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Proposed Amendment to the Constitution Enjoining White Supremacy Discussed and Explained

[Special Star Correspondence.] CLINTON, N. C., August 24.

There was a great gathering of white men in Clinton to day to hear a discussion of the constitutional amendment. Hon. E. W. Pou, of Smithfield, and Gov. Jarvis, spoke. The audience was in sympathy with the speakers and the amendment, ensuring white supremacy a victory when the question comes to a vote in Sampson.

Mr. Pou had just concluded his speech when this report was mailed. Governor Jarvis is now speaking. The following is a synopsis of Mr. Pou's speech.

The welfare of our State brings us together this day. We must construct for the good of our State. The great battle of '88 has gone into history. Partisan passion has given way to a cool determination on the part of the white people of this State never to submit to negro domination again. They have determined even more than this. They have resolved that the vicious and unwieldy negro vote must be eliminated from politics.

I can understand how good men can divide upon questions of economic policy, but when the subject of negro vote may divide upon the great financial questions which have engaged the attention of our people, but I cannot understand how any good man, no matter what his race, can hesitate to support a measure which will save him and his children from the danger and humiliation of negro rule.

A Social Question. The amendment presents a social, not a political question. The highest ambition of every man finds its embodiment in his offspring. We must live for our children. Only the selfish man can be content with himself instead of becoming selfish as the years go by, the race question has each year become more dangerous since the ignorant negro was permitted to cast his first vote.

He is not fit to vote now. The ballot has been his curse. The Republican politician has been his enemy. The ballot has given him hope which could never be fulfilled. It has aroused in his breast aspirations born to displace the white man from power, a false conception of his place in society. It has impaired his usefulness as a laborer. It has incited the criminal to commit crime. It has been a dismal failure in every sense of the word.

To remove this class of our population, as a political factor, will be a service to them as well as to the State. It will be a benefit to the nation.

Does Not Violate Constitution. The fifth section does not violate the Constitution of the United States. It does not discriminate against "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It does discriminate against incompetency, but that is a common experience in public affairs. Many of the Northern States have discriminated against these very things. Such laws have been held to be constitutional there; why not here?

Let us not forget this revolution is being wrought for the good of our State. It should not be used to advance the political ambition of any man. It is not a consequence who fills the offices, if we get capable good men. Let no differences enter among us to endanger the success of this great movement. Do not let Republican office-seekers fool you.

The poor and ignorant white man cannot afford to take part. It is his enemy. It takes the product of his labor and gives it to the rich. It widens the breach between the rich and the poor. Its policy makes millionaires and paupers. It offers no opportunity for an American middle class. It degrades the poor and ignorant, puts their children on the level of the negro. It has even given the negro a voice in the management of white schools. You cannot trust that party if you would be decent and respectable, and if you would see the negro occupy a little better position in life than you do.

For the Good of the State. Let us not forget this revolution is being wrought for the good of our State. It should not be used to advance the political ambition of any man. It is not a consequence who fills the offices, if we get capable good men. Let no differences enter among us to endanger the success of this great movement. Do not let Republican office-seekers fool you.

Let us be sure the differences of the past, and let us all strive to attain to the very highest plane of patriotism. And, when the organic law of the State, we shall have peace and enjoy a period of industrial prosperity hitherto unknown in the annals of our State.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CARTER. Not to Be Punished for His Gigantic Steel—Merely Dismissed from the Army and Fined.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—It is stated here, on what is regarded as authentic information, that an agreement has been reached whereby Captain Oberlin Carter is not to be punished for his gigantic government steel, according to the verdict of the court martial, but is merely dismissed from the army and a nominal fine imposed. The fine will not be over \$10,000. It will be remembered that Carter, a native of Ohio, was convicted, not less than \$1,500,000.

He will not be advertised in the papers of his town, as ordered in the verdict. The statement that the Carter case "will be settled on its merits" finds plausible and ready explanation in the fact that the court martial was pronounced by the court martial against Captain Carter, as stated.

It will be recalled that the verdict of the court martial was that Carter "is guilty and that he be punished with Green and Gaynor and other contractors to defraud the government of an amount which the evidence adduced showed to be not less than \$1,500,000. The sentence was dismissal from the service of the United States, a fine of \$10,000, a term of five years in the penitentiary and that he be advertised in his native town by public prints as a thief and scoundrel.

Several persons suspected of being emissaries of the Transvaal government have been arrested at Delagoa Bay. Excitement prevails, and in view of a contemplated Transvaal raid the Portuguese troops are kept in readiness for an emergency.

The weekly balance statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, decrease \$2,708,835; loans, increase \$9,058,600; specie, decrease \$1,235,100; legal tenders, increase \$294,210; deposits, increase \$2,884,100; free circulation, increase \$95,600; the banks now hold \$12,875,235 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

sympathize with the war that is being made upon the Filipinos, although as a sea-soldier his duty requires that he should follow the flag and protect it where it is planted by the command of his Government; but he does believe in a policy of conciliation, which we insist should never have been lost sight of for one moment. In this he differs radically from General Otis, who knew nothing about those people and doggedly rejected all overtures for peace and insisted on unconditional surrender when the Filipinos sent representatives to him to arrange for a cessation of hostilities. He took this as an evidence of weakness, and presuming on it made his imperious demands and nullified all the efforts of the peace commissioners, who had been laboring to effect an agreement that would put an end to the war and the unnecessary sacrifice of life. Otis had his way, and as a result the United States flag is confined to a narrow strip near Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and is not very securely planted there, and we will have by December 70,000 men to assert our authority where Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt said more than a year ago 5,000 would be enough. A conciliatory policy would prove more potent than powder and ball and decidedly less costly.

And why not a conciliatory policy? Is there anything degrading in it? Why can we not, if we do not intend to hold these islands in subjection, candidly say so, and tell these people who are fighting against us that they are mistaken, but that we have assumed the task of seeing law and order restored, and stable government established and cannot do that until our authority to do it is recognized by the people whose temporary guardians we have become? Such a statement as that, made by such a man as Dewey, in whom the people of both countries have confidence, would put an end to the war inside of ninety days and give peace to those islands. We believe that when Dewey comes home and the country has given him the welcome for which such elaborate preparations are being made, if he were sent back to Manila as the authorized representative of this Government, whose authority the military commanders there would be instructed to respect, and with plenary powers to come to an agreement with the men in arms against us, there would be a speedy end to hostilities and an end that would be honorable to this country and bring no humiliation to the people who have been so bravely fighting us, though so poorly equipped for war.

COLONIAL TRADE. England sells to her colonies annually \$400,000,000 worth of merchandise and buys from them \$450,000,000 worth; \$50,000,000 in favor of the colonies. The probabilities and indications are that British exports to the colonies will decrease rather than increase because British exporters are now being confronted by a competition which is becoming annually more serious and formidable. The people in the colonies buy where they can buy the cheapest and sell where they can sell the best advantage, thus knocking out the theory that "trade follows the flag." Trade goes with the lowest buying and highest selling prices and doesn't care a continental about the flag, which as far as trade is concerned carries no sentiment with it and represents only that much hunting.

A foreign trade which must be backed up by guns and ships doesn't pay any nation, for it costs more than the profit on it. Mr. Jean Bloch, a writer of recognized standing on such matters, has written a letter to the London Times in which he presents figures to prove this. He gives the following as the exports to China in the year 1897: Great Britain, \$80,000,000; Germany, \$10,000,000; United States, \$9,500,000; Russia, \$2,400,000; France, \$1,000,000; Japan, \$1,700,000, the profits on which he computes at \$13,000,000. These nations keep to protect their trade warships in Chinese waters, with a tonnage of 274,000 tons, at a cost of \$16,000,000 annually, or \$3,000,000 more than the profits from the trade. Add to this \$18,500,000 bounties paid to steamship companies and we have \$34,500,000 annually paid out to the \$13,000,000 made, or a loss of \$21,500,000 a year on the trade backed up by ships with guns. There isn't much business in that, spending nearly three dollars to make one.

And yet that is the policy that this country is urged to adopt, and it is to establish that policy that the present administration is spending hundreds of millions of dollars, sacrificing hundreds of American lives, and bringing discredit on the flag that was once honored the world over.

A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch says the town of Pleasant Plain has been wiped out by a tornado.

PEACH TREES.

We haven't said anything for some time on peach culture, but we are not forgetting the peach all the same. The following we clip from an exchange:

Mr. W. A. Clifton, S. A. L. agent at Rich Square, has some of the finest young peach trees growing on the railroad land we have seen. A year ago the Board managers sent each station agent a lot of peaches with instructions to plant them on railroad land at the stations. Mr. Clifton prepared the ground well for his trees, and now, one year later, he has trees four and a half feet high. He has one row of twelve trees planted fifty feet apart, that are growing nicely. He has given them good attention.

The S. A. L. management is showing good judgment in thus putting to practical use some of its land and is at the same time giving a practical object lesson to the people along its lines, and others who may happen that way. The trees here spoken of are grown from the seed, and are not the planting from nurseries, and consequently the cost is somewhat less, in addition to which the planters have a pretty correct idea of the kind of tree they will have without taking the nurseryman's word for it. It will thus take a little longer to have bearing trees but in the end it may be better as it is also cheaper.

Other railways in the State should follow the example of the S. A. L. in this respect, and encourage the planting of peach, walnut and other valuable trees, which in the future will be a source of revenue to the people and to them. There is not the slightest danger of overloading this business no matter how many trees may be planted.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

The testimony given before the committee at Halifax investigating the treatment of the convicts on the State farms shows shocking brutality on the Northampton farm, and to clinch it this testimony comes not from outsiders, but from employes holding positions under the State. Murder, brutal beating, neglect and starving the victims of brutality, are among the atrocities, and yet the men who committed them are not in the penitentiary wearing stripes, as they should be, if they had their deserts.

These are not outrages of remote occurrence, and why is it that no effort was made by the authorities to investigate these atrocities after public attention had been called to them through the press, until a Democratic Legislature took it in hand? Did the men who were responsible for the appointment of these savages seek to screen them lest exposure would hurt the party? That's the only way to account for their silence and inaction, and the encouragement they gave this savagery by this inaction and at least seeming tacit endorsement. What a putrid record; every time it is touched it reeks with offensive odors, and the more it is touched the more it reeks.

Preachers, like most men, do not complain at a reasonable amount of attention, but the Washington minister who at Bath Harbor, Maine, received so much attention from the police that he was arrested by mistake for a thief, decidedly objected to it.

The bachelors in Hesse, Germany, are taxed 25 per cent. more than married people, and the unreasonable fellows are kicking against it. If they want to enjoy the luxury of sewing on their own buttons and all that kind of thing they should be willing to pay for it.

TOBACCO IN BLADEN.

Large Consignment Yesterday For Shipment to Wilson, N. C.—Wilmington's Need of a Warehouse.

The STAR has upon several occasions referred to the advisability of the building of a tobacco warehouse and grading rooms in the city of Wilmington in view of the ever increasing acreage in the plant in the territory contiguous to this port. It has also from time to time published opinions from leading tobaccoists in this and other States as to the adaptability of this crop and urged upon growers, who complain of the unprofitableness of other farming, to at least experiment with the production of tobacco, the trade in which is fast building up towns and communities in other sections of the State.

The force of the argument for a warehouse in Wilmington was emphasized yesterday by the arrival on the steamboat Driver of over 20,000 pounds of leaf tobacco from the Tar Heel section of Bladen county, consigned to warehousemen in Wilson, N. C., a town that is making phenomenal strides in industrial progress by reason of its tobacco trade, covering this entire area of the State and adjacent territory in South Carolina.

The shipments on the Driver yesterday were from more than a dozen farmers in a section of Bladen that has heretofore raised tobacco on a very small scale. It was packed in boxes and hogheads and transferred from the steamer's wharf to the Atlantic Coast Line for transportation to its destination.

THE COTTON SEASON.

Receipts of New Crop Staple Continue to Increase—Compress May Begin Operations This Week.

One hundred and sixty bales of new cotton were received on the Wilmington market yesterday. Most of the new staple is being brought in thus far over the W. C. & A. railroad and the entire receipts yesterday came that way. The crop appears to be much more forward in the territory through which this line and its branches pass, though several bales of new cotton have been already shipped from points on the Carolina Central.

Most of the consignments yesterday were to Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son, and it is probable that enough stock will be on hand during the latter part of this week to warrant the beginning of work at the Compress. Mr. Sprunt so expressed himself yesterday.

The freight trains arriving here late yesterday afternoon and last night also brought large consignments of new cotton, which will be on the market to-morrow morning.

It is expected that if the weather continues favorable during the present week, the receipts will probably reach from two to three thousand bales, and the cotton season which is hailed with delight by business men everywhere in the South, will be in full blast.

Several ocean steamers for the export trade are expected to arrive during the week.

MR. W. W. KING APPOINTED JAILOR.

He Will Succeed Mrs. J. W. Mills on September First.

Sheriff MacRae yesterday morning made public the announcement of the appointment of Mr. W. W. King to the position of Jailer for New Hanover county, which has been only temporarily filled since the death of the late J. W. Mills, by Mrs. Mills, widow of the deceased.

Mr. King will assume control of the jail September 1st, and his position as Deputy Sheriff will be filled by some person not yet selected.

Mr. King is not a novice as keeper of the jail, he having served in this capacity under the last county administration in a very acceptable and satisfactory manner to all political parties.

There were a number of applications for the position other than Mr. King and the Sheriff says that he had difficulty in selecting between the applicants.

WALLACE ODD FELLOWS.

Conferred Initiatory and First Degrees on Fourteen Candidates Friday Night.

[Special Star Correspondence.] WALLACE, N. C., August 24, 1899.—At the regular weekly meeting of Goodwill Lodge No. 192, I. O. O. F., at Wallace on Friday night, the initiatory and first degree were conferred upon fourteen candidates.

After the ceremonies they were invited into an adjoining room and treated to an elegant supper graciously served by a boy of lovely young ladies. The Lodge desires to extend to the ladies their heartfelt thanks for their presence and many courtesies, which added so much to the success of the occasion. The following officers conferred the degrees:

N. G.—B. E. Rabasa, V. G.—L. Southerland, A. P. G.—J. L. Boney, R. S. N. G.—J. G. Southerland, L. S. N. G.—W. M. Carr, B. S. V. G.—R. P. Teashey, L. S. V. G.—T. Q. Hally, R. S. S.—H. F. Boney, L. S. S.—J. E. Rodgers, Warden—D. E. Boney, Conductor—W. S. Teashey.

WILL NOT PROSECUTE.

Federal Authorities Not Expected to Proceed Against Ex-Postmaster Chadbourn.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Susan L. McPherson Mangled by a Wilmington Seacoast Train.

AT 6 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

On Wrightsville Beach—Remains Brought to the City on a Special Train. How the Accident Occurred. Funeral This Afternoon.

One of the most horrible accidents which has occurred in this section in many a day, and one which has cast a gloom over the entire city, was that about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, when Mrs. Susan L. McPherson, one of Wilmington's most highly esteemed ladies, was run over and killed by an engine of the Wilmington Seacoast railroad.

The accident occurred on Wrightsville Beach, between the Seashore Hotel and the Hall cottage next door south from the hotel. The body was fearfully mangled, one trunk of the locomotive having passed over her, severing the right limb and leaving the left limb attached to the body by the merest shred.

How the Accident Occurred. Mrs. McPherson has been spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Northrop, Jr., at her cottage on Wrightsville Beach, and on yesterday morning took Mrs. Northrop's two small children (her grandchildren) over to Wrightsville Beach to spend the day. It was her purpose to return with the children to Wrightsville on the 6 o'clock train.

According to eye witnesses, when the train had gotten within possibly ten or twelve feet of Mrs. McPherson and her party, she in some unaccountable way stepped or fell from the board walk and fell across the track under the wheels of the engine, which was moving at about six miles an hour.

The Engineer's Statement. He made a statement in which he says that at the time the accident occurred his train was slowing up for the hotel station and would not have gone more than a hundred feet further; that he saw Mrs. McPherson a little in advance of the engine on the board walk; that she apparently tried to pass around the children in front of her, tettered; that he closed the throttle, and reversed the engine with all possible force, not even taking time to blow the danger signal. Despite every effort, however, the engine struck the body and, when the front wheel passed over it, was dragged probably twenty feet, having caught in some way in the truck machinery.

Mr. Divine's statement is corroborated by Miss Bessie Burruss, Mr. R. E. Crawford and others who were eye-witnesses.

Body Taken From the Wheels. Mr. Divine, the engineer, was the first to reach the side of the engine where Mrs. McPherson's mangled form was, he having jumped down from the engine before it came to a standstill. He disentangled her as tenderly as possible from the engine truck. She was still alive, gasped several times and exclaimed, "Please chloroform me and let me go quick."

She repeated this entreaty twice before she died. In the meantime Mr. Northrop, Mr. C. B. Southerland and several other gentlemen came to Mr. Divine's assistance. The body was first put upon the board walk to await the coroner's inquest, but was subsequently carried to Mr. Samuel Northrop's cottage. Dr. Burbank was summoned from Wrightsville and came over on a hand car very soon after the accident. Dr. J. S. Hall was also on the scene a very few minutes after the accident.

The Inquest Held. Dr. Price, the coroner, went down to the beach on the 7.15 train and, in compliance with legal requirement, as a coroner held an inquest, during which Mr. Divine, the engineer, made a statement similar to that given above. The jury consists of DuBruit Cutlar, Esq., Messrs. J. L. Peschau, H. B. Peschau, C. B. Southerland, H. L. Miller and Dr. J. S. Hall.

The hearing before the jury will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning at the court house. It is generally conceded that the accident was inevitable, and no blame is attached to any one.

Remains Brought to the City. At 9 o'clock last night a special train came up from the beach to bring the remains. Mr. Woolpin, the undertaker, was at the depot and superintended the removal of the body to Mrs. McPherson's late home on Sixth street, between Market and Dock, where members of the grief-stricken family and many sympathetic friends sadly awaited their coming.

The remains were accompanied from the beach by Mr. Robert Northrop, Mr. Penny Boatwright, Mr. J. H. Hardin, Dr. Burbank, Capt. Oscar Grant, Mr. G. Herbert Smith, Mr. H. B. Peschau and Capt. Hinton. And the train was in charge of Capt. H. G. Bowden, who was also the conductor on the 6 o'clock train when the accident occurred.

Adopt the Standard Bale. Mr. B. F. Keller, a prominent ginmer of Cameron, S. C., likes the 24x54 bale better than any other and says: "For I am of the opinion that the ginners of the South should have nothing to do with the round bale process, unless the manufacturers are willing to sell their processes outright at a fair price. It is possible that they may finally offer sufficient inducements in order to get their bale established, and once that is done they will snap their fingers in the face of the farmer, and tell him to help himself. The farmer is helpless enough as he is without putting himself in the hands of this would be giant monopoly."

Let the ginners put up a bale that will fully satisfy the demands of trade and this question of baling cotton will solve itself. These are my views on the question.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BOQUE.

Miss Dora Taylor Shot and Killed—Pistol in the Hands of Mrs. Geo. Taylor.

[Special Star Telegram.] BEAUFORT, N. C., August 25.—Mrs. Geo. Taylor, of Boque, N. C., keeps store near where Elijah Weeks was murdered a short time ago by the negro Patrick who was lynched by a mob. To-day Mrs. Taylor was in the store, her husband being absent. Miss Dora Taylor, a young lady eighteen years of age, came into the place, and Mrs. Taylor asked her if she did not want to see her new pistol. In handing it to Miss Taylor, she accidentally caught her finger on the trigger, not knowing it was loaded. It fired and killed Miss Dora instantly. It was purely accidental. Mrs. Taylor is prostrated and it is feared she will lose her mind.

MAY GO TO GEORGIA.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company After More Mills.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Jury Return Verdict Excitingly Every Body in the Distressing Accident at the Beach Thursday Afternoon.

The coroner's jury empaneled Thursday afternoon by Dr. Richard Price to enquire into the circumstances of the distressing accident at which Mrs. Susan L. McPherson was terribly mangled and killed by an engine on the Seacoast railroad at Wrightsville beach, met at the court house yesterday morning and adjourned until 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the testimony of several witnesses was heard and the following verdict rendered:

"We find that the deceased came to her death by being run over by an engine attached to a train of the Wilmington Seacoast Railway Company, and the jury do further find that no blame is attached to any official or employe of the said railway company, or to any other person or persons to the jury known."

The witnesses examined were Engineer J. S. Divine, who was at the throttle when the horrible occurrence took place; Mr. W. H. Northrop, Jr., a son-in-law of the deceased, and Miss Susie Burriss, who was, at the time of the accident, looking out of a window upstairs in the Northrop cottage. Their testimony differed in no important points from the details published in yesterday's STAR.

The jury met at the office of Dr. Price in the afternoon and were as follows: George L. Peschau, Esq., (foreman); DuBruit Cutlar, Esq.; H. B. Peschau, C. B. Southerland, H. L. Miller and James S. Hall.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

Comparative Statement of Receipts for the Week and Part of Crop Year. Weekly and crop year receipts of cotton and naval stores for the week ending yesterday and for the crop year to the same date, together with those of corresponding periods last year, were posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday as follows:

Week ending August 25th, 1899—Cotton, 123 bales; spirits, 1,385 cases; rosin, 2,283 barrels; tar, 2,154 barrels; crude, 303 barrels.

Crop year to August 25th, 1898—Cotton, 289,815 bales; spirits, 16,590 cases; rosin, 55,077 barrels; tar, 19,916 barrels; crude, 5,902 barrels.

Week ending August 25th, 1898—Cotton, 17 bales; spirits, 776 cases; rosin, 2,015 barrels; tar, 2,456 barrels; crude, 309 barrels.

Crop year to August 25th, 1897—Cotton, 323,160 bales; spirits, 16,670 cases; rosin, 77,136 barrels; tar, 29,097 barrels; crude, 5,883 barrels.

It is noticeable that the weekly and crop year receipts of naval stores, for the most part, are fully as heavy as for the corresponding period in 1898, and that cotton receipts for the week last year. The latter is due to the fact that in the territory contiguous to Wilmington the crop is much more forward than for the year 1898, and the former is probably traceable to the very remunerative prices that shippers have been realizing by reason of the boom in spirits, tar and crude for the past several weeks.

DEATH OF MRS. ANN EMPIE MILLER.

Departed This Life Yesterday Morning at 10:30 O'Clock—The Funeral.

Mrs. Ann Empie Miller, widow of Dr. Joseph Swift Miller, died yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. J. Hal Boatwright, No. 217 Dock street.

Mrs. Miller was 74 years of age and had been in declining health for many months. About a week ago she suffered the consequence of a fall from her bed to the floor, fracturing a limb, which it is thought hastened her death, though she received the best of surgical attention and the tenderest care in nursing.

Mrs. Boatwright is the only surviving member of the immediate family and to her a host of friends will extend the kindest sympathy in the sad bereavement, which in the dispensation of Providence she is called upon to suffer.

The funeral will be from St. James' Episcopal church this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

UNIFORM IN WEIGHT.

Mr. B. J. Williamson, of Darlington, S. C., writes: "My experience with the 24x54 press box. I wish to say that I am pleased with it in every way. It makes a neat bale, which is easily handled, and I then go to Wilmington to live with the sons and brothers. Dr. Creamer carried \$10,500 insurance on his life. This was left to his wife and children."

DEPARTED SHOOTING.

Acquitted in Court She Shouted, "Bless Jesus and Major Stedman."

SIMPLE SENSE.

There is a right way to do all things. An ex-convict can easily realize, if he stops to think a moment, how dangerously wrong it is to swallow medicines when in her condition. She can see that the outside application of a liniment which softens and relaxes must certainly be the thing for her to use. Such a liniment is MOTHER'S FRIEND.

Which she can depend upon doing her a world of good before and during labor. Send us for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born." Mother's Friend is sold in drug stores for \$1 a bottle, or from THE BEAUFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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