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VOL. XIX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900. NO. 27.

Worth Reading.

"You will find enclosed thirty-one one-cent stamps for one of Dr. Pierce's Medical Advisers, cloth bound," writes James H. Champion, Esq., of Sharpsburg, Washington Co., Md. "This book is for a friend of mine who is asing your Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot praise your medicine too highly. I was in business in Baltimore and had rheumatism for three months; couldn't walk at all. I tried the best doctors I could get, but they did me no good. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it cured me sound. I came home to Sharpsburg, and there were three cases of different diseases. I advised the patients to use Dr. Pierce's medicines, which they did, and all were cured."

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, cocaine, nor other narcotic.

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book bound in paper, or 31 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A strong line of both **Life and Fire Companies** represented. Policies issued and risks placed to best advantage.
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Office over E. G. Davis' store, Main Street. Jan. 1-a.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HENDERSON, - - N. C.
Office: In Harris' law building near court house.

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Our facilities for securing positions and the proficiency of our graduates are ten times more strongly endorsed by bankers and merchants than those of other colleges. Send for catalogue.
DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges
Little Rock, Pythian Bldg. 5th & Main
Shreveport, La., Ft. Worth, Texas
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Cheap board. Car fare paid. No vacation. Enter any time. Best patronized in the South. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Etc., taught by mail. Write for price list. Home Study. Scholarship Free by doing a little writing at your home.

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A. A. FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
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C. C. SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
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E. E. COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
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J. K. BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.
66c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.
$1 per vial, or special package with powder, for $5. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND
Pain-Killer
There is no kind of pain or acho, internal or external, that Pain-Killer will not relieve.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME.
PERRY DAVIS & SON.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Park, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Children
are a source of comfort. They are a source of care, also. If you care for your child's health, send for illustrated book on the disorders to which children are subject, and which *Frey's Vermifuge* has cured for 50 years.
One bottle by mail for 25 cents.
E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

Famine's Fearful Scourge.

HOSPITALITY FOR THE BOERS.

They Would Find a Welcome in This "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave"—Peace, Happiness and Prosperity in Cultivating the Fertile Fields and Utilizing the Rich Pasturage of Our Valleys and Plains.

Famine, from lack of rain, is now smiting sixty millions of our fellow-beings. At this moment, death by sheer hunger and thirst threatens one-sixth of that number. Thousands are starving each twenty-four hours. In that stricken land, the heavens are as iron and the earth as brass.

Birds of the air drop lifeless from the burning sky. Hundreds of thousands of cattle have already perished. In the absence of food and water, fiercest animals let go their hatreds, and helpless lie down together to die. The decaying bodies of men and beasts pollute both plains and rivers.

And the woe has not yet reached its worst. Face to face with even such horrors still stand countless little children, and women, and men, whom food will save. Thank God, relief may almost instantly pass, by cable, from this land of plenty to that India of starvation. Accordingly, only gifts of money are solicited.

What, then, shall *we* do? What will *you* do? For our answer we are clearly responsible to both God and man. Ought not America to send quickly at least a million dollars? In the famine districts are efficient, devoted men and women, not only American but also European, who are already engaged in the actual rescue, but who are pleading for larger supplies. Surely such supplies can be provided, and yet the customary gifts to long-established agencies for the uplifting of the people of India not be at all lessened.

Meanwhile, the Government of India is organizing relief on a scale unapproached in the history of the world. Both treasure and life are given without stint in the saving work. On May 14th, the number of starving aided officially was 5,795,000. Official daily aid will be steadfastly continued and increased, yet it will be unable to keep pace with the awful need. The death-rate is by far the greatest in the native provinces, where the Government has least influence and control. Only the united efforts of the humane, the co-operating good-will of all the nations will suffice.

In this emergency, the Committee of One Hundred gladly puts itself at your service, the service of the cause.

Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, the well-known bankers, 59 Wall Street, have freely consented to receive and acknowledge all gifts sent to them. Every expressed wish of donors will be faithfully carried out, and the Committee on its own part, will earnestly seek the best, most efficient, most economical agencies for the distribution of undesignated funds.

Together and at once let us move to the rescue. We can feed the starving. There is not a minute to be lost. From two to five cents a day will save a life.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Chairman.
L. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Ch'm'n Ex. Com.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Treasurer.
73 Bible House, New York.

THE CAUSE OF FAMINES.

The primary cause of famines in India, as elsewhere, is the lack of rain, and the consequent failure of crops and pasturage. The present drouth is the worst for thirty years. But, secondly, lack of food is rapidly aggravated by lack of work, therefore of wages, not only for farmers, but in all lines of business. In one word, a famine is an immense lock-out effected by nature in the industries of the country. There is also the third fact, that the government of India, by putting an end to the old bloody intertribal wars, and by efficient measures to check pestilence and famine, has so improved conditions of life, that the population has increased under the British rule from 130,000,000 to nearly 300,000,000. The problem is, how to overtake this growth of population by corresponding agricultural and industrial development. It should also be remembered that much of India still consists of semi-independent native States, ruled by Indian Princes, who, while enjoying British protection from their enemies, fail to improve all their opportunites for the betterment of their subjects.

The horrors of famine fall first and most severely on the poorer class, who can save nothing ahead. The best and quickest way to help them is to provide work and wages for the multitudes locked out by the famine. The number thus being kept alive now by the British Government on relief works, is over five and a half millions. This is the most gigantic relief effort ever undertaken, and all that foresight, science, and energy can suggest is being done. There are countless ways in which private charity should supplement government aid, as in the case of orphans, widows, the sick, naked and enfeebled, artizans and farmers who need tools, seed, etc. In Gujerat, out of 1,700,000 cattle, one million have died.

WHAT MONEY WILL DO.

Two to five cents a day will save a life.

Ten cents a day will provide food for a starving family.

Two dollars will save a life until next harvest.

Five dollars will give a meal to 250 starving people.

Ten dollars will support 200 workers in various forms of industry for a day.

Twenty-five dollars gives an orphan boy or girl food, clothes, kind care and teaching in books and a trade for a whole year.

Fifty dollars clothes 100 women.

One hundred dollars supports the diggers of a village well to provide against future famines.

Five hundred dollars equips a grain depot and lowers the price of food in a circle of many villages.

One thousand dollars will maintain, for a whole year, an orphanage of forty children or provide ten wells, or maintain two centers for selling cheap grain.

If you cannot give much yourself you can collect among your friends sums that will save many lives.

To remove all doubt as to the actual need the committee cabled to the Viceroy of India and received the following:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SIMLA.
May 1st, 1900.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,
Chairman India Famine Relief Committee:

So far from no more funds being needed, every dollar is of service in saving life. We have five and three-quarter millions on relief, many in extreme destitution. All help gratefully received.

(Signed) LORD CURZON.

The channels for relief are abundant, prompt, efficient, trustworthy and economical. Among others, there are about 500 American missionaries, who have under their direction a large force of trained and faithful natives. This whole force is available for relief work without cost, their support being permanently provided.

OLD TIMES, OLD FRIENDS, OLD LOVE.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

There are no days like the good old days—
The days when we were youthful;
When human kind were peace of mind
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love for sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion
And before each dame and maid became
Slaves to the tyrant fashion.

There are no girls like the good old girls—
Against the world I'd stake 'em—
As buxom and smart and clean of heart
As the Lord knew how to make 'em.
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
A piety all supporting;
They could bake and brew and had taught school, too,
And they made the likeliest courting.

There are no boys like the good old boys—
When we were boys together,
When the grass was sweet to the bare brown feet
That dimpled the laughing heather,
When the pewee sung to the summer dawn
Of the bee in the billowy clover,
Or down by the mill the whippoorwill
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—
The love that mother gave us.
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that precious grace—God save us.
So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts are tenderer, fonder,
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams
Of heaven away off yonder.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles, whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks. —Respectfully, MRS. S. DOTY, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by The Dorsey Drug Co.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Chairman Simmons Must Have Money to Defray the Necessary Expenses of the Campaign.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20, 1900.

To the Democrats of North Carolina:

We are engaged in a campaign of education. We want every white man in North Carolina to understand the amendment. We want no white man in North Carolina to be misled by the miserable falsehoods and misrepresentations that our enemies are circulating with reference to this measure. It is certain if the white people of the State do understand the amendment, its effect upon the State and the individual citizen, they will give it such a majority as no measure submitted to the people has ever before received in the history of the State, and will give the ticket representing this measure the most decisive majority of recent years.

To print and distribute literature and to circulate papers and to defray other necessary expenses of such a campaign as we are now engaged in is expensive and requires ready money. Your committee is practically without funds. Indeed, for the last three weeks it has been borrowing money to meet current expenses.

The committee takes this method of appealing to the Democrats and all the friends of good government and White Supremacy in the State for contributions to pay the legitimate and necessary expenses of the campaign. We feel sure this appeal will not be in vain.

Contributions can be sent directly to the chairman of the committee at Raleigh and will be duly acknowledged.

Yours truly,
F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman.

Woman, Lovely Woman.

From an exchange the following fashion note is taken:

"Belts, gloves and neckties of rattle-snake skin will be worn a great deal by women this year. We knew the poor rattle-snake would have to come to it sooner or later. It was about the only varmint left that women didn't wear. Think of a woman's being arrayed in a silkworm dress, sealskin sacque, ostrich feather hat, goat skin shoes, whalebone stays, kid skin gloves, horse hide belts, tortoise shell comb, clam shell buttons, Spitz dog muff, camel hair underwear, mink tail collarette, alligator hide purse and now a rattle snake necktie! Solomon in all his glory was not such a menagerie as these—and yet we love them, no matter what they wear!"

A musician never knows how much his efforts are appreciated until the folks in the next flat complain to the janitor.

A dentist may be a jolly good fellow, but he has a way of looking down in the mouth that is contradictory.

CRIME OF THE CENTURY.

AS TO THE ADOPTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Purpose was to Punish the South, Not to Uplift and Benefit the Emancipated Slaves—The White People of North Carolina Had no Part in the Adoption of the State Constitution, But They Propose to Have Something to do With Changing it, as the Ides of August Will Show.

(The Wilmington Messenger.)

The last Oxford *Ledger* contains a paper from the skilled pen of Mr. John W. Hays, a leading lawyer of the Granville bar, and who has practiced his profession for some forty years. He is a gentleman of high character and excellent ability and writes like "a gentleman and a scholar." He sets forth his views of the suffrage amendment in a paper that would fill some two columns of the folio *Messenger*. Although writing after so many strong and so many "'prentice hands" have tried their skill in discussing the amendment in all of its manifold phases, he presents in agreeable English and an interesting style the question. He goes back to the course of the Federal Congress after the war had ended in dealing so revengefully with the South. He says, and we quote it because it brings out a fact not generally known to voters of the present time, that "when Congress armed these emancipated slaves with the ballot and turned them over to unprincipled adventurers to be arrayed against their former masters, then it was that the cup of bitterness was tendered to the lips of the overpowered and impoverished South, and the great crime of the century against civilization was consummated. If the motive for this had been to benefit the negro it could have been forgiven and approved, but it was too evident that the purpose was to punish the white man of the South and to perpetuate the supremacy of the party then in power. This was done, too, without any pretense of Constitutional authority, but by the use of military force in a time of peace. It was disapproved by President Johnson in a message to Congress, and was contrary to the expressed views of some of the best jurists of that day. Inconsistent and illogical as it may seem the negro was first given the ballot and then solemnly asked to vote upon the question as to whether he should use it or not."

Everybody of sense in the South knows that all this was cruelly wrong, afflicting the white race and injuring the blacks, for it put false notions in their heads and made them poor citizens and lazy. The civilization of the South up to 1861 has never been surpassed in any land. There was less crime than has been ever known in any country. The Southern whites, remember, did not willingly have much hand in putting negro suffrage over that civilization. It was the work of the North mainly.

Mr. Hays refers to the proclamation issued in June, 1865, by William W. Holden, a traitor to his people in war and in peace, who was made provisional governor of North Carolina. He paid his "respects to the negroes," then electors by act of the North:

"It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self-governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of Constitutions and laws: or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government. But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness."

Mr. Hays also tells of Hon. Edwin G. Reade's open letter. He left the whites who were down and united with their enemies. He was afterwards a justice of the Supreme court, and was a man of capital abilities. Mr. Hays quotes from Mr. Reade, "that although this Constitution contained provisions that were objectionable, it was better that the people should ratify it in order to be relieved of a military government, and because it would be their privilege afterwards to amend or alter such of its features as they might not wish to retain."

We said just now that the South did not fix negro suffrage upon the country with willingness on their part. Many of the best white men could not vote, were disfranchised. Others voted to ratify because they were under the vilest, most oppressive military government. Not a Southern State, by vote of the whites, would have sustained negro suffrage. It was as Mr. Hays says, but "a choice of evils." It was the negro vote that fastened the XV amendment on the country. If you doubt, read this from Mr. Hays:

"The XV amendment to the Constitution of the United States soon followed. It required three-fourths of all the States to carry it. On the 30th of March, 1870, the secretary of state of the United States declared in his proclamation that 29 of the 37 States had ratified it. Of the 29 voting for it, 11 were Southern States in which the negro had been given the ballot. The State of New York, counted in this proclamation as voting for it, had withdrawn its vote before the proclamation was issued. So [illegible] States there were only 17, less than one-half, that ratified it."

Without the negro vote there would have never been a XV amendment. What Southern State to-day would by the white vote fix upon the country negro suffrage with such a barbaric amendment? The District of Columbia, in which the Federal capital is situated, came under negro rule as well as Southern States. Do you know what happened? Mr. Hays reminds us "that in 1871, after a few years of this experience, the Congress in order to relieve the District of this troublesome factor in its local government, took away the suffrage from whites and blacks alike and so it remains to this day. The people of the District are deprived of all voice in government because forsooth the negro would wield the balance of power, and because there are too many and too important interests there to be entrusted to the certain misgovernment that would follow such conditions."

Please take that in. In order to protect the ten miles square District from negro rule and ruin, the Republicans deprived the "wards of the nation," Sambo and company, of the right to vote in said District. There were 75,000 negroes in and around Washington. You will see from these extracts from Mr. Hays' "views" that he brings out instructive and important historic facts connected with the curse of the South—negro suffrage.

SEEING THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Here is a most significant paragraph from the *Journal and Messenger*, Ohio, whose point of view is wholly Northern so far as the negro is concerned:

"The color line is likely to make us trouble in Cuba. At a recent meeting in Santiago, held for the purpose of nominating candidates to office, it was found that the colored element predominated, and the whites objected to their control. The meeting broke up in disorder. Many white Cubans announce their intention of organizing an annexation party, fearing that if Cuba remains independent it will come under negro control. We shall undoubtedly have to resist many attempts at the annexation of Cuba to the United States, which would be a most serious disaster. Gen. Wood's limitation to the suffrage will probably put the government in the hands of a better element. It would be more difficult to prevent negro control of Cuba were it a part of the United States than at present."

This is not by any means the first indication that men of sense in the North are coming to hold that it was a disastrous blunder to enfranchise the negroes, though the blount statement that we shall have to resist annexation to prevent negro suffrage drives a refreshingly bold blow against that amendment to the United States Constitution which gives the negroes suffrage. A little more time, and our Northern brethren will remember how desolate the South was, how cruel the Reconstruction was, how oppressive and abhorrent the new regime was, and remembering how the South nevertheless built free schools, colleges and asylums for the negroes, dealing them far more than their share of the taxes—doing it in spite of wounded spirits, doing it in spite of the political woe brought on by the negroes,—and history will glow with a story of nobility not equaled in the records of any people. We are happy that our brethren at the North are coming to see the truth. —*Biblical Recorder.*

ONLY A RUSE TO CATCH VOTES.

The Republicans Attempt to Hide the Negro.

(Charlotte News.)

The movement of the Republican bosses in this State to keep the negro in the background this year is attracting widespread attention. The people of North Carolina know that it is only a ruse to catch a part of the white vote, and thus defeat the amendment, which has for its object the disfranchisement of the ignorant negro. But this means the Republican party in this State is trying to throw the negro overboard. The Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"The significance of the Republican party suppression of the negro in North Carolina is most noticeable. In advance of this practical disfranchisement by the pending Constitutional amendment, his own party throws him overboard and does not give him a single delegate to Philadelphia. That is a privilege which most colored men do not prize, except as something to sell, may be believed from the readiness with which they move from Georgia, where their disfranchisement has been expressly defeated, to Mississippi, where it is an accomplished fact."

But the Republican party in this State is composed of four-fifths negroes and if the negroes were thrown overboard, there wouldn't be much left.

The negroes are very indignant at the way they have been shut out by the white bosses. The Charlotte *Enterprise*, a negro newspaper edited by E. D. Hagler, says in its issue to-day:

"This year under the plea of defeating the Constitutional amendment these white bosses (of the Republican party) are determined to take all the offices and all the honors, and leave the colored man not a smell of either.

"Not only that, but they insult the colored man by saying, 'you niggers must be kept in the background.' They would not even allow colored men to be elected delegates to the State convention, because they wanted to hold a 'lily white affair.'

"It is a fine arrangement they have made this year. The white bosses say to the colored man, 'you niggers stay in the background. Keep hid in the wood-pile until we want you. And when we call you, come and vote; that's all you've got to do. We will run the conventions, nominate the officers and hold the offices; while you will not be allowed to do anything but vote.'

"The Republican leaders in this State have shown by their actions this year that they regard the negro only as a tool, and use him to rake their chestnuts out of the fire.

"Will the self-respecting negroes of this State allow themselves to be slapped in the face by the little gang of narrow-headed white bosses? A 'lily white' Republican party in North Carolina wouldn't amount to a hill of beans."

DOES IT PAY TO BUY CHEAP?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the ONLY remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try ONE bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by The Dorsey Drug Co.

Royal
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Made from most highly refined and healthful ingredients.

Assures light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

Housekeepers must exercise care in buying baking powders, to avoid alum. Alum powders are sold cheap to catch the unwary, but alum is a poison, and its use in food seriously injures health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

America Says Come.

INDIA'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

"Rescue the Perishing"—From 2 to 5 Cents a Day Will Save a Life—The Fearful Famine and the Cause of It—Will You Aid in This Great Cause?—If so Act at Once—Money Contributions Preferred.

(Baltimore Sun.)

Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, has introduced in the House a resolution which Congress might pass without giving offense to our British friends. This resolution extends a "cordial welcome to the inhabitants of the two South African republics, now under the dominion of Great Britain, to come to the hospitable shores of the United States, become citizens thereof and establish homes where under the Constitution, they are guranteed 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

In many respects the Boers would find the conditions in the United States admirably adapted to their mode of life, while their thrift and industry would make them most desirable settlers. If they should prefer emigration to another land to existence under British dominion they would receive a cordial welcome to the United States. There is an abundance of land in this country which they could acquire upon easy terms, some of it better for stock-raising purposes than the cattle ranges of South Africa. In Maryland and Virginia, for instance, thousands of Boers could make homes for themselves. They would have the advantage of proximity to the markets of the East, where there is a steady demand for beef and mutton—a demand which is now supplied by the stockraisers of the West.

The United States has long been an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and millions of emigrants have flocked to our shores from the various countries of Europe to live under republican institutions. In the West and Northwest many Germans, and Scandinavians have established themselves in comfortable homes and contributed in great measure to the agricultural prosperity of this country. If any considerable number of Boers should come to the United States they would find people of their own race here, and they would not be "strangers in a strange land." In Pennsylvania the farmers of Teutonic descent constitute a substantial and prosperous element of the population of that great State, while they have also been successful in Virginia and the other States in which they have settled. So if the Boer wishes to live under republican institutions in a country in which the Dutch and Germans have been established for hundreds of years he will find an abundance of room and no lack of opportunity in the United States and a sympathetic and hospitable people ready to greet him and give him a helping hand.

Much of the immigration which has poured into this country in the past few decades has crowded into our large cities, where the population was already congested and the struggle for existence was keen and exhausting. The Boers are, fortunately, an agricultural class, getting their living out of the soil and raising vast herds of cattle. They are a class of immigrants greatly needed in every part of the United States—in the East, the South and the West—and there would be room for them here if they were several times as numerous as they are. It may be that they are so deeply attached to their homes in South Africa that they will prefer to remain there at any sacrifice, even under British dominion. If, however, any of them should prefer expatriation to British rule they will find much to compensate them in the United States for the sacrifice of their homes in Africa. There is practically an unlimited field here for them in stock-raising, a soil equally as fertile as that of South Africa and a climate healthier and more equable. In Maryland and Virginia, in other Southern States and in the West they would be cordially received, and there is no reason why they should not prosper here under the flag of the American Republic as they have prospered with less favorable conditions under their own flag in South Africa.

BLOOD POISON CURED BY B. B. B.

Bottle Sent Free to Sufferers.

Deep-seated, obstinate cases, the kind that have resisted doctors, hot springs and patent medicine treatment quickly yield to B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) thoroughly tested for 30 years. B. B. B. has cured such indications as mucuous patches in the mouth, sore throat, eruptions, eating sores, bone pains, itching skin, swollen glands, stiff joints, copper colored spots, chancres, ulceration on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows have fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition, free from eruptions, and skin smooth with the glow of perfect health. B. B. B. is the only known perfect cure for blood poison. So sufferers may test B. B. B. and know for themselves that it cures, a trial bottle will be sent free of charge. B. B. B. for sale by druggists and Dorsey Drug Co., in Henderson at $1 per large bottle or 6 large bottles (full treatment) $5. For trial bottle, address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

One Disadvantage.

John—"I should think a man who wrote such an illegible hand as you do would learn to use the typewriter."

Jim—"Too hard to learn."

John—"Nonsense; the typewriter is easy to learn."

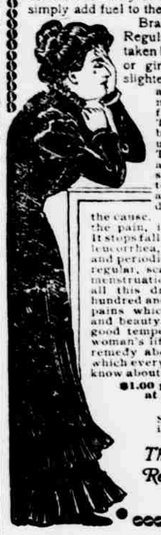
Jim—"Oh, the typewriter is, of course, but it's a different matter to learn to spell. You can't end a word with a crooked line on the typewriter."

Her Revenge.

Mrs. Sweet—(Who has her neighbor's children in to spend the day)—"And so your mother is all alone? Dear me, how she must be enjoying the quiet! I will send my children over there to-morrow!"

If a Woman

wants to put out a fire she doesn't heap on oil and wood. She throws on water, knowing that water quenches fire. When a woman wants to get well from diseases peculiar to her sex, she should not add fuel to the fire already burning her life away. She should not take worthless drugs and potions composed of harmful narcotics and opiates. They do not check the disease—they do not cure it—they simply add fuel to the fire.



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