

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1866.

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BOER DELEGATES DO NOT WANT INTERVENTION.

All Boers Want is Civilized Warfare and a Fair Fight.

Washington, March 11.—C. H. Wesley and A. D. W. Wolmarans, the Boer delegates in this country, had a talk with President Roosevelt today at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting. They called to pay their respects and to say goodbye, as they will leave for Europe about the 20th inst., after visiting Chicago and a number of other places.

In the course of their interview they stated that they desired to particularly make known to the president that they neither asked for, desired, nor expected intervention on the part of the United States or any other country. "A number of mistakes have been printed about our mission to this country since we came to Washington," said Mr. Wesley and the worst one is that we are trying to get intervention. We know that this is not possible, and as a matter of fact we do not want it. What we do want, however, and what we have laid before the American government, is a request that civilized warfare be insured in South Africa. That is all we want now. We have not put before the authorities any request that this plan or that plan be adopted to insure the carrying out of the rules of civilized warfare, but we will leave that wholly to the government to take whatever steps it sees fit. We want a fair and square fight.

"President Kruger is not seeking intervention in Europe and all stories of that kind may be denied whenever they are seen. The Boers have nothing to lose and all to gain by keeping up this fighting. They may call it guerilla warfare if they want, but it is at least humane warfare."

Colored Minister Doubts Mr. Carnegie's Fifty Dollar Bill.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Andrew Carnegie told a story to a few friends recently which has been repeated confidentially by some of the older financiers in Wall street. During a recent trip in the South, Mr. Carnegie decided to attend service in one of the colored churches, and when Sunday arrived he carried out his intention, taking a seat in a rear pew. When the plate was passed he dropped a \$50 bill into it. The deacons counted the money and seemed to be much excited. After they had all examined the bill carefully, they marched down to the pulpit, but before the preacher could begin the short prayer of thanks for the offering, one of the deacons walked around to the pulpit stairs and whispered in the minister's ear, nodding his head toward Mr. Carnegie and at the plate. The minister took the plate and made this announcement:

"Bre'ren, de Lawd done bin mighty good to us dis day. De collection mounts to one dollar an' twenty-f' cents, an' ef dat fifty-dollar bill wha' dat gray-haired ole man sittin' in de back seat put in de plate am good, we will haf fifty-one dollars an' twenty-f' cents. Let us t'ank de Lawd en pray dat it may be a good bill." Mr. Carnegie says he left the church before the prayer was ended.

Japan Not to be Trifled With.

Victoria, B. C., March 11.—Prince Konoye, president of the Japanese House of Peers, recently gave the Japan Advertiser an interview on the Manchurian question. As head of the National Union League he has taken a prominent part in all protests against Russia's territorial plans on Chinese soil. "Japan will never consent to a Russian Manchuria," said the Prince. "On this point the Government is absolutely determined, nor should we hesitate to take recourse to armed remonstrance were Russia to continue in her recent semi-defiant attitude. We have the sympathy of both the United States and Great Britain in this matter, and we know what we are doing. Japan has no objection whatever to Russia's leasing Port Arthur. It does not, and would not, in any way menace our interest. As for the Trans-Manchurian Railway we regard its construction with lively satisfaction, in that it will unquestionably serve to open new fields for foreign industrial and commercial undertakings." Prince Konoye said Japan would not object to the presence of Russian troops in Manchuria along the railway, in order to keep it from attack on the part of the natives, but Russia's great territorial army on Chinese soil must be withdrawn beyond the frontier. The attitude of the United States regarding this matter, he said, is viewed with gratitude and respect, and she is looked upon as the one absolutely unselfish and strictly just Power.

NICARAGUA ROUTE WINS.

The Hepburn Bill to be Reported to the Senate.

Washington, March 12.—The senate committee on Isthmian canals has decided by a vote of 7 to 4 to report the Hepburn bill providing for the construction of an isthmian canal via the Nicaragua route.

The action of the committee was taken at a called meeting held during the afternoon and came after a brief report by Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee, detailing the resolution of a conference with Secretary Hay as to the status of diplomatic negotiations with the Central American republics concerning the canal. He stated that the secretary had told him that there are no negotiations in progress between the United States and Colombia concerning the Panama route and that the new minister from that country to this had not even presented his credentials, but that on the other hand, the representatives of this country and those of Nicaragua and Costa Rica had been in consultation and had practically agreed upon all the points to be covered in concession treaties, nothing really being left in that connection but to put the agreement in writing. He said that the governments of those two countries had manifested a disposition to make all the concessions which the United States could ask to aid in the construction of a canal and that among these concessions is one for perpetual right of way.

When the recitation of the report had been completed Senator Hanna suggested that probably the Colombian minister had been detained by untoward circumstances and suggested that action by the committee should be delayed until opportunity could be had to ascertain Colombia's position in the matter. This suggestion was met with a strong protest from the friends of the Nicaragua route, and Senator Mitchell moved to report the Hepburn bill as it passed the house. Senator Kittredge moved to amend by postponing action until next Monday, but his motion was voted down—4 to 7. The question then recurred on Senator Mitchell's motion which was carried by the same vote, reversed. Some of the members of the committee were absent but as their positions were understood their votes were counted. The vote for the Hepburn bill stood: Yeas—Morgan, Mitchell, Hawley, Platt of New York, Harris, Turner, Foster of Louisiana.

Nays—Hanna, Pritchard, Millard, Kittredge. Senator Morgan said after the adjournment of the committee that he probably would report the bill to the senate tomorrow but that while he would use all due diligence in securing consideration of the measure he had had no conference with the Republican leaders of the senate as to when the measure should be taken up for consideration. He said he had not been authorized to present a written report and would not present any beyond submitting the testimony taken during the committee hearings. The Hepburn bill authorizes the president to acquire territory for right of way for a canal from Costa Rica and Nicaragua; directs the construction of a canal of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest ships from Greytown on the Atlantic via Lake Nicaragua to Brito on the Pacific, under the supervision of the secretary of war; authorizes surveys of the harbors at the two ends of the route; guarantees the use of the canal to vessels of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and appropriates \$10,000,000 for beginning the work.

More about Petroleum as Fuel.

According to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, the successful voyage of the steamer Murex of the Shell Line with the use of petroleum for fuel from Singapore to Cape Town and thence to England, occupying about sixty days, provides conclusively the value of this fuel for use on steamers instead of coal. The consumption of oil, which, on account of heavy weather somewhat exceeded the expectation, ranged from seventeen to eighteen and one-half tons per day. Had she been burning coal the requirement of Welsh would have been about twenty-five tons per day, and of Japanese or other inferior steam fuel about thirty-two tons. Making allowance for differences in price, this comparison would show a saving in fuel cost great enough to engage attention, but there are other economies in the use of oil which are even more important. Much more significant are the economies in cargo-carrying capacity and labor. The crude petroleum is stored in the fore-peak, in the double bottom of the steamer, and in other places which could not very well be utilized for coal. The whole central area of the ship, inclosed fore and aft by copper-protecting dams, is available for grain or other freight in bulk, or for mixed cargo, thus increasing the carrying capacity of the vessel much beyond the actual tonnage required for fuel. Instead of requiring twenty-four stokers to handle the coal out of the bunkers as formerly (the Murex being altered from a coal burner) only three stokers were required, this in itself being no inconsiderable saving. This practical test proves the utility and economy in the use of fuel oil on steamships, as it has long since passed beyond the experimental stage in industrial establishments. The only objection urged against the general use of fuel on steamships is that no storage depots exist where a vessel could replenish its supply. Such depots can be established cheaply and speedily and the vessels be replenished in one-tenth the time it takes to put aboard a fresh supply of coal.

Detective stories of all kinds at H. G. Osteen & Co's book store.

GOV. ALTGELD DIES SUDDENLY.

As He Closed a Speech for the Boers, Suffered an Apoplectic Seizure of Brain.

Joliet, Ill., March 12.—Former Gov. John P. Altgeld died in Room 58, Hotel Monroe, this morning at 7.09 o'clock. He had been unconscious since midnight.

Mr. Altgeld was the principal speaker at a pro-Boer mass meeting last night in the Joliet theatre. Just at the close of his speech a sudden dizziness seized him and he was assisted from the stage. The meeting proceeded, the audience not realizing what had happened. Mr. Altgeld was taken to the door of the theatre where several vomiting spells seized him. This continued for nearly an hour and was so pronounced he could not be removed to the hotel.

Physicians were hastily summoned and Mr. Altgeld was carried to the hotel across the street. He retained consciousness and urged the newspaper men to keep the affair quiet for fear of alarming his wife. Shortly before midnight he became unconscious.

He remained in this condition until death. At 3.41 this morning it was thought he had died, but he revived and from that time until shortly before the end showed wonderful vitality, although he made no move.

The medical men here had a banquet last night at which Dr. J. E. Herrick of the Rush Medical college of Chicago delivered a lecture on heart disease. He and other physicians were called from the banquet to attend the patient. They remained with him during the balance of the night. When the end came they worked his arms vigorously to revive respiration, but all to no purpose. The cause of death is given as cerebral hemorrhage, there having been an apoplectic seizure of the brain.

It was noted during his address that the ex-governor threw an unusual amount of energy and feeling into his words, and the collapse, the physicians think, resulted from over-straining his already weakened powers. Ever since the failure of the Globe Savings bank in 1896, in which he was involved, Mr. Altgeld has not been a well man, and for some months after the Spalding crash it was feared that his life was only a question of a short time. Even when serving his last year as governor his health was none too good.

When it was learned that he was a victim of locomotor ataxia his friends gave him up. But he rallied although he was never again his old vigorous self.

Lately, however, the disease marked him strongly, and quite recently his appearance caused grave forebodings and anxiety.

Fighting the Subsidy Bill.

Washington, March 11.—For several hours today the senate had the ship subsidy bill under consideration. Mr. Mallory of Florida made an extended speech in opposition to the measure. He analyzed the bill carefully and held that there was no good reason for its enactment into law, saying he believed it would not accomplish the results hoped for by its promoters. His position was based chiefly on the ground that it would extend the favor of the United States treasury to private individuals and corporations without a just return for the expenditure.

Prior to consideration of the subsidy bill, a lively debate occurred over an effort on the part of Mr. Berry of Arkansas to ascertain when the committee on privileges and elections might be expected to report to the senate the resolution providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts indicated his vigorous opposition to such a resolution on the ground that it would subvert the fundamental principles upon which the senate was founded.

Mr. Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, said the committee would take action on the resolution in time to get a vote on it at this session. A number of senators discussed the subject.

Judge Hudson Not to Preside at Florence.

Columbia, March 12.—The governor upon receiving a letter from the chief justice yesterday recalled the appointment of Judge J. H. Hudson to hold the special term of court in Florence county, in order that Judge Hudson might preside at the special term in Union county scheduled to begin on the same date. Some one else "learned in the law" will be named by the chief justice in a day or two to preside at the Florence term. The change in the presiding judge in no way affects the holding of the special term beginning on March 31.

The war in South Africa has gone beyond all precedents in the mortality of horses and mules. The British Secretary of War four months ago protested that he could not continue sending 10,000 to 12,000 mounds a month "to be used up by column commanders in a few days." He has been obliged to do so, however, only more, the actual figures having reached 13,000 a month. In Hungary they account for the superior appearance of their horses by saying that they sold all their poor ones to the British Government.

Boston, March 12.—Through the efforts of the representatives of the great mercantile bodies of the city, seconded by the chief executives of city and State in conference with the recognized leaders of organized labor, the great strike of freight handlers and kindred trades represented in the allied freight transportation council was broken tonight. Fully twenty thousand men who have been idle for four days will go to work in the morning.

MAY FESTIVAL AT LIMESTONE.

World Famous Artists Engaged for the Occasion.

The second May Music Festival under the auspices of Limestone College has been announced. The committee in charge of this festival is composed of Dr. Lee Davis Lodge, president of the college; Prof. Geo. Pratt Maxim, director of music, and Gaffney's most prominent and representative business men.

The programs are now being arranged and the following important choral and orchestral works have been selected: "Stabat Mater" (Rossini) "Gipsy Songs" (Dvorak) Cowen's cantata "The Rose Maiden," Schumann's "Quintette" for string quartette and piano, excerpts from the opera "Faust" (Gounod), and also from Haendel's oratorio "Messiah." The solos (soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, piano, organ, violin, and cello), the ensemble numbers, and the smaller orchestral works have not yet been selected, but they will be of the same high grade of excellence as those already mentioned.

The festival will open with a voice and organ recital. The second concert will be orchestral with assisting soprano and tenor soloists.

The third performance will be on opera night, the program comprising the most pleasing solos, ensemble numbers and choruses from the world's greatest operas, and also the tuneful cantata "The Rose Maiden." All of the soloists will appear with chorus and orchestra.

The fourth program will be miscellaneous and decidedly popular in character.

The final performance will take place on Oratorio night, the program being selected from the masterpieces of oratorio. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will also be performed. These works will be rendered by the chorus and practically the same soloists etc., as appear on Opera night.

At time of writing none of the contracts with foreign artists have been closed, but negotiations have gone so far that we can safely give some intimation of the splendor of the solo and ensemble work which will be enjoyed by festival patrons at Limestone College, May 14, 15 and 16.

The tenor and the baritone are among the best concert singers in the west and are the most effective festival singers in the country. The contralto is a younger singer, but one of considerable experience in concert and festival work. One soprano who has been tentatively engaged is of extensive church and concert experience. The other, a leading soprano in opera at Amsterdam for two years; since coming to America she has appeared with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Thomas Orchestra, of Chicago, and the largest choral organizations.

The pianist, a pupil of Ferrata, Madam Sosnowski and Alex Lambert, has been received very cordially by the public. The organist is well known in Canada and throughout the Northern States. The orchestra will probably be selected from the Van der Stuecker Orchestra, of Cincinnati, and each member engaged will be a real artist who can stand on his own merits.

The festival chorus numbers one hundred strong. All the members are earnest and enthusiastic in rehearsals and have done much hard work. Many of the choruses are now sung with telling effect.—Gaffney Ledger.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F J Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by J F W DeLorme.

A Bloody Imperialist.

Chicago, March 11.—Gen. Frederick Funston was given a banquet by the Marquette Club tonight. Gen. Funston in a speech said: "Two negro soldiers deserted our army and for a time served in the insurgent army. They were caught and hanged. It would have been more of an act of justice had we hanged some of the people who signed the recent petition to Congress asking that we confer with the Filipino leaders in an effort to secure peace."

"In the one case two ignorant beings were executed, while in the other people more guilty than they, and in possession of their senses were allowed to go free."

"We are informed that Major Waller, one of the bravest and best officers in the navy, is to be court-martialed because he shot some natives who stole the food from his starving men. If that is true I say 'Bully for Waller.' I am glad he did it."

Union, March 13.—A six-room farmhouse located on Tiger river and belonging to J. J. Littlejohn of Jonesville, was burned yesterday morning. As soon as it occurred Sheriff Sanders was notified and Deputy J. H. Wilburn and a party went to the scene with bloodhounds. Although it occurred 13 hours before the dogs ran up to a white family's house and could go no further. The dogs, it is said, got bothered in crossing the public road, and may have gotten on the wrong track.

There is a large sized streak of humor in Prince Henry. When some one asked him how he liked America, he replied: "Oh, I am having the time of my life. I don't count for much over there, you know. They use me to send to funerals."

BOER MAGNANIMITY.

Release of Methuen Announced in the House of Commons.

London, March 13.—The war secretary, Mr. Broderick, announced in the House of Commons today that he understood that Gen. Methuen, who was captured, severely wounded, by Gen. De Larey, March 10, had been released and was expected to arrive at Klerksdorp, Southwestern Transvaal, today. The General's condition was favorable. Mr. Broderick added that the exchange of Gen. Methuen for Commandant Kritzniger had not been contemplated. The trial of the commandant had been postponed because consideration of the evidence to be produced had not been completed.

Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist, amid cheers invited the Government to show equal magnanimity and release Commandant Kritzniger.

Mr. Broderick said subsequently that the telegram received did not specifically say that Gen. Methuen had been released, but form the fact that he was in the hands of a British medical officer it was presumed that the General had been released.

METHUEN AT KLERKS DORP.

London, March 13.—The following dispatch, dated Pretoria, March 13, has been received from Lord Kitchener: "Gen. Methuen was brought to Klerksdorp today. He is doing well. Everything possible is being done for him."

It Dazzles the World.

No discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr King's New Discovery for consumption. Its severest tests have been on hopeless victims of consumption, pneumonia, hemorrhage, pleurisy and bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hay fever, hoarseness and whooping cough it is the quickest, sure cure in the world. It is sold by J F W DeLorme, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.

"Nothing to Investigate."

The Springfield, Mass., Republican, commenting on the demand of Senator McLaure in an investigation, says: Now it is proposed to investigate the truth of that charge, but the truth is that there is nothing to investigate. Everybody knows what the facts are, and everybody knows accordingly that the charge made by Tillman is substantially true. These undisputed facts are thus stated by the Philadelphia Record, which by the way, has been a supporter of the Republican policy involved in that treaty of annexation:

"It is a fact as asserted by Senator Tillman, that Senator McLaure in opposition to the Paris treaty, and when a vote was badly needed by the administration he was suddenly and mysteriously converted in its favor. It is also a fact that immediately after this miraculous conversion Senator McLaure became the dispenser of South Carolina patronage of the government. He had the run of the departments and postoffices and revenue collectorships in the state were at his exclusive disposal. It is not yet forgotten how he undertook as one of his first experiments to seduce the venerable Wade Hampton with the Columbia, S. C., postoffice, and how his base attempt was repulsed. This did not seriously discourage him as it would have discouraged any man with a lingering sense of political decency. McLaure is still making his profers of federal office to every Democrat in South Carolina whom he can convert into a tool of his own and of the administration. With all this he keeps up the impudent pretence of being a Democrat, while supporting by speech and vote every measure of the party in power."

And when it is added that McLaure in all this has particularly sought out Tillman's personal enemies in South Carolina for the places and power at his disposal it will explain, while never excusing the insane fury of Tillman. But was a deliberate bargain struck between McLaure and the administration before the ratification of the treaty? This is another question and one which an investigating committee can probably dispose of with prof. McLaure suddenly turned on himself and voted with the administration for reasons good or bad. If for reasons honorable, then he has smirched himself with dishonor when he accepted pay for what he had done and when he continues to accept pay in office patronage from Mr. McKinley's successor. His case thus becomes as bad for himself as if there had been a previous bargain.

Spooner knows all this and knew it when he baited on the fiery Tillman to his undoing. Every senator in the chamber knew it. South Carolina knows it and the country knows it. The charge of Tillman is notoriously true in every essential feature, and the only thing left for an investigating committee to determine is whether McLaure changed his coat in the hope of gaining what he has without a previous promise or in response to a previous promise, and if the latter supposition is true how many and what administration senators, if any, were responsible for the bargain. This is one of those scandals connected with the Philippine treaty which no amount of uproar over Tillman's brawling can hide from present view or history.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 12.—The steamer Providence, plying between this port and Lake Palmyra, was overturned at 2 o'clock this morning by a sudden squall at Iona Landing, and 21 of her passengers and crew were drowned.

GANG OF TEXAS MURDERERS.

Explanation of Disappearance of Fifty Men From Beaumont, Texas.

Beaumont, Texas, March 13.—John Welsh, a white man, who has been implicated by allegation by Mattie Bennett, the negro leader of the gang of robbers and murderers which has been operating here, was brought to Beaumont today, having been arrested at Houston on the strength of the woman's confession. Welsh denies complicity in the murders. He was an iron moulder employed in the foundry where Benjamin Pearson, one of the murdered men, worked.

In jail today the Bennett woman talked freely to a reporter. She confessed everything except direct murder, and went fully into the details followed by the gang.

"The business has been going on for six months," said she. "The men would go out to the saloons and street corners and find men that had money. They would bring them to my house and I and the other woman would give them beer with knock-out drops in it. Then the men would either beat them up there or rob them or take them out into the hobo yard. I don't know how many men I have dragged; too many to remember, and all of them were robbed."

"I don't know what them folks that I've told the sheriff about will do to me."

"I know I am safe now, but if ever I get out they will kill me, if any of 'em are alive and are out of the penitentiary then."

The Neches river, where five bodies of supposed victims of the gang were found, skirts the town of Beaumont. It is about 150 feet wide and 30 feet deep. In some places swamps run back. A body thrown into the swamps stands small chance of being found. If it is true that fifty persons have disappeared from Beaumont, this may be the solution of the mystery of the missing bodies.

The case in some of its features recalls the Bender family murders in Labette County, Kans., thirty years ago.

Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure constipation and sick headache. Only 25c at J F W DeLorme's drug store.

COTTON CROP OF 1899.

Washington, March 13.—The census bureau has finished its tabulation of the acreage, production and value of the cotton crop of 1899, showing a total of 24,175,092 acres in cotton, producing in 1899 9,534,376 commercial bales. This cotton fibre had the value on the farms of \$923,758,171. In addition to this fibre grown there were 4,566,091 tons of seed, worth \$46,950,525, exclusive of the seed sold by the farmers with the fibre before ginning.

The quantity of cotton fibre grown in 1899 as reported by the division of agriculture was 88,939 bales of 500 pounds in excess of that reported by the division of manufactures as having been ginned in the same year. The variation between these two reports, as given above, is only 9 per cent. Of the variation between these two reports, 49,013 were found in some fifteen counties in the Mississippi Yazoo delta and 23,367 in four counties in Southwestern Tennessee adjoining the counties in Mississippi in which there was an excess.

Outside of these nineteen counties the reports practically agreed, the variation being only 16,553, or .18 per cent.

Virginia Pension Bill Vetted.

Richmond, Va., March 13.—Gov. Montague today vetted the joint assembly resolution appropriating \$300,000 for pensions for Confederate veterans on constitutional and technical grounds.

His message says in part: "The justice and expediency of pensions are not involved. All are agreed that the State should do its utmost to aid the needy and deserving veterans, but all must concede that the needy and deserving alone should be the recipients of the money appropriated. The present law is far from satisfactory, resulting in irregularities and injustice which should not be possible under any future pension legislation."

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Copenhagen, March 13.—The treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States came up for the first time in open session in the Folkething today. The premier and foreign minister, replying to questions, said he felt assured the great Republic could and would give the islands a better position in the world than they had ever enjoyed before.

Confidential reports received here from the Danish West Indies declare there is intense excitement among the negroes of those islands over the sale, owing to their belief that it will mean universal suffrage and office-holding. There are fears of insurrection and serious trouble, according to these reports, if the treaty is defeated.

It Girdles the Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve as the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of cuts, corns, burns, bruises, sores, scalds, boils, ulcers, felon's, aches, pains and all skin eruptions. Only infallible pile cure. 25c a box at J F W DeLorme's.