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VOL. XIX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900. NO. 37.

A SORRY SIGHT

It is a sorry sight to see a strong man shaken like a leaf with paroxysm of coughing, which leaves him gasping for breath. People troubled with bronchial affections have often a persistent, stubborn cough, and growing weakness. They have tried doctors and medicines in vain. At last they have been induced to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with the general result experienced by all who put this wonderful medicine to the test—help at once, and a speedy cure.

For coughs, bronchial affections, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and other diseases of the organs of respiration, "Golden Medical Discovery" is practically a specific. It always helps; it almost always cures.

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Sold by druggists, each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

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There is no kind of pain or ache, internal or external, that Pain-Killer will not relieve.
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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

NO LOVE FOR THE NEGROES.

NORTHERN REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS MILD IN THEIR COMMENTS

Anent Restricted Suffrage in the South—Privately They Have no Use for the Negro and Similarly Situated They Would Treat Him Politically Just as We Do—The Negro in Washington City.

(Washington Special to Baltimore Sun.)

It is noted here with much interest that the comments of the Republican press and politicians of the North on negro disfranchisement in the South are, as a whole, couched in very moderate tones.

This is not less significant than the tone of sentiment here, which practically is in thorough sympathy with the movement. * * * One constantly hears its leading representative men admit, "We would be very sure to do the same thing under the same circumstances." Of course this is not said for publication and these gentlemen would be very quick to disclaim any such expressions if invested with their personal authority. They have no hesitation in making such utterances under the protection of private conversation.

It may surprise the country at large to be informed, what is so well known in Washington, that there are no men anywhere who have at heart such contempt for and antipathy toward the negro as the Republican officials, high and low. This is carried to such an extent that not a few of them in both branches of Congress and in the executive department will not employ them in their households.

An evening or two since, while sitting in conversation with a group composed, with the exception of myself, of officials entirely, an army officer remarked: "I wish we could have some of the North Carolina methods here," and a grunt of assent went all around the circle. This feeling toward the negro in this community is not because of his illiteracy, for Congress has provided the most lavish means of education, going indeed to the verge of absurdity. It is because education and civil equality have failed to produce the improvement which was anticipated. Ask any observer who comes from the North to Washington "Who do you think are the best classes of negroes?" and the instant reply will be "Those who come down from slave times."

This city is the heaven of the negro. He takes a liberty and a license which the white man would not think of. The great aim and ambition of many seems to be to make things uncomfortable, disagreeable and annoying to the whites as possible. In the nights of summer their conduct and their language on the suburban cars are at times so disgraceful and disgusting as to be almost unendurable. In the last week or two the newspapers of this city have been filled with communications on this subject, appealing to the authorities and the railway officials for relief.

Who set the example of disfranchising the negro but the Republican Congress? In a very few years after conferring the suffrage the Republican party in Congress at one blow wiped the negro from the body politic of the capital of the country. Why was this done? Because the negro had shown himself to be unworthy of and unfitted for the exercise of the privilege. To disfranchise the negro in the District of Columbia, which was right, Congress also disfranchised the white man, which was wrong. The white man in Washington had from the foundation of the city enjoyed, in common with his fellow countrymen, the privilege of the elective franchise. He had exercised that privilege intelligently and honestly, and until the "wards of the nation" were thrown in one mass into local politics no scandal, no taint of corruption had ever attached to the municipal government of Washington and Georgetown. As it is, the white man is content to be deprived of what was his by right and inheritance rather than return to the era of vice, villainly, depravity and dishonesty which characterized and which marked equal and impartial suffrage.

When the subject of negro disfranchisement comes up in Congress this feature of local disfranchisement will necessarily enter into discussion and consideration. It is an embarrassing question, but it must be met. If the illiterate negroes of the South should vote, why should not the educated negroes of the District of Columbia? There is probably not one young negro desperado in ten in this city not able to read and write. Some of them, through the prodigal generosity of Congress, many know book-keeping and music and all that sort of thing. Nevertheless they are not good citizens and the substance and intelligence of the District would rise up in indignant remonstrance against any proposition to give them access to the ballot-box.

Many of the deep thinking and far-seeing men of the Republican party, while they may be driven by party pressure and discipline into the support of repressive and retaliatory measures toward the Southern States which are eliminating the negro from politics, are inclined to resort to other courses for maintaining and enlarging party supremacy. These are beginning to doubt the efficacy and the expediency of force bills and reduction of representation.

For years past it has been the talk among the politicians of both parties that the fear of negro domination once and forever removed from the minds of the people of the South, the States of that section would split up on party divisions, just as do all other States of the Union. This, whether true or not, is certainly most plausible, and the idea has found a deep lodgment. Through motives of policy no Republican in Congress would be apt to publicly allege such a reason for influencing his action, yet this consideration is bound to have more or less effect.

If the white vote of North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, no longer drawn together by common interest and common fear, should disintegrate and the Republicans pick up some of them they would not think they had done a smart thing if they had cut down their electoral and congressional representation. Figuratively they have been kicking themselves very hard for the past 25 years because of the negro suffrage for which they are responsible. Fervid eloquence and crocodile tears will be expended without stint in the old cry of human rights and human wrong. This is and has always been nothing but rot.

The Republican party was not actuated by one atom of sentiment, by one iota of the principles of right and justice when it through arbitrary force and power established negro suffrage. There is no politician worthy of the name anywhere who does not know the deadly blight and curse of negro suffrage was fastened upon the South for no other purpose than to benefit the Republican party. The purposes failed in its object. The whole history of the Republican party is proof that it cheerfully surrenders any of its cherished "principles" or doctrines the very instant they are found not conducive to party advantage.

The Republican party originated the greenback heresy, clung to it until it had been worked for all it was worth and then threw it overboard for the foolish leaders of the Democracy to pick up. The Republican party was the father of the unlimited coinage of silver. When its offspring was of no further service it was also tossed to the selfsame foolish leaders of the Democracy. So it is with the unrestricted negro suffrage. Conceived and born with no desire more noble than the increase of Republican votes and power, there would not be the slightest compunction in acquiescing in or, indeed, hastening its lingering death if the conviction should come that it will continue useless as a party adjunct.

IN THE OLD DAYS.

(J. A. Edgerton, in Coming Age.)

The old days! Do you ever think of them,
When sitting silent as the shadows meet?
When lying broad awake at dead of night,
To hear the rain that drips into the eaves,
Do you remember how sweet was your sleep
In the old days?

The old days, when you wanted to grow big,
Before you knew the sorrows it would bring;
When looking at the blue hills far away
And thinking of the world that lay beyond!
Do you remember how you yearned for it
In the old days?

The old days, they are furrowed o'er with graves,
The sweet faced mother, first and dearest friend;
The old home faces that you used to know,
Your playmates and your sweethearts, where are they?
Do you remember how you loved and lost
In the old days?

The old days! How they brim the eyes with tears
And fill the heart with longing and regret!
Oh, there are tragedies for every life,
And there are songs as sweet as ever sung,
And there are memories that never die
In the old days!

BEST FOR BOTH.

Showing That the People of North Carolina Understand the Race Question.

(New York Telegram.)

The people of North Carolina, having adopted such a constitutional amendment as practically disfranchises the negro in that State, have taken a long stride toward the settlement of the race question, so far as they are themselves concerned. It has been demonstrated in North Carolina and in every other section of the South that the participation of the negro in politics is the great cause of disorder and racial feeling.

The attempt of unscrupulous Republicans to exalt the negro in the scale of citizenship and to array his numbers against his own best interests and those of white men, has led to more lynchings than any other circumstance in connection with Southern elections.

The negro cares but very little for the privilege of voting. He understands neither the questions at issue nor the purposes of the party whose cause he espouses. It is only because his feelings are aroused against the white men that he demonstrates any enthusiasm in a campaign.

Reports from North Carolina announce that the better class of Republicans, those who have no political aspirations to be promoted by using the negroes, voted yesterday in favor of their disfranchisement, while the negroes themselves, finding they could do little to affect the inevitable result, manifested nothing but indifference. Nothern Republicans, who, from sheer ignorance, regard the negro in the South as the victim of unreasonable prejudice, will doubtless exclaim in horror over the determination to deprive them of their so-called political rights.

As a fact, however, the negro is not entitled to vote until he has demonstrated sufficient intelligence to appreciate the purposes for which he votes. He belongs to an inferior race, and the problems which have arisen in connection with him are due to an attempt to ignore this palpable truth.

The North Carolina people have determined to ignore it no longer, and their wisdom will save them much trouble, both for themselves and the negroes as well

Mamma—There were three slices of cake in the cupboard, Jack, and now there are only two. How does that happen?

Jack—It was so dark in there, mamma, that I didn't see the others.

MR. BRYAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

A MASTERLY, THOUGHTFUL, STATESMANLIKE DELIVERANCE.

Imperialism the Paramount Issue in This Campaign—Mr. Bryan Does Not Mention Silver, Doubtless Because His Position on That Question Was so Well Understood as to Render Repetition Unnecessary.

(Washington Post.)

The Democratic party can well rest content with the presentation of the issue of imperialism made by Mr. Bryan in his speech at Indianapolis. It is the most complete and logical argument which has yet been submitted.

If any evidence were needed to prove Mr. Bryan's ability, it is amply found in this address. In 1896 he was so thoroughly saturated with the silver question as to gain for himself the reputation of being a man of one idea only. His persistent and successful effort to incorporate the 16 to 1 plank in the Kansas City declaration strengthened this view of his character. It was felt that although the platform asserted imperialism to be the paramount issue, Mr. Bryan would not be able to divorce himself from his favorite subject, and that the money question, after all, being the one with which he was most familiar, would occupy his thoughts to the exclusion of all else. The falsity of this belief is shown by the admirable manner in which he has taken hold of the newer and graver topic. He has ignored silver altogether. The obnoxious word is not mentioned in his speech. There is no reference to 16 to 1. He takes it for granted, evidently, that his position on that question is so well understood as to render repetition unnecessary. At any rate, the address indicates that, as far as Mr. Bryan is concerned, imperialism is actually the paramount issue of the campaign.

It is, we admit, generally an easier task to criticise and condemn than to praise. Flaws are easy to discover; fault-finding comes naturally to the human mind. At the same time, there is captious and foolish criticism, and, on the other hand, there is dignified and sensible argument. Mr. Bryan's speech is on the latter plane. He has not descended to the level of the politician, but discusses what he believes to be a great danger to the republic with calmness, clearness and force. He explains and defends his support of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain by saying that he expected favorable action would end the war, release the volunteers, remove the cause for military expenditures, and bring independence to the Filipinos. In this he admits he was mistaken, the defeat in the Senate of the Bacon resolution, which promised independence, being evidence that the Republican party was determined to keep the Filipines in a state of subjection. In this connection, he repeats the well-known argument that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, if the latter are retained as a part of the United States, must either be subjects or citizens. If they are to be subjects, the Republican party has entered upon a policy of imperialism. He finds nowhere, in any Republican speech or party declaration, any evidence that the Filipinos are to be made citizens.

Mr. Bryan is for expansion, but it must be, to his mind, expansion that means new States and more citizens. Any other kind of territorial acquisition is, he argues, at variance with the idea of a republic. It is government by force, a government of taxation without representation in defiance of the very principles for which our forefathers fought in 1776. He would have the American people brought to their own moorings. Nor does he find in the Republican platform any expressed intention of granting to the Filipinos that independence to which, he says, they are as much entitled as the Cubans. The Philadelphia convention declared that the Filipinos should have the blessings of liberty and civilization, and "the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties." But this, he asserts, is exactly what King George promised the American colonists. Says Mr. Bryan:

"In what respect does the position of the Republican party differ from the position taken by the English government in 1776? Did not the English government promise a good government to the colonists? What king ever promised a bad government to his people? Did not the English government promise that the colonists should have the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and English duties? Did not the Spanish government promise to give to the Cubans the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and Spanish duties? The whole difference between a monarchy and a republic may be summed up in one sentence. In a monarchy the king gives to the people what he believes to be a good government; in a republic the people secure for themselves what they believe to be a good government."

In the course of his speech Mr. Bryan incidentally remarks that if we acquired Spain's title to the Philippines by purchase, we cannot defend such a title, "and we can honorably turn the property over to the party in possession." This is the only reference, direct or indirect, to the possible surrender of the Philippines, but it is a phrase of which, we doubt not, much will be made in the campaign. The proposition is not elaborated, while considerable space is devoted to what Mr. Bryan regards as the solution of the Philippine problem. He follows closely the language of the Democratic national platform, and wants the United States to promise the Filipinos independence and self-government, assist them in the laudable task of accomplishing the latter result, and then assure them a protectorate, such as we now afford the South and Central American republics through the Monroe doctrine. This is, at least, a definite and intelligent programme.

Mr. Bryan's speech is long, but it is worth reading. It is the ablest, most logical and thoughtful, as well as the most adroit and plausible, presentation of the question of imperialism which has yet been submitted to the American people.

THEIR CONFIDENCE WILL NOT BE ABUSED.

The Glory and Strength of the Democratic Party in State and Nation is That it Has Stood for the Equal Rights of the Humblest as Well as the Richest, of the Unlettered as Well as the Educated.

(News and Observer.)

"On the day of the election," said Judge W. R. Allen, "I went to a country district in Wayne county. A man who could not read and write came up to the polls. He told me that at first he was strongly opposed to the amendment and intended to vote against it, but after hearing my explanation he had decided to trust the Democrats. He added, 'I don't know that I understand it now, but I will vote for it, and if anything happens so I can't vote I will look to you to see me through.' And then he voted for the amendment. It was the trust reposed in the Democratic party by the illiterate voters that enabled the Democrats to win. We must not be unworthy of their confidence."

Judge Allen's experience will be paralleled by that of every other Democratic speaker and worker in the State. Three months ago there were hundreds of uneducated white men in North Carolina who were opposed to the amendment because they did not understand it. During the campaign many of them were convinced that it was a wise measure and gave it their hearty support. But there were hundreds more who voted for it on faith. They were not certain about it and up to the last day they had misgivings, but they trusted in the promise of the Democratic leaders that it would disfranchise no white man. Some of them never could exactly see how it would work out, but they accepted the positive assurances of the leaders of the party to which they belonged. Such faith is warranted, because the Democratic party has always stood for white manhood suffrage, and the older uneducated men remember that it was the Democratic party that removed a property qualification to vote for Senators, and that recollection helped this generation of Democrats.

The faith reposed by the uneducated voters in North Carolina will not be abused. The Democratic party will not permit any man among them to lose his vote, and it will use its most strenuous exertions to see that his children are educated, not alone that they may vote, but that they may be better equipped in the struggle of life. To this end the leaders with voice ond pen, the Governor and all State officials, the legislators-elect and all Democrats who regard their sacred promises will begin a revival of education and not let it lag until there is a good and efficient school within the reach of every child in the State.

The responsibility imposed by the trust of the men who cannot read is one that transcends all others and to its perfect fulfillment everything else must and will be made secondary. If any Democrat could become indifferent to the responsibility that is inseparable from the confidence of these voters, he would be unworthy to belong to the great party that has endured one hundred years because, refusing all support that demanded special privilege, it has stood for the equal rights of the humblest as well as the richest, of the unlettered as well as the educated. That is its glory and its strength in State and Nation.

Hail to North Carolina!

(Danville Register.)

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold,
And the sheen of his spearmen shone like stars on the sea
Where the blue waves roll nightly on deep Galilee.

With one fell swoop the outraged Democracy of North Carolina rose in its might and smote the enemy from the land, leaving not a vestige of his insolent power as a moument where he fell with all his dishonor, his perifidy, and corruption.

Russellism, Butlerism, Holtonism, negroism, have gone where the woodbine twineth and the whangdoodle mourneth, and the white and red flag of Anglo-Saxon supremacy waves over the debris. It stands like an emblem of white man's government and its every flutter and rustle is a voice to the world that the traditions of the grand old Commonwealth shall be ever preserved from the despoiler; the matchless virtue of the Southland shall be kept inviolate, and outside investment, which has long held aloof, may come in unthreatened by civil revolution.

Republican rule with its disgraces and its shames has been forever buried beneath a majority of 60,000 white votes.

Virginia extends to her compeer the warm hand of congratulation and joins with the spirit and understanding in the refrain:

Hurrah! hurrah! the Old North State forever,
Hurrah! hurrah! the good Old North State.

No Reason For Telling.

Mother—"Hattie, I'm surprised at you. Couldn't you tell Wash was going to kiss you?"

Hattie—"Yes, mamma; but there was no one for me to tell except him, and he knew it already."

"SIMPLY THE INEVITABLE."

COMMENT ON THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The Elimination of the Negro From Politics in the South—Views of Northern Republicans Who Understand the Situation and the Causes Which Resulted in the Recent Peaceful Revolution in This State.

(Wilmington Star.)

Some of the Northern Republican papers are making much ado over the recent election in this State, but not more than they have been doing over all the elections in the South when the Republican party was beaten at the polls. Some of the so-called independent papers join them in their denunciation of the "red shirts," utterly ignorant or oblivious of the fact that the red shirt was a very small factor in the result and figured in a comparatively small portion of the State, and then in very small numbers. There are, however, some papers in the North which understand the situation and the causes which resulted in the gratifying revolution of August 2nd, one of which is the Philadelphia *Times*, one of the ablest and most thoroughly independent papers in the North, which in an editorial, under the caption "The North Carolina Lesson," thus discusses it:

"The inevitable has come in North Carolina. The disturbance between the white and the colored races in that State, that culminated in the tragical revolution of the Wilmington government two years ago, clearly foreshadowed organized and relentless warfare by the great mass of the whites against negro domination in either local or State government.

"North Carolina is the fourth State that has practically disfranchised the mass of the colored voters. The amendment to the National Constitution prohibiting discrimination against any race or condition in granting suffrage, is awkwardly evaded by applying the test of property or intelligence to suffrage and exempting from exclusion on account of illiteracy those who were qualified electors at the close of the war and their descendants. As the colored race had no right of suffrage before the war in any of the Southern States, and as all the white citizens were then given suffrage regardless of property or intelligence, the exclusion in its practical application affects only the colored voters. The black race is thus substantially eliminated as a political power in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

"It seems rather astounding at first blush that a number of Republicans and many of the more intelligent colored citizens of North Carolina voted for the new Constitution, but when the actual conditions are carefully considered it is not so much of a surprise. The Republicans know that they never can make headway in political battles on the race issue, and they believe that with the negro eliminated from politics the whites would divide on national and local questions and the Republicans would have their opportunity to play an important part as a political factor.

"Many of the more intelligent colored citizens of North Carolina either supported the amendment or passively assented to its adoption, because they understand that there never can be tranquillity in the State while the race issue is vital in politics. For the present it makes North Carolina overwhelmingly Democratic, but with the race issue eliminated, that for many years has held the whites in political bondage because of the fear of negro supremacy, new political lines are likely to be speedily formed in the State and permanent Democratic supremacy is far from being sure.

"The Republican leaders naturally criticise the revolution in North Carolina as practically disfranchising the colored race, but they should not be forgetful of the fact that the Republican national leaders themselves led in the enfranchisement and the disfranchisement of the black men in the District of Columbia. He was given the ballot regardless of property or intelligence; a territorial government was created by Congress; the local Legislature was elected by popular vote, and a Governor appointed by the President. The negroes dominated the legislative power of the District of Columbia and ran riot in debauchery and profligacy. The same Republican power that thus first enfranchised the negro under the very shadow of the national capital, was finally compelled to revoke that franchise and restore government by Congress and commission to the District.

"Thus South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina have simply followed in the footsteps of the Republican national leaders, who first made the experiment of indiscriminate negro suffrage and who were compelled to make the first experiment absolutely revoking the franchise by placing the District of Columbia under a government entirely removed from the power of the people. It is simply the inevitable that has come to North Carolina, and that it has come in violence and lawlessness only proves how supreme was the necessity for eliminating the race issue in North Carolina."

With the exception of the reference to violence and lawlessness as far as Democrats are concerned this is a sensible article, written by a candid, truthful man, who has spent much time in the South, whose personal observation gives him the advantage over the editors who know personally little about the South, and therefore discuss it on the information or rather misinformation gathered from the biased or mendacious rantings and writings of partisans who are interested in mipresenting the motives and acts of Southern Democrats, or rather Southern white men, for in the contest so gloriously ended last Thursday white man and Democrat are synonymous.

The remarkable thing is that the people of North Carolina were so slow in moving for the elimination of the ignorant negro element from our politics and that they should have patiently borne with it so long. Having borne with it so long it is doubtful if they would have moved even when they did if it had not been for the way the fusion managers pandered to the negro vote, and the way they recognized that vote in the distribution of offices in the Eastern counties, which aroused the white people to the impending danger of negro domination in the East and the necessity of doing something to avoid it, when a Democratic Legislature had the power to give the people an opportunity to act. With such unscrupulous tricksters as Marion Butler and Jeter Pritchard planning and plotting to hold their grip, and working upon such an element as the ignorant negro, with an ignorant white contingent, as are led by revenue officers, deputy marshals, etc., there was no telling what might happen and what the fate might be if those Eastern counties having large negro populations and therefore supreme effort became necessary to prevent the success of these tricksters, with possible and probable negro domination as a result of their success.

The white people of North Carolina saw the danger and wisely and patriotically they confronted it and averted it, not only for the present, but for all time, because "revolutions never go backward."

They did practically what the people of any Northern State would have done if they had had a taste of negro domination or stood in fear of it. They would not have patiently submitted to the conditions for thirty years as the white people of North Carolina did, but would have asserted white supremacy at the first indication of danger, and there isn't one in a thousand of the people up there, regardless of politics, who gives the contest in this State a thought who does not approve the action of the white men of North Carolina in eliminating the vicious and ignorant negro element from our politics, thus insuring the rule of the white man. They pay about as little attention to the "red shirt" rot in the columns of the partisan journals as we do down here, for they know it wasn't the red shirt but the white man who was the factor in this revolution and in bringing about what the *Times* calls "simply the inevitable."

Virginia will follow the example of North Carolina and then the ignorant negro will be eliminated in six of the Southern States, namely, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, which will be followed by other Southern States where the negro may be or may become a troublesome factor, until he is eliminated everywhere that his elimination may be desirable. It is "simply the inevitable" and no amount of partisan brawling or of red shirt rot can prevent it.

HIS LITTLE 4-YEAR OLD.

A Touching Story of Childish Simplicity—"Tell Arthur I Shall Sleep With Him To-night."

(Union Gospel News)

Sometimes I believe that the little ones say the best things after all, says a writer who reports this touching incident. I know a family in Detroit who ware heart-broken and sad this Saturday night.

There were three last Saturday, but to-day only two are left. The tie that bound them more closely than that which the clergyman drew has lately been loosened, and the light of their lives went out with the red winter sun only the other night.

The father is a railroad man, whose duties called him away from home nearly three-fourths of the time. It was his habit, whenever he was about to start for home, to telegraph his wife, apprising her of the fact.

In these telegrams he never failed to mention the name of his little 4-year old, and the dispatch usually ran as follows:

"Tell Arthur I shall sleep with him to-night."

The baby boy was very proud of these telegrams, which his mother would read over to him, and he considered the "teledraf" a great institution.

The other night, when the fever had done its work, and the mother was sobbing out her anguish, the little one turned calmly in his bed and said:

"Don't ky, mamma; I s'all s'eep wiv Dod, 'oo know. Send Dod a teledraf, and tell him I 'all s'eep wiv him to-night."

But the message went straight up there without the clicking of wires or the rustle of wings.

Pointed Paragraphs.

(Chicago News.)

A true love match makes two hearts light.

The winner in a horse race has a good run of luck.

The more checks a spendthrift receives the faster he goes.

A duke's eyeglass is a glaring fraud on the face of the thing.

The fool sometimes gets the best of a wise man in a horse trade.

Old bells can be made as good as new—but not so with old belles.

A detective says there is more craft upon land than there is upon water.

The girl who runs a soda fountain must expect to be winked at occasionally.

At a recent shoemakers' banquet the following toast was proposed: "May we have all the world to shoe—and the men to boot."

Always on hand a fresh lot of Straight and Patent flour at LOWEST PRICES, at H. THOMASON'S.

After He Comes
he has a hard enough time. Everything that the expectant mother can do to help her child she should do. One of the greatest blessings she can give him is health, but to do this, she must have health herself. She should use every means to improve her physical condition. She should, by all means, supply herself with
Mother's Friend.

It will take her through the crisis easily and quickly. It is a liniment which gives strength and vigor to the muscles. Common sense will show you that the stronger the muscles are, which bear the strain, the less pain there will be.

A woman living in Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "Mother's Friend did wonders for me. Praise God for your liniment."

Read this from Hunel, Cal. "Mother's Friend is a blessing to all women who undergo nature's ordeal of childbirth."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store. $1 per bottle.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

Henry Perry,
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Office in Court House.

ALKALINE WATER.
Below is he analysis of the Star Alkaline Water, which is confidently recommended to those suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Gout, Rheumatism, or Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.
ANALYSIS.
RALEIGH, N. C., October, 1891.
Solids 37.620 grains to one United States gallon containing of

Silica Deoxide,	1.073	grains
Iron and Alumina,	4.375	"
Potassium Sulphate,	4.567	"
Potassium Chloride,	1.800	"
Sodium Chloride,	13.542	"
Sodium Carbonate,	5.093	"
Calcium Carbonate,	4.833	"
Magnesia Carbonate,	2.435	"

H. B. BATTLE, State Chemist.
For the Water and further particulars, address,
J. F. HARRIS, Proprietor, Henderson, N. C.

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HENDERSON TELEPHONE COMPANY.

HENDERSON, N. C, MARCH 15TH, 1900.

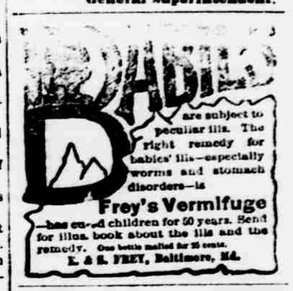
I beg to announce that the following towns are now connected by long distance phones and the rate herewith published will be in effect on and after March 15, 1900.

FROM HENDERSON:

Axtell,	10.	Macon,	20.
Airley,	25.	Manson,	15.
Brookston,	10.	Medoc,	25.
Brinkleyville,	25.	Middleburg,	10.
Centerville,	20.	Oakville,	25.
Churchill,	25.	Oxford,	15.
Crowells,	15.	Ridgeway,	15.
Dabney,	10.	Ringwood,	45.
Enfield,	15.	Roanoke Rapids	35.
Franklinton,	15.	Tillery,	40.
Gaston,	25.	Vaughan,	25.
Gillburg,	10.	Warren Plains,	20.
Halifax,	40.	Warrenton,	20.
Kittrell,	10.	Weldon,	35.
Laurel,	20.	Wise,	20.
Littleton,	25.	Youngsville,	25.

Louisburg, 20.

F. C. Toepleman,
General Superintendent.

BABIES

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