

Published every Friday at Danville, the county seat of Montour county, Pa., at \$1.00 a year in advance...

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Democratic Ticket.

- FOR GOVERNOR LEWIS EMERY, Jr. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JEREMIAH S. BLACK FOR AUDITOR GENERAL WILLIAM T. CKEASY FOR SECY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS JOHN J. GREEN STATE SENATOR J. HENRY COCHRAN. CONGRESS JOHN G. MCHENRY. PRESIDENT JUDGE JOHN G. HARMAN LEGISLATURE R. S. AMMERMAN. ASSOCIATE JUDGE LLOYD W. WELLIVER. REGISTRAR AND RECORDER Wm. L. SIDLER. SHERIFF CALVIN SHULTZ.

There is one thing certain. It won't take as long to elect Hon. John G. Harman judge as it did to nominate him for that office.

Local candidates are making busy by tending the very friendly hand-shake. Everything is all cream and peaches with them now.

The strong Democratic State ticket combined with our strong congressional and judicial candidates is going to make the chances poor for the Republicans in this county in November.

The farmer who neglects to give his best influence and support to Farmer Cressy has no right to talk reduced taxation and equal rights, for he is their champion and will endeavor to represent them fearlessly and knowingly.

That was a pretty shrewd one Doc Samuels worked on the Prohibitionists when he had them endorsed him for congress. You see that party, like the directors of the defunct Hipple concern in Phila, placed too much confidence in one or two men at the head, who possibly were personally benefited, and did not learn that he was the owner of a prosperous drinking place at Exchange, a little town near Mt. Carmel.

There are at the present time thirty-one negro banks, or banks wholly controlled by negroes, in the United States, with a combined capital of \$350,000, and holding deposits aggregating \$1,192,000. Mississippi has twelve, Georgia four, Virginia six, Tennessee two, Arkansas two, and one each in North Carolina, Florida and Alabama, and two in Indian Territory. Who says the negro is not getting along?

The arrival at New York of the Cunard liner Carmania, with a cargo valued roughly at more than twenty-five millions of dollars, and including more than ten millions in gold shipped to New York banks, revives discussion among financiers as to the necessity of this costly and hazardous method of adjoining balances between the old world and the new. Gold is thus continually shipped back and forth across the Atlantic ocean at great risk and cost, and it certainly seems that it ought to be possible to secure the result by a transfer of unquestionable credits, leaving the metal undisturbed. This is one of the strange crudities of our otherwise complicated modern financial methods.

The National Department of Agriculture is experimenting with certain substances in an effort to learn from which of them denatured alcohol can be made by farmers. Corn cobs and green corn stalks have been experimented with, and it has been demonstrated that a quantity of corn cobs which go to waste there can be converted into alcohol in sufficient quantities to justify the erection of a distilling plant. Eleven gallons were made out of a ton of green corn stalks. But farmers have not all canneries nor green cobs, and their green corn stalks are worth more for silo fodder per ton than the value of the six gallons of alcohol that they will produce. Will that pay?

And now it is intimated that the architect of that fearful and wonderful state capital building, who has already received some one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for his services, is a claimant for additional compensation to the tune of a half million of dollars, and that his claims are so well sustained by contract that they will have to be paid, thus swelling the twelve million dollar total of the cost of that astonishing building. No wonder Architect Huston lately expressed a complacent approval of the "furnishings" so lavishly piled upon that original appropriation of four million dollars! He appears to have designed and supervised all of them, from the floorings to the bronze doors, where his own face grins triumphantly at the taxpayers.

Our Seventy-Eighth Anniversary.

With this issue THE INTELLIGENCER starts on its seventy-eighth year of its existence, and though one of the oldest publications in this section it advances with a stride equal to any.

It prides itself on being a local paper—devoting almost its entire reading space to local interest, and giving its large patronage all the news that's fit to read that arises in our midst.

There is no other paper in the county or even in this section that enjoys the political prestige THE INTELLIGENCER does, and its ever truthful and straightforward way in dealing with public questions is greatly commented upon. It has a county circulation equal to all the other papers in the county combined, and during the last four years, under its present management, has greatly multiplied its circulation and interest and is now practically the only Democratic paper in the county and figures with the best in this section of the State. This is the best testimonial to our claim that THE INTELLIGENCER covers the local field for news better than any other local paper does or even has and that it gives the residents of our county the principal events more accurately and completely than any other paper circulated here can. That this is appreciated by the public is attested by the fact that THE INTELLIGENCER'S circulation is greater now than at any other period of its history and that its business is more prosperous.

In politics, THE INTELLIGENCER is Democratic, representing the highest principles and best traditions of the party, but endlessly free from control of any political faction or of any power, corporation or individual, which conflicts with the public good. It will be devoted to the interests of its readers and will labor to advance their welfare. It will be fair and just to all men, whether in or out of office, and to all public measures or movements, and in its comments upon them it will print the fact and tell the truth. It will always unite with its newspaper contemporaries and all good citizens to increase the prosperity of our city and county and make secure their honor, their peace and their happiness.

The same are today, were yesterday and ever will be the guiding principles of THE INTELLIGENCER. What has been accomplished in pursuance thereof cannot be exaggerated nor belittled. It has been written on the face of the paper each week and is known to all.

It is proper to say, on this our seventy eighth anniversary, that while the success of the paper, within the last four years, has been greater than was anticipated and the support of the public has been most gratifying, it is the purpose of the publisher not only to maintain the standard that it has set but to constantly improve in all its departments.

HON. JOHN G. HARMAN NAMED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

The fact that the Intelligencer has fairly acquainted its readers with the judicial situation right along, shows it has no desire to deceive them and proposes, that, when it takes a side it will endeavor to be on the side of right and justice, and, as it was the ONLY PAPER IN THE DISTRICT which maintained and declared for Mr. Harman's nomination, plainly shows it cannot be dictated to or controlled, but that it proposes to meet its readers face to face with a frank and clear conscience.

Tuesday afternoon the Democratic State Executive Committee did only its duty by naming Hon. John G. Harman the Democratic judicial candidate in this district, after a persistent effort on the part of Grant Herring to have it appear that he was also entitled to run on the Democratic ticket, notwithstanding that the primary vote of the district declared against him.

Mr. Herring now threatens to take the matter before the Dauphin county court next week, but we will assure our readers that they need not entertain any fear that the court would attempt to reverse a party rule they have no business to meddle with, for this same rule has stood for years with the two great parties and does not come under a state law.

It is plainly seen and generally known that Mr. Herring does not entertain the slightest idea that he could be elected, but hopes to be able to manipulate politics to such an extent that he can defeat the Democrats' choice and be "true" (?) and "loyal" (?) to his (?) party.

Montour county Democrats have now learned the true character of him whom they gave such a flattering vote at the primaries and are ready to testify by casting their votes at the November election in favor of one, young, deserving, energetic and capable—ambitious to rise and safe to be trusted on the bench of our Honorable Court.

The fact that Mr. Harman met with a misfortune in the primary contest, and was unable to meet the people of Montour county, was lamentable and was the cause of him not polling a much larger vote. But the people have learned to know him. They know his people at home love and respect him by the overwhelming majority they tendered him at their primaries, and no obstacle, not even Mr. Herring running independently (which he may ridiculous do) can keep them from casting their entire support to him.

In the early part of the campaign Mr. Harman will make a careful canvass of this county, and thus become personally acquainted with our people, who will be glad to welcome him and learn and know the man whom they intend to help to elect as the chief dispenser of wisdom in our highest tribunal. His home county will give him two-thirds of the entire vote polled there, and with the swell of votes from Montour he will have one of the most handsome majorities any person could desire.

A MERCIFUL MAN is merciful to his beasts. We like to see our farmers when they drive into town on a cold, stormy day, put their team in a barn or cover them with blankets. In the heat of summer they can always find shade in which to leave the noble animals that brought them safely to town. There are many, however, who on cold days will rush for a stove themselves and leave their horses in the storm while in the heat of summer they seek the shade and leave their horses in the sun. There is something wrong about the man who thus abuses his team. He may be a nice man, may belong to the church, may not swear, smoke nor have any bad habits, but we would not want to be his horse. No, sir.

Now that the hunting season is rapidly approaching, we advise sportsmen to study up the game laws very carefully. The State authorities at Harrisburg will supply you with a copy of the game laws on request, and you can study them. If you go hunting and kill game not in season you are liable to get jerked up with a round turn by a state policeman, and be assessed with a good big fine. After all the notices you have had in regard to this you can ask for no sympathy if you get into trouble.

There was a net loss of 2,163 names from the pension roll in the United States in the month of April this year leaving 987,806 pensioners, all classes, on the roll April 30, 1906, including the Spanish-American war pensioners.

Mr. Rockefeller says that the entire county is living too fast. He is the man who has caused most of the bustling among the small dealers in oil.

Dr. Samuels, of Mt. Carmel, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, is pulling every wire to be reelected. On last Friday he had himself nominated by the Prohibitionists for Congress in a conference held at Bloomsburg. His name will therefore appear on the Prohibition ticket as well as on the Republican ticket. The strength of the Prohibition party in this district is seven or eight hundred votes although they have polled for a candidate for Congress as high as thirteen hundred votes. This move of the wily doctor is a trick on the Prohibition party of the district. For some years Dr. Samuels owned and rented a hotel in Exchange, a little town near Mt. Carmel. About two months ago the doctor sold his hotel in Exchange. This was when he began to look to the Prohibition party for a nomination. It is not likely that the Prohibitionists of this district can be fooled by the doctor's little trick. He intended to fool them or he would not have sold his hotel. The question is will such a transparent trick work? Will the doctor fool the Prohibitionists of this district? We think not.—Northumberland County Democrat.

Hon. John G. McHenry has issued a handsome souvenir edition of the congressional conference held at Edgewood park, Shamokin, giving his and other speeches, delivered there, and has sent one to each of the 34,000 voters in the district, which should be carefully perused and studied in order for you to be able to vote intelligently and advance good government.

And investigation found thirty-seven per cent. of ham in a can of potted ham. It may have been put there through some oversight.

STUART A DODGER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Cyclone Cellar During Last Year's Revolution Not New to Him.

HAD BEEN IN IT FREQUENTLY

Journal of Select Council, in which He Was a Member, Shows Amazing Record of Presence Without Voting on Big Questions.

HIS DREAD OF CORPORATIONS

Everything Likely to Make Basse Fear He Would Be Hard to Handle as Mayor Was Carefully Avoided by Their Present Nominee.

Edwin S. Stuart, Republican nominee for governor, has been, ever since he first entered public life, a dodger upon matters generally that were of vital importance to the people whom he was supposed to represent. Throughout his career of five years as a select councilman from the 26th ward of Philadelphia, from April, 1885, to April, 1891, his invariable custom was to dodge the votes on many of the most important questions. To observers aware of this fact it should not have been surprising, at the outbreak of the municipal and state revolution, in May of 1905, to learn that he refused on two different occasions, when duly requested by representative citizens, to either allow the use of his name, or even to be present at a town meeting of the citizens in the Academy of Music to protest against the proposed virtual robbery of the gas works, which forced Mayor Weaver to open war against the public plunderers.

It is a pity that a man with a private life so blameless as Mr. Stuart's should have proved himself so weak and timid, not only in the days of the last year and a half that "ried man's souls," but also throughout the previous years when he was in public office, and had great opportunities, all of which he missed, to make himself of inestimable service to the people of his native city. The period which he spent in the cyclone cellar, from the start of the present Pennsylvania revolution to the date of his stating by Penrose, McNichol and Martin for the governorship, was not a novel experience for the machine gubernatorial candidate. He was familiar with every nook and corner of that refuge from storm, for he had run into it and pulled the doors down numberless times while he was a member of the upper branch of the municipal legislature.

Backbone of India Rubber.

The disrespectful cartoonists who pictured Mr. Stuart as an ancient mauler in hysterics at sight of a mouse were not far wrong in their evident estimate of him as a public servant. Despite the fact that Mr. Stuart's personal and domestic virtues have won for him, those who know him best would find cause to pray "God save the Commonwealth!" if the state government and the duty of keeping the legislature in check were committed to his hands. If life should be spared, too, and power be permitted to remain in the hands of the Philadelphia gang who made him mayor because of his record as select councilman, and who forced him upon the so-called Republican party as its candidate for governor over other leading citizens, when not a delegate had been elected or instructed for him, the people of Pennsylvania will all need to pray, "God save the Commonwealth!"

As a select councilman, Stuart had a peculiar dread of going upon record whenever bills affecting corporations, particularly the street railway companies, steam railroads and electric light and power bills, were up for consideration. On 22 different very important occasions, when questions of permitting the laying of underground conduits were before the chamber, Mr. Stuart was either absent or present as a non-voter and dodger. Every charge made in this article is substantiated by the journals of select council which have been carefully examined for the purpose of letting the commonwealth know what sort of public servant the McNichol-Penrose-Martin nominee has been. Those ordinarily dry-as-dust records, when scanned with no name in mind but Stuart's, come, in a startling places, as amusing as a Mark Twain narrative in the continuous exposure of Stuart's dodging.

Knew the Kind of Mayor Wanted.

He is officially recorded as absent from 24 meetings of the chamber—a very large number, when it is considered that, at the busiest times, select council did not meet oftener than twice a month. But his dodging when present is more interesting than that. In every case the records make it easy to explain his absence, for whenever he was away there was something very big before the chamber. At each of 25 meetings that he attended he dodged votes on steam railroad questions. There were 21 meetings at which the street railways were heavily voted on in bills then acted upon, but in not one of his sessions did Stuart vote upon an issue of that kind, although he was present. His dread of going upon record when bills involving projecting show signs, sidewalk disputes or other matters that might imperil his candidacy for the governorship, was the reason for it, was illustrated on dozens of occasions when he dodged such measures.

It won't do for the Stuart campaign managers to defer answering these charges until the eleventh hour of the campaign, when it might be too late to specify dates, pages of the journals and other particulars which really make the charges unanswerable. Now is the time for them to begin, but they will not do it. They dare not. What is known in Harrisburg as a "call of the house," made for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum is present, is a rare thing in the municipal legislature, and, therefore, it would be hard to prove that in every instance referred to Mr. Stuart had not merely stepped out of the chamber for a mo-

ment just before his name was called. But if that was the case, why did he not subsequently have his name recorded? In every one of the instances of the dodging charged against him—that is of being present but not voting—he recorded his name, and his name at the opening of the session.

Dreaded Any Antagonism.

But at least one instance of his being officially caught at dodging by a call of the house was on November 22, 1888, when he was present, but did not vote upon an ordinance relating to projecting street signs, show cases, etc. There being no quorum voting, the roll was called to find out who were present, and Stuart answered to his name. The recorder, however, the managers who had been dodgers with Stuart also answered, and showed not only the presence of a quorum, but that one of the men present and preventing the chamber from doing business was Stuart. Any reader who may consider that a comparatively small matter should accompany the searching through the journals and strive to study the motives which Stuart had for dodging votes in 21 different sessions on bills for erection of frame buildings, and in as many more meetings on important street improvement bills, should appreciate the fact that dozens of sessions in which he was present, but failed to vote upon those peculiar sorts of bills that are likely to stir up local antagonisms.

These records prove that Stuart, as a rule, was afraid to vote on measures that were likely to involve him in controversy or perhaps to make enemies for himself. It has been said of him that he has few, if any, enemies. The journals of select council give the explanation. Any public nomenity can gain such a reputation by simply being a man of petty and never doing anything. But the fact that such a man leads an exemplary private life is no reason why the people should want to have him in the chief executive position of the commonwealth, where, particularly in these days of bringing the corporations to terms and wiping out the remnants of the logging power that has robbed and ruined the state, the chief executive is not personal amiability and private integrity, but virile vigor and militant aggressiveness that can and will restore and maintain the rights of the people.

How He Kept Out of Hot Water.

Take a few specifications of Stuart's dodging. All the details would fill every page of this paper, and then would not be half told.

September 27, 1886, absent from the session that fixed the tax rate at \$1.50 when there was a fight to make it \$2.

December 2, present, but not voting on bill to let the Western Union Telegraph lay underground conduits in certain streets.

February 17, 1887, present, but not voting on bill repealing the popular election of the city council, to the commission creating the new city hall. He voted on the very next bill, an innocuous measure, however, and just here it may be said that in nearly every one of the hundreds of cases of serious dodging by Stuart the journals show that on the bill immediately following it was one not likely to get him into hot water, he invariably voted.

March 31, 1887, present, but not recorded as voting on appropriation for continuing the underground electric system under Broad street. The very next bill as usual, got his vote. May 13, voted just ahead of and immediately after, but not upon the significant resolution requesting the governor to approve house bill supplementing the act of 1868, for the formation and regulation of railroad corporations. That bill was the "Rapid Transit" measure for the enactment of which people were clamoring. May 19, underground conduit dodged by Stuart. June 6, a special meeting, for which Stuart had signed the call, and which he attended, although he dodged votes on a sidewalk vault bill and a bill for confirmation of police appointments. The "dodged" railroad bill came up then, but on that, as well as on many subsequent occasions of the same kind in relation to the rapid transit question, Stuart was on the "postponing" or hesitating or non-committal side.

For Death of Rapid Transit.

Later on there were several "elevated" bills, upon all of which Stuart was true to his record of an India-rubber backbone. When, on June 24, a motion was made to postpone further consideration of the rapid transit question until September, Stuart seemed very glad to vote "aye." It was such a relief, you know. Three days later John Wanamaker, interested in the "Rapid Transit" measure, the fruitfully overcoming the obstructionists, diplomatically suggested, in a letter, that the bill be postponed for a little while, and that in the meantime a commission be appointed to devise, if it could, a better scheme than the one which Mr. Wanamaker and other eminent citizens had guaranteed to be offered in good faith. "We believe," Mr. Wanamaker wrote, "the city can never have a better opportunity to secure rapid transit under fair and just conditions." Yet the chief representative of the Pennsylvania railroad in select council, who has since died, moved for indefinite postponement of not only the bill, but also of the Wanamaker proposition for a commission, so as to kill the whole thing, and Stuart voted for that death of rapid transit.

The great wonder is that Stuart took a positive stand on that all-important question, in view of the fact that, from beginning to end of his service in council, his record, with few exceptions, is one prolonged series of "present but not voting" on all two-score different important subjects of which he was evidently very much afraid. He dreaded, for instance, to take a hand in Chestnut street widenings, or upon any important bill affecting the downtown section in which he lives. There are innumerable cases of his being present but not voting upon measures relating to the downtown wards. Bills in which churches of different denominations were interested were particularly shunned by him. Confirmation of mayoralty or departmental appointments were to him as a plague of cholera. Any vote that he might cast might make somebody mad, you know.

As Wax in Hands of Bosses.

November 17, 1887, absent when underground conduit and electric light matters, as well as Bell Telephone company interests were before the chamber. The Third regiment army being near Stuart's house, he did not vote, although present upon the question of putting up a Siemens gas lamp in front of the armory. That little thing might have involved Stuart in a dispute as to the merits of a patent, and he was willing, in the vote, February

BARGAIN SALE!

Of men's light weight two piece suits, in Worsteds and Homespons. The entire surplus stock of a Baltimore concern was consigned to us at reduced prices. These reductions we will turn over to the benefit of the people of Danville and vicinity. This means

that \$6.50 suit we will sell for \$4.75 " 7.50 " " " " 5.50 " 9.00 " " " " 6.75

DON'T MISS THIS BARGAIN SALE!

WE ALSO HAVE REDUCED SEVERAL STYLES OF OUR REGULAR STOCK SUITS--THIS IS A POSITIVE SAVING FROM

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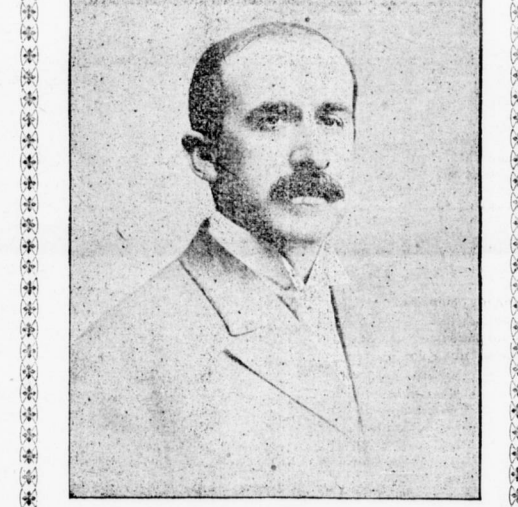
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"Mr. McHenry will make an ideal candidate for Congress. He is young, capable, earnest and honest. He is a man of the people, moreover, whose business interests and personal inclinations are those of the people."—Gazette and Herald, Dushore.

"Mr. McHenry is a gentleman of the highest character for probity and intelligence. He is splendidly equipped, moreover, for Congressional service. A careful student of the duties of his office with understanding and courage. Absolutely free from selfishness he will discharge it with fidelity to the interests of the people."—Herald Star.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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ROUND-TRIP RATE \$ 6.90 FROM SOUTH DANVILLE

Tickets good going on train leaving 12.10 P. M., connecting with

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ever since.

"Peach" of An Investigation.

A certain selectman, who has since died, and who would be about the last man in Philadelphia whom the people would expect to conduct a satisfactory investigation into legislative bribery, moved, on December 6, 1888, for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charge of bribery in connection with the elevated railroad proceedings. On the little reform side there was a motion to excuse the mover of the resolution from the duty of acting as chairman. That was about as polite a way as it could be said that nobody would have any confidence in the probing under the management of the redoubtable ringer in question, who, however, won the chairmanship by a vote of 14 to 9, Stuart being among those voting to insist upon his taking that power, which, of course, the machine expert did. The subsequent "investigation" in the vernacular of the Esch building or the Bess mansion, was "a peach."

But this instance is inconsistent with the general run of the Stuart record in the journals, as it is one of the very few cases of his actually doing something, although, unfortunately, not very much to his credit. December 13, 1888, the ordinance up was something momentous, to permit construction of the East Side railroad along the Schuylkill river. Great fight in council that day, but Stuart not there. Other measures before the chamber that day, including street railway track extension, Keystone light and power privileges and his appropriations, were

(Continued on page 3.)

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains leave South Danville as follows: For Carlisle, York, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Nanticoke, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Scranton and intermediate stations, 7:11 a. m., 2:21 and 8:59 p. m., week-days, and 10:11 a. m., Sunday. For Salisbury and intermediate stations, 8:00 a. m. and 7:51 p. m., week-days, and 4:31 p. m., daily. For Salisbury only, 12:19 p. m., week-days. For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:11 and 8:17 a. m., and 2:21 p. m., week-days. For Harrisburg, Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:00 a. m., and 12:19 p. m., week-days. For Harrisburg, Pottsville, Scranton, Nanticoke, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Scranton and intermediate stations, 7:51 p. m., week-days. For Harrisburg and intermediate stations, 9:00 a. m., 12:19, 4:31 and 7:51 p. m., week-days. For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg) Baltimore and Washington, 9:00 a. m., 12:19, 4:31 and 7:51 p. m., Sunday. For Harrisburg (via Harrisburg) Baltimore and Washington, 9:00 a. m., 12:19, 4:31 and 7:51 p. m., week-days. For further information apply to ticket agents.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Estate of Ethel J. Arvine, late of West Hempock township, deceased. Letters of administration upon the estate of Ethel J. Arvine late of West Hempock township, Montour County, State of Pennsylvania, having been granted by the Register of Wills of Montour County, to Charles V. Amerman, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same (without delay) to CHARLES V. AMERMAN, Administrator, Route 12, Danville, Pa.

Dr. I. G. PURSELL, NEUROLOGIST

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