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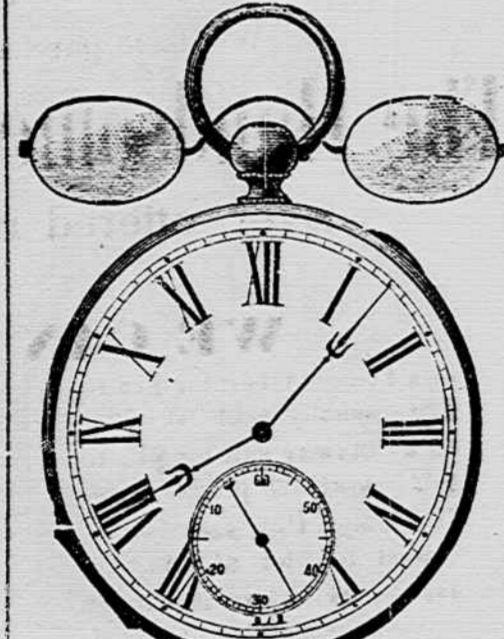
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480 ACRES in Providence Township, known as the 'Garrett Place,' about one-half in cultivation, balance in timber. If not sold by November 15th the same will be withdrawn and leased for coming year.

Apply to LER & MOISE, Attorneys at Law. Aug. 2-30

FIRST CLASS JOB WORK AT BOTTOM PRICES. WATCHMAN AND SOUTHRON JOB OFFICE. SUMTER, S. C.

The Phosphate Royalty.

Governor Tillman has at last heard from the phosphate miners and they will hear from him in no uncertain manner.

In a long letter to the Governor a number of phosphate men tell him that even if they were to start with all the energy possible to restore the condition of affairs they could not get ready before June, 1894, if not then.

The total reduction offered them by the board, they say, including the amount on the rock on hand when the storm came, would be only \$70,000, when it will cost \$300,000 to restore the plants.

They say that at the expiration of 1894 the royalty will return to \$1 05 a ton. Had not the storm occurred they could not have continued at that price and would have had to stop.

They say that they are compelled to meet a fierce and increasing competition from Florida, which State only charges fifty cents a ton royalty.

The letter concludes by a proposition to the Governor and State board of phosphate commissioners that the royalty be reduced to fifty cents a ton for five years, the contract to be sanctioned by the Legislature.

Governor Tillman has sent the phosphate men the following breezy answer:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, Oct. 20, 1893. Messrs. F. Brotherhood, Jacob Paulsen, M. E. Lopez and Paul S. Felder, Beaufort, S. C.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 16th of October, addressed to me as chairman of the board of phosphate commissioners, has been received, and the same submitted to the ex officio members of the board resident here, who, with myself, constitute a quorum.

We have given full and careful consideration to its contents and regret that the river mining companies, as represented by yourselves, seem disposed to drive a hard bargain with the State, and demand concessions which we cannot give.

The amount of rock on hand at the time when the industry was paralyzed by the storm, is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 tons. The reduction of the royalty on this to 50 cents, as proposed at Beaufort September 16th, will cause a loss to the State of from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

It is guess work, of course, as to what amount of rock can be mined next year, and it is just as easy to figure it at 200,000 tons as at 130,000, and the amount which the State will lose under the conditions imposed in that resolution, and by the sale of the rock on hand, between now and January, can be just as easily and reasonably put at \$150,000, as \$70,000, the amount under your calculation.

You complain of our delay, and request prompt action on our part, in the face of the fact that more than a month has elapsed since our meeting at Beaufort, the proceedings of which were published, and you gave no sign as to your acceptance or rejection of our proposition till now.

I may as well say ones for all that the board considers that it has made all the concessions possible or proper, and it is unreasonable in the miners to ask more. We will not enter into any contract reducing the royalty to 50 cents a ton for five years, nor will we advise the Legislature to make any such agreement.

The royalty in Florida has nothing to do with the royalty here, and then river rock there cuts a very small figure in the market.

We are under the impression from what we saw in Beaufort in September that some of the dredges should be put to work in thirty days, and that by Christmas, at least half of them would be working. I do not know what has been done towards restoring the industry, or whether it is intended to resume mining at all, but the board is not responsible for any delay, and any attempt to drive the State into yielding more than it already has is inevitably fail.

We had just as well leave the rock in the river as give it away.

The conditions offered by the board at Beaufort, were as liberal and just as we felt warranted in making, and unless they are accepted at once and written notice given, royalty on the rock on hand August 27th, will be collected at the rate of 1 05 a ton.

If you choose to go to the Legislature and make your plea there we have no objection, but the board will not make any change in the proposition already submitted to you.

Very respectfully, B. R. TILLMAN, Governor, and Chm Phos. Com.

Columbia Journal.

Fairfield Granite Wins. The World's Fair committee on awards has decided that the stone from the Winsboro Granite Company's quarries is entitled to first premium for building and ornamental purposes.

This news has afforded us intense gratification, and it should be hailed with joy by every citizen of Fairfield who is interested in the success and prosperity of local enterprises.

The Winsboro Granite Company is by no means an infant organization, and during its life has met with many trying difficulties, but the gentlemen who compose it have exhibited unusual perseverance and business pluck. Their energy has been amply rewarded, and an already successful business will be indefinitely increased by the favorable decision rendered by the World's Fair committee.

The men who some years ago invested their capital in the quarries had an unflinching faith in the superiority of the granite, and that faith has been justified beyond all expectation. Their exhibit at the fair was insignificant and unimpressive, but quality triumphed over quantity.

Farmer's Boy—Father, kin I go to the minstrels tonight with Hiram Homesport?—Now 'Taint none a month since yer went to the top o' the hill to see the eclipse of the moon 'Pears to me yew wanter be on the goe h'ull time.

A Question Answered.

The Spartanburg Herald asks this question: "Will The State kindly let us know exactly what part it would have silver play in the financial scheme of this country?"

Certainly. We would have it play the largest and most useful part it is capable of playing.

To amplify somewhat. We believe in a specie currency of gold and silver; the former, by virtue of its superior value, furnishing the higher denominations of coin, and the latter supplying all other coin up to the denomination where it becomes too unwieldy for general hand-to-hand use.

Currency must needs be current, or it is not properly currency. By common consent it is agreed that silver is too bulky a metal to be converted into coins of great value than one dollar and proof that even the dollar coin is too weighty for the popular pocket is to be had in the fact that there are now 360,000,000 silver dollars stored in the Treasury and represented in circulation by paper certificates.

To the extent that silver can be utilized in circulation without loss to the holders or the country we would like to see it utilized. If it cannot be utilized in circulation—if there is no such demand for it among the people as to draw it out of the government vaults—then it becomes merely a collateral security for the paper money issued upon it and diamonds or other precious stones could take its place in the vaults with equal or greater benefit to the people; for securities should secure, and the values upon which currency is based should be stable and not fluctuating.

We think that those who make themselves the especial champions of silver would do the best service to their cause by inducing the people, in whose name they speak, to use silver more freely. The fact that we are unable to maintain our gold reserve because all the world wants it, while we have 360,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury that we can't get people to take off our hands, is a telling argument against two claims: (1) that the people demand more silver coin, and (2) that silver is being sacrificed. Depend upon it, if our population were to show its willingness to absorb 1,000,000,000 silver dollars and hold them at their face value, those dollars would be coined with as little delay as possible.

It is because 54,000,000 ounces of silver are being annually bought, and are being annually kept in general circulation, but to be stored away in dark vaults; because this silver must be paid for in gold, or the equivalent of gold, and the price goes to enrich one small set of men, the millionaire mine-owners; because we are thus losing our gold reserve and alarming financiers at home and abroad, through the thought that, this reserve dissipated, the country will fall to the silver standard, which is a standard of 55 cents on the dollar in the markets of the world; because the paper currency issued on this silver is not fully secured by the intrinsic value of bullion; because the distrust of such financing has created a money stringency which may not be relieved save by the repeal of the silver purchase law—it is because of these things that Congress has been called together in extraordinary session to repeal the law, and that The State and other Democratic papers press for the earliest repeal.

It is claimed by the silver men that the United States, acting alone, can, by fixing a coinage value for silver much higher than it obtains in the markets of the world, maintain the parity between silver and gold at the old ratio of 16 to 1—that we can, by buying and coining silver unlimitedly and still keep it at par with gold and acceptable as money. That might have been done in times when each nation lived to itself and when the limited international commerce was mainly done by barter. It might have been done in the times when wampum served us as currency with the Indian tribes and tobacco was the medium of exchange among ourselves. But the international commerce and finance of this age will not permit it.

There is interdependence between all commercial countries. Overspeculation in Argentina, by causing the failure of the Barings, reacted upon us and knocked all the "boom" out of the South. The demonetization of silver in India closed the silver mines in Colorado and Nevada. Each country is bound to each other country by ten thousand ties of trade and finance, and gold is the only international standard of value. While it so remains we cannot escape its domination.

The State believes, with the national Democratic convention and with President Cleveland, that silver, demonetized in this country in 1873-76, can be rehabilitated by international agreement. What is not possible to one country is possible to all. If the United States monetary conference, the peculiar representative of the silver interest, and approach the subject denovo, upon the same plane as the other powers, we believe that more can be done for the white metal than has been possible heretofore. The influence of the umpire is superior to that of the special pleader. The world cannot get on without subsidiary silver coinage, and national jealousy removed from the subject, there is no reason why a just ratio cannot be established between the two metals and free coinage resumed.

Of course this country can "go it alone" if it chooses to risk the experiment, but it will be a disastrous one. It will run gold out of the country, reducing circulation \$800,000,000, and that alone, and our silver dollars will only purchase 55 cents worth of goods in Europe.

The free silver furor in the South would be inexplicable if we did not know that political schemers were working it up. They know that a free coinage bill cannot be passed

through the House, that if it could, it would be vetoed by President Cleveland, and that insistence upon it at this time is therefore useless. But they are persisting in order to make an excuse for the Populist party, or to get office upon the issue. We are sorry to see that they have deceived our good friend of the Herald by their clamor.

The South doesn't care more for silver than for gold. She has no silver mines and plenty of gold ones. What she wants is more currency, whether it be based upon silver or gold, diamonds or nickel, bonds or real estate. She does want it to be a safe currency, amply secured, and worth 100 cents on the dollar. She can get this at home and in sufficient volume if the State banks are permitted to issue notes. That relief is attainable; it is practicable, and it involves no risks. That is why we are for it. The South should refuse to play catspaw for the silver millionaires. She should provide for her own household.—The State.

Let us stand in the breach and call the battle on and never leave the field until the people's money shall be restored to the mints on equal terms with gold, as it was years ago.—Roger Q. Mills, in Congress, February 3rd, 1886.

We regret exceedingly to see so good and true a paper as the Columbia State deliberately read itself out of the democratic party. In answer to our question as to what part The State would have as to silver play, our contemporary says: "The largest and most important part it is capable of playing." Then it goes on to amplify:

We believe in a specie currency of gold and silver; the former, by virtue of its superior value, furnishing the higher denominations of coin, and the latter supplying all other coin up to the denomination where it becomes too unwieldy for general hand-to-hand use.

Nobody wants \$2 or \$5, silver coins, just as they do not want over \$40, gold coins, but when the government will turn all the gold bullion brought to the mint into coins and will not so treat silver bullion, the government discriminates against silver.

The mistake The State is making in persisting in treating gold as "superior to silver." Why has gold a superior value? Because the government discriminates against silver. But the democratic platform is against this discrimination, and we are against it.

Suppose we have unlimited coinage of gold, in coins of higher denominations, and silver for small coins, as The State desires, is that not doing violence to the democratic platform, which says, "We believe in the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal."

The State is a stickler for platforms. When the State democratic platform did not conform to the national platform, our contemporary set up the national platform as the standard of democracy, and wanted to read out of the party forthwith, all who refused to swallow it.

We contended that if the democratic platform, the platform endorsed by the people last November means anything, it means that gold and silver should be put on an equal footing before the law; "No discrimination against either metal" is all we ask. The statement that the gold would leave us under free coinage is a gratuitous assertion which cannot be proved. It did not go away when we had free coinage. But if it goes let it go. Let the government put gold and silver on an equal footing, just where they were before silver was demonetized and there will be no reason for demanding gold. But so long as gold is treated by the government as the superior metal silver will lie in the vaults and gold be demanded by creditors.

The State follows up the well worn argument that silver is not as good money as gold, that it won't circulate and the people won't have it, and still maintains that it is a bimetallic.

We are free to admit, that so long as the government discriminates against silver as it has for twenty years, it goes down in price. If the discrimination goes a step further and the purchase of silver bullion ceases, it may go a few points lower, just as it dropped ten cents when India closed her mints to it. But open the mints, put gold and silver on an equal footing, as the democratic party promised in its platform, and we will hear no more about 55 cents dollars.

Suppose the government should today declare that no cotton should be manufactured in this country. Cotton today is worth, say, 8 cents, tomorrow it would go to 6. Would The State oppose a movement which sought to repeal the unjust and iniquitous law, simply because in so doing it would put 2 cents into the pocket of every man who owned a pound of cotton?

Silver is as much a money metal as gold. It was used as early as gold and is used by more people as the standard today. "Gold and silver" is the money of Jefferson, it is the money of the democratic party and the money of the people.

But the free silver furor in the South would be inexplicable if we did not know that political schemers were working it up. They know that a free coinage bill cannot be passed through the House, that if it could, it would be vetoed by President Cleveland, and that insistence upon it at this time is therefore useless. But they are persisting in order to make an excuse for the Populist party, or to get office upon the issue. We are sorry to see that they have deceived our good friend of the Herald by their clamor.

We know that there are some temperate silver men so set in their ideas that they will not allow the president to support in his views, just as The State supports that the Herald is influenced by political schemers. We are working for that. The Herald is willing for The State to think of it as it likes, but if we have been deceived then

the party was bamboozled at Chicago and at every other convention since 1880.

We presume The State would not believe that John G. Carlisle could be taken in by "political schemers." We beg to quote an extract from a speech of Mr. Carlisle:

"According to my view on the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation and otherwise, the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads, and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the same moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money in the world."

In 1873 the first blow at "three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world" was struck. Since then we have had a gradual contraction gold has been appreciating, the purchasing power growing, and the last kick is now demanded, the final destruction—the calamity which Mr. Carlisle thought several years ago more terrible than the destruction of one-half of the entire movable property of the world, including houses, railroads and ships.

But The State will argue that silver is to be reinstated by international agreement. Those who claim to do this, but who now ask that we adopt the single standard as a means towards getting the double standard have been waiting for an international settlement for twenty years. It is confidently expected in 1878. In President Cleveland's first message it was mentioned and at the Brussels conference it failed. An agreement between the nations is desirable but it will never come by waiting or still further discriminating against silver.

The Herald is in favor of gold and silver coined upon equal terms at the ratio of 16 to 1 until the currency in circulation shall reach \$50, per capita, if it ever should reach that point.

The best authorities we can find, and among them Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, give the opinion that the annual production of gold will not supply enough money to keep pace with the increase in population. This being the case, we can see nothing under the single standard but a constant contraction. Year by year wages go down, cotton goes down and money is harder to get. Not only will the man who owes a debt have to pay more than he contracted to pay, but general cheapness in products and labor prevail. But it will necessarily fall hardest on the producers and laborers.

We say, in the language of Roger Q. Mills: "Let us stand in the breach and call the battle on and never leave the field until the people's money shall be restored to the mints on equal terms with gold, as it was years ago."—Spartanburg Herald

Paid Admissions. During the week ending October 14 2,121,794 people paid to see the World's Fair. It was the banner week of the Exposition thus far, and far exceeded the attendance for a like period of any fair ever held. Of this number Chicago contributed over 700,000, a greater crowd, perhaps, than ever before congregated within an enclosure. Every effort will be made to induce large attendance this week and the one following.

The big event of this week, will be Manhattan day, which will be celebrated by Gothamites next Saturday. New Yorkers are active in their preparations for this event and big excursions will begin to arrive in a day or two from the east. Mayor Gilroy's official representative is here completing the final arrangements for the big day.

Exposition officials are at work formulating a plan of closing the fair. An effort will be made to have President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet present and the official life of the Exposition will be terminated in a blaze of glory.

This week will see the school children at the fair. The admission fee has been reduced to 10 cents for girls and boys under 15 years of age, which will give every pupil the public and private schools a chance to see the beauties of the City before it is swept away. The public schools of Chicago will be closed this week and an enormous crowd of youngsters is anticipated.

According to Gen. P. M. B. Young, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, that's a daisy country for a lazy man. He says he likes it. A man doesn't have to plant sugar cane more than once in twelve of fifteen years, nor coffee more than once in twenty or thirty years. Two crops of corn a year, and more than a hundred bushels to the acre, with more fruit and vegetables than you could find in an orthodox nurseman's catalogue. And all that is done with out a plow, a little stirring of the soil with a hoe being all that is necessary. But then yellow fever, snakes, tarantulas, scorpions, etc., are indigenous and grow about as easy and abundantly as the "other crops."

Not Mosquitoes. Jimks—Ho! ho! ho! Nice time you must have in the country! Carrying home about a cartload of mosquito netting, I see.

Winks—Oh, we have no mosquitoes in Jerseyville—hardly a one. This is to er—keep out butterflies and humming birds.—New York Weekly.

Broken down horses in Germany are restored to perfect health by being fed with infusions of roasted coffee and ground coffee beans mixed with honey.

Guaranee Cure. We authorize our advertised druggist 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 Croup, 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 if we did not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trials bottles free at J. F. W. DeLoorne's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00.

For Over Fifty Years. Mac, Winslow's Serravallo's Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Drink Glenn Springs Water for headache