

THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

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NEWTON, N. C., FRIDAY MARCH 3, 1893.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.
It has been thoroughly tested by the most eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and never fails to give quick and permanent relief.
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It is the most valuable blood purifier and skin restorer ever discovered. Price 50¢ per bottle, 4 bottles for \$2.00. For sale by druggists.
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NEWTON, N. C.
Best Work, Low Prices,
New Methods, Late
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Will attend calls anywhere that the amount of work is sufficient to justify it.

Teeth put in without plates by the new system of crown and bridge work.

ERNEST L. MOORE,
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He keeps a First Class Tonsorial Parlor where you will always find clean towels and sharp razors, and a polite and attentive barber.

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KEEPS constantly on hand all sizes of Wood Coffins. Also Burial Robes.
Strangers ending for coffins must send good security.

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DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Mines and
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Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

DEAF

ISLAND OF HAWAII
As the Hawaiian Islands are now asking to be annexed to the United States, the following facts in regard to them will be of interest to our readers:
Hawaii is one of the most desirable naval stations in the world. Pearl Harbor is large enough to admit a fleet of 16 battleships, and deep enough to afford admirable shelter to all the navies of the world. The greatest depth is 16 fathoms or 96 feet. The least water is near the coast in one inlet of the harbor where there are only 18 feet of water.

The situation of the Islands make them form a veritable key to the Northern Pacific. Honolulu, the capital, is twelve miles from Pearl Harbor. It is connected by the Oahu Railway.
Honolulu is 2,100 miles from San Francisco. It is 2,290 miles from Tutuila, Samoa. From Auckland, New Zealand, it is 3,814 miles distant. Sidney is 4,480 miles off and Hong Kong is 4,893 miles away. Callao, Peru, is 5,240 miles direct from Honolulu. Valparaiso is 3,725 miles from the capital.

A gentleman well competent to express an opinion says, speaking of the strategic advantages of Hawaii:

"There is no doubt that the United States needs such an effective outpost for defence as Hawaii would be. Its advantages to us cannot be overestimated."

The importance of these islands to the United States has been frequently commented on by those having charge of our foreign affairs.

THEIR IMPORTANCE TO US.
Secretary Tracy in 1853 predicted the annexation of Hawaii. He said: "It seems to be inevitable that they (the Hawaiian Islands) must come under the control of this Government, and it would be but reasonable and fair that these powers (England and France) should acquiesce in such a disposition of them, providing the transaction was effected by fair means."
The late Secretary Baine, in a letter addressed to Mr. Lowell, United States Minister to England, under date of April 23, 1884, said:

"The position of the Hawaiian Islands in the vicinity of our Pacific coast, and their intimate commercial and political relations with us, lead this Government to watch with great interest and to regard unfavorably any movement, negotiation or discussion aimed to transfer them in any eventuality whatever to another power."

SIZE AND CLIMATE.
The Hawaiian group consists of eleven islands, of which Hawaii is the largest. The islands contain about 6,000 square miles; and of this Hawaii has an area of nearly 4,000 square miles, Maui 760, Oahu (which contains Honolulu, the capital) 600, and Kauai 900. Lanai, Kahoolawe, Molokai, Nihoa, Kaula, Lehua, and Moloiki are small islands. All are of volcanic origin, mountainous, and Hawaii contains the largest active crater in the world, Kilauea, one of the craters of Mauna Loa; while Mauna Kea contains the largest extinct crater, Haleakala, the House of the Sun, a pit nine miles in diameter and two thousand feet deep. Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea are nearly 14,000 feet high, as high as Mount Grey, in Colorado.

The mercury stands between 68 and 81 degrees in the winter months in Honolulu. The mornings are often a little overcast until about half past nine, when it clears away bright. The hottest part of the day is before noon. The trade wind usually blows, and when it does it is always cool; with a south wind, it is sometimes a little sultry before noon. The night is cool enough for sound rest, but not cold. It is not by any means a torrid climate; and it has, perhaps, the fewest daily extremes of any pleasant climate in the world. For instance, the mercury ranges in January between 69 at 7 a. m., 75 at 2 p. m., and 71 at 10 p. m. The highest temperature in that month is 78, and the lowest 68. December and January are usually the coolest months in the year at Honolulu, but the variation is extremely slight for the whole year, the maximum of the warmest day in July being only 86, and this at noon, and the lowest mark being 62 degrees in the early morning in December. It is a charming climate for children; and as sunbathing is possible and pleasant at all times, those who derive benefit from this may here enjoy it to the fullest extent during all the winter months.

THE COUNTRY RICH IN SOIL WITH ALMOST UNLIMITED RESOURCES.
The country, like all places of volcanic origin, has wonderfully rich soil and almost unlimited resources. It is capable of producing nearly every known kind of fruit, as well as

specie, coffee, tea, rice, sugar and tobacco.

POPULATION.
The population numbers about 90,000, of whom less than 35,000 are pure-blooded natives. Over 15,000 Chinese and more than 12,000 Japanese reside in the islands. Of white, the strongest contingent is that of the Portuguese, who numbered in 1890, 8,692. There are also 1,978 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans and a comparatively small representation of other nations.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.
The amount of capital invested in the business interests and enterprises on the island, as shown by the tax collector's annual returns, is as follows: American, \$24,541,000; British, \$6,741,000; Japanese, \$2,933,500; German, \$2,574,800; Portuguese, \$2,331,600; Chinese and others, \$14,653,630.

CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION.
The public conditions from which revolution has sprung were directly resultant from the operation of the Republic Treaty between Hawaii and this country. Under that treaty practically everything produced in the islands, and notably its sugar product, was admitted into this country free of duty. At once a tremendous impulse was given to production. American investors went to the islands in great numbers, purchased sugar plantations, developed an enormous industry, and hundreds became permanent residents at Honolulu. In a few years all the important industries were in American hands, including the railways, the lighting plant, and pretty much everything necessary to the life of civilized people.

TO GET AT THE FACTS
Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people to take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that HOOD'S CURES

THE PRECIOUS METALS.
Washington Special, 20th, to N. Y. Sun.
Mr. E. O. Leach, the director of the mint, has transmitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals covering the calendar year 1892.

The value of the gold product from the mines of the United States was approximately \$33,000,000, about corresponding to the average product of recent years. The product of silver from our own mines is placed at \$584,000,000, at the average price of silver during the year, of \$50.79, and of the coined value in silver dollars of \$74,089,900. This is a falling off of \$30,000,000 from the product of the preceding year.

The amount of silver purchased by the government during the year, under the mandatory provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, was 54,129,725 fine ounces, costing \$47,344,291, an average of 87 cents per fine ounce. From this silver 7,333,245 silver dollars were coined during the year.

The imports of gold aggregated \$18,165,056, and the exports \$76,735,592, a net loss of \$58,570,536. The silver imports aggregated \$31,450,968, and the exports \$57,531,301, an excess of silver exports of \$26,080,333.

The director reviews the recent movement of gold from the United States, commencing in May, 1888. During the last year, that is, from February 19, 1892, when the last movement commenced, to February 15, 1893, the export of gold from the port of New York has aggregated \$90,728,639.

The total metallic stock on January 1st, 1893, was estimated to have been: Gold, \$649,788,020; silver, \$593,365,365; total, \$1,243,153,385. The stock of gold in the United States fell off during the last calendar year \$39,905,000, while the stock of silver increased \$46,000,000.

The amount of money in circulation (exclusive of the amount in the Treasury) was \$1,611,321,763 on January 1, 1893, an increase of \$18,928,124 during the year.

DEFYING THE SUPREME COURT.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—The State Senate to-night adopted a resolution declaring that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the House matter, and therefore no right to decide as to the legality of the House of Representatives.

This is regarded as due notice to the Supreme Court not to render a decision in the case now pending, which will determine the legality of the Republican House. The general belief that the Republicans will be sustained by the Supreme Court caused the resolution to be adopted. It is believed that it means war and utter disregard of the courts by the Populists.

The senatorial question has been the absorbing topic to-day. The stalwart Democrats have joined the Wagner boom, which practically unites all Democrats outside of Judge Martin's immediate followers for Wagner. Eighty Republicans and two Democrats are reported to be for Wagner, and the Republican leaders say there are three Populists who have agreed to walk into the convention and vote for Wagner if the Supreme Court decides that the Republican House is legal. It is generally believed the court will sustain the Republican House and that a decision will be reached by Friday morning. If it does it defeats Judge Martin and elects E. P. Wagner to the Senate from Kansas. Judge Martin received only 76 votes from members holding certificates. The others were from Populist contestants who had never been legally seated. The Republicans say that while Wagner could probably secure his seat on 82 votes, they proposed to give him 83, and possibly 85, which is two more than a majority of all the members of the Legislature.

THE CABINET IS COMPLETE.
Washington Post.
Mr. Cleveland announced this evening that he had completed his cabinet by the selection of Richard Olney, of Boston, for Attorney General, and Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, for Secretary of the Navy.

The complete cabinet is as follows: Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Secretary of State. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury. Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War. Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, Secretary of the Navy. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture. Wilson S. Bissell, of New York, Postmaster General. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

The selection of Hilary A. Herbert for the Navy has been expected for several days, but Mr. Olney's name had not been mentioned in connection with the cabinet, and his selection is a surprise to everybody, particularly to the friends of George A. Jenks; who was last night reported to have received and accepted a tender of the position.

Hilary A. Herbert has been in Congress for many years and has acted as chairman of the naval committee of the House. He is thoroughly familiar with the work that has been done toward placing the United States navy on a proper footing, and his knowledge of the present condition of the vessels under construction, and which have been planned, makes him a most desirable man for the head of the department. His selection is also practically a promotion.

VANDERBILT'S STAIRWAY.
The steamer Richmond, of the Old Dominion Line, which sailed yesterday for Portsmouth, Va., carried a historic stairway which is to be placed in the new palace built by George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, near Asheville, N. C. This stairway is very wide, and is of solid marble. It has been stored in the vaults of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company since 1889. It is handsomely ornamented with sphinx's heads and other Egyptian figures. It was bought by Mr. Vanderbilt in Egypt, and was formerly the stairway in the palace of one of the Egyptian princes. It was brought from Egypt, to this country four years ago.

After the grip, when you are weak and "played out" Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

WE THINK NOT BROTHER.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.
Commenting on the recent suspension of a contemporary, the Robersonian opines that this year is to be one streaked all over with "hard lines" for the newspapers. For the life of it the Observer fails to see whereon its contemporary bases its doleful prediction.

Last year's bread and meat crops were bountiful, a good part of the cotton crop brought a good price; and, while the people generally haven't much money, they are in a comfortable condition and able to pay small debts. Then, too, the general government is in the hands of the Democratic party, whence Southern newspapers derive nearly all their support, and more people than ever will desire to keep up with the progress of public affairs; with the inauguration of the new administration Southern industrial enterprise will receive a great impetus, induced by confidence in Cleveland and those whom he calls to his aid at the council table—so that, altogether, 1893 promises to be a "red letter" year for Southern journalism.

Of course the calamity-howler (no reference to our contemporary) would howl if plunged to the throat in plenty, but he has been crying "wolf" every morning for 101 these many years as soon as he got up, and the wolf hasn't come yet.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 642.
We are pleased to see that House Resolution 642, in reference to printing from Foote's Roster of State Troops, the many sketches of North Carolina troops in the late war, has passed the House. It is the earnest desire of the old veterans that these sketches, written by such gallant soldiers as W. R. Cox, Bryan Grimes, R. T. Bennett, J. T. Gregory, S. D. Lowe, J. H. Hymans, R. W. York and others, reciting the heroic deeds of our brave boys in the war for Southern Independence, should be printed, and the efforts of the State Librarian to have them put in book form is to be commended. Mr. Birdsong, himself an old soldier, is very zealous in trying to perpetuate the memory of our soldiers, which is evidenced by the large number of portraits he has secured for the Library rooms. The history of the brave soldiers from North Carolina, has never been given to the public, and it is hoped that this will be the means of starting some one to do our soldiers justice. It is hoped that when the resolution reaches the Senate it will meet with the same favorable consideration it did in the House, and that these papers will soon be printed.

THE MONETARY FUTURE.

New York, Feb. 24.—R. G. Bonn & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: "The collapse of the coal combination formed a year ago by the Reading railroad and the sharp depression in sugar stocks and the few railway stocks have made the week one of unusual excitement in speculative circles. But while \$3,000,000 in gold has gone abroad this week, and half a million more is expected to go to-day, there is no increase of apprehension about the monetary future, and the business world pays little attention to the action or inaction of congress, though the increasing probabilities of an extra session are regarded with some interest. The value of trade has not been diminished except by severe storms and the holiday Wednesday, and the activity of the great industries is unchecked. The Memphis trade is looking up and business is fair at Nashville, though collections are not quite so good. At Atlanta trade is good. Mobile reports fair trade and satisfactory collections, and at New Orleans the general trade is only fair, but building contracts are heavy, the mills having all the orders they can fill. Sugar is in light demand and rice dull. Savannah reports dull trade, but active demand for money, while at Charleston trade is improving. Iron is still the weakest of the great industries and pig not of the best brand is a shade weaker than a week ago. Business in bars is unsatisfactory, plates are very weak and, while structural works are full of orders, competition is so sharp that prices have little chance to improve. Cotton manufacturing is thoroughly healthy, dividends at Fall River being the largest for four years and some advances are noted in prices of goods, while prints and print cloths are very firm."

THE TROUBLE WITH THE DINNER.
Wilson Mirror.
We met her at the dinner table last Thursday, and when our viscus first fell upon her lovely form we were enchanted. A smile, which seemed like a halo of radiance poured its glorious ripples around her rapturous mouth; a little blush had tinged her cheeks with a coloring so exquisitely delicate that the tints of the flowers would have been a blotch in comparison; her eyes beamed with the eternity of lustre which flung radiance down into every nook and corner of the soul, and scatters the light of hopeful inspiration into the dreariest recesses of man's darkened nature. As she stood there it looked as if all the women, except the angel part, had been etherized and what was left was but a piece of radiance and of loveliness lunched up for man's delectation and rapture.

[It was with difficulty that we could eat—the almost took our breath.]

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.
To make it apparent to thousands who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a restorative condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

THE SENATE DEMOCRATIC

NEW YORK SUN.
The election of William N. Roach, Democrat, to be United States Senator from North Dakota, definitely fixes the control of the next Senate in Democratic hands and completes the November victory of the Democracy. The new Senate, which will assemble simultaneously with the inauguration of the President, will contain forty-four Democrats, thirty-seven Republicans, and four Populists or Silverites. In Wyoming, Montana, and Washington Senators are yet to be chosen.

As the next Senate will be composed of eighty-eight members, the election of Mr. Roach gives the Democrats a clear half of the whole number possible; and that, with the Vice-President's vote in the case of a tie, puts the Democratic party in the saddle in the Senate for two years at least.

It does more. It relieves the national Democracy from a hateful, perilous, and distasteful alliance with the Populists. It will compel the Republicans to strike hands with the latter if they hope to imperil Democratic control, a dangerous political companionship for either of the great parties.

The election of Mr. Roach also frees the Democrats from any dependence upon the three States where vacancies exist, all three in the extreme Northwest. It again exalts the stalwart Democratic figure of Mein Herr Adlai Stevenson of Bloomington to a position of national importance. Brother Adlai has the casting vote.

The election of Mr. Roach is a good thing all around. It stiffens the Democratic column in the Northern States. It will aid in relieving some of the pressure upon Senator Martin's title to his post from Kansas. It justifies the fond hope of all good Democrats that the victory of 1892 should be complete; and it secures, from all accounts, a very good man in the United States Senate from North Dakota.

Last and chiefest, it will enable the Democracy of 1893 to carry out the tariff policy proclaimed in the Democratic platform of 1892 without hindrance from a Republican Senate. The way is clear for an effacement of unconstitutional protection and the enactment of a tariff for revenue only.

FUNERAL OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

By telegram to the News & Observer.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—The funeral of Gen. Beauregard to-day was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this city. All the exchanges were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased general, while business in the courts and other public offices was virtually suspended. Early this morning the family of the general arrived at City Hall and were assigned a room adjoining the council chamber where the remains lay in state. All day a constant stream of people went through City Hall to get a last glimpse of the well known soldier. A detail of veterans assisted the regular police force in keeping order. Among those who arrived this morning to take part in the ceremonies were Governor Foster and party from Baton Rouge, Members of Raphael Semmes, Camp and Confederate veterans from Mobile and Col. J. B. Hertford and Gen. Cabell of the Trans Mississippi Department. The cortege moved from City Hall a little after 3 o'clock for Metairie cemetery.

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[It was with difficulty that we could eat—the almost took our breath.]

Go to the New Barber Shop where you will find a polite "White Barber" ready to do your work in good style.
DAVE BURNS, Proprietor.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

LADIES DO YOU KNOW

That a little borax put in water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are washed will prevent their fading.
You may darn a stocking very neatly by taking a fine crochet steel needle and with it catching up the worn stitches crosswise, using cotton color and filling in the hole with a chain stitch, working back and forth as if darning. This looks neater than a darn.

That raisins that are to be used in cake should never be washed. That will make it heavy.
That using a brush to clean a silk garment a sure way to ruin the fabric. It should, instead, be wiped off with a piece of velvet. Of course, where dust has collected in the gathers of ruffe or flounce, a soft brush will be needed. Frequently, all that is necessary in removing a grease stain from silk is a vigorous rubbing with brown paper.

That glass stoppers may be loosened by application of a few drops of ammonia, or putting a cloth wet in hot water about the neck of the bottle.

That ivory may be polished by using prepared chalk, and applying it rapidly with chamois leather.

That salt should be kept in a dry place.

That sugar is an admirable ingredient in curing meat or fish.

That a few drops of salad oil will remove tar stains.

That vinegar will remove the disagreeable order of kerosene from tinware.

That brooms can be made to last longer than they usually do by dipping them once a week in boiling suds. This toughens the strands.

That a small pinch of salt added to the whites of eggs makes them beat up quickly.

That tin dishes should be well dried before putting away.

That the fumes of a brimstone match will remove berry stains from the fingers.

That corn meal, the yellow Indian meal of our pantries, is said to be one of the best of cosmetics. A jar of it should be kept on the toilet stand, and, after the face has been washed in really hot water with a pure unperfumed soap, the meal should be rubbed all over it well and gently. Then it should be dusted out of the hair and eyebrows, the face wiped lightly over with a bit of soft old linen, and the skin will feel delightfully smooth and satiny.

That decaying vegetable matter can be deodorized promptly by pouring over it two pailfuls of water, to one of which has been added one pint of zinc chloride, and to the other one pound of chloride of lime.

A CRAZY ASSASSIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—John W. Mackay, many times a millionaire, mining man, and financial backer of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable company, was shot in his back and badly wounded. The assailant then shot himself in the breast, and reported dying in the hospital. Mackay's wound is not thought to be dangerous. The assassin's name is variously stated as Messrs. Ratchin, Lynch and Dun. All accounts agree that he is old, close to seventy years.

Mr. Mackay took his new situation with characteristic coolness, and quietly announced to the crowd that assembled at the sound of the shooting that he was shot and awaited the coming of a doctor. The bullet was extracted. Mackay knows nothing about his assailant, and did not recognize him.

(2-20 A. M. BULLIEN)—The name of the man who attempted to kill John Mackay is W. P. Rippey. He was undoubtedly insane. He had in his pocket a letter addressed to the morning paper, in which the writer stated that he was seventy three years of age. It was signed W. C. Rippey. There was also upon him an envelope bearing the name of Dr. L. L. Lincoln. On the back of the envelope were the words: "The end is not yet." Upon the sheet of paper underneath, "food for reflection" were the words: "Paid \$150,000 for one apple to be placed on the forehead of his wife—sufficient amount to have saved at least five hundred of his victims from suicidal graves. Just think of it. Inscribe it upon his tomb."

BEAUREGARD'S FAMILY.

Atlanta Constitution.
A granddaughter of Gen. Beauregard has been living in Atlanta for several years and with her is her father's brother, who married Gen. Beauregard's niece. That grandchild is only 8 years of age, but in obedience to telegrams from the Beauregard family she left yesterday for New Orleans to attend the funeral. Her uncle, Mr. W. S. Larendon, county engineer for a long time, will leave to-day and be away until after the body is laid to rest. Mr. Larendon, though yet a young man, knew Gen. Beauregard well, and recalls many happy incidents of his life.

"The General," said Mr. Larendon last night, "was one of the most entertaining and charming men I have ever had the good fortune to know. He was one of the most genial and generous of men, and was devoted to the South and the cause for which he fought so long and so hard. I remember him well and especially in his home life. It was there that the General excelled. He was the kindest and most devoted husband and the tenderest and most gentle father I have ever known. His life was one of romance and good living."

"The General was born twenty miles from New Orleans on the 23d day of May, 1818, on the Villere plantation and entered West Point in 1834. The Villere plantation had been in that family from the very first settlement of the country and Jules Villere was the second Governor of Louisiana. After graduating General Beauregard married a granddaughter of Governor Jules Villere, by whom he had three children. The eldest, a son, Rene B. Beauregard, is now judge of the parish court in New Orleans. The second was a son, too, Henry B. who is now a leading citizen of St. Louis. The third child was a daughter, Miss Laura, who married my brother, Charles A. Larendon. She is now dead and was the mother of two children, but only one of them is alive. That child is a girl of eight years and has been living with Captain V. P. Sisson, who married my sister, for several years."

"General Beauregard's wife died while he was at the front, and after the war he married again, but I cannot recall the name of the lady he married last. He was one of the gentlest, kindest men I have ever known and every one who came in contact with him learned to love him. My wife, who was his niece, has been dead since 1884. She and brother's wife died just a month apart. The people of New Orleans, among whom the general lived so long, knew him well and they all loved him dearly. His death will cause many to recall his many kind deeds to the old Confederate soldier."

A MILLION FRIENDS.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and no less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colic.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at T. R. Abernethy's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.

When you require an estimate for painting and propose to allow your painter to furnish materials, insist upon his use of the L. & M. Absolutely Pure Prepared Paints. The financial responsibility of the manufacturer equals a million of dollars, and it sustains their guarantee of perfectly satisfactory results from the use of their beautiful colors. Every practical workman recommends them and they are sold by Smyre, Rhyme & Co.

DESERVING PRAISE.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on the town merits. T. R. Abernethy Druggist.