

Cancer of the Face.



Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Smithville, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable. At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. BENNETT, JNO. T. BENNETT, CHAUFORD D. BENNETT.

Bennett & Bennett, Attorneys-at-Law,

Wadesboro, N. C. Last room on the right in the court house. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Special attention given to the examination and investigation of titles, Real Estate, drawing Deeds and other instruments, Collection of Claims, the Managing of Estates for Guardians, Administrators and Executors, and the Foreclosure of Mortgages. Will attend the courts of Stately and Montgomery counties. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

W. F. GRAY, D. D. S.,

(Office in Smith & L. Enlap Building.) Wadesboro, North Carolina. ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED. Will be at Morven first Tuesday in each month.

LOW Rates West,

TEXAS, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, ALASKA, or any other point, with FREE MAPS, write to

Fred D. Bush,

District Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville R.R., 303 1/2 Wall St., ATLANTA, GA.

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Watches, Clocks, Eye-Glasses, Spectacles. Watches, Clocks, Eye-Glasses, Spectacles and Jewelry of all kinds repaired on short notice. Inspected Watches for S. A. L. R. R. four years. Fourteen years experience. Can be found in Caraway's store of Wade street.

MOTHERS

We have a book prepared especially for you, which we mail free. It treats of the stomach disorder which every child is liable to and for which Frey's Vermifuge has been successfully used for a half century. The book is sent by mail for 10c. W. A. S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

H. J. Bierman, Commission Merchant

and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, Pork, etc. Quick sales; prompt returns. Consignments solicited. Market reports, references, etc., free upon application. 105 S. Front St., Wilmington, N. C.

W. A. INGRAM, M. D., SURGEON,

WADESBORO, N. C. Railroad calls by wire promptly attended. Office opposite National Hotel.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Chambers' Cough Remedy Always Proves Effective. There are no better medicines on the market than Chambers' Cough Remedy. We have used the Cough Remedy when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effective. Almost daily we hear the virtues of Chambers' remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope that suffering humanity may try these remedies and, like the writer, be benefited.—From the Glenville (W. Va.) Pathfinder. For sale by James A. Harrison.

TELLER RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Free Silver Wins on the First Ballot—Carried by a Vote of 47 to 32—It is the Same as That of Stanley Matthews in 1878, and Provides for the Payment of the Government Bonds in Silver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—After a debate, animated at all times and occasionally acrimonious, which occupied the greater part of this week, the senate this evening, by the decisive vote of 47 to 32, passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolution is a practical re-affirmation of that of Stanley Matthews, in 1878, and is as follows: "That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing four hundred and twelve and one half grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor." All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from 5 to 29. Mr. Lodge's gold standard substitute was defeated by the latter majority. The vote on the Lodge amendment was yeas 24, nays 53. The events of the day leading up to the final vote were full of interest and importance. It was a field day for the orators of the Senate, no less than 25 Senators embracing the opportunity to speak upon the subject under discussion. That the debate was interesting was attested by the attendance in the galleries, which were crowded, and that it was important was evidenced by the statements of several of the speakers that the discussion was but the preliminary alignment of the great political parties for the contest of 1900.

From 10 o'clock this morning until 7 this evening the contest was continued. When the voting began it was evident that party lines were being broke on both sides of the chamber, but it was on the substitute offered by Mr. Lodge that the first break occurred. On the republican side Mr. Allison, of Iowa, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, did not answer to their names on that roll call and many of the republicans voted directly against it. Upon the final passage of the resolution some republicans who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896, like Carter, of Montana, Chandler, of New Hampshire, Clark, of Wyoming, Pritchard of North Carolina, Shoup of Idaho, Warren of Wyoming, and Wolcott of Colorado, voted for the resolution, because, as Mr. Wolcott announced, they did not believe the resolution committed those who supported it to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The Horse The Swiftest of All Animals.

According to a recent article which appeared in The Chicago Times-Herald the horse is the swiftest of all animals, not even excepting the antelope. Says the writer of this article: "I believe that the horse is the swiftest animal in the world. One hears strange tales of the speed of the antelope, the white-tailed fawn, the springbok, the elephant, the jack rabbit and the wolf. The fastest of these is the American antelope, and I have never seen one that a good pony could not beat. As for the rabbit or any kind of deer the horse will simply run over him. Taking into consideration the fact that the horse generally carries more than 150 pounds of rider, saddle and gun, one gets an idea of how much superior he is. A speedy pony will outrun a greyhound. I have seen this tried. It is customary among the men who use them to give the dogs all the law possible in order to avoid riding over them. In hunting with a brace of very good coarsing hounds five years ago it was found that there were five ponies in the party which would out foot the dogs, and one of them a grey of undoubted mustang ancestry, if given the bit, would do his best to run over them and kill them. He did not like them. They belong to his owner and he was jealous!"

Letting the Bad Blood Out.

As we were going down street a few days ago, we were hailed by a gentleman who was coming toward us at a rapid stride, and laying bare a bloody arm by rolling up a sleeve as he came. We expected to have to fight or run, but stood until the gentleman came near enough for us to see a large boil on his arm just below the elbow. Pointing to the sore, he said: "Do you see that?" We told him the boil was very plain to be seen. "Well," said he, "that boil has given me no little trouble, but let me tell you, the last drop of populist blood in me came through that blamed boil and now every drop of blood in my body is democratic." This is a true story. That man has been one of the strongest, most uncompromising populists in the county, but he is now done with populism, republicanism, and every other kind of ism and is, according to his own statement now and henceforth a democrat. The door of the democratic fold is open to you brother.

A Timely Friend.

With perfect propriety we may call that excellent remedy, Salvation Oil, a timely friend. This liniment rapidly cures rheumatism, neuralgia and pains, when other remedies fail. Mr. Jno. M. Hall, Ashland, Va., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism in the ankle and the muscles connected therewith. Salvation Oil at once relieved the soreness, reduced the swelling, and cured the pain. No other liniment that I ever used did me so much good."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Always Proves Effective. There are no better medicines on the market than Chambers' Cough Remedy. We have used the Cough Remedy when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effective. Almost daily we hear the virtues of Chambers' remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope that suffering humanity may try these remedies and, like the writer, be benefited.—From the Glenville (W. Va.) Pathfinder. For sale by James A. Harrison.

CASCARIN stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sickens, weakens or gripes.

NORTH CAROLINA PENSIONERS.

The Record of the State's Payments to Its Confederate Soldiers—A Statement by Auditor Ayer.

State Auditor Ayer furnishes the following interesting information: "In 1879, the General Assembly enacted a new law providing for the payment of \$60 per annum to such Confederate soldiers as had lost their sight, or both hands, or both feet, while engaged in the service of the Confederate army; also, providing commutation in a limited way for lost limbs. This act remained in force for four years, during which time an aggregate of \$6,000 was paid out. The annual average expenditure was \$2,500, paid to an average of 25 soldiers, who received \$60 per annum. In 1883, the act referred to above was amended so as to make the annual appropriation to each totally disabled \$120 per annum. During the 15 years in which this act has been in force, there has been paid out an aggregate sum of \$92,000. The annual average expenditure has been \$4,200, paid to annual average of 35 soldiers, who received \$120 each per annum. In addition to this, the amount paid out for commutation of lost limbs has amounted to \$2,223. In 1885 the General Assembly passed an act appropriating a sum not exceeding \$30,000 as a pension fund to go to soldiers who were wounded or disabled while in Confederate service, and to widows of soldiers. This act remained in force five years, during which time the aggregate sum of \$149,303.46 was disbursed for pensions. The average disbursement was \$29,860.69 distributed among an annual average of 3,033 pensioners. The average amount received by each pensioner was \$9.84 per annum. In 1880, the existing general pension law was repealed, and one substituted creating a special tax on general and personal property, for the purpose of creating a larger pension fund. This law provided for the classification of pensioners as follows: "1st class: Such as received a wound rendering them totally incompetent to perform manual labor. "2nd class: Such as lost a leg above knee, or an arm above elbow. "3rd class: Such as lost a limb below knee, or an arm below elbow. "4th class: Such as lost one eye, or were otherwise disabled. "Provision was made by this act, for pensioning widows of Confederate soldiers who died in consequence of wounds received while in Confederate service, or in consequence of disease contracted while in said service. Widows are rated as 4th class pensioners. The purpose of the act was to pay the following rate of pensions: 1st class, \$100; 2nd class, \$75; 3rd class, \$50; 4th class \$25, widows, \$25. "But it is provided that in case a sufficient sum is not realized to pay the amount such amount as may be realized shall be paid pro rata. At no time has the full amount for each class been paid. The general average has been as follows: 1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$45; 3rd class \$30; 4th class, \$15. "During the nine years which this act has been in force, there has been an average expenditure under its provisions, of \$706,113.05. The annual average expenditure has been \$95,130.13. The annual number of pensioners has been 4,878, and the average amount received by each pensioner has been \$19.50. "The following is a summary: Disbursed under the act of 1879, \$6,000; disbursed under the act of 1883; \$62,000; disbursed for commutation under above acts, \$2,223; disbursed under act of 1880 and amendments thereto \$766,113; total \$836,326."

SURGERY FOR CRIME.

Prof. Gates Says the Desire To Murder or Steal May be Removed by the Surgeon's Knife.

Prof. Elmer Gates, of the Smithsonian Institution, after years of scientific investigation, declares that science will put an end to all crime, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. This is the calm judgment of a deeply learned man, who has devoted his life to research. Prof. Gates announces, not as a possibility, but as a fact, that the murder in a man's brain can be removed by the surgeon's knife. "If a man is naturally a thief his brain can be cut and treated so that all desire to steal shall disappear. The matter what criminal tendency is developed, it can be cured. It is not a question of building up will power, of fortifying moral sense. It is simply a question of surgical and medical science. The only difficulty—and it is one that exists in all diseases—is tracing the trouble to its seat. Prof. Gates explains the process scientifically with the employment of many technical words that are more or less confusing to laymen, but the principle is simple enough. The brain is the directing power of the body. It does not act as a whole because if it did a man could not walk and think at the same time. If it were divided up into compartments, for instance, cell No. 1 might rule the arm, cell No. 2 the eye, and so on. If the relation between the eyes and cell No. 2 be established, and a means of keeping it under observation be found, it would be possible to determine the influence of slight upon cell No. 2. It is very much the same with regard to the muscular system. If the parts of the brain which direct the eye are diseased they will not act naturally. If the seat of disorder is found and the disorder cured there will be no more trouble. It is the same with thoughts and impressions, so Prof. Gates says. If a man is inclined to murder or steal there is something wrong with his brain. If the diseased part can be definitely placed, it can be either cut out altogether or treated so as to become healthy, when the victim becomes a healthy man. The results flowing from this are of supreme importance to the race. It will mean the doing away of all punitive measures. Capital punishment, prisons and penitentiaries will be banished from the world. There will be places of detention only, and hospitals. When a person has committed a crime he will be placed in a jail until he is examined by experts, who will determine the form of his disease and the cause, and trace it to the part of the brain which is affected. The brain will be laid bare and the malgrowth cut away; or, if it is discovered that the trouble is the result of decay of that part of the brain, it will be built up and made normal. Instead of sending a murderer to the hangman or to the electric chair, he is made well and normal. Instead of blotting out his life, he is made a good and useful citizen."

Decrease in Consumption of Whiskey.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Record. The people of the United States do not drink so much whiskey as they did years ago. The annual average consumption per capita in 1860 was 2.86 gallons, and notwithstanding the enormous increase in the use of whiskey in manufactures, the average has been reduced to .95 of a gallon. During the four years after the war, from 1864 to 1868, when the whiskey tax was \$2 a gallon, the consumption dropped to less than one-third of a gallon per capita, but with the exception of those years, there has been a steady decrease in the use of the beverage, until the average last year reached low water mark. This decrease is attributed to an improvement in the habits of the people and to the increased use of beer, wines and other lighter liquors. The increased tax and the hard times also probably had their influence. While the Secretary of the Treasury and the commissioner of Internal Revenue recommended an increase of the tax on beer, they favor a decrease in the tax on whiskey as a means of stimulating its manufacture and increasing the revenues of the government, but the records show that high taxes have promoted temperance, or at least caused a great decrease in the consumption. The liquor men favor a decrease in the tax on whiskey and the brewers oppose an increase in the tax on beer.

A Healthy Wife.

Writes of Dr. Hartman's Free Home Treatment. Mrs. F. M. Badgett, 819 New Street, Knoxville, Tenn., writes a letter for publication, which she desires all her suffering sisters to read. She writes: "When I was 16 years old, I suffered with female weakness of the worst kind and spent all I had trying to get cured. I tried several of the best physicians, but they all failed to cure me. I gave up all hope of recovery. Finally Dr. Hartman's treatment was recommended to me by my teacher, who also lent me the money to get the medicine which Dr. Hartman prescribed. I took the treatment and it cured me. I am now a healthy woman, weighing 194 pounds, and I owe it all to Dr. Hartman's treatment. I am sure I would not be living now if it had not been for his treatment. I cannot help recommending it to all sufferers, and will answer all inquiring letters." Any woman wishing to apply for Dr. Hartman's free home treatment has only to send age, symptoms, duration of disease, when the doctor will prescribe the proper treatment. The medicine can be obtained by each patient at the nearest drug store. Each woman should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on the diseases peculiar to women, called "Health and Beauty." Sent free to any woman by The Pe-r-na Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, Ohio. The rich man's whiskey is HAMPER because it is extremely delicious. The poor man's whiskey is HARTER, because such good whiskey holds him. The family whiskey is HARTER, because it is pure, pleasant and strengthening. Sold by Mills & Mills, Wadesboro, N. C.

ANDREWS NED FOR \$40,000.

Eight Civil Actions Instituted Against Him in Sums of \$5,000 Each, Penalties for Failure to Give Evidence.

News and Observer, 29th Inst. They are after Col. Andrews. The railroad commission are managing to keep life from becoming stagnant for the first vice-president of the Southern railway. Eight civil actions were yesterday instituted by the state against the colonel, as an individual, to recover penalties aggregating \$40,000—or \$5,000 each. The summonses were served on Col. Andrews yesterday afternoon and the complaint will be filed with the clerk of court this morning. The defendant will have until the March term to answer and then the case will be set for hearing at the next term of court. These actions are brought under section 17 of the railroad commission act which provides that "every officer, agent or employe of any railroad company who shall willfully neglect or refuse to make and furnish any report required by the Commissioners for the purpose of this act, or who shall willfully hinder, delay or obstruct said commissioners in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one hundred and not more than five thousand dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action in the name of the state. A delay of ten days to make and furnish such report shall raise the presumption that the same was wilful." It will be remembered that Col. Andrews was served on January 24th with eight subpoenas asking him to give certain information and produce certain books and records in regard to freight discriminations and the issuance of free passes. This information he refused to give and failed to furnish any of the records asked for, and out of this failure grows the eight actions yesterday instituted.

Methodist Unity.

Atlanta Journal. Several times in recent years efforts have been made to reunite the northern and southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal church. The rupture occurred at the general conference of 1844, and was brought about by the demand of the northern delegates that Bishop James Osgood Andrew should not hold the slaves which had belonged to his second wife; and which, as the law stood, became his property when he married their mistress. The southern delegates stood by Bishop Andrew, and after a long and stormy discussion they withdrew from the parent organization and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The split in the Methodist church on the question of slavery did much to intensify sectional bitterness and undoubtedly hastened "the irrepressible conflict." The feeling between the northern and southern Methodists was for a long time very bitter, but it has decreased rapidly in recent years and fraternal relations between the two organizations have been established. Each sends fraternal delegates to the other's general conferences, and nothing is now heard of the former animosity which kept these two branches of the same church wide apart. Several times the question of closer relation and even of organic reunion has been discussed in the conferences of both organizations, but without any more decisive action than that which resulted in the appointment of the joint commission which has recently been in session in Washington. The commission was empowered to formulate plans for uniformity in church worship and co-operation in missionary fields. The commission has prepared its report, the most significant part of which is as follows: "We also recommend to the general conferences of the two churches provision for the reception of ministers from one church to the other without loss of orders in ministerial standing." "The commission has prepared its report, the most significant part of which is as follows: "We also recommend to the general conferences of the two churches provision for the reception of ministers from one church to the other without loss of orders in ministerial standing."

BEECHER TO INGERSOLL.

The Great Preacher Put it Straight to the Brilliant Intellectual. Washington Post. Apropos of the recent visit to this city of the distinguished agnostic, Col. Robert Ingersoll, a well known Washingtonian relates the following incident, which is said to have occurred a number of years ago: "Mr. Ingersoll was thrown incidentally into the society of Henry Ward Beecher. There were four or five gentlemen present, all of whom were prominent in the world of brains. A variety of topics were discussed, with decided brilliancy, but no allusion to religion. Mr. Ingersoll was, of course, too polite to introduce the subject himself, but one of the party, finally desiring to see a tilt between Beecher and Ingersoll, made a remark about Col. Bob's idiosyncrasy, as he termed it. The colonel at once defended his views with his usual apt rhetoric; in fact, he waxed eloquent. He was replied to by several gentlemen in very effective repartee. "Contrary to the expectation of all, Mr. Beecher said not a word. The gentleman who introduced the topic with the hope that Mr. Beecher would answer Col. Ingersoll, at last remarked: 'Mr. Beecher, have you nothing to say in regard to the question?' The old man slowly lifted himself from his attitude, and replied: 'Nothing; in fact, if you will excuse me for changing the conversation, I will say that while you gentlemen were talking, my mind was bent on a most deplorable spectacle which I witnessed today.' "What was it, at once inquired Col. Ingersoll, who, notwithstanding his peculiar views of the hereafter, is noted for his kindness of heart. "Why," said Mr. Beecher, 'as I was walking down town to-day, I saw a poor man slowly and carefully picking his way through a cesspool of mud, in the endeavor to cross the street. He had just reached the middle of the filth when a big bully, himself all bespattered with mud, rushed up to him, jerked the crutches from under the unfortunate man, and left him sprawling and quite helpless in the pool of liquid dirt, which almost engulfed him.' "What a brute he was! said the colonel. "What a brute he was!" they all echoed. "Yes," said Mr. Beecher, rising from his chair, and brushing his long, white hair, while his eyes glittered with their old time fire; 'yes, Col. Ingersoll, and you are the man. The human soul is lame, but Christianity gives crutches to it to pass the highway of life. It is your teaching that knocks the crutches from under it, and leaves a helpless and rudderless wreck in the slough of despond. If robbing the human soul of its support on this earth—religion—be your profession, why, ply it to your heart's content. It requires an architect to erect a building; an incendiary may reduce it to ashes.'"

Says Animals are Immortal.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 25.—I believe that the lower animals are immortal," said Rev. Sprecher, of the Elucid Avenue Presbyterian Church, today. This statement was made in answer to a large number of inquiries, which had been received by Dr. Sprecher in his mail during the last few days, and which were prompted by a sermon he recently delivered on the subject of "Physical Evidence of Future Life." Dr. Sprecher gave as his belief that while life in the animal is immortal, the animal itself may not have reached a state of sufficient development to possess a soul. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Studer, for twenty years United States consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a liniment known as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I found excellent against rheumatism as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing). I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale by J. A. Harrison.

R. B. Hayes's Expensive Dog.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 26.—The Circuit Court handed down to-day a decision in the case of Addie M. Smith against the estate of the late Rutherford B. Hayes. Mrs. Smith received permanent injuries in a runaway, the horse having been frightened by a dog owned by the Hayes estate. She sued for \$25,000 damages, and, after a hard fought trial, lasting four weeks, received \$7,500 damages. The Circuit Court affirmed the decision of the lower court. We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. James A. Harrison. Pills—Doseman has been expelled from the Medical Association for advertising contrary to the code. Squills—"How did he advertise?" Pills—"Called to lead the prayer meeting the other evening, he walked up to the front and gave out the hymn, 'The Great Physician Now is Here!'"—Cryp. A thrill of terror is experienced when a man's whiskey is HAMPER, because such good whiskey holds him. The family whiskey is HARTER, because it is pure, pleasant and strengthening. Sold by Mills & Mills, Wadesboro, N. C.

Just as Good

as Scott's and we sell it much cheaper, is a statement sometimes made by the druggist when Scott's Emulsion is called for. This shows that the druggists themselves regard

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the standard, and the purchaser who desires to procure the "standard" because he knows it has been of untold benefit, should not for one instant think of taking the risk of using some untried preparation. The substitution of something said to be "just as good" for a standard preparation twenty-five years on the market, should not be permitted by the intelligent purchaser. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper. Price, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WOOD'S SEEDS

WOOD'S SEEDS are specially grown and selected to meet the needs and requirements of Southern Growers. Wood's Descriptive Catalogue is most valuable and helpful in giving cultural directions and valuable information about all seeds specially adapted to the South. VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats and all Garden and Farm Seeds. Write for Descriptive Catalogue. Mailed free. T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN, - - RICHMOND, VA. THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

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