

CUBA IS TO BE AIDED.

President McKinley is Determined to Forcibly Intervene

ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS.

The Situation is a Very Delicate One, and Much Depends Upon the Course Congress May Pursue.

President McKinley talked freely with his congressional visitors on the 26th, both in regard to his plans for the future and his appreciation of the situation with reference to Cuba. His programme as outlined is as follows: To send the report of the Maine court of inquiry to Congress without recommendation, and without explanation on his part, further than to say that he has acquainted Spain with the findings of the court; to follow this with a message dealing with the condition of the non-combatants in Cuba, and asking for an appropriation of \$500,000 for their immediate relief; to present anew this condition in Spain, ask that country to make provision for the care of her own helpless people, and to come to some terms with the Cubans which will be satisfactory to them and put an end to the war. This failing, to forcibly intervene on humanitarian grounds.

THE PEACE PLANS.

Communications Passing Between Woodford and State Department.

The Cuban question and the report of the Maine court of inquiry were the topics discussed at Washington last Sunday, but so far as could be ascertained nothing conclusive was determined, one of the members of the cabinet saying subsequently that there was nothing new or startling in the situation. The presence of Judge Day would imply that there were views from Minister Woodford, but further than an acknowledgment that communication is in progress between the State Department and the minister, nothing could be ascertained.

At the State, War and Navy Departments during the earlier part of the day there was little semblance of the Sabbath. Chiefs of bureaus, clerks, messengers and telegraph operators were at work. Probably never since the days of the late war have so many officials gathered at the War and Navy Departments on a Sunday. Dispatches that came over night regarding the movements of ships, and other matters were received and as many of them required prompt answers in the present emergency, replies were forwarded. Secretary Long, however, did not appear at the Navy Department during the day, as most of the matters requiring attention were those that could as well be attended to by bureau officers and their assistants.

The developments in the Cuban situation indicate steady progress in the negotiations between the government of this country and that of Spain looking to the maintenance of peace for the present at least. There is good authority for saying that Spain's present wish is to secure a cessation of hostilities in Cuba, rather than to engage in a war with the United States, and that it is more than probable that the negotiations between the government of the United States and the Sagasta ministry will take that turn in the immediate future. The present Spanish ministry has professed a pacific disposition from the beginning, and the indications are strong now that it will avail itself of the good offices of the United States to the fullest extent that public opinion in Spain will allow, in bringing to an end the hostilities in Cuba.

To what extent the United States may go in assisting Spain in her present design of securing an armistice is not yet determined, but the conservative element in the administration consider the manifestation of this desire on the part of Spain for even a temporary peace, a direct result of President McKinley's diplomacy, and they are naturally disposed to contend that the President should be left free for the present at least in the way of preventing war between this country and Spain, and also of bringing to a close the hostilities in Cuba. Hence there will be an effort on the part of the peacefully inclined in Congress to continue to hold that body in check and to prevent inflammatory utterances there until this promising diplomatic lead may be exploited.

On the part of the administration, it is stated that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time and hence that there will be no extended delay. A policy has been fully determined upon by the President. It is to bring the Cuban war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention, if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiations, than that it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States. Hence the disposition of the President is to give Spain a fair opportunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans, and to allow her a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding with the hostiles.

It can be stated upon high authority that there has been no abatement of the President's intention to see that the war is terminated, when it is closed, upon terms that will render the Cubans practically a free people. It is not believed that they would accept anything less, or that the Americans would be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to the Cubans. If there should now be an armistice, it would be with the concession made by Spain at the instance of this country, that negotiations should be opened immediately with the insurgents looking to the establishment of a permanent peace upon these terms. It has long been the hope of the administration to bring Spain to the point of making preparations of this character, as the basis of a settlement most satisfactory to all parties, and it is hoped from Spain's attitude that this time has arrived.

The friends of the administration feel that the situation is a very delicate one, and that much will depend upon the

course Congress may pursue. In the meantime the President will send in his message asking that an appropriation be made for the aid of the destitute Cubans.

SPAIN'S REPORT ON THE MAINE.

Coming Post Haste to Washington by a Special Messenger.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, noting that "Spain at present is playing a relatively passive part in the development of the situation," and contrasting the "warlike activity of the United States" with the "subdued and apparently inactive anxiety prevailing at Madrid," says: "The ministry, however, is eager to draw President McKinley's attention at the earliest moment to the report of the Spanish commission as to the Maine disaster, and it is understood that a messenger is going post haste from Havana with the document, and will reach Washington in a day or so. The government believes that the simultaneous presentation of the two reports to Congress would avert or, at any rate, mitigate any tempestuous display of feeling.

THE "MAINE" REPORT.

Abstract of Original Report of the Board of Inquiry.

The Associated Press abstract of the Court of Inquiry Report. Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.

The Associated Press presents herewith a complete abstract of the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battleship Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained on the 27th, despite official secrecy, unparalleled in the handling of official papers. The report is made up of eight parts, as follows:

First.—The court finds that at the time of the explosion, the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second.—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent; everything—ammunition, guns, stores, etc.—stowed according to orders. The temperature of the magazines at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third.—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of February 15. "There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them; the ship listed on the first explosion."

Fourth.—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers evidence.

Fifth.—From the technical details of wreckage, the court deduces that "a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side."

Sixth.—The explosion was due to "no fault of those on board."

Seventh.—The opinion of the court states that "the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines."

Eighth.—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix the responsibility.

The report is unanimous and is signed by all the members of the court. It does not refer to the existence or non-existence of mines in the harbor of Havana except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship, and the opinion that the explosion of two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

The report as a whole is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. It is brief, not exceeding 1,800 words, and among the eight parts, goes to the greatest length under the second heading, which deals with the discipline and order of the ship. This the court specifies with extreme minuteness, the least detail of the satisfactory condition of everything on board.

TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

The State Board of Pharmacy Makes a Very Plain Announcement.

The State Board of Pharmacy met in Columbia few days since. The board consists of Dr. Charles E. Burnham, of Charleston; R. B. Loryea, of Manning; J. H. Henderson, of Spartanburg; O. Y. Owings, of Columbia; Peter Robinson, of Newberry, and O. E. Thomas, of Columbia. Five applicants presented themselves for examination.

They propose to employ a detective whose duty it shall be to report to the solicitors of the several circuits for prosecution any persons found violating the law. The opportunity will, however, be given all persons now in business to prepare for and take the required examination when the board meets again in Charleston in July next. Those who do not appear at that time for examination will be prosecuted forthwith.

Josiah J. Obeor, of Winnsboro and Charles E. Bagley, of Greenwood, passed. A certificate was granted Jno. Quincy Phillips, of Beaufort, upon the presentation of his diploma from the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

The chairman of the board announced that it had been determined that the pharmacy law of the State would hereafter be rigidly enforced, and that the funds of the association would be appropriated to the prosecution of violators of the law.

CAPT. CHILDS FOR GOVERNOR.

He Will Probably Be the Prohibitionist Candidate.

Capt. I. D. Childs, if his health will permit, will be the Prohibitionist nominee for governor. This information was gotten from a well known Prohibitionist leader, says the State. He further said that the convention which meets in Columbia on April 14th would put a full ticket in the field.

Representative J. A. McCullough, of Greenville, has been spoken of as the Prohibitionist nominee for lieutenant governor. He has accepted an invitation to address a Charleston mass meeting on the liquor question. Mr. McCullough said he was undecided as to whether he would be a candidate for lieutenant governor.

The man who told the teachers that the public school system should be adjusted to the needs of the masses rather than to fitting individuals for higher institutions of learning deserves credit for announcing his discovery. He should not copyright his discovery, since it would be a great thing for the state if it could be adopted.

MATTER OF MUCH CONCERN.

Attorney-General's Opinion on Taking Insane Charged With Crime.

THE REGENTS WISHED TO KNOW

What the Law is in Regard to Method of Unloading Such People on the Institution.

The following opinion from the Attorney-General's office as to the important matter of the admission of criminals to the hospital for the insane was received by the authorities of the institution:

Dr. J. W. Babcock, Superintendent Hospital for the Insane, Columbia, S. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your communication, in which you say, "I am directed by the board of regents to ask your opinion in the matter of the jurisdiction of judges of probate in cases of persons under indictment for, or accused of crime," has been received, and has had attention. You also ask the question, "Whether such cases should not be referred to one of the circuit judges before they can properly be committed to the hospital?"

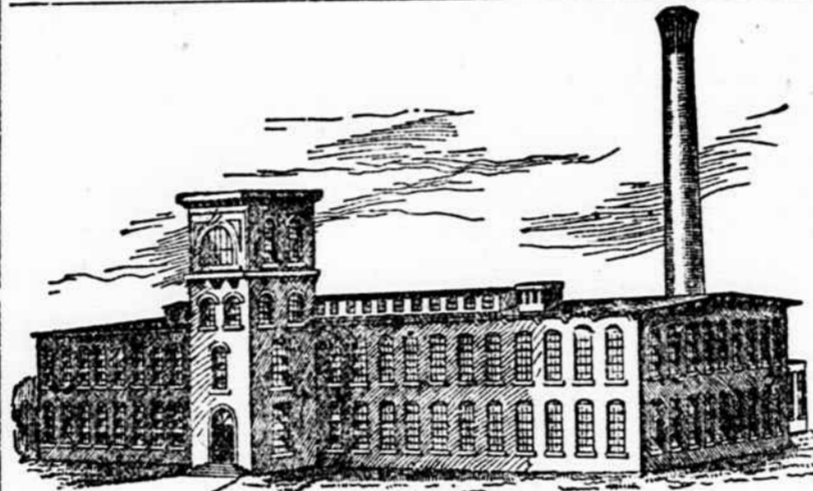
The statutes of this State confer jurisdiction upon probate judges to commit persons to the hospital for the insane, when prerequisites are complied with.

Section 1785 of the revised statutes of 1893 also provides:

"Any judge of the circuit court is authorized to send to the asylum every person charged with the commission of any criminal offense who shall, upon the trial before him prove to be non compos mentis, and the said judge is authorized to make all necessary orders to carry into effect this power. Where the person so sent is not a pauper he shall be supported out of his own estate, according to the regulations to be prescribed by the court, on a writ de lunatico inquirendo."

Section 1881 of revised statutes is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the regency to admit as subjects of the institution all idiots, lunatics and epileptics, be-



CLEMSON TEXTILE SCHOOL.

The above cut represents the new building that has been designed for the Textile Training Department of Clemson College, S. C. It is modeled after the designs for a cotton factory and will have, besides the class rooms, cotton machinery in operation for teaching the processes practically.

ing citizens of this State, according to the following regulations, and subject to the following conditions, that is to say:

"1. All persons who shall be found lunatics or idiots, by inquisition from the probate or circuit courts, or on trials in the circuit where the court shall order such admission."

The Supreme Court of this State has held in the case of Walker vs. Russell, 10 S. C., 82, in constructing this section that probate and circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction. When there are courts of concurrent jurisdiction the rule is, the court first acquiring jurisdiction can maintain it to the exclusion of the other court.

When a person is accused of crime, and committed by a magistrate to jail for trial in the court of general sessions that court then acquires jurisdiction and the probate court cannot exercise its concurrent jurisdiction.

In addition to this, section 1785 expressly gives to the circuit judges the power to send to the asylum persons in jail, accused of crime, when upon trial they are proved to be non compos mentis.

It would seem, then, that the probate judge would have no power to send such persons to the State hospital for the insane. If he has jurisdiction to declare such insane, according to law, then clearly he would not have the power to send them without authority of a circuit judge. Very respectfully yours,

C. P. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Attorney-General.

The Privilege Tax.

The privilege tax receipts have been falling off somewhat lately, but it is probable that the gross receipts will be much in excess of those of last year. The total received last year was nearly \$60,000. The total amount received in 1898, up to the 19th, was \$56,000, against \$51,600 for the same time last year. Following is an itemized estimate of the receipts for the past few days: On March 14th, \$875; on the 16th, \$11.63; 17th, \$487; 18th, \$430; 19th, \$300; 21st, \$182.50; on the 22d and 23d, \$1,058. The total for this year will average at least \$5,000 more than last year. All of this magnificent sum will be devoted to Clemson College, as prescribed by law.

Many Selling Liquor.

The State dispensary authorities have sent up to the United States revenue office and obtained a complete list of the people in this State holding United States retail liquor licenses at this time. The list shows that there are 491 such licenses outstanding. Charlestonians held a good proportion of them. These figures are exclusive of the licenses held by the county dispensaries and it is said represent the number of original package and blind tinner people in the State.

SEND IN THE DOCUMENTS.

The Confederate Rolls and the Work of Completing Them.

The following in regard to the Confederate rolls of the State has been issued: The general assembly, at the recent session, provided for the completion of the Confederate rolls. The undersigned proposes to bring the work to a close by Oct. 1 next, when he will proceed to consolidate the returns and report the result to the general assembly of 1899. Pending the closing of the record, another appeal is made to all the Confederates to whom Gen. Farley entrusted rolls for revision to return them promptly to the office—revised or not revised. This State has done its part in the effort to perfect the record of its soldiery in the war between the States. If the record shall, by October next, be found incomplete, the responsibility for historic ingratitude and injustice to a portion of our Confederate rank and file, will fall upon those who have neglected the obvious duty of sending in the rolls of their respective commands. In addition to the Confederate rolls, the rolls of the State reserves are called for, and of all other military bodies who served the State, 1861-65. The contribution of historic war data is invited. The papers of the State are requested to extend this notice.

JOHN P. THOMAS.

PITHY STATE ITEMS.

The following items are culled from the News and Courier's correspondents at the following points:

Spartanburg.

There was a singular case in court here. It was not exactly the two Dromios, for there was only one of them present. Ed H. Smith has been at Pacolet Mills for some time. A few days ago he was arrested on the charge of stealing \$235 from a man named Morrison, in Abbeville county. He was released, having established the fact that he was at Pacolet when the money was taken from Mr. Morrison over near the Savannah river. The prosecution was not satisfied. Two constables came with another warrant. Smith was arrested again. Another writ of habeas corpus was issued, and he was brought before Magistrates Gunter and Kirby. Witnesses from Abbeville made oath that he was the man. Mr. Hay, with whom he boarded at Pacolet, swore that Smith was boarding with him at the time the theft was committed. The books of the Pacolet Cotton Mills showed that he was on

Gen. Watts' Views as to Its Relations to the U. S. Authorities.

On the night of the 21st, according to the Columbia State, Adjutant General Watts received a telegram from the New York Herald asking his opinion as to the authority of the President of the United States over the militia of the different States in time of war and asking his opinion as to whether the President could call upon them to form a part of the Federal forces for the purpose of sending them outside the country as well as to repel invasion; his opinion was also desired as to whether an attempt to send the militia to Cuba would meet with any such opposition from the militia as in 1812, when the question was raised; the message concluded with a request for an opinion as to the bill introduced in Congress to give the President absolute power over the State militia forces without waiting upon the Governors to act.

Gen. Watts read the message carefully and then wrote out the following reply which will be of especial interest to the State's volunteer troops:

"In my opinion the President may make his requisition upon the Governor of the State or upon the militia officers directly. I believe in all cases he should call first upon the Governor. The militia are first of all State troops and I do not believe it is the intention of the constitution that they can be called upon to form a part of the Federal forces for the purpose of sending them beyond the borders of the United States. It would be prejudicial to the interests of this State for the militia, as an organized body, to be ordered to Cuba, but I should call for volunteers to be made a large proportion of the militia would respond at the first call."

"Realizing the power of the President given now by law I think any bill giving the President absolute power to call upon the militia directly without waiting for the Governor to act, unnecessary."

WHEN YOU MAY REGISTER.

Assistant Attorney-General Construes the Act.

IMPORTANT TO SUPERVISORS.

When Offices Must be Held Open During the Present Year Preceding the Fall Elections.

Owing to the fact that he has been receiving many inquiries as to when the State registration books shall be kept open by the new boards of supervisors under the registration law, Secretary of State Tompkins, after an absence of some days, referred to the attorney-general's office and asked for an opinion clearly defining the law.

This opinion was given as follows and is of particular concern to registration officers and voters alike:

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21, 1898.

Hon. D. A. Tompkins.

Dear Sir:—The letter of W. A. Nesbitt referred to this office has had attention.

Section 7 of the act of 1893 provides that after the general election in 1896 the books shall be kept open for three successive days in each month until thirty days before the general election of 1898. It then provides, "after each succeeding general election, the registration books shall be opened on the first Monday in each month until thirty days preceding any general election."

It seems clear from these provisions that the books of registration for the year 1898 must be kept open for three days until thirty days before the election, and that after each general election, succeeding the general election of 1896, they are to be kept open on the first Monday in each month.

I am of the opinion therefore that the books should be opened on the first Monday in each month during the year 1898, and kept open for three days until thirty days before the general election in 1898. Very respectfully yours,

C. P. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Atty. Gen.

STATE MILITIA.

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Decision Against the Governor.

The case of the Governor's suspension of the clerk of court, W. R. Bullock, of Abbeville, was argued here by Assistant Attorney-General Townsend and Mr. William N. Graydon on behalf of Mr. McMillan, the Governor's appointee, and by Messrs. Ellis G. Graydon and Frank B. Gary on behalf of Mr. Bullock. Judge Klugh, who heard the case, decided that the Governor had no authority to remove the clerk at this time. The grand jury may act on the case again in June.

Start for the Klondike.

A party of Charleston men headed by David McMillan and W. M. Leonard, two very popular and well known citizens, started for the Klondike gold regions on the 18th. They expect to reach the gold regions by the middle of May at the furthest and when they come back they propose to bring some fine samples of the dust they raised in that fine country. Messrs. Leonard and McMillan have been preparing for the trip for some time and have their plans fully and carefully made. They left via the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad and will go by way of Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul and then take the Canadian Pacific for Vancouver, from this point going by steamer to Alaska.

Palmetto Chips.

The Secretary of State has issued a commission to the Palmetto Building and Loan Association of Spartanburg.

Col. T. J. Lipscomb has been elected mayor of Columbia over Mayor Sloan, the present incumbent, who has held the office for two terms. Lipscomb's majority was 237 votes.

Work on the jetties at Georgetown has been begun. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 was made for deepening the bar in Winyah bay and removing deposits or shoals at the mouth of rivers entering into same.

Pupils are conducted through many "ologies" and introduced to many "isms," but they are not well grounded in the three or four primary matters of an English education. A boy or girl who has learned to read and write and spell, with a knowledge of arithmetic and geography, is better prepared for a university education than a boy or girl who has been dragged through an endless array of the so-called higher studies in the common schools.

Piano for Sick Musicians.

An English piano-making firm has designed a small portable piano, which



AN ENGLISH DEVICE.

is slung from a frame across the patient's bed, and enables the bedridden musician to pursue his or her art.

A Good Honest Doubter is a person worth to meet. We like to have such a man try Tetterine. He will be more enthusiastic than anybody else once he is cured and convinced. Tetterine is for Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and all skin diseases. 50 cents a box at drug stores or by mail from J. T. Suptisne, Savannah, Ga.

Soap was first manufactured in Britain in 1524.

Take B. B. For All Diseases. Arising from Impure Blood, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Catarrh, all Skin and Blood Diseases. \$1.00 per large bottle, 50¢ for 25¢, at druggists, or sent for price, express paid, by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. 100% Books of wonderful cures free.

All men are equal before the law, but not before the mother-in-law.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Cough, Catarrh, cure constipation forever. 25¢. H. C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money. The wearing of orange blossoms as a bridal decoration originated in the days of the Crusaders.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25¢.

A German scientist is of the opinion that women will have beards some time in the remote future.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10¢ or 25¢. H. C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

General Boulanger's black charger, on which he hoped to ride to a throne, now draws a Paris cab.

Druggists, Dispensaries and all Stomach troubles cured by Taber's Peppin Compound. Sample bottles mailed free. Write Dr. Taber Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Little live tortoiseshells studded with jewels and fastened to the codices by a gold chain are the latest Paris craze.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

In Egypt fans were used in religious ceremonies, made of parchment or feathers.

A traveler can now go around the world in fifty days.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begins to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢.

Parents should be taught to speak only in polysyllables.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee, costing 15¢, I grew 500 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb."

A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75¢. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

France and Germany are endeavoring to acclimatize the American lobster, as hardier and healthier than his European congener.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobacco, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50¢ or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A fine ostrich is calculated to yield \$2,000 worth of feathers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25¢ a bottle.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, L.L.D., 31 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Irish and English is the name of a hardware firm doing business in Burma. The concern has been in existence since 1857.

OSBORNE'S Business College

Augment. via. Actual business. No text book. Short time. Cheap board. Send for catalogue.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED: (Either sex) to handle Musical Clock, Liberal discount. Musical, 211 1/2 St. N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHITE ALL THE TALK Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Consumption.