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## Pains of Rheumatism

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Rheumatism is due to acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and permanently cures the aches and pains of rheumatism. Read the following:

"I was troubled with rheumatism when I was a small boy, and I have been a sufferer with it more or less all my life. Not long ago I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me so much good I continued its use, and since taking three bottles I have felt no symptoms of rheumatism." R. B. BLALOCK, Durham, N. C.

"I was troubled with rheumatism and could hardly walk. I have taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and today am a well man." ROBERT JONES, 302 Macke St., Wilmington, North Carolina.

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**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court—Office of Clerk.

The creditors of the estate of Daniel P Johnson, deceased, Are hereby notified that a special proceeding has been instituted in said court before the clerk thereof, by W. L. Little and others, in behalf of all the creditors of said estate against W. R. Johnson and J. S. Jones, the executors and the heirs at law and devisees of said decedent, for the purpose of ascertaining the debts outstanding against said estate and of making assets to pay the same. The creditors are hereby notified to file the evidence of their claims with the undersigned clerk of said court, at his office in the court house in Wadesboro on or before the 4th

## IF WE FIGHT SPAIN.

**In High-Class Warships The United States Navy Is Superior. But In Vessels Of The Inferior Classes, Required to be Associated With Larger Ships, Spain Has the Advantage.**

Baltimore Sun.

In view of the talk of war with Spain, it is pertinent to bring under notice some of the facts and considerations involved, the interests of Spain and the United States which are endangered, and the means each country has of shaping the event to its satisfaction.

The total merchant marine of the United States on June 30, 1897, embraced 22,633 vessels of 4,769,020 tons, consisting of 1,176 vessels of 792,870 tons in the foreign trade, 19,802 vessels of 3,896,826 tons in the coasting trade, 54 vessels of 12,714 tons in the whale fisheries and 1,601 vessels of 66,610 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. These vessels would be exposed to capture, in the case of war with Spain, with the result that some would be captured, some would be laid up and the rest would take their chances at enhanced rate of insurance.

On the Atlantic coast there are 16,592 documented vessels of all classes, aggregating 2,647,796 tons, and on the Pacific coast 1,581 vessels of 439,012 tons. Of sail vessels, registered, there are 983 of 547,111 tons.

In 1896 American vessels brought to our ports goods worth $117,299,074, or 16 per cent, of our imports by water, and carried $70,393,813 of our exports, or under 7 per cent. Our foreign commerce is thus, it is seen, chiefly in foreign vessels, and, except in special cases, would not all be subject to interference. Combining entries and clearances in 1896 of vessels in the foreign trade we find our total trade tonnage was 42,403,769 tons, of which 10,525,919 tons, were American. Voyages made by American steamers to and from Europe numbered but 164, while foreign steamers totaled 7,116 voyages.

OUR NAVY.

Our naval list in 1897, according to the bureau of navigation, embraced twelve vessels reckoned as "first rate," of tonnage ranging from 5,970 in the Olympia to 11,340 in the Iowa. Four of these vessels are of over 10,000 tons—the Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon. Sixteen are classed as "second rate," ranging in size from the Baltimore of 4,413 tons to the Atlanta of 3,000 tons. The "third raters," including the monitors, number 42, of tonnage ranging from 2,790 to 1,000 tons. The "fourth raters" are seven in number, of from 929 to 550 tons. There are four torpedo boats. The list includes a number of tugs and sailing ships, which can hardly be classed as combatants.

In the reports of the Secretaiy of the Navy for 1896 it was stated that we have three first-class battle ships and two second-class battle ships completed and three first-class and two second-class building. The Maine, just destroyed, was classed as a second-class battle ship. We have now six battle ships.

The same report enumerated 6 coast defense vessels as built and as building; of completed ships there were 2 armored cruisers, 3 first-class cruisers and 13 second and third class cruisers. Nine gunboats had been completed and nine were under construction. Three torpedo boats were completed and fifteen were under construction. One torpedo-boat destroyer was mentioned. The number of enlisted men was stated to be 8,165.

SPAIN'S NAVY.

Spain was credited in the same report with one first-class battle ship and two second-class, or three in all. She had three armored cruisers built and four building; one first-class cruiser and seven second-class. Of gunboats Spain had 22, of torpedo gunboats 3, of torpedo-boat destroyers 2 in process of construction. Spain had in 1896 19 torpedo boats built and four building. Whitaker credits Spain with a navy consisting of 126 steam vessels, including 7 ironclads, and 22,000 men.

The merchant marine of Spain in 1894 embraced 760 vessels of 100 tons and over, aggregating 547,358 tons. There were as many as 16,199 entries at the ports of the kindom, of which number 8,040 carried the Spanish flag. To be added to Spain's naval list, in case of war, are the steamers of her merchant marine, some of which would be efficient cruisers for the destruction of American commerce. In number of warships of high class the United States is evidently surperior, but in the classes of vessels to be associated with large ships to make them practically efficient our navy seems to be somewhat lacking. In number of enlisted men it is evidently inferior.

SPAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Spain's population in 1897 was 17,550,216, occupying an area of 196,173 square miles. Its important coast cities are few in number and well fortified. Its dependencies open to attack are Cuba, Porto Rico, the Belearic and Canary Islands, the Philippine, Mariana, Pelew and Carolina Islands in the Pacific, besides trifling possessions in Morocco and along the west coast Africa. Spain's colonial dependencies aggregate 167,230 square miles and a population of 8,007,000. The public debt is about $1,185,000,000, paying 4 per cent. interest. The revenue in 1896-97 was $155,000,000, or about one-third that of the United States. Her imports were worth $137,840,000, or about one-sixth of those of the United States, chiefly with France and Great Britain

THE RISKS DIFFER.

This trade may be imperiled in war with the United States, but the coastwise and foreign commerce of the United States is the larger prize. Our exports in 1896 were worth $882,606,938 and in 1897 they exceeded a billion dollars. Our imports were worth $779,724,674 and in 1897 were larger still. To the extent that the export of our products is hindered by a state of war their price in the home market would, of course, decline, owing to excessive supply in the home market, and factories would close. The earnings of our ships would be lessened. Uncertainty as to the effect of the war upon our currency would cause foreigners to rush to sell American securities, with the result of a probable panic in Wall street that would affect business confidenee all over the Union.

Owing to the nature of the Spanish coast and the strength of the fortifications of its few important coast cities, Spain itself would probably, in case of war, escape attack from our navy. Cuba and the other Spanish Islands would probably be the scene of such operations as we should attempt All would have to be done by the navy or under its protecting care. We could send an army to take Havana, but it would have to be protected on the way thither, and its supplies would also need constant protection. While thus engaged our vessels could not well protect our numerous defenceless coast cities, our foreign commerce or our coastwise commerce. Spanish cruisers might find it easy to steal in and levy heavy indemnities upon our cities. Busied in looking after the army invading Cuba, our warships might not be able to prey much upon the scanty Spanish commerce on the other side of the Atlantic. Our lack of coaling stations in Europe would limit the scope of our fleet in that direction. Our larger commerce would tempt Spanish cruisers and privateers, but if shut out from Cuba and Porto Rico they also would lack coal for operations on this side of the Atlantic. We should, upon the whole, it seems, be more open to attack and have more to lose both in the direct effect of military operations and in the indirect trouble within our own borders by reason of derangement of industry. Spain being poorer and vulnerable only in her dependencies, might perhaps, protract the war with her characteristic obstinacy, regardless of the final outcome. We should doubtless succeed in the end, but the expenses it would bring upon our government could hardly be less than a billion and a half of dollars, and the losses of individuals, owing to paralysis of business and panic, might exceed that large sum.

### Uncertain Value of Modern Navies.

Baltimore Sun.

Nobody seems able to form an opinion as to the proable fate of modern steel navies in case of war. The old wooden ship might float long after she was as full of holes as a pepper box, owing to the lightness of the material of which she was made and the comparatively small weight of her armament. Even when she went to the bottom she did it in a slow and dignified manner, so that her crew had a chance to get to her boats and escape. But the British battle ship Victoria went down in a few minutes after a hole was punched in her skin by the Camperdown, drowning nearly all on board and the Maine also sank very speedily, in spite of her system of compartments. Many other instances occur in the recent annals of the British, German, Russian and Brazilian navies in which the injured ship sought the bottom almost instanter.

In battle at sea it seems probable that many ships will be sunk by means of torpedoes and shot striking at the waterline. Out of large fleets few may survive a determined engagement; whole squadrons on both sides may go to the bottom, so that the victory will fall to the power having reserve of ships to replace those that are lost or disabled. Recourse cannot be had to wooden ships, for the reason that one steel ship is a match for many wooden ones. According to a view widely held seamanship counts for nothing nowadays, when a warship is a machine and all depends on maneuvering. One shot may block working of the machine. However thick the armor, the gun exists that may pierce it and there is no adequate protection against torpedoes.

### Living With Both Legs in the Grave.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20—Through his own direction the lower half of Edward Huebler's body was interred in Calvary Cemetry today at 2:30,

On Feb. 11 Huebler was struck by a train, sustaining injuries that necessitated the amputation of both legs. When he rallied from the shock he decided that his legs should be buried with proper ceremony. This morning Hueber had so far recovered that he had ordered the burial to proceed. He was not able to attend his own half of a funeral, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that his friends had not forgotten him. The limbs were taken to the cemetery, where relatives and friends saw them lowered into the grave. A burial permit was issued.

After the funeral Hueber's friends called to see him and gave him assurance that his legs had been accorded Christian burial. He resides at 4247 North Fourteenth street.


### The Dangers of Spring

Which arise from impurites in the blood and a depleted condition of this vital fluid may be entirely averted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures all spring humors, boils, eruptions and sores, and by enriching and vitalizing the blood, it overcomes that tired feeling and gives vitality and vigor.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 25c.

**Hood's Pills**

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stom-


## LETTERS THAT KILLED.

**Notable Instances in Political History of Mistakes by Ready Writers.**

St Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Killed by a Letter" is a significant heading of an Havana newspaper over an article telling of ex-Minister de Lome's fall. This legend would be an appropriate epitaph over the political graves of many public men. The rivalry between Hamilton, the leader de facto of the Federalist party, and Adams, the leader de jure, incited Hamilton's letter during the campaign of 1800, arraigning Adams, which was one of the causes of the rupture and overthrow of that party, and the triumph of Jefferson and the Democracy. Hamilton's letters attacking Burr were the cause of the duel in which Hamilton lost his life. Jefferson's letter to his old neighbor, Mazzet, in 1796, in which, by pretty plain implication, he traduced Washington and other men whom the American people honored kept Jefferson denying and explaining for many years, his historic letter to Van Buren, on this subject, having been written shortly before his death, and twenty-eight years after the Mazzet epistle was penned. The preservation and publication of Jefferson's "Anas," or diary, which is really a sort of letter to posterity, with its spiteful assaults on the memory of Hamilton and other eminent men, showed an amazing lack of discernment on the part of Jefferson, and has called out from all his editors and biographers excuses which accuse.

"Never write a letter," said Tallyrand, "and never burn one that you receive." If Nicholas Biddle had observed the first part of this injunction, the fate of the United States Bank, over which he presided, might have been different. Jackson would not have been able to perform that second labor of Hercules in slaying the bank "hydra," and the politics of the 30's would have lost one of its most picturesque episodes. An interesting and usually level-headed person, Biddle had what Juvenal called "an incurable itch for writing," and this led him and his institution to their doom, defeated Clay and the National Republican party in 1832, and, as one of the consequences of the bank's overthrow, brought on the panic of 1837. The "Rhea letter" precipitated the contest in 1832 between Jackson and Calhoun which put Calhoun out of the line of succession to Jackson in the presidency, made Van Buren Jackson's political heir, dwarfed Calhoun from a national to a local figure and turned him to the partisan metaphysics, out of which were evolved nullification and that morbid and wire-drawn political philosophy in defence of slavery that brought on the war which destroyed slavery.

There is a fine touch of poetic irony in the circumstance that Van Buren, the man who said he would rather walk forty miles to tell a person something than to entrust his thoughts to a letter, met his doom through the medium of a letter. It was a letter, however, which he was absolutely forced to write, and it was called out in the spring of 1844 by the necessity of declaring himself on the burning issue of Texas annexation. The letter, in which he mildly and tentatively opposed anexation, defeated him for the nomination for the presidency a few weeks later, and gave the nomination to the dark horse, Polk, an outspoken annexationist. Everybody remembers the wreck that letter-writing inflicted on Blaine's fortunes by defeat in the conventions of 1876 and 1880 and and at the polls in 1884. His fatal readiness with the pen brought an Iliad of woes to Clay. "I am the most unfortunate man in American history," exclaimed Clay, after one of his reverses, to Henry A. Wise. "I get the nomination in the years when no Whig can be elected, and in the years when any Whig can win, the candidacy goes to someone else. In the year, however, in which his success seemed certain, he was defeated by his letters on the Texas question. "We are beaten," exclaimed Joshua R. Giddings to Cassius M. Clay, as somebody put into his hand a paper containing one of Clay's letters, just before both of them mounted the stand at a Clay mass meeting at which they were to speak. He was right. The letter which made the surrender on the slavery question sent enough Whigs over to Birney, the Liberal party's candidate, in the decisive State of New York, to give that State and the presidency to Polk. "The chief qualification which I shall require of a Whig presidential candidate hereafter," said Meredith P. Gentry, a few days after Clay's defeat, "is that he shall be able to neither read nor write."


### Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whoopngi cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that hav yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. It is especially prized by mothers for their children, as it never fails to effect a speedy cure, and because they have found that there is not the least


## SPEECH BY GEN. HARRISON.

**The Ex-President, At a Celebration in Chicago, Discusses "The Obligations of Wealth."**

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison made an address today at the Auditorium at the annual celebration of the Union League Club in honor of Washington.

Gen. Harrison took for his subject "The Obligations of Wealth." He said in part:

"In choosing for my theme 'The Obligations of Wealth' I am not wresting this anniversary from its legitimate use. We do not need to forget—indeed, we cannot forget—Washington when we reflect upon our obligations to the State. His life teaches no lesson more strongly than that the citizen is under obligations to serve the State; never to shirk his full share of burden and labor and sacrifice, but rather to do more.

"The word 'wealth' in its modern use has suffered a limitation if not a perversion. Originally and strictly it means weal or wellfare, external happiness. When Paul admonished the Corinthian Christians, 'Let no man seak his own, but every man another's wealth,' he was not anticipating the modern law of the wheat pit and the stock exchange.

"Wealth is a comparative term, and my address is not for that very limited body of multi-millionaries called by the populist orators 'Plutocrats.' A smaller audience chamber would have sufficed for them, and perhaps the orator should have been of the guild. I want to speak of the obligations of the 'well-to-do' people, the forehanded, prosperous men and women of our communities, whether their estates are reckoned by thousands or by millions.

"We live in a time of great agitation, of a war of clashing thoughts and interests. Men, no longer satisfied with what appears above ground, are uncovering roots. There is a feeling that some men are handicapped; that the race is sold; that the old and much-vaunted equality of opportunity and of right has been submerged.

"More bitter and threatening things are being said and written against accumulated property and corporate power than ever before. It seems to many that more and more small men, small stores and small factories are being thrown upon the shore as financial drift or wreckage; that the pursuit of cheapness has reached a stage where only enormous combinations of capital, doing an enormouse business, are sure of returns.

"Wealth should neither be the object of our enmity nor the basis of our consideration. The indiscriminate denunciation of the rich is mischievous. It perverts the mind, poisons the heart and furnishes an excuse for crime. No poor man was ever made richer or happier by it. It is quite as illogical to despise a man because he is rich as because he is poor. Not what a man has, but what he is, settles his class. In the discussion of all these social questions good temper is essential. Men must get together and use facts, not rhetoric.

"The special purpose of my address today is to press home this thought upon the prosperous, well-to-do people of our community, and especially of our great cities, that one of the conditions of the security of wealth is a proportionate and full contribution to the expenses of the State and local governments. It is not only wrong, but it is unsafe to make a show in our homes and on the street that is not made in the tax returns.

"Equality is the golden thread that runs all through the fabric of our civil institutions—the dominating note in the swelling symphony of liberty. Equality, not of conditions, not of natural endowments, but of rights in the foundation stone and our governmental structure. And as a corollary, necessary and imperative to this doctrine of an equality of rights, is the doctrine of a proportionate and ratable contribution to the cost of administering the government.

"The duty of the State to protect life, liberty and property is conditioned upon a fair contribution to the cost of government. A full and conscientious discharge of that duty by the citizens is one of the tests of good citizenship. To evade that duty is a moral delinquency, an unpatriotic act.

"For very many years an opinion has been prevalent that the great bulk of the personal property of the States, especially of the class denominated 'securities,' including stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, and such like, has escaped taxation. With a very few exceptions the greater fortunes in this country are invested in such securities. The delinquency appeears to be located largely in our great cities. Recent investigation of students of political science, and recent tables prepared by State officials, have disclosed an appalling state of things. The evil seems to have been progressing until, in some of our great centres of population and wealth, these forms of personal property seem to have been almost eliminated from the tax list.

"When to this enormous and crying evil is added the corruption which, it is alleged, has characterized the appraisements of real estate, we have a condition of things with which we dare not palter. We must inangurate, and at once, a system that shall equalize tax burdens. The men of wealth in our great communities should lead the movement. This great club, organized as a rallying centre for loyalty and patriotic citizenship, should hear a call as loud and imperative as that which came to it during the years of the civil war.

"Mr. Lincoln's startling declaration that this country could not continue to exist half-slave and half-free may be paraphrased today by saying that this country cannot contiue to exist half-taxed and half-free.

"It is not within the purpose of this ad-

men of wealth and the managers of our great corporations should themselves come forward and take the lead in these reforms; that they should not only show a willingness, but a zeal, to bear their full proportionate share of all public burdens. If they do not, the sense of injury is so so strong that a way will be found to exact more than its equal. To do justice is the best safeguard against injustice."

### A War in Which Havana Was Taken.

Baltimore Sun.

During the "seven years' war" (1756-1763) between England and France, Spain became involved by making an agreement to assist the latter power. Charles III, of Spain, was alarmed at the great extension of England's maritime and colonial ascendency. Within a few years he had seen the French deprived of Canada and the vast region west of the Alleghanies. Clive had gained Bengal by the battle of Plassy, and Coote's victory in 1760 at Wandewash destroyed what was left of French power in India. The naval victories at Lagos and Quiberon Bay established England's supremacy at sea. On the continent of Europe England allied with Prussia against Austria, Russia, France and various German princes, was a disturbing factor.

Hoping to check the growth of English power, Charles III, in 1761, by a secret treaty, undertook to assist France, but with disastrous results to Spain. War began in January, 1762, and seven months later Havana had been taken by the English under Lord Albemarle, but not without much difficulty. A fleet of over 200 vessels of 14,041 men, began operations on June 6 of the year mentioned, having opposed to them a Spanish army of 27,616 men. The defense is described by historians as "exceedingly obstinate," the Spanish being determined fighters, especially when acting on the defensive. The Moro Castle was taken on July 30, after nearly two months had elapsed, and it was not till two weeks later, on August 14, that the city capitulated. The captors divided among themselves, it is related, spoil to the value of $3,680,000. The city and adjacent country remained an English possession till February, 1763, when, by the treaty of Paris, they were restored to Spain.

### Lexington Wonder.

The Lexington (Ky.) Leader says: "There is a seven-year-old colored girl in Lexington who is a wonder in growth and devolopment. She has been here four months an yet has succeeded in avoiding publicity and has remained undiscovered by the press. Had it not been for the fact that the manager of a Cincinnati museum came here and signed a contract with her to to appear at his place, at $25 per week, she would, perhaps, have remained undiscovered for some time. She has, however, agreed to appear as one of the fixtures of a Cincinnati musem in short dresses, and she will likely be discussed hereafter by the press of the entire country. Her name is 'Liza Moore, she resides with her mother, on Constitution street. She was born and reared at Harrodsburg, and came to Lexington with her mother about four months ago. She is probably the largest person of her age in America, if not in the world. She weighs 516 pounds, and is five feet four inches in height. Her bust measure is seven feet and three inches, and she measures exactly four feet around the large part of the arm. The circumference of her neck is 20½ inches. The girl is in good health, and is said never to have been ill in her life."


I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by J. A. Hardison.


"What is the trouble, Maggie? You look worried." Sure, an' the trouble is with the twins, mum. One of them is cryin' becanse he swallowed his rattle, and the other is howlin' out of sympathy, and betwixt the two of them bawlin', I can't tell which swallowed the rattle."—Harper's Bazar.


Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy. James A. Hardison.

**Thin Blood**

Where the blood loses its intense red—grows thin and watery, as in anemia, there is a constant feeling of exhaustion, a lack of energy—vitality and the spirits depressed.

**Scott's Emulsion**

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is peculiarly adapted to correct this condition. The cod-liver oil, emulsified to an exquisite fineness, enters the blood direct and feeds its every corpuscle, restoring the natural color and giving vitality to the whole system. The hypophosphites reach the brain and nerve centres and add their strengthening and beneficial effect. If the roses have left your cheeks, if you are growing thin and exhausted from overwork, or if age is beginning to tell, use SCOTT'S Emulsion.


## SMALL POX.

**Some Interesting Facts About the Disease.**

A Physician, in Oxford Ledger,

Variola is true smallpox. Varioloid is a modified form of small-pox that affects persons who have had a previous attack, or have been successfully vaccinated. Vaccinia or cow-pox is a disease among cows.

By inoculation (vaccination) it protects men from smallpox. Until the beginning of the present century from one-sixth to one-twelfth of all deaths, in civilized countries were, from small pox.

It is said to have claimed thirty thousand victims in France each year, while the entire annual death rate of Europe from this one disease was two hundred and ten thousand.

In Russia two and one-half millions perished during a single epidemic.

In 1707 one-third of the entire population of Ireland and in 1734 two-thirds of the entire population of Greenland died of the disease. In 1865 seven thousand natives died in Calcutta in less than two months.

It was most fatal perhaps among the lower races, and among the lower classes of the white races, but crowned heads from Marcus Aurelius of Rome to Louis IV, of France were frequuently its victims. It has at various periods claimed the chief rulers of England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and other countries.

With the possibility of rendering ourselves safe from danger it is almost impossible for us to realize how the ravages of this the "most terrible of all the ministers of death" was dreaded by every man, woman and child who lived before the year 1798.

Today the disease is little dreaded, and is almost unknown among civilized people, the average death rate in the leading cities of the world being one to every one hundred thousand inhabitants.

A recent standard authority on the practice of medicine says:

"Smallpox has now only historic interest. It is on the road to extinction, and may occur in our day in epidemic proportion only in uncivilized lands."

The reason of this marvelous change is well known to all. We have a preventive that is doubted by only one class—the ignorant. There is no school of physicians or scientists of which I have any knowledge that questions the utility or propriety of vaccination. Dunglison says: "Vaccination is now practiced everywhere except among those in whom ignorance and prejudice exclude the lights of reason and philanthropy."

Vaccination consists of inserting under the skin the vaccine virus; so that it may enter the blood.

This vaccine virus is obtained from sores on the teats of a cow affected with cowpox or vaccinia.

When inserted under the skin the result is a sore quite similar to the vesicle of smallpox. The sore is circular, elevated at the margin, depressed in the centre, and filled with a clear liquid, while the surrounding skin is swollen, red and presents an angry appearance.

The sore reaches its worst by the eighth day, begins to improve by the twelfth, and ends in a dry scab, which drops off between the third and fourth week.

Accompanying the sore there is some fever, restlessness and irritatability. The older the child the more marked are the last symptoms. Infants usually show no general symptoms whatever, nor older persons after the first vaccination.

The clear liquid found in the sore is vaccine virus, and may be used just as that taken from the cow, but tuberculosis, syphilis, erysipelas, pyæmia (blood poison) and other diseases may be conveyed in this way, therefore this method should be practiced only under the immediate supervision of a physician, Diseases originating in this way are often serious, sometimes causing death, and are responsible for the widespread prejudice existing among ignorant people against vaccination.

As in measles and scarlet fever, so in smallpox, one attack does not always preclude another. Louis XV, of France, had smallpox when a boy and died of a second attack in his old age. So vaccination seems to render its subject immune for only a limited time, though the mortality is reduced by one good vaccination scar from forty to four per cent., by two scars to one per cent., and by three scars to one-fourth of one per cent. (These figures are only approximate). Persons bearing three scars are practically immune.

Authorities advise vaccination once in seven years, and additionally when exposed to smallpox.

For this boon to humanity we are indebted to Sir Edward Jenner, who after twenty years of research and experimentation first made known his wonderful discovery in 1798.


A thrill of terror is experinced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children. James A. Hardison.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. James A. Hardison.

When bilous or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

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Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.


## THIS SETTLES IT.

**Not Necessary for Johnny to Get His Gun for Thirty Years, But He Must Get It Then.**

Raleigh Press-Visitor.

"Do you think there will be war between Spain and the United States?" a reporter asked Mr. P. C. Ennis yesterday.

"No," replied Mr. Ennis, "not from the present cause, but there will be another war, and all the nations of the earth will be fighting together at the same time."

"When will this happen?" was the next question asked.

The reply was that it would be in less than thirty years. Mr. Ennis says that he believes that this war of the entire world will come inside of this time as he believes the Word of God, for he says that as he reads the Bible this is clearly taught: "But after this great war of the world there will never be any more fighting among the nations; all wars will cease then." This is Mr. Ennis' view concerning wars.

### Newspaper Humbuggery.

Monroe Enquirer.

When a man says that he is running a newspaper solely for the "dear people," and not for his own interest, he simply lies. Publishing a newspaper is a business just as much as running a farm, a grocery store or a factory is a business, What would you think of the truthfulness of a farmer who would claim to be running his farm for the benefit of the community and not for his own interest. You would brand him as a liar or a fool. or perhaps both. And yet, the farmer who claims to run his farm for the benefit of the community and not for his own interest is no bigger liar than the editor who claims to be running his paper solely in the interest of the dear people. An editor owes the "dear people" the high duty of giving them full value for their money and after he discharges that duty he is under no obligation to them nor they to him.


## LA GRIPPE

**Mistaken for Consumption—Given Up to Die.**

To some people the mention of la grippe calls forth a smile. They are the people who have never had it. Any one who has ever had even the slightest touch of la grippe knows well the complete misery it brings. And not only misery for the time being, but unless properly treated its sequella follow it month after month until the patient despairs of ever getting well again. Pe-ru-na is the remedy for all such cases. Mrs. Lou Davis, Fayetteville, Tenn., writes as follows: "I was afflicted with a disease commonly known as la grippe; the doctors said I had consumption. I had a dreadful cough and could not sleep at night. I was advised by a friend to try Pe-ru-na. I got one bottle, and the second night my cough stopped. I took ten bottles, and I will say that I believe I would be a dead woman now if it had not been for Pe-ru-na. I recommend Pe-ru-na to all those who suffer with la grippe."

Send for free book on "Winter Catarrh." Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, Ohio.


### The Meanest Man.

Washington Post.

For downright meanness the Ohio man who fed his chickens nitro-glycerine and thus wrecked the cook stove of a colored divine who had a red-hot midwinter revival on his hands, breaks all records.


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. Hardison.

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