

The Horry Herald.

"Be True to Your Word, Your Work, and Your Country."

VOL. VII

CONWAY, S. C., THURSDAY JANUARY 26, 1893.

NO. 28.

STATE LAWS.

IMPORTANT ACTS PASSED AT THE RECENT SESSION.

A Joint Resolution to Provide for the Calling of a Constitutional Convention.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a Constitutional Convention of the people of South Carolina be submitted to the qualified electors of said State at the next general election, and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting on said question, vote in favor of such Convention, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, at their next session, to designate the time and place and to prescribe the manner of holding said Convention.

Section 2. That the question of calling said Constitutional Convention shall be submitted to said qualified electors in the following manner: Those in favor of a Constitutional Convention shall deposit a ballot with the following words plainly written or printed thereon, to wit: "Constitutional Convention—Yes." Those opposed to calling said Convention shall deposit a ballot with the following words plainly written or printed thereon, to wit: "Constitutional Convention—No."

Admission of Patients to Lunatic Asylum.

An Act to further regulate the admission of patients to the State Lunatic Asylum and to amend Section 1,591 of the General Statutes as to number of days a patient can be retained and the number of regents to sign the order of retention.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That on and after the passage of this Act the sheriff, or other person in charge of any patient ordered to be conveyed to the State Lunatic Asylum, whether such patient be a beneficiary or a pay patient, shall transmit the papers, or certified copies thereof, on which the order or commitment was based to the superintendent of the Asylum for inspection, and hold such patient, without expense to the Asylum, until notified by said superintendent that the patient can be received into the Asylum, and any sheriff or other person violating the requirement of this section by conveying a patient to the Asylum before receiving notice from the superintendent so to do shall be required either to keep charge of such patient in the city of Columbia, or to furnish transportation back home and to the Asylum again when notified that such patient can be received.

Section 2. That Section 1,591 of the General Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: "No lunatic, idiot or epileptic who may be declared a fit subject for the institution by a trial justice and two physicians, or who shall be sent from a sister State, shall be retained in the institution more than ten days after the first meeting of the board of regents subsequent to his admission, except where there shall be entered in the record of the institution an order for his retention, made after full examination of his state of mind by the medical attendants, and not less than two of the regents, and upon such order being made it shall be the duty of the secretary of the regency to make out a certified copy of the declaration of the trial justice and physicians, and of the order of retention and immediately send the same to the Judge of Probate wherein such lunatic or epileptic shall reside, who shall thereupon make such order in relation to the custody of the estate of the said subject as would have been made had the proceedings been under a writ de lunatic inquirendo."

Cruelty to Children.

An Act to prevent cruelty to children and to provide for the punishment of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That whoever tortures, or cruelly ill treats, or whoever deprives of necessary sustenance or shelter, or who inflicts unnecessary pain or suffering upon any child, or who causes the same to be done, whether such person be the parent or guardian of such child, or has charge or custody of the same, shall for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 2. That all the provisions of Chapter LII of the General Statutes in reference to the prevention of cruelty to animals be extended to the enforcement of this Act.

Chattel Mortgages.

An Act regulating chattel mortgages and the payment and satisfaction thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That the mortgagee of any chattel shall have the right to redeem the property mortgaged by him at any time before sale by the mortgagee by paying the mortgage debt and any costs incurred in attempting to enforce its payment, and a tender made by the mortgagee of an amount sufficient to pay said debt and costs, if not accepted, shall render the mortgage null and void.

Approved Dec. 19, A. D. 1892.

Attorneys' Costs.

An Act to repeal all Acts in relation to attorneys' costs.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all Acts in relation to attorney's costs be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, that this shall not apply to causes now pending or existing liquidated contracts.

Section 2. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with or repugnant to this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved Dec. 22, A. D. 1892.

Artificial Limbs for Soldiers.

An Act to provide additional artificial limbs for all soldiers of the State who lost their legs, eye or arms during military service in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, who are now living, and who obtained one under the Acts of 1879 or 1881.

Whereas, there is now in the hands of the State Treasurer the sum of twelve hundred and ninety five dollars unexpended, arising from the Acts of the Legislature of this State providing for soldiers of this State who lost their legs or arms in the Confederate service:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all soldiers of the State who lost their legs, eye or arms, or who have been permanently disabled in their legs, eye or arms, during the military service of the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and who have heretofore received from the State an artificial leg or arm, or who may have elected to take in money the price of said artificial limb, be, and they are hereby, allowed an additional arm or leg, or the price of same in money, if they shall so elect, upon their complying with all the provisions and conditions of "An Act to provide artificial limbs for all soldiers of the State who lost their legs or arms during military services in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865," approved December 24, 1879, and "An Act to provide artificial limbs for all soldiers of the State who lost their legs or arms, or who have been permanently disabled in their legs or arms, during military service in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and who have not been supplied under the provisions of former Acts of the General Assembly," approved December 17, 1881.

Section 2. That for the defraying the costs and expenses attending the execution of the provisions of the foregoing section the amount of three thousand eight hundred dollars, in addition to the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-five dollars, now in the hands of the State Treasurer unexpended, and which was appropriated under the former Acts of the General Assembly for the purposes mentioned in the two Acts referred to in Section 1 of this Act, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved Dec. 24, A. D. 1892.

Action for Injuries to Real Estate.

An Act to amend and declare the law in regard to actions by and against the representatives of deceased persons and others for injuries real estate.

Whereas, there is no remedy provided by law in South Carolina for injuries to the real estate of any person deceased committed during the lifetime of such deceased person, or for injuries to the real estate of any person committed by any person deceased during the lifetime of such deceased person: Now, for remedy thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That causes of action for and respect to any and all injuries and trespasses to and upon real estate shall survive both to and against the personal or real representative (as the case may be) of deceased persons, and the legal representatives of insolvent persons, and defunct or insolvent corporations, any law or rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved Dec. 20, A. D. 1892.

Royalty on Phosphates.

An Act to empower the board of phosphate commissioners to fix the amount of royalty to be paid to the State by any person, company, corporation mining phosphate rock and phosphate deposit in the navigable streams and marshes of this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the board of phosphate commissioners of this State be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to fix the royalty to be paid to the State by parties mining in the navigable waters and the marshes of this State at such amounts, not to exceed two dollars per ton, and such for periods as they upon full investigation and examination may deem advisable. Provided that six months' notice be given of any raising of such royalty above the sum of one dollar.

Approved January 7, 1893.

Utilizing Convict Labor.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to utilize the labor of jail municipal convicts and to empower the Courts and municipal authorities to impose the punishment of labor within their respective jurisdictions," approved December 22, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That an Act entitled "An Act to utilize the labor of jail municipal convicts and to empower the Courts and municipal authorities to impose the punishment of labor within their respective jurisdictions," approved December 22, 1885, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act all Courts and municipal authorities which under existing laws have power to sentence convicts to confinement in prisons may, within their discretion and jurisdiction, impose the condition of hard labor during the period of such sentence.

Section 2. That all male convicts so sentenced to hard labor and confinement for a period not exceeding twelve months may, upon the conditions hereinafter specified, be required to perform hard labor upon the public highways, roads, bridges and other public works of the county in which the offence of which they are convicted was committed, or upon the streets or other public works within the limits of the incorporated cities, towns and villages in the said county in which the offence for which they are sentenced was committed.

Section 3. That all convicts so sentenced to hard labor for the county shall be under the direction and control of the board of county commissioners, and the said municipal convicts under sentence to hard labor shall be under the direction and control of the said municipal authorities, who shall respectively direct the time, place and manner of labor to be performed. Provided, that in their judgment it be practicable to employ the labor to advantage: And provided, further, that the said board of county commissioners and said municipal authorities, respectively, provide suitable and efficient guards for the safe keeping of said convicts, the said guards and all expenses incident to the dieting, clothing, guarding and working of said convicts to be paid out of the county funds when employed by the said board of county commissioners and out of municipal funds when employed by said municipal authorities: And it is further provided, that in case suitable and efficient guard for the safe keeping of convicts shall be provided by the authorities of an incorporated city, town or village, and there shall be no such guard provided by the board of county commissioners of the county in which such city, town or village is situated, it shall be lawful for the Courts, State as well as municipal, to sentence to hard labor on the streets or other public works of such city, town or village persons convicted of offences committed within the county, as well as persons convicted of offences committed within the city, town or village, and such convicts so sentenced to hard labor shall during the work hours of the day, or during a term of days to be specified by said municipal authorities or board of county commissioners upon the order of said municipal authorities or board of county commissioners as the case may be, deliver them to the safe-keeping of the authorities herein provided for their control and direction: Provided that no fees shall be charged by the sheriff other than that of the original commitment and final discharge.

Approved Dec. 20, 1892.

Washington Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent, Washington, Jan. 16, 1893.

The presence of Henry Villard, the railroad magnate, in Washington as the avowed personal representative of President elect Cleveland, and for the avowed purpose of securing votes for the suspension of the purchase of silver bullion by the Treasury, is an indication of the great interest that Mr. Cleveland is taking in this subject; but the opposition of the silver men to such a bill, unless it also provides a satisfactory substitute for the present silver law, and the indisposition of the republicans to aid in carrying out Mr. Cleveland's ideas, even though they accord with their own, makes an opposition that will hardly be overcome, and, if it should get through the House, the silver Senators have given notice that it will not be allowed to pass the Senate, and Presidential influence is never so strong in the Senate as in the House, although it is said that Mr. Villard can control some votes in the Senate.

The progress of the House on the Appropriation bills is not such as to encourage those who are interested in other legislation. A member of the House who has had nearly twenty years experience said to me, "even if we lost no time waiting for the committees to report Appropriation bills it would take every day of the time between now and the 4th of March to properly consider the Appropriation bills; but, you know, appropriation bills are seldom properly considered at the long sessions

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Optim Habit cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Formally Chosen by Legislatures of Various States.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Legislature in joint session today declared the election of Edward Murphy, Jr., as United States Senator to succeed Senator Hiscock.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 18.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon today and formally ratified the election of Senator Quay to succeed himself, from March 4 next.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—The Legislature in joint session today re-elected Francis Marion Cockrell United States Senator by the following vote: Senate, Cockrell 23, Chauncey 2; Filley 6; House, Cockrell 86, Filley 43. Total vote, Cockrell 109, Filley 49.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 18.—The Legislature, in joint session, today formally re-elected Senator Gray to the United States Senate. He received 28 votes. Two Republicans voted blank.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 18.—Senator Davis (Rep.) was elected United States Senator today on joint ballot, receiving 85 votes, the number necessary to a choice. Lawler (Dem) received 140 and Over (Pop) 23.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The Indiana Legislature in joint session at noon today re-elected David Turple to the United States Senate. He received 162 votes and Charles W. Fairbanks 48.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18.—In joint session today the Legislature confirmed the election of Joseph R. Hawley to the United States Senate.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The Legislature met in joint convention at noon today, and the election of Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant as United States Senator was formally proclaimed.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—The election of Eugene Hale to the United States Senate was confirmed in joint session of the Legislature today.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 18.—Stephen M. White, Democrat, of Los Angeles, was elected United States Senator from California to succeed Charles N. Felton, on the first ballot in the convention of the Legislature today.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.—The Senate and House met in joint session today, and Speaker Dismuke announced that the total number of votes cast by members of the two houses for United States Senator was 122; necessary to a choice, 62. Senator Bate received 80, George W. Winstead 31, and M. E. Garret 2.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 18.—The Legislature in joint session took five unsuccessful ballots for United States Senator, and then adjourned out of respect for the memory of ex-President Hayes. The last ballot resulted: Allen (Rep.) 48, Turner (Rep.) 27, Griggs (Dem.) 27, Teats (Pop.) 9.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 18.—In joint session at noon today the State Legislature formally re-elected Senator Francis B. Stockbridge.

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of Congress, and never at the short sessions, and this session will not differ from its predecessors in that respect. We shall plod along until the last days of the session, and then there will be a grand rush on the Appropriation bills and as passed they will contain much that should have been left out, and much that they should contain will necessarily be left out. That has been my experience at every short session."

It is always a good sign when a Congressional Committee sits down upon a plausible adventurer with a scheme for his own enrichment at other peoples' expense. Ever since the beginning of the Fifty-second Congress an Italian adventurer named Cleo Caesar Mareno, who spent a considerable portion of his life playing at politics on the Sandwich Islands, has been worrying members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to give their support to a bill which he had introduced last year, extending for five years the provisions of an act passed in 1876, incorporating this Caesar of finance and his associates as a company to construct a cable from this country to China and Japan, via Hawaii. At the hearings which the committee has given him it has been brought out that Mareno had no money invested in the scheme—in fact no has none to invest in any thing—and that his original intention was merely to try to sell stock in his proposed company after the bill incorporating it became a law, but he failed to sell the stock. It is now suspected that he intended to induce investors to come in by representing that the United States Government was behind his company, citing the extension of time he hoped to get from Congress as proof. The members of the committee have sized this Caesar up, and the result will be the downfall of his dream of financial greatness, at least, for the present.

Senator Peffer says that no man is authorized to say how he will vote upon the question of the reorganization of the Senate, when it meets in extra session after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, and that he has not yet decided himself, and does not expect to until he knows just how the membership of that body will stand.

Senator Carlisle still insists that he has not either accepted or declined a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. Nevertheless it is stated that Mr. Cleveland secured Senator Carlisle's acceptance of the Treasury portfolio by promising him that all the influence of the administration should be exerted to make him the candidate of his party in 1896. Many Secretaries of the Treasury have had Presidential aspirations, notably Chase, Bristow and Sherman, but none of them ever succeeded, even to the extent of being nominated. But, of course, that is no argument. Things are done every day that were never done before.

The Panama Canal scandal in France is having its effect in Congress. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has offered a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to require and report to the Senate the exact amount of money that has been spent up to date by the Nicaragua Canal Company and for what purposes.

The sub-committee of the House committee on Commerce which has been devoting considerable time to the subject, to day reported to the full committee an amendment to the Inter State Commerce law, providing that railroad pooling shall continue unlawful, but that it may be permitted by the Inter-state Commerce commission whenever and for as long as in their judgment it may be beneficial to the public.

The Senate will vote on the anti-opium bill Wednesday, of this week.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alterative—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, indigestion, Constipation, and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c, per bottle.

ONE HUNDRED FRENCH DEPUTIES.

Many Prominent Names to be Found on the Black List—Which a Witness, a Clerk of De Reinach's Partner Testifies was Given him by Baron de Reinach Himself.

Paris, January 18.—The first witness before the Parliamentary commission of inquiry today was Stephane, clerk in the service of Baron de Reinach's partner, Proper. He said that Baron de Reinach had left him a list of the persons compromised in the distribution of Panama money. Among the names on the list were Aréne, Deyz, Grovy, Roche, Dague, De Lafaucounerie, Desvies, Floquet, Proust, Benaul, Barbe, Beral and Thevenet. Several of the names were repeated on the list as the men indicated had received Panama money more than once. The whole list contained the names of more than one hundred Deputies who had been beneficiaries of the Panama fund. The sums paid to these men varied between 1,000 or 2,000 francs and 300,000 francs each.

Stephane said that he gave the list to Clemenceau, who, he thought, could make best use of it. Considerable questioning on the part of Chairman Brisson excited many additional facts which went to show that Stephane had had in his possession a list similar to the one photographed for Andreux. Stephane was requested to wait in the committee room while Clemenceau was being summoned from the Chamber. Five minutes later Clemenceau arrived with the messenger.

Chairman Brisson repeated briefly what Stephane had said, Clemenceau denied emphatically that he had ever received any list of compromised Deputies from anybody. He had not even heard of such a list from Baron de Reinach or any body connected with him in business. Stephane was then recalled. He repeated his former testimony without variation, directly contradicting everything that Clemenceau had said.

The Journal des Debats says that the police have found three hundred checks paid by Aron, the Panama lobbyist and agent of the Baron de Reinach, and endorsed by conspicuous men. It is supposed that most of these checks were drawn in favor of the one hundred and four Deputies, among whom, Andreux said, Aron was commissioned to spend 1,350,000 francs.

GRAND RALLY OF FRIENDS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Republicans are ignoring personal differences and rallying to the cause of the Government. Goblet writes to the Petite Republique that he will not associate himself with a campaign designed to provoke a Presidential crisis. This sentiment is generally expressed by other prominent men, whom the Reactionists all hoped to attract to their side strong motives of personal ambition.

The detection of Ropalist plotting at London, increasing the interest of affairs abroad, has served to weaken the hold of the Panama scandal on the public mind, and the enemies of the Government also find the public more and more incredulous in view of the earnest prosecution of De Lesseps and the assertion that President Carnot and the ministry have nothing to conceal.

Advocate General Rau continued his address to day against the accused directors of the Panama Canal enterprise and their associates. In conclusion he demanded severe punishment for the men who, in order to attract capital, had had recourse to every kind of trick and fraud. A fine would not be sufficient punishment, and the general opinion is that such crimes should be severely repressed.

Dupuy Duteemps explained to day that he had criticized the newspaper edited by Paul de Cassagnac, and not De Cassagnac himself, in connection with the Panama frauds. The duel is off, but De Cassagnac is making some bitter remarks in the lobbies at the expense of Dupuy Duteemps.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised drug-gist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble and will use this remedy as directed giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at E. Norton's Drug Store. Large size 50 and \$1.00.

Insanely cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Teachers' Association.

We often hear the question asked, "what has become of our Teachers' Association?" No one seems to be able to give an answer. Let us ask the question, "can we have a live Teachers' Association in this County," and let us all join in the chorus "we can." Horry has once had an Association, and if it is dead why not resurrect it? There is scarcely another county in the Ralmeith State, what has no such organization. They have been tried and proved to be of great educative influence. It is a sad commentary upon the ability of any School Commissioners for him to say that he cannot get up a Teachers' Association in his county. And it is still more pitiable for a county which is without enough live and progressive teachers to organize and keep up an association.

This, we are confident, is not the case with our county. Horry can have a flourishing association if all our teachers would only co-operate and work in union.

Teaching is not a profession to be ashamed of; on the contrary, the wide-awake teacher should be proud of his calling, and should strive diligently to improve, and raise the standard of his profession. Like all other professions, it requires constant study and practice to keep in line with our advanced teachers, and be in harmony with the progress of the Nineteenth Century.

It is necessary that our teachers come together in council. It affords an opportunity for fellow-teachers to give experiences, exchange ideas and discuss principles.

In this matter however, it is necessary that we have a leader, thus duty, we think, naturally devolves upon the School Commissioner. He it is who should issue the manifesto and lead in effecting an organization.

After the organization is completely formed, he it is who should see that the teachers attend.

Let him visit them, write them cards, write extensively in his county papers, and so interest the teachers that they cannot keep away. Such an officer would undoubtedly prove a blessing to his County, and justly merit promotion at the end of his term.

These meetings ought to be held at least quarterly, and could be convened at the County seat, or held at various places throughout the county. By this means these meetings would have a great educative influence, not only among the teachers but to the public at large. The teachers who attend them will be found superior to those who do not. The people who attend, seeing the best, most efficient methods, will be ready to help their teacher in his work; and they will not be satisfied non progressive teacher.

The membership of the association, we don't think, should be confined to teachers alone.

All who will take upon themselves an obligation to aid the cause of education in any and every possible way should be urged to join.

Preachers, physicians, farmers, lawyers, all should be enlisted under the banner of educational progress; and their sympathy and aid can be engaged if they are properly approached. People interested in farming organize Alliances; those in labor form labor unions; those who believe in temperance organize temperance lodges; for the propagation of the great religious doctrines churches are established; the lawyer, doctor and merchant all have their societies and organizations; then, why should not these—the success of whose organizations depends more or less on education—why should they not all band together in one grand, educational league?

Let the teachers of our County get to work, and let us have a grand educational association.

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