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Case of Poisoning

Hood's Sarsaparilla Drives the Poison from the System, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Dyspepsia and Catarrh.

"While in the army I was poisoned inwardly with poison oak, and I did not get well for 15 years. My blood became so affected that I was taken with a hacking cough, and I was thought to be going into consumption. I took many different medicines without avail, and finally resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had finished taking the first bottle the pimples began to disappear from my body, and after I had taken three bottles I was well. I have also suffered with catarrh in the head and have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for this trouble, and it helps me. In fact I take it for all ailments and believe it has no equal as a blood purifier. It quiets the nerves and gives refreshing sleep. It has relieved me of dyspepsia and built me up." J. I. HOLLIDAY, Williamston, South Carolina.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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One of the most distressing sights is to see a child almost choking with the dreadful whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup, relief will be obtained at once and the sufferer will soon be cured.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Whooping-Cough quickly.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 500 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING!

BABIES are subject to peculiar ills. The right remedy for babies' ills—especially worms and stomach disorders—is **Frey's Vermifuge**—has cured children for 50 years. Send for illus. book about the ills and the remedy. One bottle mailed for 25 cents. E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, 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 on Wade street.

STEPTOE'S CASE COLLAPSES.

Ex-Congressman Kitchin and Others Acquitted of Coercing a Negro Teacher.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 3.—There was great interest in the hearing in the Supreme Courtroom here this evening of the charge by a negro republican registrar, B. B. Steptoe, of Roseneath precinct, Halifax county, that ex-Congressman "Buck" Kitchin, Claude Kitchin, Dr. A. C. Liverman, John Gray and E. T. Whitehead had broken down his door, entered, and made him resign as registrar of elections.

The accused men all arrived in the afternoon before Judge Montgomery's bench warrant was served on them by the sheriff. Democratic State Chairman Simmons was present with them. F. H. Busbee and W. A. Dunn appeared as counsel for them, while John W. Graham and Charles A. Cook appeared for Republican State Chairman Holton. Mr. Holton was present.

With the accused came thirteen prominent democrats of Halifax county.

Steptoe was the sole witness for the prosecution. His counsel said other witnesses had been summoned, but had failed to appear. Steptoe said he was a teacher. He is coal black and about forty-five years old. Last Saturday, he stated, Claude Kitchin told him that he had been sent by a club of 165 white men to say that if there was any trouble on election day, or if any houses were burned, the negro leaders would be responsible, and that Steptoe was one of the leaders; that on the night of the same Saturday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, people came to his house and called him; that his wife asked who was outside and was told "nobody to hurt him;" that his wife said he was away, that he crawled under the house through a hole in the floor; that with a beam the rear door was broken and men with a gun looked for him, found him, and that the first man he saw was Captain "Buck" Kitchin; that they made a light and were not disguised; that he asked Captain Kitchin; to help him; that his wife screamed and one man choked her and said if she did not hush he would kill her; that Captain Kitchin said he had been sent by a club to have Steptoe write his resignation as registrar; Steptoe said all right and Claude Kitchin told him how to write it; that they swore if he told what had happened they would kill him; that took a dozen years to do it; that Claude Kitchin told him, "If you don't sign it we will kill you, and if I thought you'd tell I would kill you." Steptoe swore he would not tell.

A cross-examation of Steptoe revealed the fact that two weeks ago he came here to ask the Goveror and State Chairman Holton to send troops to Halifax; that he did this after a metting of negroes who had adopted resolutions. He said that up to the time when he and two other negro committeemen came here to ask for protection no one had interferred with him. He did not see Holton, he said, but did see Augustus M. Moore, who was in charge of republican headquarters during Holton's absence, and also talked with other republicans. Steptoe was asked if he was paying the lawyers for the prosecution in the present case, and replied no, that he was not able to pay them, but that Holton had agreed to provide counsel.

Steptoe was asked if Claude Kitchin had not told him last Saturday, at Steptoe's schoolhouse, that negroes had held secret meetings and threatened to do injury to white persons and their property. Here Steptoe wandered in his evidence. He said his township had a white majority. He acknowledged that after his first visit to Raleigh Claude Kitchin had charged him with coming here after troops, and he had said he came to see his daughter He said Captain Kitchin had made him write out his resignation, and yet two days ago he said here that Claude Kitchin made him write it.

Captain Kitchin was put on the stand and swore he never saw Steptoe before to-day, so far as he knew, and never spoke to him; never was at his house.

Claude Kitchin said he saw Steptoe last Saturday; spoke of the strained relations of the races in Halifax and of the secret meetings of negroes; said Steptoe had attended these and done all he could to arouse the negroes against the whites, and also that he knew Steptoe, David Smith and Stuart Hardy had gone to Raleigh as a committee to ask for troops for Halifax; that in the secret meetings resolutions against white men and their property had been passed; that the white people wanted to have peace between the races, and so had appointed two men, one a preacher, to keep all whites twenty-five yards from the polls while negro men voted; that Steptoe admitted some very rampant resolutions had been passed against white people and their property, but declared he voted against them, that Steptoe said he did not want to be a poll-holder or a register and intended to resign.

Kitchin said he made no attempt to force him to resign. He swore he was not at Steptoe's house Saturday night, nor did he know of any one going there. He told Judge Montgomery he had not determined to suppress the negro vote, but had sought to prevent a race conflict.

The other accused men all swore they had never been to Steptoe's house. They were all in Scotland Neck Saturday night. Half a dozen witnesses testified to the good character of the accused.

As soon as this evidence was in, Judge Montgomery said: "The defendants are discharged." Steptoe's plan had failed.

Life insurance is a good thing but health insurance, by keeping the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, is better.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BIL ARP'S LETTER.

Thirty years is the average life of a generation. Within that time there is almost an entire change in the population of a town or city or community. Death plays the surest hand. Removals come next, and of the rest the children have grown to be men and women, and they are as good as new, for we old people know them not, neither do they know us. Often do young people say to me, "Why I am a grandchild to your old friend." Yes, a friend who has perhaps been dead for a score of years, and I had almost forgotten that he ever lived. I lived in Rome twenty seven years, but now I am a stranger in that city. I was ruminating about this because I happened to ask Major Foute yesterday how many of his comrades he remembered. He shook his empty sleeve and pondered. "Thirty-five years ago," he said "I could call the roll of a hundred men in my company, but now I do not believe I could name over twenty without a strain of mind and memory. Most all of them are dead, and you know that when a man, a common man, dies he seems to drop out of thought or recollection. Only great men or notable men or heroes are remembered long."

How, then, is a catalogue or list or roster of our Confederte soldiers to be obtained? The Legislature passed a law providing that the ordinaries of each county should make a list for his county and get information from any source possible, and I suppose they are doing this, but of course it will be imperfect and incomplete. Col. Avery exhausted all sources at his command in 1880 and tabulated only the officers. Of this list, he says: "It is admittedly incomplete and painfully imperfect."

A generation changes in thirty years, but our regiments and companies changed so radically in four years that they can hardly be identified even by their surviving comrades. I find in Col. Avery's table that Company A, First Georgia Regiment, that went into service commanded by Captain H. D. D. Twiggs, had twelve Captains, almost every company had two or more. The Fourteenth Regiment had four colonels, five lieutenant colonels, four majors and twenty captains. The Twenty-second regiment had twenty-four captains; the Twenty-sixth had twenty-seven captains; the Eighth cavalry had thirty-one, and the Ninth had thirty-six. Of course the privates suffered more frequent changes than the officers and the men are few who went in at the beginning of the war and came out at its close. But even those few cannot remember all the changes—the killed in battle, the dead from other causes, the discharged, the transfers to other companies and the recruits that continually came to fill up the ranks. Then there were some few deserters and thousands of prisoners taken many of whom died in prison and were forgotten by their comrades. Georgia sent to the field sixty-six regiments and twenty-five battalions of infantry, eleven regiments and thirty battalions of cavalry and twenty-eight battalions of artillery. Of all those who served as volunteers during the first two years it is estimated that not over 20 per cent are living. Only five regiments brought back the same colonels they took out.

No; the lists are lost and will never be made complete, but much can yet be done to approximate them, and it should be done quickly and put in book or pamphlet form and distributed. I was ruminating about this because that great-hearted woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Gabbett, of Atlanta, the widow of a Confederate who fell in battle, has volunteered to execute the resolution of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to present badges or crosses of honor to the veterans or their widows and families, and this good woman is now perplexed to find them. Well she may be. Hardly a week passes that I do not receive letters from Georgia soldiers or their widows written from the western states wanting to know about our pension laws. Even their kindred here in Georgia do not know where they are, for they keep moving and leave no sign behind. But Mrs. Gabbet must not be discouraged, for there are a few thousand within her reach and her work will be grateful to them.

Then let us be up and doing before it is too late. Let the veterans consider it and take action that will result in systematic methods. The time will come, in fact, it has already come, when the child will feel proud that its father or grandfather or uncle was a Confederate soldier. As the years roll on the halo grows brighter. It is like the revolution of 1776. We have preserved in our family a Boston newspaper of that year. It is in mourning, and across the top are little cuts of coffins—seventeen black coffins, with the names under them that fell at Lexington. My great grand-father's name is there, and I am proud of it, and we veterans believe that the cause for which we fought was just as holy as that. This is our faith.

And now I am pleased to see that my friend Dr. Catching, of Atlanta, has been inspired to write a book of Confederate memories—not his own memories, but those of other people—veterans and their wives and widows. It is not to be the lamentations of Jeremiah, but an entertaining and instructive compendium of how we lived and got along during the latter part of the war, when the blockade was on us, and we had eaten up and worn out everything in all this southern land. He wants everybody who was in the war and has a story to tell that is funny or fantastic or pathetic or mixed, to write it down and send it to him to be put in the book. My wife says she went through enough to make a book of her own, and our good neighbor, Mrs Aiken, has long since told us enough to make two or three books. But of course they must make selections and mix up smiles with tears. Such a book would be a treasure in the family and would keep the children quiet of a winter night, as grandpa read to them these stories of the war. I tell you, my young friends of this generation, you don't know anything about the poverty of our people in 1864 and 1865. It was just awful to experience, and it was sublime to witness the heroism with which our wives and mothers and sisters endured it. It makes me smile now to recall the shabby genteel that hung around female garments and children's clothes and cracked-up table ware and patched carpets. Why, there wasn't a circus nor a monkey show nor a pound of sure enough coffee nor a lump of sugar nor a stick of candy nor any store clothes in all the Confederacy; no, not even a dose of castor oil to follow up the green apples that the boys had overloaded their stomachs with. Talk about your tan shoes! Why, we didn't have any other sort. Old father Jinks made shoes for my boys and my wife, too, out of calf skins that had been tanned in a tub, and the calf's hair was sticking out in patches, but they were good, if not pretty. I never see a pair of red shoes now but they remind me of the war, and of poverty. I wouldn't wear them. I made a boat in January, 1865, that didn't have a nail in it, for there were no nails. I bored holes with a brace and bit and pegged it together with wooden pins, and it never leaked a drop. De Foe wrote "Robinson Crusoe" and Dr. Goulding wrote the "Young Marooners," and they are excellent books, but authors had to strain their minds to make fiction read like facts. But Dr. Catching won't have to strain anything to make facts read like fiction. So let us all send him a sketch from our own experience and I have no doubt he will give us a delightful book. It is to be a labor of love with him, for he says he has no idea that there is any money in it. He has contemplated such a book for a long time, and his heart is set on it. Not long ago Dr. Joe Jacobs gave us a most delightful sketch about how the doctors and druggists had to find substitutes for medicine during those blockade days when a pound of opium sold for $5,000 in Confederate money

BILL ARP.

A Nice Little Romance.

Charlie Meadows, a member of the Hospital Corps at Fort McPherson, received an honorable discharge from the service of Uncle Sam today.

Behind Meadows' release there is a nice little romance. While Fort McPherson was filled up with the sick and wounded from Santiago field young Meadows fell in love with and married Miss Bessie Deihl, a pretty little nurse, who came to McPherson from a good home in Louisville to help care for the sick soldiers. It was a secret wedding, because the army rules forbid married women from being in the Hospital Corps.

The story leaked out after a week, and the bride was summarily dismissed. She was allowed to remain in her quarters for a time, however, by kind-hearted Major Taylor, the surgeon in charge. Then Meadows applied for his discharge. He preferred his bride to a place in the Hospital Corps. Twice he was refused discharge..

It looked gloomy far the young pair, when the bride betook herself back to Louisville and enlisted the services of Congressman Evans. He interceded for them and secured the groom's release. Tuesday night the happy pair left for Illinois, followed by the congratulations of the whole post, to spend their delayed honeymoon with the family of the groom who is a young man of intelligence and good standing at his home.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Prosperous Kentuckian.

One citizen of Hancock county, Ky., is enjoying a season of prosperity, if the following item from the Hawesville Plaindealer is to be believed:

"As far as heard from, this county has produced no mammoth pumpkins, abnormal sweet potatoes or freaks of any kind, but a poor man fell sick last week and word was given out that he was short on rations, and the next morning his back yard was filled with cabbage, pumpkins, sweet and Irish potatoes and a two-gallon jug of whisky. He sold his find to the grocer, paid his doctor's bill and will keep the liquor to treat his friends. He says he hopes he will never know another day of wellness."

In 1887 Mr. Thomas McIntosh, of Allentown, Tenn., had an attack of dysentery which became chronic "I was treated by the best physicians in East Tennessee without a cure," he says. "Finally I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using about twelve bottles I was cured sound and well." For sale by Jas. A. Hardison.

General Debility and Loss of Flesh

Scott's Emulsion has been the standard remedy for nearly a quarter of a century. Physicians readily admit that they obtain results from it that they cannot get from any other flesh-forming food. There are many other preparations on the market that pretend to do what

SCOTT'S EMULSION

does, but they fail to perform it. The pure Norwegian Cod-liver Oil made into a delightful cream, skillfully blended with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which are such valuable tonics, makes this preparation an ideal one and checks the wasting tendency, and the patient almost immediately commences to put on flesh and gain a strength which surprises them.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WESLEY'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

An Approaching Sale Unveils the Great Methodist's Married Life.

London Telegraph.

All the world knows that John Wesley's marriage was more or less a failure, and some very interesting letters bearing on the subject will be sold at Messrs Sotheby's next month. They extend from the year 1751 to 1778. The earliest is dated from Tetsworth, March 27, 1751, and that is written in a very affectionate style: "O, how can we praise God enough for making us helpmeet for each other. I am utterly astonished at His goodness." Seven years later he was writing in a very different strain. The letter from which we extract a few lines is dated Norwich, December 23, 1757.

"I was much concerned ye night before I left London at your unkind and unjust accusation. You accused me of unkindness; cruelty, and what not. And why so? Because I insist on choosing my own company! Because I insist by conversing, by speaking or writing, with those whom I (not you) judge proper. For more than seven years this has been a bone of contention between you and me, and it is so still. For I will not, I cannot, give it up. But then you will rage and fret, and call me names."

Nineteen years later (September 1st, 1777), the reverend gentleman again returned to the attack: "Some years since, without my consent and knowledge, you left me and settled at Newcastle. I received you again, without any terms, nay, without any acknowledgement you had gone wrong. Two years ago you left me again, without my consent or knowledge. A few days since I met you and (to my great supprise) you seemed willing to return—But, it may be asked what reparation are you either able or willing to make?"

Writing eleven months later from Bristol (October 2, 1778) he observes: "As it is doubtful, considering your age and mine, wheather we may meet any more in this world, I think it right to tell you my mind once for all without either anger or bitterness." After alluding to the fact that his wife left him without his consent or knowledge, he goes on to observe;

"Ever since (and, indeed, long before) you have made my faults the constant matter of your conversation. Now, suppose a husband has many faults, is it the part of a prudent wife to publish or to conceal them? You have published (my real or supposed) faults, not to one or two intimates only (though, perhaps that would have been too much), but to all Bristol, to all London to all Ireland. Yea, you did whatever in you lay to publish it to all the world, thereby desiging to put a sword into my enemies' hands."

The apostle of Methodism concludes thus: "If you were to live a thousand years you could not undo the mischief you have done. And till you have done all you can toward it I bid you farewell."

TILT THE HAT UP.

Fashion Decrees That Women Should Wear It Away Back On The Head.

Women's hats are changing in the tip of 'em. For months we have been wearing our "lids" away down over our noses, a trick that made many a hat look as if it had been left hanging over the brink by a landslide. Women may wear their hats that way now if they want to, which is a kindly permission of fashion-makers, but other cants are newer. The most striking of these puts the hat back on the head, leaving the front hair in plain view and necessitating a deal of care of it. Though half of the top of the head is bared by some of these models, they do not suggest that the hat is about to slip off backward. This look is avoided by clever tricks of trimming generally by small plumes spreading to the sides, or by perky wired bows that stand up straight. These somehow make plain that the hat is in the place intended for it, but their arrangements are frequently so fantastic as to make these small hats quite as striking as a full sized picture hat. Another tip that is in revival is that which pushes the hat coquettishly up from one side. In some models this is done extravagantly, for, of course, some women will at once overdo such a trick once it is permitted to do it at all. Even when done in moderation it demands glossy hair carefully cared for and arranged.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Justly Offended.

Detroit Free Press.

No wonder the Colonel got mad. He was shot in the leg at Satiago, and or coming home was deservedly a hero. He was met by one of these fussy old chaps who likes to hear himself talk and who broke out with: "Why Colonel, I see that you limp. What's the matter?" "Fell out of bed!" roared the Colonel. "Don't you read the papers?"

"There's a lady pianist at the museum who plays with her toes."

"Umph!" That's nothing my baby does that?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your cough and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. J. A. Hardison.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all agesand for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. J. A. Hardison.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Many of Them Far More Valuable Than Gold—Gallium $3,250 Per Ounce.

Washington Star.

"The majority of people when asked to name the most precious metals usually mention gold as first, platinum as second and silver as third," said the proprietor of a large assay and refining establishment in New York to the writer recently. "If asked to name others some might add nickel and a few aluminum to the list. Now, let us see how near the truth they would be. Gold is worth about $250 per pound troy, platinum $130 and silver about $12. Nickel is worth 60 cents and pure aluminum from 50 cents to $2 to the troy pound.

"We will now compare these prices with those of the rarer and less well-known metals. To take them in alphabetical order, barium, the metal which Davy isolated from its ore, baryte, in 1808, sells for $950 a pound, when it is sold at all, and cadcium is worth $1,800 a pound. Cirium is a shade higher; its cost is $160 an ounce, or $1,920 per pound. These begin to look like fabulous prices, but they do not reach the highest point, chromium being $200. Cabalt falls to about half the price of silver, while didymium, the metal isolated by Masander, is the same price as calcium. Then comes gallium, which is worth $3,250 an ounce, With this metal the highest price is reached, and it may well be called the rarest and most precious of metals.

"Glucium is worth $250 per ounce, indium $150, iridium $658 a pound, janthanium $175 and lithium $160 per ounce. Nidium costs $128 per ounce, osmium, palladium platinum, potassium and rhodium bring, respectively, $940, $400, $130, $32 and $512 per pound. Strontium costs $128 an ounce, tantaum $144, tilurium $9, thorium $272, vanadium $320, yttrium $144 and zinconium $250 an ounce.

"Thus we see that the commonly received opinion as to what are the most precious metals is quite erroneous. Barium is more than four times as valuable as gold, and gallium more than 162 times as costly, while many of the other metals mentioned are twice and thrice as valuable. Aluminum, which cost $8 and $9 a pound in 1890, is now produced as cheaply as iron, zinc, lead and copper."

A Peculiar Case.

Exchange.

Miss Elmire Marie Carpentier, in New Orleans, the last sixteen years of whose life have furnished an scientific problem, is dead. When nine years old she began to sleep longer than was normal, and at the death of her little brother, to whom she was passionately devoted, her sleeping spells began to be more prolonged. She was eighteen years old at that time. Then she had an attack of fever and fell into a trance which has lasted for sixteen years, with intermissions of two hours daily, when she was fed. During these intermissions she was in the full possession of her faculties and appreciated her condition. Miss Carpentier was a daughter of Abnoir S. Carpentier, of Laboit & Carpentier, one of the wealthiest commission houses in New Orleans during the antebellum days. The war swept away their fortune, and her father died, leaving the family's circumstances very sadly altered. For three days before her death Miss Carpentier evinced no sign of her usual wakening, and Dr. C. J. Lopez was called in. It was hard to determine if life was really extinct, for her condition while in the trances was deathlike. Every test was resorted to before her burial. The case has attracted widespread attention in the medical fraternity. During the sixteen years of her trance she was awake 11,680 hours; unconscious 140,160 hours. She was conscious one year and ten months out of sixteen years.

Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q on each tablet.

CLEAN PEOPLE

Cleanliness goes with health. If we have catarrh anywhere we cannot be wholly clean.

Makes systematic efforts to be free from this disgusting disease. Mrs. L. A. Johnston, 103 Pilham and Ripley Sts., Montgomery, Ala., tells her experience with catarrh of the stomach and how she was cured:

"I will state to you that I have taken eight bottles of your Pe-ru-na and two of Man-a-lin and rejoice to say, 'God bless Dr. Hartman and Pe-ru-na.' And I earnestly assure you that it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken in my life. I prescribe it to every one I meet who is suffering, as the best medicine in the world, and have made many converts who are now rejoicing in the great good which they have derived from the same. I can tell you that I am almost entirely relieved of indigestion, that great foe which has tortured me so many years, and can now eat anything I desire without it is fruits or something acid."

To understand the scientific action of Pe-ru-na it is best to have Dr. Hartman's special book for women or his book on chronic catarrh. These books are mailed free by the Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

AMBITIOUS PROJECT.

Northern Methodist Church Will Try to Raise Twenty Million Dollars.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 2—The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be asked within a short time to contribute $20,000,000 for a "twentieth-century thank offering" fund. It will be devoted to charitable and educational institutions now maintained by the Methodist church, and will be the grandest contribution any organization has ever undertaken for the benefit of human kind. The offering is intended to be an expression of thanks of the people of the Methodist Church for the completion of twenty centuries of Christianity, and this method is believed by the bishops to be the most appropriate expression possible of that sentiment. The invitation will reach from one corner of the world to the most remote one. It will extend over Europe, and the followers of John Wesley will see this twentieth century crowning the effort of the founder of Methodism.

Cuba in the Future.

New York Tribune.

The Cuban question having been settled, so far as the Peace Commission at Paris can settle it, the fact may as well be recognized that Cuba may decide to have no other government than that of the United States. Her people will unquestionably be made free to decide what sort of government they will have. The decision will be by the people, and not by a few delegates said to represent an army corps of insurgents. The United States has not incurred great expense and some loss of life in order to secure freedom for certain armed band of insurgents, but for the people of Cuba. The possibility, if not the probability, thus confronts us that, when the people of Cuba decides at all, they may demand the permanent settled, absolutely free and progressive government which the United States only can give.

Now let the real division of popular feeling in Cuba be considered. Every Spaniard, and every resident not of Cuban birth, will naturally prefer government by the United States to government by Cuban insurgents, who will at least be supposed to have more or less vindictive feeling. Native born Cubans, who have estates to cultivate or business interests of any kind, will naturally prefer to any other the more enduring and powerful government which the United States can give. A part, not a small part, of the Cuban insurgents themselves already manifest the same choice. There are about as many factions among them as there are leaders, but it is natural that many of each faction would rather be ruled by the United States than any other faction. Under the circumstances, it appears problematic whether a government of Cubans by Cubans can be established with the consent of the inhabitants. If not, the alternative for them will be government by the United States. Since the United States will have no power to reject their decision, being in any case bound to secure for the island a government upright and trustworthy in its dealings with other nations, it appears not altogether improbable that, without intention or choice, the United States will be compelled to accept entire responsibility for the futre government of Cuba as a part of the national domain.

New Book.

The Seaboard Air Line has issued this season three handsome illustrated booklets, "Winter Excursions," "Southern Pines" and "Sportsman's Guide," These are now ready for distribution and will be sent free of cost to any address. Their "Winter Excursions" gives full information in regard to Rates and Routes to the best Winter Resorts in the country. The "Sportsman's Guide" is one of the handsomest and most complete books of its kind ever seen by us. Its make up is artistic from cover to cover and it contains, not only information in regard to hunting grounds, guides, dogs, Hotel rates, &c., but a digest of the Game Laws of the States covered by it and some actual experieces of Hunters along the line of the Seaboard Air Line. The "Southern Pines" booklet is also very artistically gotten up, and the information contained covers every point. Any or all of these will be mailed upon application to Mr. T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

History Repeating Itself.

New York Journal.

In 1796 the democracy entered upon its first national campaign under Thomas Jefferson, and was beaten.

In 1896, just 100 years later, the democracy of Jefferson had a new birth, and in the first appeal of this regenerated party to the people it lost.

In 1800 the original democracy fought its second national contest and won.

In 1900 the new democracy will undertake its second national and will win. The cycle is sealed and history is gloriously slap[illegible] itself.

When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. J. A. Hardison.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. J. A. Hardison.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WORD YANKEE.

A New Derivation From The Writings of a British Officer in the Last Century.

A collector of rare books in North Carolina, says the Indianapolis Journal, has recently called attention to a derivation of the word "Yankee" which seems likely to be the correct one.

The new derivation of the word is based on a statement in a work entitled "Travels Through the Interior Parts of America, in a Series of Letters by an Officer of the British Army." The author was Lieut. Thomasr Aubrey, of the British army, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga and sent with other prisoners to Charlottesville, Va., for safe-keeing. Here he mingled with the neighboring planters and rode about the country. The letters began August 8, 1776, and ran to October 30, 1781. In one written from Cambridge, Mas., November 25, 1777, occurs the following:

"The lower classes of these Yankees—apropos it may not be amiss here just to observe to you the etymology of this term, is derived from a Chercokee word, eankke, which signifies coward and slave. This epithet of Yankee was bestowed upon the inhabitants of New England by the Virginians for not assisting them in a war with the Cherokees, and they have always been in derision by it. But the name has been more prevalent since the commencement of hostilities. The soldiers at Boston used it as a term of reproach, but after the affair at Bunker Hill the Americans gloried in it. 'Yankee Doodle' is now their paean, a favorite of favorities, played in their army, esteemed as warlike as the "Grenadier's March.'"

As this was written in 1777 it comes pretty near being contemporaneous evidence, and as Lieutenant Aubrey had spent considerable time in Virginia he may have obtained his information from trustworthy sources. If there is or was such a word in the Cherokee language as eankke, signifying coward, the evidence would seem to be almost conclusive.

Hurt the Cook's Feelings.

Writer in Cornhill says that the Duke of Wellington could never tell whether his dinner was cooked well or ill. A first-rate chef was in the employment of Lord Seaford, who, not being able to afford to keek the man, prevailed on the Wellingtons to engage him. Shortly after entering the Duke's service the chef returned to his former master and begged him, with tears in his eyes, to take him back at reduced wages or none at all. Lord Seaford asked: 'Has the Duke been finding fault?" "Oh no—he is the kindest and most liberal of masters; but I serve him a dinner that would have made Ude or Francatelli burst with envy and he say nothing! I go out and leave him to dine on a dinner badly dressed by my cook maid, and he says nothing. Dat hurt my feelings, my lord!"

From New Zealand.

REEFTON, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1896. I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.

For sale by Jas. A. Hardison.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is the far advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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