



8-14-1925

The Chester News August 14, 1925

W. W. Pegram

Stewart L. Cassels

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Recommended Citation

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The Chester News

Published Tuesday and Friday at CHESTER, S. C. W. W. PEGRAM Editor & Owner...

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1925.

The point at which a member of the House or Senate refrains from disclosing his age is interesting...

There seems to be two points at which Congressmen and Senators are sensitive...

And they have odd ways of disclosing all sorts of dates about themselves...

Mr. Richards, of Nevada, got an A. B. degree in 1901. Mr. Garret of New York, got an A. B. in 1893...

Mr. Spinks went to Blackburg from Columbia several months ago to conduct a revival meeting...

It was contended by the majority of the members of the council that the efficiency of the department was usually handicapped by politics...

From a leading textile journal we learn that the rayon industry is increased very rapidly...

THE GIRL'S DUMBODRA "Does your sweet miss know anything about automobiles?"

FORMER CHESTER BOY HEADS MOTOR DIVISION

John Wesley Wilks, former Chester Boy, to be head of State Highway Motor Division...

The following Columbia patch will be of interest to a number of Chester people...

Mr. W. Goodman was director of the division until July 1, when H. Thomas was appointed to the post...

Mr. Wilks is 31 years of age and was born in Chester, S. C. on March 4, 1894...

Mr. Wilks served in the United States Navy from May 4, 1915 to March 4, 1919, on active convoy duty with the U. S. Navy...

Mr. Wilks is a member of the Columbia Rotary club, the Focus club, the Richmond post of the United Leagues and the Columbia Lodge of the Elks...

Blackburg, South Carolina, now lays claim to the most notable satellite inhibitor in the State...

"Mr. Spinks went to Blackburg from Columbia several months ago to conduct a revival meeting at the Baptist church...

"In a few months he has been in the 'Iron City.' Mr. Spinks has made himself the most active and energetic man in the town...

ED CHAFFIN: "Mr. Harmon, I have just gotten married. I would like to have a small raise in salary."

WE wish to express through this medium our appreciation and heartfelt thanks to our many subscribers...

Amusements Eighty Years Ago

By Arthur Cornwall. Mr. Elliott came to Chester with a Miss Kimball. He formed a partnership with Powell...

"Such a thing as a display of fireworks had never been seen in Chester." The boys of the town discovered that something mysterious was in daily progress...

At dusk, while the boys lay in bed, they were awakened by a loud rattle of the door. They looked out and saw a crowd of people gathered in front of the church...

Mr. Elliott, in the meantime, had been looking out of the window and saw a crowd of people gathered in front of the church...

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF STEAM RAILWAYS

From the New York Times. Early this month England celebrated the centenary of the first railway...

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abolishment if it were not for the old mother of Charleston and a few other low obsequy conductors...

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The Home of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, on Fifth Avenue, New York...

will be rented and an apartment house will take its place. Mrs. Fish will receive an average annual rent of \$50,000 for the property...

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Mr. H. A. Carpenter who recently returned to Chester from Brooksville, Florida...

has traveled about eight hundred miles coming to Chester and took the entire route in just over a few minutes enroute to Florida...

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Want Ads.

For Sale—Modern five-room bungalow with all modern improvements...

For Rent—Nice five-room bungalow. All conveniences. Apply at Chester News office, T. T.

For Rent—5 room Cottage on Walker Street. T. L. Eberhardt, T.

LIKE YOU, Hundreds are now reading this column. If you have anything for sale let The News carry the message to thousands.

NOTICE TO PATRONS CHESTER SCHOOLS Parents who have children six years of age are urged to have vaccination against smallpox done prior to September 30...

M. E. BROCKMAN, Supv. City Public Schools, Chester, S. C., Aug. 7, 1925. Til. Sept. 1925.

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns Sold Exclusively by Schlosburg's Department Store

SPECIAL AUGUST Reductions Refrigerators Ice Chests Porch Swings Porch Shades Porch Rockers Mosquito Canopies

CLARK Furniture Co. Chester, S. C.

NEW FALL SUITS Call-Look 'Em Over! We sell Quality not credit. Best Blue Serge Suit in Chester, under \$35. Collins cuts the price \$25. The J. T. COLLINS DEPARTMENT STORE "Pay Cash - Save the Difference"

Our Ginnery Ready to Operate The Ginnery of THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY has been overhauled completely by an expert, and with an experienced crew on hand, we are in position to give you prompt, careful and courteous service.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company Thomas Ancrum, Mgr. Fred R. Eisenmann, Supt.

DO NOT NEGLECT your Automobile! IT COST YOU MONEY. Use the best which is the cheapest in the long run. There is not an oil superior in quality than SINCLAIR LIBERTY AERO OIL for heavy duty service.

JUNK WANTED! Highest price paid for Scrap-Iron, All kinds of Metal, Rags, Bags and Barrels, Auto Tires and Inner Tubes, Old Automobiles, Cotton Waste and Old Radiums and Batteries.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

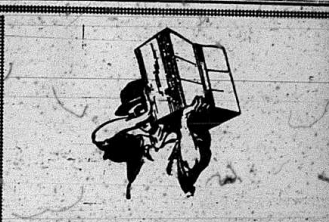
Mr. James Patton, who had an attack of appendicitis, was carried to the Chester Sanatorium Wednesday morning.
Don't Fall To See us about that College outfit. We can save you money. Wylie & Co.
Miss Martha and Alberta Peagram, of York, Charlotte, Guy, of Charlotte and Ashe Lane, of Monroe, are visiting Miss Mary Helen Dawson on South Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hartwell Hutton, Sr. of Clinton, S. C., and the management of their daughter, Miss Ann E. Hutton, to William W. Lewis of Chester, the marriage to be solemnized in the fall.
The approaching marriage connects the interest of numerous friends here and elsewhere in the Carolinas. Miss Hutton is a graduate of Columbia college and for the past two years taught in the city schools at Gilston and at Balacon, N. C.
The bridegroom formerly attended the Presbyterian college in Clinton. He holds the position of cashier of the American bank at Whitman.

Mr. G. W. Chitty, proprietor of the Chitty-Chester Sales Company, spent Wednesday in Charleston on business.
Mr. J. D. Bankhead who has been confined to his home on South Street for the past three weeks, does not improve very rapidly.
Mr. E. Walton, Seaboard Air Line Railway ticket agent in Chesler, N. C., spent the week at the mountains. Mr. Walton has been taken there Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Cooke, of Charlotte, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Atkinson and daughter, Miss Grace, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. B. at Lake Lanier.
Mr. Morris Hollinger, of Great Falls, spent yesterday in Chester with Mr. and Mrs. A. Balsar.
Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Cooke, of Charlotte, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Atkinson and daughter, Miss Grace, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. B. at Lake Lanier.

Another Enterprise For Chester. Information received by The News is to the effect that Dr. A. L. Ott and J. E. Kissel, of Fort Mill, expect to be in Chester within the next few days with the view of securing a location in which to house a plant for the manufacture of medicine. It is said that the firm to be established here will be known as The Manfione Medicine Company and will be a wholesale business.
The following Chester county citizens have been drawn on the jury to serve at the term of Federal Court which convenes in Rock Hill on September 28th, and which runs for two weeks: S. M. Jones, W. B. Stringfellow, and James Huey.

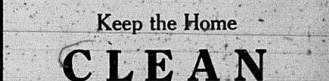


Before Fall Rains

Now is the time to look after your roofs and make the necessary repairs before the Fall rains start. Let us quote you on the needed supplies.

Chester Machine & Lumber Company

Contractor J. W. Wylie is erecting a garage with a capacity of two trucks in the rear of the American Railway Express Company, on lower Gadsden street, which will be used by the contractor.
Judge J. W. DeVere, of Edgefield, who is well known in Chester, has been endorsed by the McCormick Bank association for the place on the supreme bench made vacant by the death of Justice Fraser.



Keep the Home CLEAN

Clean Homes Insure Health and Happiness. ROYAL ELECTRIC CLEANER. Is the best cleaning device known. Phone In For Demonstration.

Southern Public Utilities Comp'y

Young Men's New Fall Suits. Our line of Michaels-Stern Co. "Value First Clothing" is now in ready for your inspection. If you are going off this fall, or if you are now in the market for a suit you will do well to see these.

There is no better clothing made than these suits, yet the prices are cheaper than some, for the young man that wants a good suit, should demand that the prices should be right, yet possess these.

Value Style Material Workmanship. You will be proud to wear Michaels-Stern Co. "Value First Suit." Come in and let us show you.

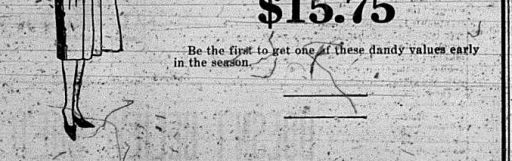
The E. E. CLOUD CO. Chester's Growing Store.

SCHLOSBERG'S A Comfortable Store To Shop In

YOUR NEW AUTUMN FROCKS. In smart creations and brand new styles with the straight line or the flare—styles that are alluring and youthful—charming colors.

Our Buyer has shipped us some of these pretty dresses, and we offer them for FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY AT \$15.75

Be the first to get one of these dandy values early in the season.



FIRST FALL HATS

We received Thursday afternoon. They are beautiful, the colors are rich, materials of Velvet, French felt and Suede leather.

Reasonably priced from \$2.45 to \$6.95. We ask your inspection.

Schlossberg's Chester's Leading Department Store.

FEWER FARMERS A GOOD THING FOR FARMING

In 1854 There Were 97 Farmers For 100 in 1924 Only 30— Causes: Greater Efficiency.

Nobody has ever got rich by farming. Farmers who have become wealthy have done so by buying up land waiting for the pressure of population to increase its price. There is some money in that. But producing food has never made a big fortune for anybody. In the old days it was because nobody could produce much more than he had to consume. Now that production has enormously increased, conditions are better, but farmers still work hard and get that, in comparison with the rest of the population, they are getting the worst of it.

Farm conditions are not bad, however, for lack of advice from the city; nor would they remain had it advice from the city were any good. It is a dull day when somebody in town does not tell the farmer it is unproductive because of lack of laws. The logic of this conclusion is, of course, more legislation. Moreover, even the farmers have become convinced that this is true and are clamoring for help from Congress.

Now there few people will be based upon the assumption that what is the matter with the farmer is not lack of laws and that legislation has no power to give the real cause. As if this explanation of the failure of all farm legislation checked up to this time. Take the facts as we find them in history, and they point to a conclusion. When our first census was taken in 1790, of each 100 of the population 97 were engaged in agriculture. They raised food for themselves and for three others in the neighborhood. They did not long. They could not raise more, they worked under disadvantages. Part of their time was spent clearing land and plowing and sowing. Having no machinery, they did everything by hand. Wheat was cut with a sickle or a cradle and threshed on the floor with a flail. Each 97 farmers did pretty well to raise enough for themselves and three others in the city.

Very different conditions existed when the census for 1920 was taken. Only 30 persons out of each 100 were engaged in agriculture and the other 70 lived in cities. Each group of 30 farmers was able to produce enough food for themselves and for 27 others in the cities and still have a considerable margin for export. What happened during these 130 years to so drastically increase the productivity of the farm worker? Two things—agricultural machinery and the use of mechanical power. Again the way to threshing machines driven by steam engines. Gasoline tractors began to be seen in the fields, each doing the work of more than twenty horses. Binders, mowers, haystackers and a long procession of other machines had come into common use. Power farming!

What was the result? With the result that each worker on a farm produced more than any man produced before. Thirty farmers now can raise more than the 97 farmers who could only raise enough to feed themselves and three others in the cities. When more men are on a job than are needed, to do the work somebody has to go. As machinery and power moved on to the farms, human beings had to move away. Why? Because there was not work for them. We thus have an explanation of the movement from the farms to the cities that began in the 18th century and is continuing to this day. This movement was accelerated, of course, by other forces, but the basis of it was lack of work on the farms, due to the fact that machinery and power had enormously increased the productivity of the farmers. Chief among the accelerating forces was the call to the city—the lighter work, shorter hours and the increased opportunity to get in touch with literature, the cities. Human beings crave companionship. Farm life was once rather lonely.

Each farmer who removed to a city not only took a man away from the farms but he placed a man in the city for some day on a farm to feed. This was agriculture helped in two ways—by increasing the competition among farmers for employment, and by increasing the demand of the cities for farm products. But more machinery and more power increased the productivity of the farmer more rapidly than the migration from the farms helped him. As more machinery moved onto the land, still more men moved off. And now only 30 men out of each hundred are engaged in agriculture and they are producing all the food we can eat and all that we can sell abroad.

This analysis seems fairly sound but here is the proof of it. What would small 18-20 per cent of the population move back to the land and thus restored the conditions that existed in 1790? What should we do with all the food they could

produce under modern conditions? If the present 30 per cent can produce all we can eat and all we can export, what would happen if 18-20 per cent of the population were to move back to the land and farm? They would still be unprofitable! Too many men are still engaged in agriculture—that is the answer. The fact that the farmer who farms is still unprofitable! Too many men are still engaged in agriculture—that is the answer. The fact that the farmer who farms is still unprofitable! Too many men are still engaged in agriculture—that is the answer. The fact that the farmer who farms is still unprofitable!

Some say that the farmer should organize his business and cut down production. They cite the fact that small crops often times bring the farmer more money than large ones. As an example, the corn crop of 1924 was 30 per cent smaller than the crop of 1923 but brought \$200,000,000 more. But this would be reducing production in a dangerous way. It would be wiser to reduce the productivity of our farms. The economic unsoundness of trying to solve the cotton problem by permitting men who are not needed on a job to remain and produce less, is apparent to any mind. In the long run we get only what we produce and if we don't produce we do not long. Everybody should be useful to his employer. Leaving on the job is not the right way to remedy the defect of too many men on the payroll. Everybody is needed somewhere. The thing to do is to find the place.

The truth is that the farmer has been caught in the great evolutionary development that began with the invention of the steam engine and the introduction of machinery. The same thing has happened to the cities but perhaps a more rapid adjustment to the changed conditions. Power and machinery have vastly increased the capacity of the cities but, for the city worker's products there is no fixed limit to big markets. The man who was quite comfortable without an automobile before he ever heard of one must have one now. By buying a motor, he gives employment to a man who has no other work. It is a very tight limit to the market for 1920. One can eat so much and no more. He may eat food that is better prepared and pay more for it, but the excess that he pays goes to the chef and the management, not to the farmers who produced the beef, wheat or other ingredients. As a man becomes more prosperous, he can buy more of the things that industrial workers produce but he does not appreciably increase his daily number of loaves of bread, potatoes, or other of the farmer's products. The size and capacity of his stomach is fixed. The thing we need is that the farmer, without any advice from the city, has from the first been doing the right thing by quitting the farm. Realizing that the work that was needed and he is re-adjusting himself. The process of readjustment is still going on. Migration to the city has not solved the problem because the forces that make migration necessary are still in operation. A state of equilibrium will not be reached until all the machinery and power that can be used on the land are there and all the farmers that are not there needed are elsewhere in a country like America which, agriculturally, is still so far from developed in comparison with countries like Denmark, equilibrium may not be reached for a long time. Evolutionary processes usually move slowly. But it seems that the worst is over. Farm machinery has come generally into use. Power, as expressed by gasoline motors, is fast being getting going to go in the land. Men will have to leave the land as power comes to take their places. But why should men, exemplified by power, by stimulating science, invention and discovery, is responsible for about half the improvement in the standard of living that has taken place in a thousand years. Power produces wealth and takes the load from human hands.

Farm life is destined soon to be a very different thing than it is now. No man has ever seen, and no man has ever heard of, Mr. Ford probably has the right idea assuming that the trend of the world will be toward village industries in the country. Men who are employed during periods when there is no work for them in the city, the development of power and machinery on the land can ever change the fact that there is very little for farmers to do in the winter. They can employ themselves after a fashion,

but it is employment that is economically unremunerative. Time they go to waste is like water that goes over a dam without turning the mill of the workers who are not bodies. Farmers would be better off if they had something useful to do during the periods when farming is not a good thing for the farmer.

If I worked were to be done in village factories that is now done in the cities it would naturally follow that some of the workers who are in the cities would have to go back to the country to get jobs. That would be a good thing for the country. Every city, in the main, a hideous place in which to jam human beings—so far as population is concerned, the cities are too large and the country too small. The same evolutionary processes that have brought about these conditions are now taking us toward remedying them. But the situation cannot be remedied by any man-made "back to the land" movement. Men cannot go back to the land until the offer that is to say, the country—offers them something to do. Village industries will yet get it just reward, but the rewards will not come by act of Congress—By Alton L. Benson.

The New Risks of Cotton Growing
Our cotton farmers in the South also need to arouse themselves and have no power to give the real cause. As if this explanation of the failure of all farm legislation checked up to this time. Take the facts as we find them in history, and they point to a conclusion. When our first census was taken in 1790, of each 100 of the population 97 were engaged in agriculture. They raised food for themselves and for three others in the neighborhood. They did not long. They could not raise more, they worked under disadvantages. Part of their time was spent clearing land and plowing and sowing. Having no machinery, they did everything by hand. Wheat was cut with a sickle or a cradle and threshed on the floor with a flail. Each 97 farmers did pretty well to raise enough for themselves and three others in the city.

Very different conditions existed when the census for 1920 was taken. Only 30 persons out of each 100 were engaged in agriculture and the other 70 lived in cities. Each group of 30 farmers was able to produce enough food for themselves and for 27 others in the cities and still have a considerable margin for export. What happened during these 130 years to so drastically increase the productivity of the farm worker? Two things—agricultural machinery and the use of mechanical power. Again the way to threshing machines driven by steam engines. Gasoline tractors began to be seen in the fields, each doing the work of more than twenty horses. Binders, mowers, haystackers and a long procession of other machines had come into common use. Power farming!

What was the result? With the result that each worker on a farm produced more than any man produced before. Thirty farmers now can raise more than the 97 farmers who could only raise enough to feed themselves and three others in the cities. When more men are on a job than are needed, to do the work somebody has to go. As machinery and power moved on to the farms, human beings had to move away. Why? Because there was not work for them. We thus have an explanation of the movement from the farms to the cities that began in the 18th century and is continuing to this day. This movement was accelerated, of course, by other forces, but the basis of it was lack of work on the farms, due to the fact that machinery and power had enormously increased the productivity of the farmers. Chief among the accelerating forces was the call to the city—the lighter work, shorter hours and the increased opportunity to get in touch with literature, the cities. Human beings crave companionship. Farm life was once rather lonely.

Each farmer who removed to a city not only took a man away from the farms but he placed a man in the city for some day on a farm to feed. This was agriculture helped in two ways—by increasing the competition among farmers for employment, and by increasing the demand of the cities for farm products. But more machinery and more power increased the productivity of the farmer more rapidly than the migration from the farms helped him. As more machinery moved onto the land, still more men moved off. And now only 30 men out of each hundred are engaged in agriculture and they are producing all the food we can eat and all that we can sell abroad.

ABOUT HALF

By Wickes Wamboldt
"Dirt is certainly booming," said a real estate agent the other day. "How many lots do you suppose I sold last week?"
"About half," replied the man he was talking to.
"What do you mean—about half?" quizzed the real estate agent.
"About half of what you are going to tell me you sold," was the answer.

"That's about the proper discount to put on a good many things that a good many salesmen say."
"That car will give you 24 miles to the gallon," says the salesman. "And you will be lucky if you get 12."
"You will get 50 shaves out of each safety razor blade with this stopper," says the clerk. Be grateful if you get 25.
And there are also folk who aren't so exact about the 50-50 business. "That piece of goods will wash splendidly and wash beautifully," says the sales girl. "She doesn't know if it will and doesn't care if it will. And it won't."
"This heating plant," says the plumber, "will give you 70 degrees in zero weather." And you could get 70 degrees "with it at 20 above zero to save your life."
This is guaranteed bone-dry wood," says the log-cabin farmer boy, "and when you put it on the fire the sap steers out of all ends."
"Strickly fresh eggs," said yesterday," announces the peddler. And news of them pop when you open them.

"This seat is third row center," says the man at the box office, "and when the usher takes you to it, it is over at the end up against one of the boxes."
Wise ones always figure on a substantial margin of safety. The man who knows adds 25 per cent to whatever they tell him it will cost him to build his house; and the farmer who stands at the city hall from the sick condition discounts all selling talk 100 per cent.
There are honest salesmen—plenty of them. The older we grow and the more experience we get the more we discount the selling talk unless the salesman is time-tired and fite tired.

What all this rig is that some time ago, a landscape architect sold a large number of guaranteed them fancy stock. Seven of them turned out all right and the balance look like some sort of something that a man might be evolved from in the course of several thousand years if one knew how to do it.

ERSKINE COLLEGE
Erskine College is the oldest denominational college in South Carolina so far as continuity of name and location goes.
That it has always ranked high in the estimation of the people of the state is evidenced by this paragraph from "The Temperance Advertiser" copied in the Greenville Mountaineer of December 11, 1846:
"Erskine College.—This institution, although yet in its infancy, has acquired a high reputation. The faculty is composed of gentlemen of distinguished ability in their respective departments, and its students rank among the most intelligent and respected citizens of the state."
The friends of the institution, with the practical and degree of self-illustrating its sphere of usefulness, are now endeavoring to raise by means of voluntary contributions, a sum which will enable them to establish one or two additional professorships, and we are pleased to learn that subscriptions for this have been made. We observed that a distinguished member of the legislature who resides in the low country, has made the liberal donation of Five Hundred Dollars."

That was nearly 80 years ago and Erskine College is still doing business at the same place and in the same high and meritorious way.
All Backfast Abbey, South Devon, a community of orthodox monks are building an abbey on the site of the old abbey which was founded in 1084 A. D. The abbot is sacred to man, and no woman permitted to enter in the Queen.

"Why, But For This Glorious Medicine I Don't See How I Could Do My Housework. To Do It's Much Less Feels So Splendid." Says Columbia Woman.

"I don't know I would ever be able to be up and doing my housework today if it hadn't been for this glorious medicine which I feel so much less feeling so splendid," declares Daisy Moore, of 123 Sumpter St., Columbia, S. C.
"Oh, how I did suffer from indigestion and gastritis for five or six years. I had just gotten into a wretched state of health and didn't know what to do. The pain in my chest and around my stomach was so terrible I just felt as if I would smother. And nights I had such fearful pains in my side and chest I couldn't sleep. I tried every treatment without results that I was alarmed over my condition."
"But, oh, what a blessing four bottles of this wonderful Karnak Housework To Do's is. I was suffering from the very start, and now I feel so much better. My appetite has entirely gone. The pains have disappeared from my side and chest. I feel so much better. I want and as much as I want now without it hurting me one moment afterward, and at night I simply sleep like a child."
"I feel so much better. I want and as much as I want now without it hurting me one moment afterward, and at night I simply sleep like a child."
"I feel so much better. I want and as much as I want now without it hurting me one moment afterward, and at night I simply sleep like a child."
Karnak is sold in Chester exclusively by Standard Pharmacy and by the leading druggist in every town.

My Meriwether says the first class graduated in 1842; the college grew rapidly in popular favor and in support and at the opening of the Civil war was one of the most flourishing denominational colleges in the South. 16 list of

held positions of honor and graduates include many men who were in the first and second ranks in their professions.
Or it might well be said as Daniel Webster said of Dartmouth: "It is a little college but in considering the quality of work there are those who love it." But done—Greenwood Journal.

SOLUTION TO TUESDAY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE
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CANNON SURVEY
AND DANCE ALE
IT TOOT KIP
NEW LEVEL BOLD
NAB KIN
ACTED BETON
ASH LEVEL ROE
FISH DOWNY USA
DRIVEN DOUSED
TEAM USED

BILIOUSNESS
Retired Minister Tells How He Keeps in Good Form With the Assistance of Black-Draught.
West Graham, Va.—"The Rev. Lewis Davis, a well-known minister, now past 80, living here has a high opinion of Black-Draught, which he says he has taken when he needed, for 25 years. For years I had been troubled with my liver," he says. "Sometimes the pain would be very intense and my back would hurt all the time. Black-Draught was the first medicine that would give me any relief."
"My liver" has always been sluggish. Sometimes it gives me a lot of trouble. I have suffered a lot with colic in my side and back and had headaches caused from excessive drinking of wine."
"After I found Black-Draught, I would begin to take it as soon as I felt a real coming on and it relieved the cause at once. I can recommend it to anybody suffering from liver trouble. In a dose of two now, and then keeps me in good form."
"Made from selected medicinal roots and herbs, and containing no dangerous mineral drugs, Black-Draught is nature's own remedy for a tired, jumpy liver."
10c

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and chest I couldn't sleep. I tried every treatment without results that I was alarmed over my condition."
"But, oh, what a blessing four bottles of this wonderful Karnak Housework To Do's is. I was suffering from the very start, and now I feel so much better. My appetite has entirely gone. The pains have disappeared from my side and chest. I feel so much better. I want and as much as I want now without it hurting me one moment afterward, and at night I simply sleep like a child."
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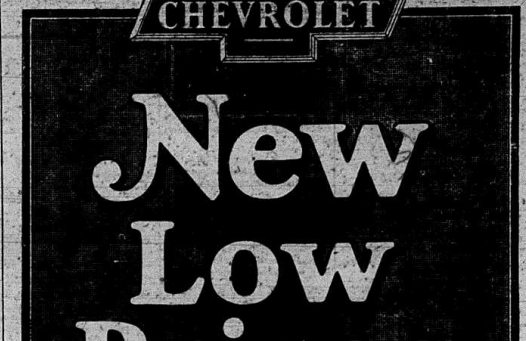
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