at the doors of the marriageable young women of the village. The twigs all meant something, and were supposed to be emblematical of the character of the recipients, or of the feelings of the donors, sometimes quite the reverse, wicken, the local name for the mountain ash, "sweet chicken," for instance, oak, a "joke"; and plain ash signifies "trash." This last, probably, was usually anonymous.

In Huntingdonshire, about the same period, a doll ornamented with bits of gay-ribbons and silks, candlesticks, spoons, snufflers, and the like, was suspended from a rope stretched across the street on the 1st of May. She was supposed to represent Flora. She had attendants and garlands, and the attendants carried the garlands to the Queen of the May herself. The

Queen was chosen in the morning by her peers at the village school, and by the same cabal she was de-throned at night. It is explained by Cuthbert Bede that "a parasol was her sceptre, and her crown a wreath of flowers. These she always bore with grace and dignity, arrayed in a white gown and a white veil, and a bag that displayed a white pocket-handkerchief." Preceded by her maids of honor with the garlands, and followed by her other attendants of both sexes, her majesty made a right legal tour from door to door, depositing in her bag, and by the side of handkerchief, all the substantial gifts made by her loyal subjects, these tithes, usually edible, being consumed at the coronation banquet. After the sovereign and her court had partaken freely of the votive offerings, they played "I spy," "Thread-the-needle," and "Blind-man's bluff"; and they were usually all ill the next day."

The young people in Cornwall used to hail May-day as "Dipping day." They were wont to gather the flowering branches of the white-horn or the narrow-leaved elm (called May boughs) which had just put forth their leaves, and which they distributed among their friends. In the afternoon all the boys of the village, armed with buckets, cans, dippers, or "squirts," sallied out and availed themselves of a license which the season conferred to "dip" or douse all persons, of whatever rank or age, who were not fortunate enough to be protected by the display of the sprigs of the elm or hawthorn which were passed about in the morning.

## The Bishop Caper's Incident.

Charleston Sun.

In appointing the commissioners to represent South Carolina in locating the position of the South Carolina troops at the battle of Chicamauga, Governor Tillman significantly overlooked Bishop Capers, who took part in the battle. This slight arises doubtless from the advice alleged to have been given the Columbia Guards at the time of the Darlington disturbance not to obey the Governor's orders. Gen. Capers has not given any public sign concerning the report of his action, but we have heard it stated on good authority that privately he has been heard to say that his real attitude in the matter has been misrepresented.

The Governor's Guards, according to this version, were debating the subject of marching out of the armory obedience to the Governor's orders. The streets were filled and blocked at the time with excited citizens who were said to be determined that the company should not go to Darlington. The situation was believed to be critical. So much so, that Gen. Farley himself, who was in the armory at the time, and who believed that twenty-five of the members of the company would most certainly have left the building if the order had been given, did not advise the movement to be made under the circumstances as he felt that a riot—with possible bloodshed—would have been precipitated. In the advice given by the soldier bishop he was moved, it is said, by the same considerations which weighed with Gen. Farley, and if such was the case, it is highly unjust that his action should continue to bear the accepted interpretation.

## They Want Names.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 628 Arch St, Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10 x 12 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and address of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and address promptly.

This is the season of the year when the farmers' mind stubbornly contemplates the purchase of farming implements, and the necessities in the hardware line. As usual Ramsey & Bland have prepared to meet every demand along that line. Visit their store before laying in your supply.

It would delight you to view and review the beautiful lines of harness which Ramsey & Bland received this week. Magnificent is the word.

## DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

[For the ADVERTISER. Wise Club.

Wise Democratic Club met on April 21, and re-organized. Thirty members were enrolled, and the following officers were elected: President—S. B. Mays. Sec'y and Treas.—J. P. Sullivan. Executive Committee—J. N. Fair, R. G. Lundy, P. F. Ryan, W. A. Hobbs, J. C. Rainford. Delegate to County Convention—T. H. Rainford. J. P. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

[For the ADVERTISER. Hibler Club.

The Hibler Democratic Club was regularly organized to-day, April 28th. The following officers were elected: President—W. A. Cheatham. Vice-President—Geo. E. Dorn. Secretary—R. B. Dorn. Corresponding Secretary—M. S. West. Treasurer—L. J. Williams. Executive Committeeman—L. J. Williams.

Executive Committee—W. A. Reynolds, F. J. Rankin, E. A. Rodgers, O. D. White. Committee on Registration—E. E. Rodgers, W. A. Reynolds, F. J. Rankin, T. J. Lyon, Thos. Aiton. Delegates to County Convention—L. J. Williams, Geo. E. Dorn, F. J. Rankin, O. D. White, J. K. Corley, W. A. Reynolds, J. R. Cheatham, T. J. Lyon, M. S. West, R. B. Dorn.

Resolved 1. That we endorse Gov. B. Tillman in maintaining law and order, and pledge him our support.

Resolved 2. That a copy of these proceedings be furnished the Edgefield ADVERTISER for publication. R. B. DORN, Secretary.

[For the ADVERTISER. Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the universe to remove from our midst our late brother, JAMES M. PARKMAN, who died on March 11, 1894; and whereas, the intimate relations held by our deceased brother with the members of Grove Lodge No. 52, A. F. M., render it proper that we should place on record the evidence of our appreciation of his merits as a man and as a worthy brother Mason.

Resolved, 1. That in the death of JAMES M. PARKMAN this Lodge has been deprived of an active and zealous brother, an honest and upright man, whose virtues endeared him not only to his fraternity but to his associates generally.

Resolved 2. That this Lodge tenders its sympathy to the widow and children of the deceased in this their sad affliction.

Resolved 3. That the Lodge be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Lodge, that a copy of the same be published in the county papers, and a copy thereof be presented to the family of our deceased brother.

W. H. STEVENS,  
J. H. ALLEN,  
J. L. McDOWELL,  
Committee.

## Bees in the Branch.

The Saturday Review.

The part played by bees on a certain occasion was, if the Abbe della Roca is to be believed equally effective. "Amurath, the Turkish Emperor," says our authority, during one of his sieges, had made a breach in the wall, and was about to storm the town, when he found that about the breach the inhabitants had placed numerous hives of bees. The Janissaries, brave as they were, dared not face the insects, and refused to advance."

There is also a story which we cannot bring ourselves to believe, of a privateer's crew of forty to fifty men capturing a Turkish galley with five hundred seamen and soldiers on board by means of a swarm of bees judiciously thrown among the unsuspectable ones. However this may be, there are enough authentic instances of strange methods of attack to provide amply sufficient material for the casuist in deciding what is fair and what is unfair in war.

Burning naphtha boiling lead, birds, carcasses of men and horses Chinese stinkpots, besides the implements, already mentioned, have all been used for offensive or defensive purposes in actual warfare. And what with our modern systems of dazzling by electric light, submarine attacks, flying machines, and elaborate tethal apparatus, it seems not improbable that we are on the eve of resorting to some of the more fanciful methods of

Eastern warfare, which, fifty or a hundred years ago, would most distinctly have been regarded as so many attempts to hit below the belt.

## \$100 in Gold Premiums.

We will allow a commission of 15 per cent. on all cash subscriptions obtained for The Columbia Weekly Register, the money in all cases to accompany the order. And we will give also Three Cash Premiums of \$50.00, \$30.00, and \$20.00 in Gold to the persons sending us the three greatest number of cash subscriptions at \$1.00 each by the 1st of September, 1894; the subscriptions may be forwarded as taken and an account will be kept, giving due credit for all names received. In the contest for the three cash prizes no commissions will be allowed. In sending in subscriptions in competition for the cash prizes, state that fact.

For one dollar a year (money, not stamps,) you may get The Columbia Weekly Register, published every Monday and Thursday. It contains the latest telegraphic news, full market reports, all the news of the State capital city and correspondence from all parts of South Carolina. This is a fresh and original paper—no plate matter. The Register stands squarely by the interests of the farmers. When you conclude to take a weekly just remember that you can, if your mails will admit of it, get The Register a first-class paper twice a week for the same price you would have to pay for a paper coming to you only once a week, and very likely containing more news of another State than of your own. The Register ought to have thirty thousand farmers and their dollars at its back—won't you be one them, and at once? Remit to Charles A. Calvo, Jr., Proprietor, Columbia, S. C., by P. O. money order, registered letter, or Express draft. You may get The Columbia Daily Register, containing the latest news, for \$6 a year or 50 cents a month—a compact and well filled newspaper.

## The Method of Exorcism:

RECOMMENDED FOR SAM TAYLOR.

The Nineteenth Century.

The process of exorcism was truly a terrible ordeal. The patient was made fast to a chair—tied so tightly that she bore the marks for years—and was compelled to swallow "the whole potion," a pint sack, salad oil, rue, and other ingredients. The demoniac's head was then forcibly held over a dish of burning brimstone, asafetida, and "other stinking gear." Under the effects of the sickening draught, the stifling fumigation, the loud adjurations of the officiating priests, and the cries of the excited bystanders, the patient struggled and screamed, talked nonsense, and frequently swooned away.

The ritual used was most probably that of the Flagellum Damnum, published by the Franciscan Mengh in 1582. Mr. Stamp one day cried out to Sara's devil, "Ah, Sirra! \* \* \* I have a whip in my pocket that will bridle thee," and drew out a book of exorcisms. In this book, and others of the kind gathered together in the famous Malleus Maleficarum, will be found receipts for the concoction of a number of suitable potions and fumigations, with rubrics for their administration. "If the devil will not obey," says Mengh, "take fire and sulphur and let the demoniac be fumigated, whether he will or no, until he tells the truth about all that you may be pleased to ask." It is particularly directed that the fumigation should be maintained "for a long time," and the exorcism for two or three hours together.

**THE STANDARD.**

**DURANG'S**

**RHEUMATIC REMEDY**

Has sustained its reputation for 15 years as being the standard remedy for the quick and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, etc. in all its forms. It is endorsed by thousands of Physicians, Publishers and Patents. It is a purely vegetable and builds up from the first dose. It never fails to cure. Price is one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. Our 48-page Pamphlet sent Free by Mail. Address, Durang's Rheumatic Remedy Co., 1316 I. Street, Washington, D. C.

Durang's Liver Pills are the best on earth. They act with an ease that makes them a household blessing. Price 25 Cts. per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

JACOB'S PHARMACY CO.,  
Wholesale Agents,  
Atlanta, Ga.