THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 1, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, May 26	19,350
Monday, May 27	18,586
Tuesday, May 28	18,575
Wednesday, May 29	18,602
Thursday, May 30	18,627
Friday, May 31	19,612
Saturday, June 1	18,634
Average	18,855

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 1st day of June, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies.
GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of June, A. D., 1889.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE *Republican* opposed Wehrer. Wehrer was elected.

THE whole country is wearing sackcloth and ashes for death-stricken Pennsylvania.

THE *Herald's* attempt to figure out a democratic victory in the school election is ridiculous. Where are Babcock and Davis?

CHICAGO is threatened with an ice famine. This is a decidedly cool sensation for that city after being in hot water for the past three weeks.

THE erection of power houses by the rival street car companies is an indication that rapid transit is assured within the next sixty days. The horse car must go.

CHIEF TWO STRIKE is said to be as yet opposed to signing the Sioux treaty. Two Strike had better accept the commission's proposition. One strike more and he goes out.

THE Iowa farmer who withstood a mob of white caps with his pitchfork, has demonstrated what a cowardly lot of fellows these night prowlers are face to face with a determined man.

UNCLE SAM will be obliged to give Hayti a sound spanking if American trading vessels are to be interfered with in their legitimate business by that over-officious gun-boat Touissant l' Ouverture.

THE presence of delegates to the fifth annual session of the Mississippi and Missouri valley hardware dealers association is another evidence of Omaha's importance as a convention city. Prepare for 1892.

EX-MINISTER MCLANE, fresh from Paris, is spoken of as the next senator from Maryland. Boss Gorman, however, does not go through an exciting presidential campaign to allow the sceptre to be torn out of his hands at this late day without a struggle.

ELEVEN foreign missions, some of which, like the missions of Germany and Russia, are first class, are still in the keeping of President Harrison. The distress of the office-seeker with these tempting plums hanging just without reach can better be imagined than described.

THE boodle contractor of the New York capitol ceiling has had the impudence to demand forty thousand dollars as due him on the contract. This, too, in the face of the fact that the attorney-general of the state is seriously entertaining the proposition to indict him and his associates for conspiracy to defraud.

NO doubt exists that there are too many worthless dogs in Omaha. The method of extermination, however, might be improved. It would be far better to impound tagless curs for two days, giving owners a chance to recover them by paying the annual city tax and a nominal fine. In default of this, the dogs should be dispatched in a manner which would not jeopardize the lives and limbs of citizens.

THE *Herald* struggles manfully to relieve the democratic county commissioners of the odium attached to the disgraceful construction of the county hospital. The burden cannot be shifted to the shoulders of the architect. It is a notorious fact that the commissioners retained a superintendent against the repeated protests of Myers, approved the estimates made by the former, and paid out good county money for fraudulent work. THE BEE is not shielding Myers. It stands by the official record of the board.

WYOMING has taken the bits into her own mouth and proposes to make a way into statehood despite all obstacles. Governor Warren has just issued a proclamation calling for an election of delegates to a constitutional convention in September, and the people of the state have entered heart and soul into the project. There is but one thing that stands between Wyoming and statehood, and that is the requisite population. But where there is a will there is a way, and with push and pluck Wyoming will ere long overcome this barrier.

THE RAILROAD OUTLOOK.

There are threatening signs in the railroad situation. We recently referred to the attitude of the Chicago & Alton company, regarding the proposed reduction of lumber rates between Chicago and Missouri river points, as likely, if adhered to, to bring about a general rate war that would seriously menace the continuance of the interstate commerce railway association. That corporation has not yet taken any action, and it may have concluded not to do so. Another source of complication is the reduction made by the Burlington & Northern in order to meet the rates of the Canadian Pacific, and which may eventuate in compelling other roads to a like course. But the most serious matter is the withdrawal of the Southern Pacific from the transcontinental association, and its reported determination to make independent rates. As this company has been the mainstay of the association it is easy to understand what the effect of its withdrawal must be. The association will doubtless go to the wall, and all the transcontinental lines will be compelled to reduce rates on through business. The Chicago *Tribune* says of the probable consequences of this action that first the Santa Fe road will have to come down in its high charges or it will get no Pacific through business. Then the Central and Union Pacific will have to do the same thing or they will get nothing but local business. Finally the Northern Pacific, however reluctant it may be, will have to follow suit. The reduction of through rates will necessarily require that local rates be reduced, so that apparently we are on the eve of a general cutting down of freight rates on the transcontinental lines.

This situation of affairs intensifies interest in the Canadian competition which is responsible for it, and to the investigation of which a senate committee is now addressing its attention. The obvious fact is that this competition is proving to be a serious matter for the American roads, but on the other hand it is assumed to be beneficial to shippers and to the people. How extensive the inroads of the Canadian Pacific on American commerce have been is shown by the fact that, in the transportation of the single article of tea, the foreign corporation last year increased its business thirty-seven per cent over the previous year, while the loss of the American roads in this one commodity was twenty-nine per cent. The Canadian Pacific also very materially increased its business in the transportation of wool, while there was a large growth in its west-bound traffic. It is reckoned that eighty per cent of the total exports of cotton goods from the United States to China will go over the foreign line this year.

The business thus gained the Canadian Pacific will not allow to pass out of its hands without a struggle, and if it finds it necessary to make still lower rates than it has done, in order to retain the traffic, it will undoubtedly do so. One of its officials is reported as saying, with regard to the proposed action of the American roads: "They threaten all manner of things in the way of reduced rates, but they forget that we will meet their rates, or those of anyone else. We haven't worked up our per cent of business for the purpose of giving it away." The Canadian road enjoys certain advantages which enable it to carry on a competition of this character without suffering the loss that American roads would incur. It is quite as much a public as a private corporation, having been practically built by the Dominion government and designed as well for a military as a commercial highway. Its receipts by way of gifts of money, land and credit are unexampled in railroad history. It is exempt from federal and provincial taxation for all time, and in one way and another enjoys so many advantages that its fixed charges per mile are said to be less than one-half of the average fixed charges of the American transcontinental roads for interest on their bonded debt alone.

This formidable competitor is now seeking to enlarge its opportunities for commanding traffic by applying for the privilege of carrying merchandise in bond between ports of entry or delivery in the United States, or through Canadian territory, the application awaiting the decision of the secretary of the treasury. If granted, it will add materially to the advantage of the foreign corporation and correspondingly draw from the traffic of American roads. This matter of Canadian competition presents a problem in the railroad situation which has become decidedly serious and may prove troublesome.

THEY CAN NOT COMBINE.

The appeal of Mr. Samuel J. Randall to the democracy, echoed by the New York *Sun*, to "get together" preparatory to the next presidential contest, is doubtless judicious, but those who make it can hardly fail to realize how nearly impossible will be compliance with the appeal. Unquestionably the democratic party will have to be harmonized and united if it hopes to be restored to power in 1892. It will have greater odds against it at that time than have confronted itat any presidential election since 1872, and will require all its strength. At present it is certainly not united, except so far as all democrats agree in regarding the course of the administration with disfavor. There are two factions in New York, each as ardently opposed to the other as to the republicans. The same is true of Ohio, where the son of Allen G. Thurman, representing the free trade element of the party in his desire to be a candidate for governor, is antagonized by ex-Congressman Campbell as the representative of the protection element. The party is not harmonious in Pennsylvania, and generally throughout the northern states there is a lack of unity so marked as to fully warrant the appeal of the democratic protection leader, Mr. Randall.

How, then, shall the party "get together?" Who will make the concession or surrender, necessary to unite and harmonize the democracy upon vital principles? Will Mr. Cleveland yield to Mr. Hill in New York, or will the governor, with the prestige of victory on his side and the certainty that he has the support of the large majority of the working democrats of the state with him, surrender to the ex-president? These men well understand each other's ambition, and both have a strong and earnest following. Will either step aside to give the other free way to pursue his ambition, and if not what is the chance of the party in New York getting together? Who will make the necessary concession for party unity in Ohio, Mr. Thurman or Mr. Campbell? And will Mr. Randall, who sees clearly the necessity of getting together, go over to the camp of Carlisle and Mills or they enter into an alliance with the champion of protection in the democratic ranks? By what process of political alchemy are these discordant elements of democracy to be brought together and continued in a permanent union? Unfortunately, neither Mr. Randall nor the *Sun* suggested the method.

But it is not difficult to understand what they would require in order that the party should "get together." They would demand that it abandon the position taken in the last campaign. In other words, that Cleveland, Carlisle and Mills should come to them. This is undoubtedly out of the question. All present indications are that it is the intention of the leaders who still dominate democratic opinion to maintain the position in which Mr. Cleveland placed the party and fight the next presidential battle on the St. Louis platform. The recent address of Mr. Cleveland in New York clearly pointed to this, and he is still acknowledged very generally as the party's chief. It is not at all likely that any circumstances will arise within the next three years to change this intention, for in any event it can not be abandoned without giving up all there is of the democratic cause. The party has no other principle to fight for than that of a radical change in the fiscal policy of the government. As to all other policies it proved itself in its four years of power to be incapable and inefficient. Assuming, therefore, that the party must and will adhere to the position it held before the country, it can "get together" only by the surrender of Mr. Randall and his following to the controlling element under the leadership of Cleveland, Carlisle and Hill. Are they likely to make such surrender? We think not.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

The election of three of the five candidates on the non-partisan ticket to the school board is a substantial and gratifying victory. It is an evidence of the growing sentiment among the voters that the manipulations of ward caucusses and political conventions are a detriment to the schools, impairing their usefulness by substituting partisanship for that unity of action so essential to the growth of our educational system.

The election of Messrs. Martin, Points and Poppleton, will elevate the tone and character of the board. They possess every desirable qualification to manage the great and growing interests of the schools. A corporation handling half a million of the people's money every year requires the careful and economical management of trustworthy men—men who are above the petty squabbles of politicians, and whose character and standing in the community insures "the greatest good to the greatest number."

The result of the election is a rebuke to the politicians who sought to drag the cause of education into the gutter for personal ends. It is a warning to the stalwarts that the voters will not tolerate political bias in the board of education.

THE SOURCE OF FLOODS.

It seems singular that Pennsylvania, Southern Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia should have been simultaneously visited with tremendous floods, which have caused a vast and deplorable loss of life and property. Why those great water courses, the rivers Susquehanna, Patapsco, Potomac, and, to but a slightly less degree, the Alleghany, Schuylkill Monongahela and Lehigh, should all at once roll down volumes of floods, submerge cities and towns, sweep away warehouses and buildings, and drown hundreds of human beings, can not be explained on the theory of excessive rain fall.

There was but little snow fell last winter in the central portion of the eastern states, and that has, long ago, been melted off the hills and disappeared. Whence then the vast amount of water which burst forth so suddenly last Friday night, over such a peculiar area as that in which those rivers take their rise?

It is well known that the Niagara river, the visible outlet to the sea of four of the greatest lakes in the world, Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, does not carry off one-sixteen-hundredth part of the surplus water, that which is not disposed of by evaporation and natural absorption. This estimate is easily arrived at; and, being so, leaves it an open question: Where does that surplus water go?

The tendency of streams, east of the Rockies and south of the Forty-fifth parallel, is south; the outlet of the great lakes is the only exception; it flows to the northeast, and it may be possible to find therein a reasonable solution of the problem. Everybody knows that the crust of the earth, instead of being solid is as porous as a loaf of bread; and the existence of vast underground bodies of water and large, swift-flowing streams is also well known. Taking a map of Pennsylvania, it will be found that the band of territory southeasterly, and at right angles to the centre line of Lake Erie will include the source of every one of those rivers, which have been doing such damage since last Friday, as well as the known subterranean rivers of that region. A line drawn at right angles from the center of the south shore of Lake Erie will pass directly through Johnstown.

Lake Erie is over three hundred feet higher than Lake Ontario, into which the Niagara discharges; and its bottom is higher than the sources of the above-enumerated rivers. Is it not only possible, but probable, that either the overplus caused by the melting snows away up at the headwaters of Superior, or some more southerly obstruction, has caused a sudden concentration of water under northwestern Pennsylvania, and hence the disasters. It has been suggested that it was not the rainfall or surface pressure which cause the sudden bursting of the dam above Johnstown, but that the swelling flood beneath upheaved and broke it down. May there not be something in it? At least, the theory is worth investigation.

THE forthcoming sale of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad now in the hands of a receiver to satisfy the claim of bondholders, is of more than passing interest to Omaha. The road, as its name implies, was originally intended to be a short line from Minneapolis to St. Louis. The project, however, has not materialized. The proposed line has been built from Minneapolis to Fort Dodge, and is operated in conjunction with other roads to Des Moines and St. Louis. If it be sold at chancery sale it is likely to cause spirited competition. The Rock Island has been striving for some time to get possession of the Minneapolis & St. Louis. But the fact that the "Soo" system is anxious to secure a foothold in southern Minnesota and in Iowa would indicate that the opportunity will not be lost for this trunk line to gain possession of the important feeder. The impression prevails that the "Soo" is heading toward Omaha. Should that system absorb the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the task would be an easy one, and a new and continuous outlet for Nebraska's products would be opened from the Missouri river to the Atlantic seaboard.

THE prompt response of the cities of America to the cry for help from the calamity-stricken regions of Pennsylvania is a tribute to the generosity of the people of this country. Within twelve hours after the news of the terrible disaster was confirmed Pittsburg had relief trains and provisions on the way to Johnstown. Within fifteen minutes a sum of five thousand dollars was raised in Cleveland, and its disbursement was immediately put into the hands of the citizens' relief committee at Johnstown by telegraph. The legislature of Connecticut quickly raised twenty-four thousand dollars. New York raised sixty thousand. Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston and Chicago have likewise taken immediate action in the work of relief. The duty of rendering aid and assistance, however, has just begun. From every state and territory generous contributions may be expected. If money can wipe out the loss and anguish sustained by the unfortunate people of Pennsylvania, coffers of gold will open at their command.

THE increase in the area of cultivated land in the United States grows apace each season. This is especially true of the newer states and territories where settlement is rapid, and new fields, almost equal to states in their aggregate area, are reclaimed for agriculture. Statistician Dodge, of the agricultural bureau, has carefully estimated the area of tilable land that has been increased during the past ten years. In 1879 the four principal crops, corn, wheat, oats and cotton, occupied one hundred and twenty-eight million acres. In 1889 this area had increased to one hundred and sixty million acres. This increased breadth more than equals the entire area of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. If the expansion of agriculture continue at this rate the absorption of all virgin arable lands is a question of but a comparatively short time.

THE board of public works displays a commendable spirit in holding the successful bidders for paving to strict account. The adventurers from the Kaw should not be released from one farthing of their bonds on the plea that they cannot make money out of the contract. They have delayed public works, and deprived hundreds of workmen of employment. Responsible men are ready to do the work. If the Kansas City parties fail to properly execute good and sufficient bonds and proceed with the work, it is the duty of the board to give the contract to the next lowest responsible bidder. There should not be a moment of unnecessary delay.

Not Original With Clarkson.
Chicago News.

To "Constant Reader:" The famous saying, "Heads, I win," was not coined by the Hon. J. S Clarkson of Iowa. Your mistake was a natural one.

The Pennsylvania Sufferers.
Chicago Tribune.

In the presence of a calamity like that at Johnstown, Pa., humanity stands appalled, but it cannot be doubted that with prompt and generous sympathy a nation will come to the relief of the sorrowing survivors who mourn the loss of their friends and their earthly all in the great disaster.

All Quiet on the Potomac.
Detroit Tribune.

Mr. Blaine seems to be doing pretty well in the state department up to date, and the president is allowed to stay in the white house, too, notwithstanding the doleful predictions of our democratic friends. Matters seem likely to continue in this shape for some time to come. Let 'em continue.

Who Is This?
Kansas City Times (Dem.)

He has demonstrated by his conduct and words the truth of all that was said of him before his election. He is proud, cold blooded, conceited, narrow, peevish, pig-headed, small intellectually, and small in his comprehension and grasp of public questions. There is nothing big, broad or generous about him. He is a very small man in every way. His boasted independence is simply the obstinacy of a small nature, which is afraid to make concessions for fear of being considered weak.

Newspaper Reporters.
New York Sun.

The newspaper profession has sometimes been brought into disrepute because of the negligence or dishonesty of reporters; and there is no department of journalism in which men of high character and high principles are more required. They are the fountain of information and they should be governed by a religious sense of duty. The facts as they are, without color and without prejudice are what the editor needs as the basis on which to form his conclusions, and if the reporters of a paper are lacking in principle, he is altogether astray, and the public will be astray also. They should be cultivated, educated and honorable men.

HITS AND MISSES.

The picturesque Hoben of democracy rebelled against the endorsement of the entire non-partisan ticket and declared, "I'll get what I want or raise h—l." The agriculturist of the Eighth ward has the field to begin operations.

The small boy and the match box are the advance guard of the ashpile.

The story of Boccaccio Vandervoort, revised by the teachers, is written in the election returns.

The Republican coffee strainer filters some rank fluid. The assertion that there were no reporters present at the Seventh ward meeting when Boccaccio was exhumed, is untrue. A reporter of THE BEE was present and took copious notes of the proceedings. A mere fragment of the slanderous gossip retailed at the meeting was published, for the reason that the speakers would not furnish substantial proof of their assertions.

It is reported that United States Attorney Pritchett's resignation, on its way to Washington, was caught in the flood and ruthlessly swept away.

JUNE JOLLITY.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Adam and Eve's family tree was the apple.

New York Sun: Harlem Real Estate Agent—I hope you will take this store. You'll find this a good neighborhood for an undertaker.

Undertaker—I'm afraid to risk it.

"It's a very sickly neighborhood, sir."

"Indeed!"

"And a great many doctors about."

"That's good. Still I'm afraid."

"And no end to the boarding houses."

"Sir, I'll take the room."

Saratoga Union: William Kinus has a fine pair of veal calves hung up in his market to tickle the palates of his customers, that weigh 150 pounds each.

Terre Haute Express: Miss Pyrte—What makes you such a confirmed woman-hater, Mr. Olebach?

Mr. Olebach—Well, when I was a young man a woman made a fool of me.

Miss Pyrte—And you never got over it?

Washington Critic: Mr. Slick (innocently)—I never went home drunk in the whole course of my life.

Mr. Coldwater (congratulatory)—Ah that's good. I'm very glad to hear it, and I hope you never will.

Mr. Slick—Well, I won't unless the patrol wagon is off duty some night and a strange cab driver gets on to me.

Burdette: Particular boarder—This fish, waiter—. Truthful waiter promptly—Was killed this morning. Particular boarder, approvingly—You did right to kill it. Truthful waiter, inquiringly—Yes, sir? Particular boarder, firmly—Because it has been ashore so long that it had forgot how to swim and would have drowned if it ever went to sea again.

Minneapolis Tribune: Base ball maiden—Yes, Mr. Joblots, all is over between us. Here is the ring. Mr. Joblots—I am to understand then, Mabel, that our engagement is at an end? Base Ball maiden—Exactly. I give you your release and expect to sign a new man the latter part of next week.

Epoch: Judge (to dynamite suspect)—What is your name? Prisoner—Howells, your honor. Judge—Are you related to the novelist? Prisoner (shamefacedly)—Yes, your honor. Judge—You are discharged. No one of that family would have anything to do with a plot.

Time: Freddie—Why, old chappie, I heard that the sheriff sold you up yesterday; and yet here you are with your stick and eyeglass same as ever. Teddie—Oh, me boy, the law won't take away the tools of one's trade, don'tcherknow.

Burlington Free Press: Tubbs—I flatter myself that honesty is printed on my face. Grubbs—Well—er—yes, perhaps—with some allowance for typographical errors.

Washington Critic: What must be done with the Panama canal? asks the Sun of Sunday, and a wild spontaneous chorus of Frenchmen responds "Dam it."

Epoch "The idea of Bilsby's aspiring to a United States senatorship! Why, man, he is disqualified." "How's that?" "Why, he's only worth $100,000."

New York Sun: "I suppose you find this to be a hard, hard world, do you not?" she said, as she gave the tramp a loaf of stale bread.

"Yes'm," answered the tramp, trying to make a dent in the loaf with his knife; "but we frequently strike things that are harder."

New Nork Sun: Smith—I've just taken some of Dr. Quack's medicine; thought I'd try a new doctor. Do you know much about him?

Jones—Yes, a little. A friend of mine took some of his medicine once.

"Did, eh! Was it quick to act?"

"Oh, yes; there was crape on the door next morning."

NOT A PIMPLE ON HIN NOW.

Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow. Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Hair Splendid and not a pimple on him.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from a physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.
Mrs. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

A Fever Sore Eight Years Cured.

I must extent to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant of this place.
JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist,
Gainsboro, Tenn.

Severe Scalp Disease Cured.

A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies she used until she tried CUTICURA. The disease promptly yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and CUTICURA ranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skin.
Rev J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

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Are a positive cure for every form of skin, scalp, and blood disease, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula, except possibly ichthyosis. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

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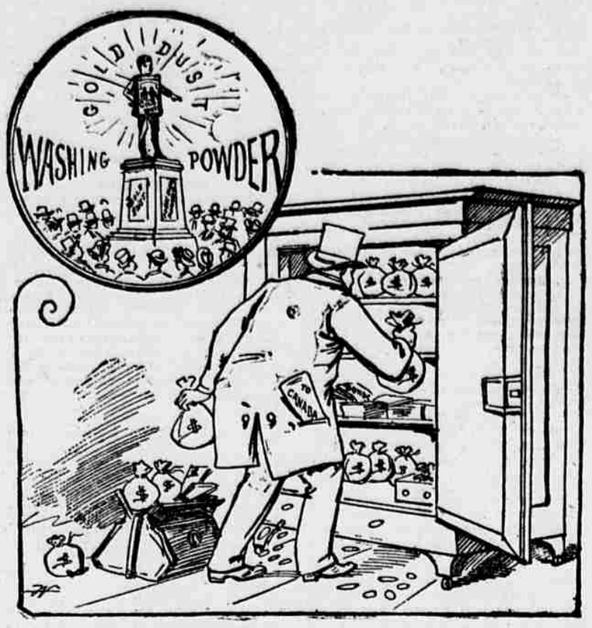

WHO in this wide world can anyone trust?
Cashier in Canada, bank will bust;
These are the words borne on ev'ry gust,
Old-fashioned honesty 'most gone to rust.
Have avarice, envy and Mammon's mad lust
Left to us none of the pure and the just?
Ah, yes! There's one left in which all may trust,
The faithful, the honest, effective GOLD DUST.

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Instantly stops the most excruciating pains; never fails to give ease to the sufferer.
For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTACHE, or any other external PAIN, a few applications, rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, more extended and repeated applications are necessary. All INTERNAL PAINS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, SPASMS, NAUSEA, FAINTING SPELLS, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water, 50 cents a Bottle: Sold by Druggists.
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