

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XII NO. 41.

NEWTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1890.

PRICE: \$1.00 PER YEAR

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and soothes Irritation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. The child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that it is prescribed as superior to any preparation known to the medical profession.

H. A. Archer, M.D., 137 East Broadway, Brooklyn, N.Y.

J. B. LITTLE,
RESIDENT DENTIST.
NEWTON, N. C.

MISSISSIPPI VANSTORY'S
MISSISSIPPI VANSTORY'S

MILINERY

Buying Elsewhere,

NOTICE.

A judgment of court at full term, 1890, will be rendered at the court house in Newton, N. C., on the 21st day of November, 1890, in a matter of land lying on the water front of the town of Newton, N. C., between the heirs of the late Daniel K. Keever, deceased, and Daniel K. Keever, Jr., deceased, and Daniel K. Keever, Jr., deceased, and Daniel K. Keever, Jr., deceased.

EPPE'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

EPPE'S COCOA.

OF ALL PLASTERS

DR. GROSSVENDOR'S

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEANUTS: Their Growth and Culture.

The so-called "peanut belt" of this country includes a part of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Within those limits the peanut is the principal money crop, and in fact there are few farm crops grown in any part of the United States that excel it in value per acre.

The first requisite for a crop is good seed. All the nuts retained for that purpose must be kept perfectly dry through the winter, as dampness and fermentation would destroy their germinating power. During wet days and

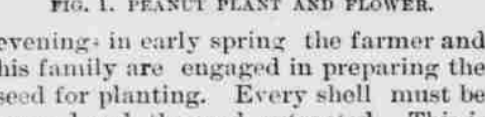


FIG. 1. PEANUT PLANT AND FLOWER.

evening, in early spring the farmer and his family are engaged in preparing the seed for planting. Every shell must be opened and the seed extracted. This is termed "popping," and popping bees, to which the neighbors are invited, are frequent. There are many varieties of the corn huskings and apple parings of the more northern States. The cracking of the nuts and of harmless jokes echo from the walls of many a humble cabin. The seed peanuts are all carefully hand-picked and all light-colored, shrunk, or defective ones rejected, only the plump, perfect peas, with unbroken skins, being kept for seed. The rejected ones are sold for roasting.

The planting was formerly done by hand in very tedious and laborious manner. But it is now done by means of a machine, with which one man can plant six to eight acres per day in a very superior manner. Though the shelled peanut is nearly the same in size and form as the bean, the same implement can not be used in planting both. The slightest cracking of the thin pink skin would spoil the peanut for purposes of seed. The peanut planter is very ingeniously constructed to pick up the peas, deposit them at regular intervals, and cover them with the soil down upon them without abrading the tender film in which they are enveloped. Five pecks or twenty pounds of shelled seed are required for an acre. The peanut planting time is from the middle of May to the middle of July. The most critical time for the crop comes immediately after planting. If the weather is too wet, the seed rots in the ground; if too dry, it withers and perishes. Then the newly planted seed is subject to the depredations of nearly every kind of bird and small animal which inhabits the region. Mole holes often make great havoc. In nearly all cases more or less of replanting is necessary.

A field of peanuts just sprouting out of the ground is a very pretty sight. The growth is upright until the plant has attained a height of 8 or 10 inches, then the pea-shaped yellow blossoms appear, and the plant falls over and makes its subsequent growth in a prostrate position. A singular peculiarity now ensues. As the petals of the flowers fade and fall, the legumes or pods are forced into the soil, there to complete their growth, and ripen the inclosed seeds, as shown in Fig. 1.

The culture consists in going frequently between the rows with small plow or peculiar shape. If grass or weeds appear in the rows all weed growth is called grass in the South) they are cut out with hoes. But after the plants have fallen over they cover the earth so thickly as to smother out the weeds. A single tap root, which penetrates the earth deeply, like that of the allied red clover, is the main root growth of the peanut plant, of which the scientific name is *Arachis hypogaea*.

It is the aim of the peanut grower to have the crop mature about the time of the first frost of autumn. The pods must be lifted from their earthy beds to keep them free from stains. A plow is run under each row, setting off the main roots and throwing out the weeds which adhere to the branches. After they have lain on the ground until partially dried, the whole are stacked in the field. Stout stakes are cut in the forest, the large end sharpened, short strips nailed across them near the sharpened ends and they are then driven into the ground in rows at convenient intervals through the field. The gathered plants are stacked around these stakes, the cross strips being designed to keep them from contact with the ground. Each stack is seven to eight feet high and three to five feet in diameter. Figure 2 shows a group of them.

The stacks are sometimes hauled to the barn for the purpose of picking the pods; but it is generally done in the field during the autumn and winter. The pickers build small fires, around which they gather, picking off the nuts and sorting the well filled ones from the "pops," as the partially empty pods are called. Efforts have been made to devise machinery for picking the nuts from the vine, but without success as yet. The vines, after being stripped of the nuts, make a forage nearly equal to clover hay, save for the adhering sand and dirt, and stock of all kinds eat it greedily.

After the haul and nuts are all cleared away a second crop remains below the surface. This is harvested by sowing, which are turned in for the purpose. They turn the soil upside down in search of the toilsome nuts, and however lean the pig may be when it goes in, it soon becomes fat. The pork of these hogs, though it has a sweet nutty flavor, is rather soft unless they are finished off with corn before slaughter.

The market for peanuts was formerly controlled wholly by the middlemen, who generally held liens on the crop before it was harvested for advances made to the farmer. They were never slow to

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Fertilizing well pays the cost in increase of fruit. Without it many orchards are worth more for firewood than for fruit.

A Missouri gardener secures early potatoes by planting the tubers in boxes, keeping the boxes near a stove, and when the sprouts are three inches in height they are removed and set out.

The best treatment for young trees is to keep them cultivated until seven or eight years at least. Then the land may be seeded to grass, if desired, and pastured with sheep. Or the surface may be mulched with hay, straw, and nitrogenous fertilizers.

Russian apples have not fulfilled the expectations of those who claimed they were better adapted to our northern sections than American varieties. The trees produced from American varieties have demonstrated that they were hardier and more productive than the Russian trees.

The New Jersey State Agricultural Society, two years ago, balloting for the best three grapes for general use, one of each color, decided in favor of the Brighton, red; Warden, black; and Niagara, white; and five grape growers in that State would to-day make any alteration in the list.

What shall we say of the people who follow their boys and girls go away from home for a hutcheski bouquet, or flowers for any use during summer and autumn, when a profusion of showy flowers might be had right at their own door, with little effort, by simply cultivating a few nice annuals?

A mulched surface is very favorable to the attainment of the best results in apple production. If trees are set close together in the orchard, so that they are crowded, the dulle will be crowded in part by mulching and fertilizing freely, supplying a mulch plant food to secure good crops of fruit.

A writer from Union county, Ill., notices that the Barlett pear is losing ground, and among nurserymen's lists from first has sunk to third or fourth place, and says: "The Wilson strawberry has headed the list for decades. Who plants it now? Excepting in a few localities especially adapted to it we hardly find it at all. Is the Barlett in like manner passing into retirement?"

If pork is made for three cents per pound, there is a good deal of money in it. That it can be produced for this price is shown by the following right methods are followed. There are a few indispensable requisites for it, but these are simple: clover for summer pasture; sweet corn for fall feeding; a large crop of sweet corn for winter feeding; waste, such as a good lot of swine, and six or nine months old pigs. Just now a farmer must use his wits to keep his chin above water. This is well for us, for any business that can be made profitable without thought, study, and economy, is apt to spoil a man, while obstacles in the path are a determination and energy, which lead to success.

Treatment for Overheated Horses.

By F. J. Jones, veterinary surgeon, in an interview with the *Globe Democrat*, says: "Two things the owner of a good horse should remember when the animal is sun-struck. He should never try to force remedies down the throat of the beast before he is unconscious. Many animals are killed in this way when their lives should be saved. The medicine, instead of going down the throat, passes the wrong way into the air passages and an acute and fatal case of bronchitis follows. Good horses, however, are often killed by neglecting to keep them sheltered with cold water long enough. Generally, when a sun-struck horse is taken in charge, the attendants confine their doctored to washing his head and body for a few minutes, or at most an hour, with ice water. This is not enough. The ice water treatment should be kept up for several hours until the temperature of the horse's body is greatly reduced, to the normal, or at least below the heat fever point. If a man is careful with his horse, the animal will not get sun-struck. Warning of the approach of danger is given long before the stroke comes, and sometimes a day before. The most unmistakable signs are the cessation of perspiration and the dog-like panting of the horse. During the hot weather the head of the horse should be kept covered with a parasol, or by a sponge kept constantly wet, and he should be watered and dosed frequently with cold water. If this sort of attention is paid to the well-bred horse during the hot weather and the heat will not hurt him.

Sanitary Safeguard.

"A farm home ought to be the healthiest of all, but too often it is exactly the reverse. One of the puzzles is how to dispose of slops. On no account should a cesspool be tolerated; an underground drain, unless a stream of water flows through it, is almost as bad as a latrine. Kitchen and other slops can be healthfully and economically disposed of by use of a barrel on trucks; it can be emptied with a pail, but the trucks are a great help. A barrel can be set in any convenient place and emptied when and where it is needed; if scalded thoroughly, when any bad odor is detected, it can be kept sweet and clean. But as you value health do not throw slops in one place near the house. Dispose of them in a well away from the house and enrich the land. Beware of bad odors, no matter from what source. Use dry earth, road dust, sifted coal ashes, charcoal dust, fine dry sawdust, iron shavings, or some similar substance, if possible. Copperas is one of the best disinfectants and worm destroyers. Dissolve a handful in hot water; it will make a painful solution, and can be sprinkled in any place where foul odors arise. If you ask the druggist for a pound of copperas he will charge 10 cents for it; if several families club together and buy a quantity, it can be got at about four cents per pound or less.—[Boston Zion's Herald.]

A Farm That Ran Away.

About the last thing in the world that one would expect to lose by its running away would be a farm. Yet in Holland there has certainly been one case (and there may have been many more) where a farm literally ran away from its owner and was traced home by canal boats. As every one knows, the whole land of Holland lies lower than the ocean, and is only protected by the immense dikes which are a wonder of the world; also by great pumps, moved by steam or wind, which pump up the water which stands in under the dikes and return it to the sea through the many canals. In the case referred to, where a canal had been dug, the water slipped in silently behind its protecting dike, or worked away under the surface of a large farm, and undetermined it, while the farmer was thinking of no danger, until one day a great storm arose, and behold, the water had separated this farm from the rest of the land, and the poor farmer had the grief to see his own beautiful farm hurrying off to another man's farm on the opposite side of the stream! But after the storm it was surrounded by canal boats and brought back, where by means well known to the Dutch it was safely anchored in its own old place.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

WILL THE OUTPUT OF THAT COUNTRY BE INCREASED.

The world's consumption of cotton is increasing wonderfully, says the *Tradesman*, and the Southern States must continue to produce the bulk of the supply. The efforts of Russia to find new cotton fields in Central Asia do not promise immediate results and the culture of cotton in India seems to be about as careless as it was ten years ago. The Egyptian cotton crop is always interesting to us because Egypt comes nearer being a competitor with us in the world's markets for raw cotton than any other country. The Egyptian crop of last season was, with one exception, the largest crop gathered. It amounted to 3,280,786 cantars of 125 pounds each. The only crop that has exceeded this was that of the season of 1884-'85 which was 3,574,717 cantars. A series of bad seasons had reduced the Egyptian cotton yield much below an average and the crop of last year was a gracious relief. Improved systems of irrigation are largely responsible for the excellent crop of last season and they will produce similar results this season. In 1878-'79 the cotton crop of Egypt was only 1,677,749 cantars, as against 3,280,786 cantars last season. The enormous difference thus represented has been brought about by systematic distribution and economical use of the water supply in the cotton region. Will the improved methods of cotton culture in Egypt increase the crop of that country with the next decade as they have in the decade just passed? Mr. Andrew, of New York, who has given the situation thorough study, is of the opinion that the production of cotton in Egypt has well nigh reached its natural limitations. He says:

It seems doubtful, however, that the cotton crop can increase much; the cultivated area of the Delta is estimated at about 3,000,000 feddans (acres), and of these 1,000,000 feddans are devoted to cotton. Under the most favorable circumstances, future crops cannot exceed 500,000 cantars more than any previous crop. The immense area, amounting to nearly half of the Delta, cultivated in Pharaonic and Roman days, but neglected for the past 15 centuries, remains unaffected by the barrage for the simple reason that the summer supply of water for three months of low Nile barely suffices for existing areas.

The bulk of the Egyptian cotton crop goes, of course, to Europe, though some of it is imported into the United States to be used in spinning certain grades of thread and fine hosiery. It is estimated that our mills will this year use 9,000 bales of Egyptian cotton, 750 pounds to the bale. This is twice as much as we took five years ago. Last year the European mills consumed 48,240 bales of Egypt's cotton crop, 750 pounds to the bale.

The prospect that the cotton yield of Egypt has already nearly reached its maximum and the rapidly increasing demand of the world for cotton goods make the outlook for the staple crop of the South very cheering.

PERSONAL.

Tennyson contemplates a sea voyage for his health.

Baby King Alfonso of Spain has a private income of \$1,000,000 a year.

Wm. Thorne of Goshen, Ind., was repudiated in church, and felt so cut up about it that he committed suicide.

Count von Molke's eyesight has become affected from reading every line of the thousands of congratulatory messages he received upon his birthday.

Gen. N. P. Banks and wife are spending a few days in Portland, Me., during the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maude Banks, at the Portland theater.

Castelar has written to the Spanish papers to deny the rumors of his engagement to Mme. Katsuz. He says he is a fitter subject for an interment than for a marriage.

Mr. Tennant has taken refuge upon his ranch in Texas from the importunities of officious people who persecuted him with attentions because he is Stanley's brother in law.

To strengthen the hair, thicken the growth, stop its bleaching and falling out, and where it is gray to restore the youthful color, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Cure Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All druggists sell it. Genuine outside mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Extracts from the address delivered by ex-President Grover Cleveland at the Thurman Birth Day Banquet in Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday Evening, November 13, 1890, in response to the Toast, "AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP."

I have spoken of frugality and economy as important factors in American life. I find no fault with the accumulation of wealth, and am glad to see energy and enterprise receive their fair reward. But I believe that our government in its natural integrity, is exactly suited to a frugal and economical people; and I believe it is safest in the hands of those who have been made strong and self-reliant in their citizenship, by self denial and by the surroundings of an enforced economy. Thrift and careful watchfulness of expenditure among the people tend to secure a thrifty government; and cheap and careful living on the part of individuals ought to enforce economy in the public expenditures.

When, therefore, men in high places of trust, charged with the responsibility of making and executing our laws, not only condemn but flippantly deride cheapness and economy within the homes of our people, and when the expenditures of the government are reckless and wasteful, we may be sure that something is wrong with us, and that a condition exists which calls for a vigorous and resolute defense of Americanism, by every man worthy to be called an American citizen.

Upon the question of cheapness and economy, whether it relates to individuals or to the operations of the government, the Democratic party, true to its creed and its traditions, will unflinchingly remain attached to our plain and frugal people. They are especially entitled to the watchful care and protection of their government; and when they are borne down with burdens greater than they can bear, and are made the objects of scorn by hard taskmasters, we will not leave their side. As the great German Reformer, insisting upon his religious convictions, in the presence of his accusers exclaimed, "I can do nothing else. Here I stand. God help me," so, however much others may mock and deride cheapness and the poor and frugal men and women of our land, we will stand forth in defence of their simple Americanism defiantly proclaiming, "We can do nothing else. Here we stand."

Thus when the question is raised whether our people shall have the necessities of life at a cheaper rate, we are not ashamed to confess ourselves "in full sympathy with the demand for cheaper coats;" and we are not disturbed by the hint that this seems "necessarily to involve a cheaper man or woman under the coats."

When the promoter of a party measure which invades every home in the land with higher prices, declares that "cheap and nasty go together and this whole system of cheap men mean a cheap country," we indignantly repudiate such an interpretation of American sentiment.

And when another one, high in party councils, who has become notorious as the advocate of a contrivance to perpetuate partisan supremacy by outrageous interference with the suffrage, announces that "the cry for cheapness is un-American," we scornfully reply that his speech does not indicate the slightest conception of true Americanism.

Perhaps you are run down, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are using the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 5c. at T. R. Abernethy's drug store.

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DEATH.

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under positive guarantee by J. C. Simmons, druggist.

The people were at last aroused

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

and demanded an explanation. They had been taught for one hundred years that in the distribution of benefits their government should be administered with equity and justice. They had learned that wealth was not indispensable to respectability and that it did not entitle its possessors to especial government favors. Humble men with scanty incomes had been encouraged by the influence and the spirit of our institutions, to practice economy and frugality to the end that they might enjoy to the utmost the rewards of their toil. The influence of the American home was still about them. In their simplicity they knew nothing of a new dispensation which made cheapness respectable, and they still loved the cheap coats of Lincoln and Garfield, and hundreds of their countrymen whom they held in veneration. And thus these unsophisticated Americans, unconscious of their wrong-doing, demanded the redemption of party pledges and clamored for cheapness, in order that they might provide the necessities and comforts of life for themselves and their families at the lowest possible cost.

The leaders of the party, which was caught in the act of robbery and which was arraigned by the people for a violation of the trust, were forced by their sad predicament to a desperate expedient. To attempt to reverse the current of true Americanism and discredit the most honorable sentiments belonging to American manhood, were the disgraceful tasks of those who insulted our people by the announcement of the doctrine that to desire cheapness was to love nastiness, and to practice economy and frugality was an American.

Thus do we plainly see that when the path pointed out by patriotism and American citizenship is forsaken by a party in power, for schemes of selfishness and for unscrupulous conspiracies for partisan success, its course inevitably leads to unjust favoritism, neglect of the interests of the masses, and a perversion of the mission of Republican institutions, and in some form to the most impudent and outrageous insult to true American sentiment.

The noise of a recent political revolution is still heard throughout the land: the people have just demonstrated that there is a point beyond which they cannot be led by blind partisanship, and that they are quite competent to examine and correctly decide political questions concerning their rights and their welfare. They have unmercifully resented every attack upon true American manhood, and have taught party leaders that, though slow to anger, they take terrible revenge when betrayed. They have decreed that the Deceitful has a place in our politics, for they have enforced the command "Thou shalt not steal," and have rendered an emphatic verdict against those who have borne false witness.

THE FIRST STEP.

Perhaps you are run down, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are using the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 5c. at T. R. Abernethy's drug store.

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PETER RAGLAND'S DEFENCE.

Peter Ragland, the white washer, was arrested on a charge of having snatched a lady's pocket book. "The proof," said the justice, "is so plain that further investigation is unnecessary."

"Now, judge, lemme tell you stuthin'. I wuz comin' laung de street, an' yere come dis lady. She come er laung, she did, er holdin' out her monee bag dis er way (imitating), an' I thought dat she wuz offerin' it ter me, an' I tuck it. I did. I shoo take everything dat is offered ter me, sah."

"But why did you think that she was offering it to you?" queried the judge.

"Wall, you see my little daughter has been sick for some time, an' de white folks has been powerful kind ter me—shoo me stuthin' putty nigh ever' day, an' I thought dat dis lady yered erbout hit an' wanted me ter git some medicine."

"That's all very well, but what made you run so fast after snatching the purse?"

"'Whoo me!" he asked, shuffling to gain time.

"Yes, you."

"'Why, judge," he exclaimed, with the brightness of a sudden idea, "I wanted ter hurry on home ter carry de good news—wanted to tell my po' wife dat de putty lady I ober seed in my life den gib me monee eruff ter get all de medicine we want. Oh, no, sah, I ain't no han' ter poke erasing when good news is er stirrin' up my heels. I hes seed white folks dat had been sent after a doctor puke along, but it ain't datter way 'til me, fer when I thinks de putty white lady I ober seed has dun gib me monee, I ain't gwine let er crap er grass grow under my feet. Jes' look at de lady, judge. Ain't she putty? Po' de lady, she dun put me in mine of my young mistis laung to de wahn. Putty ladies is er gettin' mighty scarce now. Oh, I knows 'em. Old master wester say to me: 'Pete, he'd low, 'er I wuz ez gooder judge of beauty ez you is. I wouldn't do nothin' but stan' round an' pick out wifes fer dese good lookin' young men.'

"Judge," said the woman, coyly holding her hand to one side, and "stuttering" just enough to be girlish, "perhaps I was to blame. Indeed, I believe I offered him the purse, not thinking of what I was doing at the time. I think you ought to let 'im off."

A broad smile became epidemic in the court room. The justice said that the purse-snatcher was free.

Charming people, these exceptional people! Here's a medicine—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for instance, and it's cured hundreds, thousands that're known, unknown, and yet yours is an exceptional case! Do you think that that bit of human nature which you call "I" is different from the other parcels of human nature? But you know your case." Good friend, in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, the causes are the same—impure blood—and that's why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-nine out of every hundred. You may be the exception. And you may not. But would you rather be the exception, or would you rather be well? If you're the exception it cost you nothing, you get your money back—but suppose it cured you?

Lead the "Golden Medical Discovery" take the risk.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded.

Trials bottles free at T. R. Abernethy & Co.

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