

The Semi-Weekly News-Herald

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, M. D. POLK, EDITOR.

One Year, in advance, \$5.00 Six Months, 2.50 One Week, 10 Single Copies, 5

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any Cass County Paper.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET. For President, WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President, GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

Congressional Ticket. For Congressman, First District, HON. JESSE B. STRODE.

In the last month of Harrison's administration the debt of the United States was \$555,017,100. On July 1 last the debt had mounted to \$847,363,890, an increase of \$292,346,790.

The total vote for president in 1892 was 12,150,274. This year the aggregate will be about 13,500,000. The populists have never yet cast 1,500,000 votes at any election, but Bryan thinks he can talk 6,000,000 more voters into adopting the populist principles.

The statement of Comptroller Eckels that on July 1 the bank deposits in the United States aggregated \$5,000,000 and depositors numbered between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000, goes to show how much harm would be done and how many people would be affected by the payment of such indebtedness in 50-cent dollars, as the Bryanites propose.

The astute financier of the Nebraska City News says 150,000 ounces of silver was sold last week to Europe, and that this is proof that Bryan is going to be elected and that the people over there know silver will rise in price. They evidently know more than we do here, as silver continues to fall in price just the same, which proves either that Bryan will not be elected, or if elected he could not legislate a penny into the value of a dollar.

MCKINLEY prices have already felt the impetus of his certain election. Stocks have gone up from two to four cents while wheat and corn are rapidly climbing the ladder. The talk of hard times and idle men will soon be over. The promise of a higher tariff from those able and anxious to create such a law has a far-reaching effect. Factories can start up on the strength of such a promise knowing that prosperity is sure to follow.

PECULIARLY popocritical is the denunciations by the Bryan gang of the Chicago Record's postal card election. The reason is obvious, although the scheme was endorsed by Altgeld, and silver men compose a part of the committee which sends out the cards and which tabulates the returns, it is shown that Bryan is not in the race against McKinley, and all the brag and bluster of the Bryanites is thus exposed before election day. It may be sad, but 'tis true.

ONLY one more week of campaign work after this and the greatest campaign since 1860 will end. The old party lines have been obliterated and the bloody shirt has for the first time been effectually buried. All over the south thousands of men who wore the gray, and who for years were prejudiced against the republican party, are today battling valiantly for preservation of the country's honor and for prosperity under the McKinley banner. In our own state the most partisan of democrats, J. Sterling Morton, is seen and heard arguing for the election of McKinley. Indeed, but few democratic leaders of national reputation are to be found who have not turned the faces against the brand of repudiation, fathered by W. J. Bryan and his so-called democracy. The result of it all means a closer cementing of the north and the certain election of Wm. McKinley to the presidency.

LONG ON WIND, SHORT ON TRUTH. Gov. Holcomb lowered himself in the eyes of all intelligent citizens, when he retailed the thoroughly exploded falsehood that J. Pierpont Morgan was consulted on the financial plank of the republican platform adopted at St. Louis. Since he lied when he made the statement, but, like a political pirate, this fact 'cut no ice with him.' The governor claimed all the credit for the economical administration of the penitentiary, when he knew the board of public lands and buildings control the expenditures of the institution.

Silas did not tell how much the state had lost by reason of the refusal of Lehigh, under his direction, to permit the convicts to work at remunerative rates at employment furnished by the board.

Site has never answered the charges publicly made, that he, with his henchmen, hold up the railroads for thrice the amount of free transportation granted any previous administration. His excellency has never explained just why he changed his simple room at a third rate hotel at St. Louis for a most gorgeous suite at the Laclede, where Jones, B.ryan's manager paid the bill. Holcomb says he is proud of his part in the populist national convention, where Watson avers the populist party was made a door mat for Sewall. A few old fashioned populists in this neck of the woods; men who have voted the ticket from principle, would have listened to a full explanation with great interest from our six-foot governor, but, alas! it never came, and never will.

UNANSWERABLY.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is still flaunting its celebrated challenge in the face of the cheap money people, and they are still doing their best to look the other way. The proposition of the Courier-Journal is as follows: 1. If Mr. Bryan or any other human being will show that this country, when it had the coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any ratio, was ever able to bring the bullion value of both metals to the coinage value and keep them together, thus securing and maintaining their circulation as money side by side, and preventing one from expelling the other, the Courier-Journal will withdraw all opposition to the free coinage of silver.

2. If Mr. Bryan, or any other human being, will show that any nation on earth, by the free coinage of both gold and silver at any ratio was ever able to bring the bullion value of both metals to the coinage value and keep them together, thus securing and maintaining their circulation as money side by side, and preventing one from expelling the other, the Courier-Journal will withdraw all opposition to the free coinage of silver.

We submit that if no nation has ever been able to bring and keep together the bullion and coinage values of the metals when those values differed very little, it is preposterous to assume that any nation could do it today, when those values are so wide apart.

IT MEANS BANKRUPTCY.

The treasury receipts for the last week in September were \$5,135,385, the smallest amount in many years. The total receipts for September were \$24,584,244, also the smallest for many years. The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending September 30, were \$79,175,550; the expenditures for the same period were \$104,369,679. The deficit for the quarter is \$25,194,000; this is at the rate of over \$100,000,000 a year.

These statistics are from the official monthly statement of the democratic treasury officials, dated October 1. They mean national bankruptcy if the democrats remain in power. They mean national bankruptcy if the democrats remain in power. They are the perfectly logical result of the democratic "tariff for revenue"—a bill which Mr. Bryan championed, for which he worked ardently as Wilson's trusted lieutenant, and which he was largely instrumental in making a law.—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel is one Bryan organ that dares to lie about it, and to pretend that free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is a fight for bimetallicism. It frankly proclaims that it is silver monometallicism pure and simple, and that it is in favor of silver monometallicism because it will "scale down" everybody's debts and that is just what it wants. It honestly admits that it is in favor of the repudiation of one-half of what the government and every state, county, municipality, corporation and individual owes in this country. The Sentinel does not propose to be sent to the bottomless pit for plain, unornamental lying.—State Journal.

MR. BRYAN characterizes it as one of the best things of the campaign when a lady remarked ruefully that her brother was a gold man without gold. We can't for the life of us see why that is any more absurd than for one to be a silver man without silver. Bryan's estimate of the saying of a good thing seems to be characteristic of his inability to believe that anybody acts from anything except the most short-sighted selfishness.—Ex.

ONE of the Mexican states has had a corn famine and nearly half a million bushels have been ordered purchased in the United States, the Mexican government having remitted the duties. Mark Hanna probably in some mysterious manner was the cause of the drought and this sudden purchase on the eve of election is all on account of MARK.

WHEAT and corn continue to im-

prove in price and if it does not take a tumble pretty soon Bryan won't carry a state in the union outside of two or three southern ones.

INFORMATION AND OPINIONS.

The defaulting treasurer of Pike county, Ohio, was captured yesterday. His name was Legg and had evidently been pulled too hard during campaign times.

The first case of Mexican tobacco, which promises to be the only available substitute for the pure Havana goods, was received in Kansas City through the custom house. The Havana stock in the United States is being rapidly exhausted, and no more is being imported, owing to the ban put upon it by Captain General Weyer. This Mexican tobacco is said to be virtually the same as the Havana stock, and of equally high grade, and it is probable that it will be imported in vast quantities to take place of the former goods during the Cuban war.—Grocery World.

There is a rumor afloat that Arbuckle, the coffee king, is to build a large sugar refinery, as large as any in the United States. If this is true it means formidable competition to the American Sugar Refining company. Arbuckle Bros. have been in the habit of buying sugar and putting it up in small packages to supply the retail trade in connection with their coffee.—Trade Exhibit.

Do the workmen who have suffered loss of employment, reduced hours of labor, reduced wages and general distress want to follow the advice of a man who was wrong on the tariff in 1893? Do they believe that one who advocated a radical departure from an existing system in 1893 and whose prophecy has been proved fallacious by cruel experience is right now? Do they wish to trust this man again when he proposes another departure, possibly even more disastrous? Mr. Bryan was wrong once. Is there any evidence that he is right now?—Springfield, Mass., "Union."

The American workman was fooled by free trade four years ago, but he cannot be fooled again. He wants protection and he wants honest money. He wants high wages and he wants peace. He wants his just rights and he will secure them without following the advice of Bryan, the agitator.

The reason for the nonappearance of the democratic orator, Harris, here Friday evening to speak as was promised, has leaked out. A prominent democrat informs us that Harris wrote to a democratic candidate in this county to know if he was expected, to write him at once. Harris failed to enclose a two-cent stamp for reply and the fellow refused to put up the two cents which resulted in Mr. Harris failing to keep the expected appointment. These democratic times beget economy of the strictest kind and we feel that the fellow who refused to put up two cents is fully justified.

Four inches of snow fell in Ohio yesterday and it snowed for two hours yesterday in Chicago, while Nebraska was bright and fresh as a day in June. Her groves wear holiday gowns in gorgeous shades of richest red and golden yellow, and all nature seems to smile at the glad harvest of her chiefest crop—king corn.

Bryan's independence of English control is not of long standing. It is scarcely four years since he stood up in congress and deliberately expressed the opinion that American workmen were not skillful enough to compete with Englishmen in the manufacture of tinne plate. If Bryan's endeavors had proved successful at the time we speak of the men who turned out 160,000,000 pounds of American tinne plate last year would have been out of a job.—Ex.

When news reached the Tammany democracy that Croker would not return until after the election, it is rumored that the Tammanyites draped Bryan's picture in mourning and started out to do the Power.—Ex.

Col. Ed Friend is not saying much about the Commercial Travelers' Bryan club. Silence is golden, Col. Ed. It will save that little band of fifty from frequent, feverish comparisons with the 1,000 McKinley commercial travelers with headquarters at the Capital Hotel, Lincoln, Neb., and there are others, Col. Ed.—Lincoln Call.

An exchange says the women should make extra efforts to support their husbands at this season and keep them supplied with spending money. They are having this big financial question to settle and should not be annoyed by such a paltry thing as a scarcity of change in their pocket.

Otoe county seems to be in one of the hottest kinds of a political warfare, but such men as John C. Watson, Pat Roddy and substantial citizens of that stamp, running for office on an honest money ticket have nothing to fear. They will be elected as they deserve to be.

A. M. Law of Pawnee City writes to know if Mr. Bryan opposed and made speeches against the prohibitory amendment in 1890. The answer is easy. He did. Most of his talk was directed against a protective tariff, but he found time to say a good many things in favor of the British drinking system and against the odium of sumptuary legislation. High license

was good enough for him. Mr. Bryan is a totterer himself, but is willing others should drink if they are thirsty. The prohibitionist who supports him can rest assured he is lending aid and comfort to as ardent an enemy of legal prohibition as any man not directly engaged in the business.—State Journal.

Mr. Bryan's ideas of the dignity attached to the office of president of this country are as crude as are the theories he advocates. He now intends to reduce the exalted position down to a level with ward politics by making speeches in every ward in the city on November 2. How the mighty has fallen!—Lincoln Call.

The entertainment par excellence so far booked ahead will be the "Cosmos show," at White opera house on Friday evening of this week. Beside the wealth of flowers on exhibition a musical program of rare merit will be given.

Mrs. D. A. Campbell of Lincoln; D. H. Wheeler, jr., of Omaha; Mrs. Mamie Sullivan and Miss Minnie Sharp of this city and Messrs. James Pettee and L. A. Moore of this city, while Miss Kaubie will handle the violin in her well-known artistic manner.

The musical program will be worth double the price of admission, which has been fixed at only 25 cents. The program will be given Wednesday. Do not forget the date—Friday of this week—nor do not miss going.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating that if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. For sale here by all druggists.

Comfort to California.

Every Thursday morning, a tourist sleeping car for Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Los Angeles leaves Omaha and Lincoln via the Burlington Route.

It is carpeted; upholstered in rattan; has spring seats and backs and is provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, etc. An experienced excursion conductor and a uniformed Pullman porter accompany it through to the Pacific Coast.

While neither as expensively finished nor as fine to look at as a palace sleeper, it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are honored and the price of a berth, wide enough and big enough for two, is only \$5.

For a folder giving full particulars, call at the nearest B. & M. R. R. ticket office. Or, write to J. Francis, Gen'l. Pass'g. Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

A Heartly Farewell.

A farewell party was held at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hook last evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Dora, who will leave in a few days to visit friends at Gretna, Neb. The party was a complete surprise to the young lady, but all who were so fortunate as to be present report a pleasant time.

High-five was the principle amusement and elegant refreshments were served throughout the evening. The guests departed in the small hours, wishing the evening was not so short. The following is the list of those present: Mrs. O. Guthman, Mrs. Ripple of Louisville and Mrs. J. P. Cobey of South Omaha; Misses Anna McCarthy, Anna Hook, Katie McCallen, Mary Guthman, Nellie and Catherine Houk and Agnes McCarthy and Messrs. Will Carmack, Albert Vogtman, Gus Olsen, Conrad Guthman, Sam McCallen and Joe McCarthy.

Take off the Horns.

The undersigned is now ready with a good portable chute and tools, to remove the weapons of horned cattle at ten cents per head. It never gets too cold to dehorn cattle. Any time after fly-time, until the first week in April is the right time. After that it is too late. If those who wish to have such work done will address me at Rock Bluffs, Neb., they will be promptly answered.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose freely benefits, 75 cents. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co., druggists, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warrants, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 3. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the electors may provide.

Section 5. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. As the first general election to be held in the year 1896 there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, they shall be elected one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and one for the term of six (6) years, and thereafter provided by law. Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event more than two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services such compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term of their office, and which shall be payable by law for services rendered by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event more than two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state, and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of judicial districts, shall not create the office of any judge.



CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without boasting. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

- Castoria destroys Worms. Castoria allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles. Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is put up in ornate bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of J. A. Piper is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Tuesday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, that at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office, and shall keep their public offices, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactures.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement or manufactures, unless such donations so made shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the electors of such subdivision; provided that such donations of a county with the donations of one or more cities in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; provided, further, that any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidence of indebtedness shall be issued thereon unless the same shall have been endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds, and shall be invested in the same, and the state shall supply all losses therefrom that may be incurred, so that the same shall in no case be diminished and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other purposes.

Section 2. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds, and shall be invested in the same, and the state shall supply all losses therefrom that may be incurred, so that the same shall in no case be diminished and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other purposes.

Section 3. The board created by section 1 of this article, in conformity with the time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest than the average opportunity for better investment is presented.

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasury for the payment of the interest and income due on such securities shall be presented to the state treasury for payment, and there shall not be any money in the treasury fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasury to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of the permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of section two (2) relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twelve (12) of article two (2) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of any county wherein such city is located, may be merged wholly or in part with a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county, and the result of the vote of the electors of such city and county, and also a majority of the votes cast in the county, as directed in this article, shall be final in the election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.