

**A BUSINESS** Be Sure You Are Right. By first writing an advertisement setting forth the bargain you have to offer and insert it in the GOLD LEAF, you prepared for business, you can Then Go Ahead.

**Worth Having** in the YEAR.

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher.

# GOLD LEAF

**ADVERTISING** If You Want to Reach the People of Henderson and the surrounding country, let them know what inducements you hold out to get their trade by a well displayed advertisement in the Gold Leaf.

**Foundation of Success in ANY BUSINESS.**

**YOUR CASE IS NOT HOPELESS**

**Electro-therapeutic**

**ONE FACT IS WORTH A THOUSAND THEORIES.**

The Twenty-Year Ton...  
 The Equitable Life Assurance Society maturing in 1891 return the policy holder all premiums paid, and the following rates of interest on the premiums which have been paid during the twenty years, in addition to the assurance of his life during the entire period.

AGE	Rate of Interest
35	6 7-8 per cent.
45	6 3-4 per cent.
55	5 per cent.

**LIFE RATE.**

AGE	Rate of Interest
35	2 3-4 per cent.
45	3 1-2 per cent.
55	5 1-2 per cent.

Assets, \$125,000,000.  
 Surplus, 25,000,000.

J. R. Young, Agent, Henderson, N. C.

**MAJ. W. A. GUTHRIE, SAYS HE CAN'T STAND THE FORCE BILL.**

A Former Republican and the Man Whom the Third Party Nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Denounces This Infamous Measure and Says he Will Vote for Cleveland.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1860 ON WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS ELECTED.

"Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfect faith depends and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force, of any State or Territory no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1892 ON WHICH GROVER CLEVELAND STANDS FOR RE-ELECTION.

"Second. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less than would result from a revolution, practically establishing a monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people; in several States antagonism now happily allayed, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all—a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'"

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict, the Republican party has defiantly declared, in its latest authoritative utterance, that its success in the coming election will mean the enactment of despotic control over the election in all the States."

Can any fair-minded, impartial man draw any tangible, practical and substantial distinction between the above plank in the Republican platform of 1860 and the plank quoted in the Democratic platform of 1892, except that the position of the two parties is exactly reversed?

In 1860 the Democratic party sought by constitutional legislation to free slavery upon the people of Kansas, then a Territory of the United States, and just about rising to the dignity of State in the Union, and Republicans denounced them for it. And now in 1892, the Republican party seeks by legislation to invade and violate the rights of the State held by them so sacred in 1860, and practically to destroy "that balance of power on which the perfect faith depends."

I myself in 1868 voted with the Republican party for the reconstruction of the Southern States under the act of Congress of March 2nd, 1867, which put the ballot in the hand of the negro, and I did so as a choice of self-government with negro suffrage, and military government with no suffrage at all, and just such laws for our government as a general of the army, as a department commander, from headquarters at Charleston, S. C., might see fit in his fancy to prescribe for the people of North Carolina. I voted with the Republican party in 1868 to get rid of the military. Could I consistently vote in 1892 for men and measures calculated to bring the military back?

While negro suffrage alone has turned out to be bad enough in all conscience, I don't want to supplement it now with possible and even probable military rule without it. We have had enough reconstruction of the South for one generation at least. We have felt and realized to its fullest extent the wisdom enunciated in the above quoted plank in the Republican platform of 1860, and I for one believe to-day in the doctrine advocated by Mr. Lincoln in 1860, even though I be under the color of law, that the lawless invasion by armed force of any State, no matter under what pretext, is among the gravest of crimes."

Believing as I do that all other party differences pale into insignificance when considered side by side with this, and as the only hope of giving effect to my sentiments on this subject, standing now where I did in 1868, I shall cast my vote in this election for Mr. Cleveland in preference to Mr. Harrison.

A word to you, my People's party friends. A few weeks ago you ten-

dered me, without my solicitation, your nomination for the highest judicial office in your gift. I thanked you then and I still feel and shall ever feel grateful to you for this manifestation of confidence, though I had to decline it. Since then the Republican managers who hold the Republican party in North Carolina by the throat, have, as it is reported and generally believed, broken faith with you and put up a State ticket. The danger now confronts you of turning over our State government to men who favor the national force bill with its attendant evils, and the vote of North Carolina might decide that contest. Let me beseech you as patriots, rebuke that spirit by your vote, and let us stand together and maintain inviolate the rights of the State which are essential to that balance of power on which the perfect faith depends." That balance of power once subverted and destroyed, we may bid a long farewell to the constitutional republic. We may expect too in its stead to be governed by orders from the headquarters of a military chieftain, such as our own eyes have seen in this Southland not very many years ago.

I myself would prefer the very worst system of civil government to the best form of military despotism.

Wm. A. GUTHRIE,  
 Durham, N. C., Sept. 20, 1892.

**THE LOST CHECK.**

BY A PROCTOR.

Seated one day at the organ,  
 I was weary and ill at ease,  
 And my fingers wandered idle  
 Over the ivory keys.

I knew not what I was playing,  
 Or what I was dreaming then;  
 But I struck one chord of music  
 Like the sound of a great Amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight  
 Like the close of an angel's Psalm;  
 And it lay on my fevered spirit  
 With a touch of infinite calm.

It quitted pain and sorrow  
 Like love overcoming strife;  
 It seemed the harmonious echo  
 From our dissonant life.

It linked all perplexed meanings  
 Into one perfect peace,  
 And trembled away into silence,  
 As if it were loth to cease.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly,  
 That one lost chord divine,  
 That came from the soul of the organ  
 And entered into mine.

It may be that Death's bright angel  
 Will speak in that chord again,  
 It may be that only in Heaven  
 I shall hear that grand Amen.

**TWO LIES NAILED.**

Mr. Cleveland Denies the Miss Davis and Douglass Stories.

Mr. Cleveland writes a letter, which we print below in which he nails two campaign lies industriously circulated in the Southern States by 'Third party enemies.'

Now, shut up and discuss issues, Third parties!

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., Sept. 27. Clark Howell, Jr., Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR:—I have been fairly bombarded for the last two or three weeks by the reports of the falsehoods which are being circulated by the People's party orators in Georgia and other Southern States, calculated to prejudice me in the minds of the Southern people. The latest report comes to me from Gainesville, in your State, this evening, and represents candidate Thomas E. Watson as saying in a public speech that Mrs. Cleveland refused to attend the unveiling of the statue of Robert E. Lee because she feared she would there meet Miss Winnie Davis.

This is entirely a new fabrication. A number of the others have to do, however, with alleged refusals of my wife or myself to be introduced to Miss Davis, &c. Another public source of falsehoods of the stupidest description is in regard to my treatment of Frederick Douglass while I was President and he was register of deeds in Washington. There are some others which I do not definitely recall. These all seem to be circulated by active opponents of the Democracy and their purpose is of course apparent. I have not thought it necessary to deny these except in a very few cases. I have thought that when they assumed proportions worthy of attention I would, perhaps, hear from you or some one who like you understands well the current of Southern thought on the subject.

Such misrepresentation is irritating and exceedingly monotonous. Not one single statement which I have seen of the kind above referred to has any truth in it whatever, except that, that when Frederick Douglass was in public office in the city of Washington, I extended to him the same courtesies, as far as public receptions and matters of that kind are concerned, which were extended to other officials of the same grade. This, of course, was his due as a matter of official decency and etiquette, and I should have been ashamed to treat him otherwise.

If in your judgment you think it well to make the denial above referred to you are at liberty to do so in any way you think best.

Very truly yours,  
 GROVER CLEVELAND.

**CANDIDATE WEAVER HIS TYRANNICAL MILITARY RECORD IN THE SOUTH.**

An Unbroken Career of Oppression and Spoilation—Old Men and Women were His Victims.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

A very interesting and significant letter has been received by a citizen of Keokuk, Iowa, from an old gentleman living in Pulaski, Tenn. Mr. Weaver, the People's party candidate for President, had command in the latter part of the war. The sentiments contained in the letter will doubtless be spread abroad throughout the South and put the People's party candidate on the defensive when he enters upon the canvass in that section, where his friends claim he is so strong. A portion of the letter reads as follows: "He (Weaver) will eclipse Ball Nelson or Ben Butler so far as the double-deed villain reaches. I send you a piece cut from the Giles County Democrat of the 20th, and I vouch for the truth of every word. All three of the men were old friends of mine. He (Weaver) had Baker Shepherd, George Petway and G. W. McGrew arrested, and would have arrested me if it had not been for McGrew. When they passed my house McGrew told him I was deaf. Weaver sent Shepard and Petway out of the lines. Messrs. Newbill, Rhodes and Abernathy paid him the money. These are the facts and can be proved. He was a perfect terror to both men and women. The refugees never received one cent of the money. All the old citizens are dead now. Most of them were very old at the time. Weaver will get very few votes south of Mason and Dixon's line." The following is the clipping referred to above, headed "Something about Weaver."

**HOGWAOBERRY.**

General Weaver, while in command at Pulaski, in January, 1864, issued an order to Charles C. Abernathy, John H. Newbill, Robert Rhodes and others that they pay into his hands \$1,000 for the maintenance of refugees (meaning negroes and renegades from Alabama). This order was accompanied by a threat that, if the money was not paid, they and their families would be sent South and their property given to said refugees. All of these parties are dead now and were over sixty years old when that order was issued. Can any Southern man vote for such a heartless wretch?

**THE COTTON TWIST ROBERT.**

A man by the name of C. W. Witt sold Mr. Jasper Cox—a very poor man—two thousand pounds of bacon, for which he received the cash. Mr. Cox took the bacon to the cotton mills in Lawrence county and traded it for cotton twist. This he carefully stowed away in the loft of his little cabin, thinking that it would assist him in purchasing a little home after the war, as he was very poor, with a large family and had no home. Weaver learned through some source that this gentleman had the cotton twist and sent a detachment of soldiers to his house and took possession of it, and shipped it to Iowa for his own use.

This cotton twist was worth at the time it was stolen, \$2,000.

Jasper Cox is living in Giles county to-day.

**ROBBERY OF HOGS AND TURKEYS.**

John P. Williams, a poor but highly esteemed farmer in Giles county, had twenty-five fat hogs, which at that time were worth ten dollars per hundred, gross, and a lot of turkeys. Weaver, in person, took a file of soldiers out to Williams' place and made the soldiers shoot every hog on the place, and had them brought to camp. When Williams asked for a voucher Weaver said, "I don't give rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every d—n one of them." Mr. Williams is still living, and will swear to the above if necessary.

**FONDNESS FOR HORSE FLESH.**

Weaver had a great fondness for horse flesh, and whenever he found a horse belonging, as he called it, to a "rebel sympathizer," he took possession of it without giving any voucher for it, and if the owner valued it very highly and did not wish to part with it, he charged him from one to five hundred dollars, according to the value of the horse, for returning it to its owner. This money he put into his own pocket.

**BAUTERING IN PASSES.**

Weaver made it a practice to charge our citizens ten cents each for passes to come into and go out of the Federal lines. This money he put into his own pocket. This pass read as follows: "Pass the bearer through the federal lines."

J. B. Weaver, Commander.

**ROBBERING AND IMPRISONING PROMINENT CITIZENS.**

Weaver had a number of law-abiding citizens arrested and put in jail and then charged them from one hundred to five hundred dollars for releasing them. There were no charges against them. Several of the gentlemen who were put in jail and paid the money are still living, among them, Mr. J. C. Roberts, one of the most highly respected citizens in Pulaski.

The following are a few of the gentlemen in Giles county, from whom

Weaver coerced money at the point of the bayonet. They were all law-abiding and highly-respected citizens:

Thomas Martin,	\$250 00
Dr. Wm. Batte,	100 00
Charles Abernathy,	250 00
Robert Dixon,	250 00
J. H. Newbill,	100 00
J. W. Morris,	100 00
David Reynolds,	\$250 00
B. Abernathy,	200 00
Charles B. Daly,	200 00
Total	\$1,700 00

This money was taken January 26, 1864. The above parties were old men, staying at home and interfering with no one. Several of them had borne their muskets and followed the stars and stripes through the Creek, Florida and Mexican wars. They are all dead except Dr. Wm. Batte, who is now living here and substantiates the above.

**STATE TENNESSEE.**

Giles County.

This day personally appeared before me Dr. Wm. Batte, to me known as a man of high standing and credibility, and says that he was a citizen of Pulaski, Tenn., during the war of the rebellion and has been ever since. That he was personally acquainted with J. B. Weaver, who as Colonel of the United States troops was in control of the forces stationed in Pulaski, Tenn., in 1863-4. That said J. B. Weaver was very oppressive and extortionate upon the citizens of said town and vicinity. That said commandant J. B. Weaver issued a military order requiring the above parties and perhaps others to pay over to him a large sum of money for the alleged purpose of supporting refugees then within his lines. This order was accompanied with the threat that if not complied with immediately that the parties on whom the demand was made would be sent South. Under this threat said J. B. Weaver the sum of one hundred dollars, and affiant verily believes the other parties on whom the demand was made paid the amount required of them.

Wm. Batte,  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me August 22, 1892.

J. W. BRADEN,  
 Clerk Circuit Court.

J. P. Abernathy, son of Charles C. Abernathy, that the original receipt which Weaver gave to his father for the \$250 taken from him.

Weaver had David K. Cox arrested and imprisoned until his friends paid \$500 for his release. Cox is dead, but his son, E. R. Cox, is living here and will substantiate the above, so will Major J. B. Stacy and Col. S. E. Rose, friends of Cox who furnished part of the money.

He had John P. Williams, an old Mexican soldier, arrested and imprisoned until he paid him \$500. Mr. Williams borrowed the money from J. P. May, President of the People's Party, Pulaski.

Hon. Pleasant Smith, an old citizen and former Mayor of the city, was here during the war. He says Weaver was the worst man that was ever in this county, and that every Southern man who votes for him should hang his head in shame.

D. T. Harrison, an old citizen of Pulaski, Tennessee, was there while Col. J. B. Weaver was commander of the post.

He states of all men he ever knew Weaver was the worst—that he seemed to have a perfect hatred for the Southern people, and took a delight in abusing, persecuting and robbing them,—that he had no respect or feeling for old defenseless men, women and children. Mr. Harrison also states that Mr. Lanier, of Nashville, had given him (Harrison) \$1,000 with which to buy some cotton, but as soon as Weaver found it out he had Harrison arrested and took \$935 of the money, and then added falsehood to robbery by reporting to Mr. Lanier that Harrison had made way with the money.

D. T. HARRISON.  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me August 23, 1892.

J. J. McCALLUM, J. P.

**WHAT IT MEANS.**

(Richmond Times.)

The abandonment of the Republican party by such men as Judge Gresham, Judge Cooley and Wayne MacVeagh has significance.

These are not mere politicians, actuated by motives of self-interest or ambition. They are not ignorant; they are not feeble; they are not corrupt; they are not sordid.

Why then do they leave the party of which they have been members and leaders for a generation?

It is because the party itself is changed in character, purpose and practice.

The purposes it was organized to accomplish, and which at the time appealed to the patriotism and conscience of such men, are substantially accomplished. This they recognize, and doubtless each of them is proud of his share in aiding the result.

But the party has now become the instrument of selfish classes to serve their selfishness. It despises the broad and safe principles of constitutional right, esteem power and privilege above duty and responsibility, and has contracted itself to a conspiracy of plutocracy and corruption for service in defrauding, oppressing and debauching the people.

It has relieved the rich of taxation upon their wealth, while it burdens the poor with taxes upon the necessities of life and the tools of their labor that are heavier than those imposed in time of war and heavier than are required for the support of the Government.

These burdens are not imposed for the purpose of supporting the Government, but for the purpose of putting more money into the coffers of the already rich.

The natural, logical, the inevitable, the actual result of this perversion of power is not only the greater poverty of the poor and the creation of a vulgar aristocracy of wealth, but the subversion of the principle of equality in rights and privileges, the corruption of the national life and the debasement of public morality.

Seeing this and rightly dreading it, patriotic men everywhere are publicly withdrawing from a deluged party lest they may seem to countenance its iniquity.

Mr. MacVeagh, after reviewing the economic aspects of Republican protection, so called, says:

"But the economic evils, however great, of the McKinley bill, and the unreasonable system of protection it represents, are of far less importance to my mind than the moral evils which follow in their wake. While such a system endures political corruption is absolutely sure to increase, as such a system not only invites but it requires the corrupt use of money both at the polls and in Congress.

Owing to his judicial office, Judge Gresham has been very careful about publicly discussing specific political questions, but he lately gave utterance to these emphatic words:

"I would say that the control of elections by legislation by the corrupt use of money more than anything else menaces popular government and the public peace. If these causes are not speedily checked the consequences are likely to be disastrous. The most insidious of all forms of tyranny is that of plutocracy. Thoughtful men see and admit that our country is becoming less and less Democratic and more and more plutocratic. The ambition and self-love of some men are so great that they are incapable of loving their country."

In these quotations may be discovered the sufficient reason why these men have felt it to be their duty to abandon the party that is led by Harrison, Wainwright, Quay, McKinley, Ried and Platt.

**COWARDS TO THE REAR.**

The Ring of the Turb Metal.

(Chicago Herald.)

Before the beginning of hostilities in time of war it is customary for civilized people to give strangers no sympathy with them safe conduct beyond the lines.

The time is now at hand when the Democratic party must grapple with the most gigantic wrong of the age, its position as to the question of protective tariffs has been authoritatively pronounced by the National convention. The party, pledged no less by tradition and history and fundamental belief than by the platform adopted at Chicago in June, is forced to take a little in the interest of manly hope any more than it is for trade that staggers almost to destruction under taxes piled mountain high in the interest of a privileged class. It is for trade that is wholly and absolutely free from protective taxes large or small, for trade that is open to all on equal terms and for trade that shall bear no tax burden at all save that which may be imposed for revenue.

The existing tariff, the most monstrous abuse of the taxing power ever known to a free people, is not for trade, it is for plunder. The government's share of the imposition is incidental and comparatively insignificant. The chief aim of its authors was to reduce revenue and to increase the profits of monopoly. Against this barbarous law which has robbed and degraded American labor and filled every honest man's heart with a lively sense of the wrong done to him and danger that threatens to his country, the Democratic party is arrayed honestly and fearlessly, with no misgivings and with no equivocations.

A tariff for revenue only is free trade—the only sort of free trade that the world has ever known. A tariff for revenue only is a tariff that gives thieves, liars and confidence men, bilks, maligners and traitors, incompetents, drones and lazars, bribe-givers, fat fryers and bounty beggars absolutely nothing. If they do business they do business as other men do—as honest men do. If they make out anything for sale they must depend on their own sagacity and on the character of their product to find a purchaser—as honest men do. If they are capable of earning a living they will live as honest men do—not by the sweat of other men's brows but by their own exertions. If they are incapable of making a living without robbing their neighbors they will rob them and naked—as many better men than they have done and will do until the end of time. A tariff for revenue only is the highest and broadest manifestation of national obedience to the divine command—"Thou shalt not steal."

It may be that there are men calling themselves Democrats who cannot or will not subscribe to this high resolve. Perhaps some of them are dishonestly taking toll from their fellow men. Perhaps others are misguidedly and ignorant. It is possible that still others, knowing the truth, but mistakenly anxious for party success at any sacrifice, do not believe in risking all on a principle when in their estimation an expedient, of some sort would answer every purpose. If so, the time has now come when all such should be given safe conduct to the rear.

Democracy has been clearly enough defined this year. He who runs may read. It will take no step backward. The man who is not for free trade is against Democracy. The man who quibbles, the man who mounts platitudes about incidental protection, is against Democracy. The question has passed beyond the bounds of expediency. It is a political question in a sense, but now wholly so. In a wide view it is a moral question, and when the gathering wrath of the people breaks upon the strongholds of robbery little robbers and traitors, robbers will be put to flight. Percentages will cut no figure then. The man who took 5 per cent. will go along with the man who took 20 per cent. The oppressors of many will find themselves in the same dock, convicted of the same crime and sentenced to the same penalty.

This clearly outlined, there should be no question from this time on as to the meaning and purpose of Democracy. The party is about to move forward. Let him who would turn back, turn back. If there are any so-called leaders who doubt or hesitate, let them give place to braver and honest men.

If there are any cowards or any who long for the flesh pots of monopoly, let them have a safe conduct beyond the lines. In unity is strength. Without unity, devotion, singleness of purpose and an unflinching determination to root out and destroy this tariff infamy nothing can be accomplished.

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure.**

This is beyond question the most successful cough medicine we have ever sold. A few doses invariably cure the worst cases of cough, croup and bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 50c per bottle, and \$1.00 for four bottles. Chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Pectoral Plaster. Sold by W. W. Parker, druggist, Henderson.

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**Foundation of Success in ANY BUSINESS.**

**BEBOTT'S**

**INDIAN CORN OIL**

**SPEEDY CURE**

**WITHOUT PAIN**

FOR SALE BY W. W. PARKER, DRUGGIST.

J. H. BRIDGERS,  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
 HENDERSON, N. C.

Office in Harris' law building near court house. dec21-61

T. M. PETERMAN, W. B. SHAW,  
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
 HENDERSON, N. C.

Prompt attention to all professional business. Practice in the State and Federal courts. Office Room No. 2, Burwell Building. dec21-61

W. H. HENRY,  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
 HENDERSON, N. C.

OFFICE IN BURWELL BUILDING.

COURTESY—YONES, Franklin, Weaver, Grant, United States Court at Raleigh, and Supreme Court of North Carolina. Office Room No. 2, Burwell Building. July 7-21

C. EDWARDS, A. R. WOLFRAM, G. W. CARROLL & WORTHAM,  
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
 HENDERSON, N. C.

One of their services to the people of Vanu County, Va. and will come to Henderson, N. C. and will come to assistance may be needed by his partner.

F. S. HARRIS,  
 DENTIST,  
 HENDERSON, N. C.

Pure Nitrogen Oxide gas administered for the relief of toothache. Office over E. C. Davis' store, Main Street. Jan. 1-4.

**W. W. PARKER, DRUGGIST.**

HENDERSON, N. C.

A full and complete line of DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' Sundries, Perfumery, Soaps, Air, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, &c.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Carry a beautiful assortment of TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES, PIPES AND SMOKERS' GOODS.

**HEADLINE**

—WILL CURE—  
 HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA  
 Apply for testimonials and be convinced

—PARKER'S—  
**SUMMER CURE**  
 Will cure all kinds of Bowel Troubles. HENDERSON, N. C. (Jan. 23-1-4)

**How Can We Save Money!**

By Buying Your GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, &c.

—AT—  
**LOUGHLIN'S CHEAP CASH STORE!**

Full line of Choice Fresh goods always stock. Having adopted the CASH PLAN of doing business altogether, we are able to sell our VERY BEST MARKS and I will make it to your advantage to trade with me. You will find everything in the line of VERY BEST CIGARETTES, CIGARS, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, &c. Promising my best efforts in half of those who favor me with their patronage. I respectfully invite my friends of the public generally to give me a call.

J. J. LOUGHLIN,  
 O'NEILL BLOCK,  
 HENDERSON, N. C.

In addition to my Grocery business, and all from R. R.

**Well Kept Saloon,**

Where can be found the Best and Purest QUINCE, WINE, BEER, ALES, &c. and Old Scotch Whisky. North Carolina Corn Whiskies a specialty. apr 7-61

**HUMPHREYS'**

This Famous Ointment is the triumph of Scientific Medicine. Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, External Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching and smarting Cracks or Fissures, Itch in Anus, Glands of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

**WITCH HAZEL OIL**

This is beyond question the most successful cure for hemorrhoids we have ever sold. A few doses invariably cure the worst cases of hemorrhoids, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 50c per bottle, and \$1.00 for four bottles. Chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Pectoral Plaster. Sold by W. W. Parker, druggist, Henderson.

**THE FILE OINTMENT**

Cures Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and extraction from Burns. The relief is instant. Cures Blisters, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fissures, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy Scall Head. It is invaluable. Cures Inflammation of Caked Breasts and sore Nipples. It is invaluable. Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. WATKINS' BAZAR, 111 & 113 N. 3rd St., NEW YORK.

**DR. C. S. BOYD,**

Dental Surgeon

HENDERSON, N. C.

Satisfaction guaranteed as to work and prices.

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