

THE CAUCASIAN

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FEAR OF THE PEOPLES PARTY MAKES THEM FEIGN RIGHTNESS.

The Atlanta Constitution, replying to the appeals of a gold Democratic paper, for some compromise on which the Clevelandites could stand, says: "For the Democratic party to attempt now to ignore or suppress the same set forth in the Chicago platform, or to hedge or dodge in the face of them would be to revive Populism in the South, to restore its vitality, and to drive into its ranks many genuine Democrats who have a higher regard for their convictions than they have for the spoils of victory. There are spokesmen among the Democrats, to be sure, but the rank and file of the party are nothing for such things."

Does the Constitution mean to say that if the Peoples party were not in existence and were it not for the danger of the rank and file (the real Jeffersonian Democrats) of that party going bodily into the Peoples party (the real Jeffersonian party) that it would be in favor of compromising with the gold ring and the trusts? We submit that this is a fair inference from its editorial.

But let that be as it may, the Constitution certainly diagnosed the situation correctly. The rank and file of the Democratic party was going by the thousands daily into the Peoples party and the Democratic leaders were forced to throw a part of the Peoples party platform back to re-adopt a part of Jefferson's creed to stop the stampede.

The Constitution seems to admit that that was why it was done, because it says that that is why there can not now be any compromise with the Clevelandites.

But however that is, we wish to thank the Constitution for its editorial page to the Peoples party and its platform, whether it intended it as such or not.

Yes, the Peoples party is standing on guard and will see to it that the principles of Jefferson are not again betrayed.

Those whom it can not convert the Peoples party will be glad to make righteous through fear of it.

THE REVOLT GROWING. Seeds of strife and discord were sown in the ranks of the Kentucky Democracy when William Goebel was nominated for governor recently, and a few days since a thousand Democrats who condemned the brow beating, bull-dogging and corrupt methods by which he secured the nomination, met in Louisville, and in a series of resolutions which we reproduce, vigorously denounced the Goebel convention and the machine that controlled it.

William H. Sweeney, who was the Hardin candidate for permanent chairman of the regular convention was present and declared in a speech, which was enthusiastically received, that former governor John Young Brown would assent to enter the race against Goebel and fight him to the last ditch.

The resolutions adopted contain the following: "Resolved, That the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district condemn and repudiate the proceedings of the convention at Music Hall on June 21st. We agree with the Democrats of Montgomery, Clarke and Warren counties, that said convention was diverted from its purpose by the unscrupulous domination of Wm. Goebel and by the arbitrary and revolutionary conduct of permanent chairman Redwine.

"Resolved, That in view of the demand among the Democrats of Kentucky for the holding of a State Convention and for the nomination of a Democratic State ticket to be voted for at the next November election, we request the Democrats of all the counties to co-operate with us in holding a State Convention to assemble Wednesday, August the 30th, 1899."

Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting called for August 2d at Lexington, at which arrangements are to be made for a State Convention. A resolution was adopted urging the Governor to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of repealing the infamous election law and thereby preventing contemplated frauds and probably blood-shed at the November election."

It will be noticed that the resolutions urge a Republican Governor to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of repealing the infamous election law of that State in order to prevent the contemplated frauds at the ballot box. The machine in Kentucky is so deeply entrenched and so firmly holds the reins of power, that it will doubtless over-ride the best element of the Democracy of that State, but not, however, without vigorous protest and stern opposition from all men who desire honesty and decency in politics.

STRANGE AND PECULIAR WADDLING.

"The Corporation Commissioners have assessed the railroad property in North Carolina sixty-six million dollars and the assessment would not have been more than the property of the companies is worth. Instead of making the assessment at that figure, the Commission took into consideration the claim that much private property is put on the tax lists at much less than its value, and listed the property of all the railroads at something like forty-two million dollars. That is under rather than over the true value and if the railroads had been willing to obey the laws of North Carolina they would have paid the low assessment without seeking to have the Federal court override the sovereignty of the State."—News and Observer July 28th.

The last issue of THE CAUCASIAN attention was called to an editorial that appeared in the News and Observer in February advocating an increased tax valuation of railroad property, and we also referred to the fact that the News and Observer had surrendered its fight to increase this valuation to sixty six millions.

And when the Corporation Commission increased the total valuation of railroad property of every kind ONLY TEN MILLION DOLLARS instead of thirty millions, the News and Observer in a way that is peculiarly characteristic of that paper, spoke words of high praise for the Commission, and said that they were carrying on the people's wishes in brave and manly fashion.

It will be observed from the language of the above editorial that the "Commissioners could have assessed the railroad property in North Carolina sixty-six million dollars and the assessment would not have been worth more than the property of the companies is worth."

Well, if the foregoing statement be true, (and we think so) that the railroad property should have been assessed sixty-six million dollars for taxation, will the News and Observer inform the people of the State why it did not urge and plead with the Commission to make the increase?

Furthermore will the News and Observer also explain why it editorially indorsed and praised the action of the Corporation Commission when they only increased this property valuation ten millions?

If the Corporation Commission "could have assessed this property sixty six millions," as the News and Observer now says, why didn't that paper condemn the action of the Commission in not making this just and proper increase?

These are some questions that the public would like to know, and we trust that the News and Observer will not dodge them, as usual.

If the railroad property is so far under valued for taxation it would seem that the News and Observer, if it is honest and has any CERTAIN and FIXED convictions on the question, would now urge the Commission to rescind their recent action and place this property on the tax books at a figure corresponding with the assessment of private property.

MORMON ELDERS LYNCHED. The press dispatches of a few days ago contained an account of the mobbing of three Mormon Elders in Georgia, and the report stated that fifty masked men took these Mormons, who were preaching their religious doctrine, and they have not been heard of since. In a state where lynching occurs with such shocking frequency it is to be presumed that these men met an awful fate at the hands of this mob.

Now what were these Mormons doing to deserve such a horrible fate? Their only offense, it seems, was that of advocating their religious doctrines, and yet it so happened that in the State of Georgia they were made to suffer death for preaching and endeavoring to inculcate their faith.

Verily, we have fallen on evil times, indeed, when in this country, which is supposed to be the most civilized, progressive, and enlightened of any nation on the globe, such an infamous and damnable crime could be perpetrated.

It is horrifying and shocking to the moral sensibilities to contemplate the commission of such an act in this age.

The frequency of such lawlessness and violence is entirely in harmony with the spirit that is inculcated by some who profess to be and call themselves good citizens.

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Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to restore the liver and cure all these ills, is found in Hood's Pills

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THE "JIM CROW" AND THE NEWS & OBSERVER.

Throughout some twenty years of uninterrupted control in North Carolina, the Democratic party never realized the necessity of separate cars for whites and blacks in railroad travel. Last winter, however, in order to lead color to their campaign of 1898, they passed what is known as the "Jim Crow" car act, providing for separate cars for the races.

Compliance with this law entails some expense on the railroads, and the act in consequence was not very acceptable to them. Complaint having been made against the Southern Railroad Company as to its failure of proper compliance with the law, a hearing was had before the Corporation Commission in the course of which Mr. Henry W. Miller, Private Secretary of Vice President Andrews, of the Southern, is reported to have said: "I'd sooner have a negro sitting by me than a great many white people."

In an editorial on July 27th, entitled "It is all a Matter of Taste," the News and Observer, moved with very righteous indignation, adverts to Mr. Miller's statement in the following words:

"The young man ought not to be criticized because he let leak the 'sooner have a negro sitting by me than a great many white people.' While most people in North Carolina believe in separate cars for the races, and the white people prefer to ride in cars set apart for their own race, it is not to be expected that the railroad officials who sought to make every office of the Southern Railway for the negro ticket in 1898 should share that sentiment. The remark of the young official tallies with the way the Southern officials voted in 1896. Then they preferred to vote with negroes than with their white neighbors; now they'd 'sooner have a negro sitting by me than a great many white people.' At least they are consistent, after using every effort to make the State a Republic, to stick to the colored man and brother and reject that while white men condemn their attitude toward the negro, they have the approval of the negroes. But those North Carolinians who stood for White Supremacy in 1896 when these railroad officials were foisting negro magistrates and negro postmasters on the State, must be excused from preferring to ride with a negro than with many white people."

The first idea that comes to us after reading this extract is the positive unkindness of the News and Observer. If it were true that the failure of him and his party to "redeem" the State in '96 is attributable to the fact that the Southern Railway opposed his redemption, it is certain that whatever power he and his party have in North Carolina today is the gift of the Southern Railway. Base ingratitude it is to lift up one's heel against the man who has furnished one's bread. But gratitude has never characterized the News and Observer any more than courage of conviction or honesty of purpose.

The second idea that comes to us, could the editor of the News and Observer have supposed that Miller, when he said that he would sooner have a negro sitting by him than a great many white people referred to those who make loud professions for the people then take orders and campaign money from corporations as some "reformers" did in 1898. With this view of the matter, the editor of the News and Observer is pardonable for his spurt of indignation, and Mr. Miller should consider that even the most pliant white slave may squirm when publicly reflected upon.

But the further and more serious thought that comes to us upon reading that portion of the editorial above quoted, is the failure of the editor of the News and Observer to attempt to locate the influence of the Southern Railway in 1898. Why the pass unmentioned the year of his victory? Because that corporation, notwithstanding what he says of it in 1896, controlled him and his party in 1898, named Mr. Simmons as Chairman of the Democratic Committee, selected the slogan of "white supremacy," and furnished their campaign fund, all for the purpose of fixing the power of corporations in North Carolina under the shadow of the "nigger."

He says "in 1896," and again he says "in 1896," but he never says "in 1898."

But in 1896, we remember, there was no nigger howl from the now bold tongue of the News and Observer. What power then padlocked his lips? Had the Southern Railway said to him in 1896, "We want the negro vote in North Carolina to carry the State, if possible for McKinley, you may run around with Bryan and hang on to his coat tail; but you must be as mum on the blacks as Jarvis was when he canvassed for prohibition with J. C. Price, a negro?" This would seem to explain his silence on the nigger "in 1896."

If so what may we expect of him in the future?

We know where he was in 1896; where will he be in 1900? Where was he in 1898, when the railroad music was on?

"What was he doing, the great god Pan, Down in the reeds by the river?"

IN IT POSSIBLE, UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"In the history of old Carteret we have never had as much murder and attempts to murder as we are now having."

The above extract is from the News and Observer of July 25th, 1899, and it will be seen that the promise of good order and freedom from the commission of nameless crimes and acts of violence and other disorder in the event that the Democratic party was restored to power in the State, has by no means been fulfilled.

On the contrary, the kind of campaign of violence and mob rule that was waged it seems, instead of deterring the commission of crime only set a bad example to the vicious and lawless, and the papers contain frequent accounts as the above reported by the Journal.

The promise of good order, freedom from violence or lawlessness of character, was deliberately made by the machine politicians of the State, and notwithstanding the fact that the machine was restored to power, these dangerous and harrowing deeds of violence grow apace.

When acts of lawlessness were committed prior to their restoration to power the machine and monopoly Democrats would, with fiendish delight, declare that it would not be so if they were in control. They are in power now as a result of the mob rule and anarchy they practiced and encouraged in the late campaign, and yet absolute freedom from violence and disorder and lawlessness does not reign supreme.

Will some of the machine leaders hasten to inform the public about this important matter? Will they also inform us why the great Democratic State of Georgia is so frequently the scene of horrible crimes, murders and lynchings? The fact is that there is more lawlessness now on account of the infamous methods adopted by the monopolist crowd in order to carry the last election than under opposition rule.

The outrageous cowardice of Mr. Woodard, an innocent man, who was in the town of Washington in this State, on private business, would not have occurred prior to the campaign of murder, violence, intimidation and mob rule.

Judge Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the National Convention of Railroad Commissioners at Denver, Col., next week. Judge Clark is a very advanced thinker, and his address on this occasion will be looked forward to with considerable interest.

In another column will be found an article by Major R. B. Davis, on the proposed Constitutional Amendment, or rather on a proposed scheme for solving the race problem. A few weeks since we published a very interesting article from Maj. Davis on the amendment. In this article he laid the foundation for articles that are to follow, discussing the negro problem and the amendment. Maj. Davis is an entertaining writer as well as a speaker, and our readers will read this article and watch for his future articles with interest. In the mean time we hope to publish each week articles from other subscribers on the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Henry Miller, Private Secretary of Col. A. B. Andrews, in a statement made before Corporation Commission with reference to the manner in which the Jim Crow car law operates upon the comfort of traveling whites and blacks had this to say with reference to the negro: "Now on our road," (the Southern) he added, "he (the negro) got the long end of the rope. His accommodations are equal to those of the white man. We have at least twenty-five letters from colored people commending us for the manner in which we carry out the separate car law."

Inasmuch as the Jim Crow car law was the pet "white supremacy" legislation of the last legislature it would seem from this that extra care for the comfort of the negro and as in the case of the Southern, giving him the "long end of the rope" was the last legislature's idea of "white supremacy."

Senator Stewart has expressed his intention of offering at the next session of Congress, as an amendment to the Revised Statutes, a paragraph which he claims will obviate the apparent necessity of an amendment to the Constitution to insure at all times a full representation of States in the United States Senate. The following paragraph he believes will meet the necessities of the case.

"If on the third Tuesday after the organization of the legislature no person has received such majority, then on that day or any succeeding day the person receiving a plurality of the votes cast, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared elected."

Recent history of wrangles of legislatures to elect Senators and in several cases legislatures failing entirely to elect has made it evident that a change must be made in our present system of electing Senators. The proper and democratic way would be to give the power of election directly to the people. Until this is done, legislation, such as the above would mitigate the evil to some extent, but the fight for election by the people should not be given up till now.

A SMALL SPOT MAY BE CANCER.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE APPEARED AT FIRST AS MERE PIMPLES. The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply because they do not know just what the disease is; they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and it even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.

Mr. Wm. Walpole, of Walstown, S. D., says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye, gradually growing larger, from which shooting pains at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer, and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm, the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging very freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scar which soon dropped out, and now only a healthy little scar remains, where what threatened to destroy my life once held full sway." Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific.

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD—because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because the blood can not be cut away. Inasmuch upon S. S. S., nothing can take its place. S. S. S. cures also any case of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, or any other form of blood disease. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAMPTON. Thirty Cases Reported at Soldier Home—General Alarm Manifested. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 30.—At this writing there are thirty cases of what is believed to be genuine yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home, near Hampton, and three deaths from the disease were reported today. There were several other deaths at the institution yesterday, but it cannot be stated to night that all of them were caused by yellow fever. Newport News and the Home are quarantined against the Soldiers' Home. The Government authorities at Old Point have already adopted this step, and no street cars are allowed to enter the reservation. Quarantine Officer Hanson, of this port, went in the evening of the 27th and verified the statement that there are now thirty cases of the disease at the Home, and that there were three deaths from the malady today. While no one outside the Soldiers' Home knew anything about the disease until the evening of the 27th, it is said today, it is said that the disease made its appearance three days ago. The most rigid quarantine regulations will be enforced to prevent the spread of the malady.

The news has created great excitement in Newport News, Old Point and Hampton, and the most vigorous measures were resorted to prevent its spread. There are 4,000 veterans at the Home, and several large excursion parties went through it last week.

The disease was supposed to be brought to the Home by an old soldier who had just returned from Santiago. Immediately upon receipt of information of yellow fever outbreak the War Department issued the following circular: "Commanding General, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y.: 'The presence of yellow fever having been officially reported at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., the Secretary of War directs that all persons who have been in contact with the disease at Old Point and Hampton, and the most vigorous measures were resorted to prevent its spread. There are 4,000 veterans at the Home, and several large excursion parties went through it last week.'

Believed to Have Burned Himself to Death After the Shooting. AMHERST, Mass., July 31.—Miss Edith Morrell, 17 years old, was shot and killed in a cellar at her mother's home in South Amherst to night by Eugene Pakaburp, a young Indian who was employed about the place as a farm laborer. The Indian had conceived a passionate affection for the girl and because she rejected his advances killed her. After the murder the Indian burned the Morrell home and outbuildings. It is believed he had intended to die in the barn.

Pakaburp is said to have been a graduate of Carlisle Indian School, and played on the foot-ball team. The girl's body was rescued from the burning building.

THE GREATEST EVIDENCE OF THE danger of cholera morbus, diarrhoea and dysentery is the increase in the death rate during the summer months. You cannot be too careful, and particular attention should be paid to the regular supply of PAIN-KILLER should always be at hand for it can be relied on at all times as safe, sure and speedy. A teaspoonful will cure any ordinary case. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

COTTON SELLS HIGH. First Bale Brings Two Thousand Dollars for Flood Sufferers. NEW YORK, July 31.—The first bale of cotton of the crop of 1899-1900 to reach this city was sold at public auction today from the steps of the Cotton Exchange. The price was \$2,000, at which the bale was knocked down, is the highest yet paid for a bale of cotton in this city. The money will go to the sufferers of the Brazos Valley flood. The bale will be redonated to the flood sufferers' fund and will be sent to Boston to be put up at auction. It is expected that it will again be put up at auction and will eventually be sold in Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and other cities.

"He That Any Good Would Win" Should be provided with good health, and every one who would have good health should remember that pure, rich blood is the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by giving good blood and good health, has helped many a man to success, besides giving strength and courage to thousands of women who, before taking it could not even see any life in win.

HOOD'S PILLS are gentle, yet effective. The Making of a Journalist. Oddly enough, no book has ever been published which may be fairly called an adequate treatment of the business of American journalism. It is to fill this gap that Julian Ralph, "the best reporter in the world," has written for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, of Philadelphia, a series of articles on "The Making of a Journalist."

Mr. Ralph writes from the viewpoint of one who has reached the top of his profession; who has labored unceasingly in the newspaper field for twenty-five years; who has learned the elusive thing called "news" into every corner of the globe, and knows the business from Alpha to Omega.

To young men who would make journalism their life-work Mr. Ralph says, "Don't"; but, having thus freed his conscience, he elaborates entertainingly with anecdotes and reminiscences the joys, the vicissitudes and experiences of the young man who has ink in his blood. The series will begin in the Post Aug. 12.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause. The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly gauges public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grand-father" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows: THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT. Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution: ARTICLE VI. Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall be entitled to a vote, have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll tax shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article. Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, . . . . . do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as . . . . . So help me God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment or confessed their guilt on suspension, or of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

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