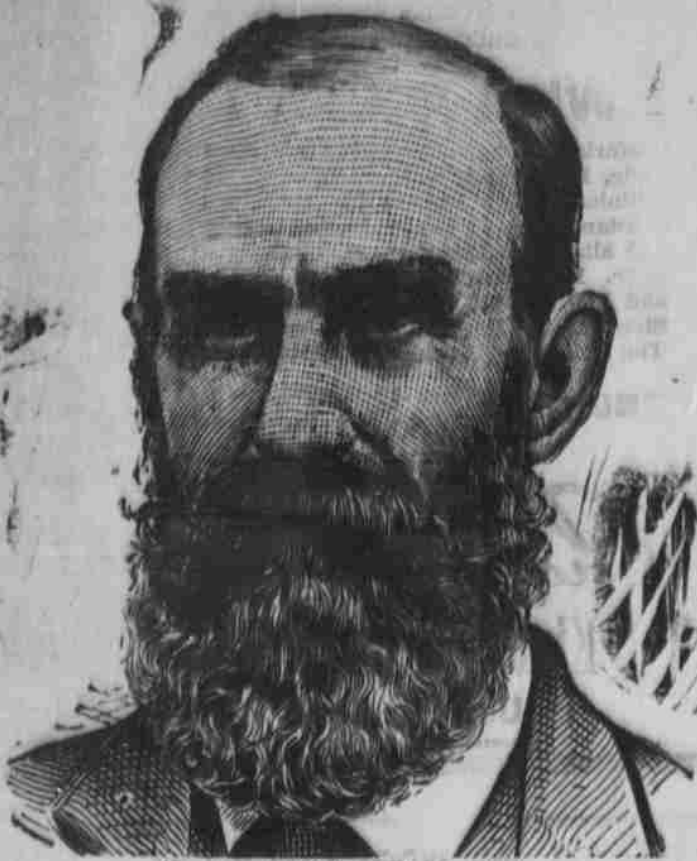


DOCTORS USE PE-RU-NA.



DR. J. W. PENCE, NEWARK, OHIO.

Newark, Ohio. S. B. Hartman, M. D., Columbus, O. It is now seventeen years since I received the first edition of your book entitled "The Hils of Life." I received it in the evening mail, and before I retired I read and pondered over every word in the book. I was greatly impressed with your candor and sincerity. The book left no doubt in my mind as to the remarkable virtues of your Pe-Ru-NA. It was because of this impression that I resolved I would test your assertions, and test them in a way that could leave no doubt. I began prescribing Pe-Ru-NA, as recommended in your book, and prescribed it precisely as you directed. As you know, the prevailing diseases are inflammations or irritations of the internal organs of the body, either of the head, the throat, the lungs, bowels, etc. I prescribed it hundreds of times for these diseases during all the following seventeen years, and I have never lost a single case during all this time, although I have often related this to my medical associates, who at first expressed their doubts, and sometimes very emphatically, but after I had treated a large number of cases that had been given up, and cured them, they began to believe what I said. I rely so wholly upon Pe-Ru-NA in every disease that affects the mucous membranes lining the internal organs, that I never for a moment think of prescribing anything else. Since using Pe-Ru-NA, I have never had a patient die from inflammation of the lungs, bladder, bowels, stomach or kidneys. Every case recovered in a very short time. In other words, I prescribed Pe-Ru-NA for all cases of catarrhal diseases. I believe you are right in classing all irritations and inflammations of the internal organs as catarrh. Catarrh means irritation and inflammation of some mucous surface, and also that such irritation and inflammation are caused either by taking cold, or by some local cause. I see that you generally use a portrait when you publish a certificate, and as I have just had some pictures taken, I enclose you one. You can use it and this letter, one or both, just as you wish, if you think it will promote the use of Pe-Ru-NA. If you would like special cases that I have treated with Pe-Ru-NA, I can give you hundreds of them. Very truly yours, Dr. J. W. Pence. A. W. Ferrin, M. D., S. 980 Halsted street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says the following: "I am using your Pe-Ru-NA myself, and am recommending it to my patients in all cases of catarrh, and find it to be more than you represent. Pe-Ru-NA can be had now of all druggists in this section; at the time I began using it, it was unknown." Send for winter catarrh book. Address The Pe-Ru-NA Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.



DR. J. W. PENCE, NEWARK, OHIO.

Hon. R. D. Gilmer.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NORTH CAROLINA, A NATIVE OF MOUNT AIRY.

We copy the following sketch of Robert D. Gilmer, who was born in Mount Airy, from the News and Observer. He qualified as North Carolina's Attorney General on the 15th instant.

"Robert D. Gilmer, the Attorney General, was born at Mount Airy, Surry county, May 23, 1856. He springs from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the State. His father is Samuel L. Gilmer (now living at Mt. Airy) of the famous Gilmer family of Guilford county, of Scotch Irish extraction. His mother (also living) was a granddaughter of Jesse Franklin, Governor of North Carolina, and in 1864 a United States Senator and for a period President pro tem of the United States Senate.

In 1879 Mr. Gilmer matriculated at famous old Emory and Henry College of Virginia and remained there two years. While attending this institution he took the DeBater's Medal. Subsequently he attended Dick and Dillard's law school at Greensboro, and graduated from that institution in 1882. The same year he received his license to practice and began the active practice of his chosen profession at Mt. Airy, Surry county.

In 1884 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Love Branner, an accomplished and talented lady. Mrs. Gilmer is a daughter of the late Colonel Branner, a leading and influential citizen of East Tennessee.

Robert D. Gilmer moved to Wayneville in 1885. Time passed on and the young lawyer prospered. In 1886 he was elected chairman of the county Democratic executive committee and faithfully served the interest of his party for four years. He also served as chairman of the executive committee of the Twelfth Judicial District.

In 1890 he was nominated for the Legislature, was triumphantly elected. He served as chairman of the committee on Education, and also a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Gilmer, while a member of this body, introduced the bill to establish the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro. By hard and earnest work he secured its passage. He has been a member of the board of this institution ever since.

Mr. Gilmer is a trustee of the State University and takes a great deal of interest in the workings and success of that institution. In 1892 he was again elected a member of the Legislature, and served as chairman of the committee on Corporations and was favorably mentioned by the press of Western North Carolina for Speaker of the House.

During 1894 he was made chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Ninth Congressional District and served his party faithfully and well in that capacity. In 1896 he was the Democratic elector for the Ninth Congressional District. During that memorable campaign, remarkable in history as one of the greatest since the days of 1854, Mr. Gilmer made over sixty speeches over a district composed of sixteen counties, extending from Cherokee to Rutherford. This district is an extremely hard one to canvass, as a large portion is off the railroad and is mountainous country.

He was nominated for Attorney General in April, 1900, and was elected in the following August, receiving 156,325 votes against 126,519 for Mr. Z. V. Wheeler, his Republican opponent.

Mr. Gilmer is regarded by the profession as one of the ablest lawyers in Western North Carolina. He is studious, painstaking, industrious. He will move to Raleigh during his term of office and will be the Attorney General of the State, conducting its important litigation as well as appearing in State cases in the Supreme Court. He will put in practice his belief that "public office is a public trust" by devoting himself to the responsible duties of the office to which he has been elected. During his term of office the Governor will save a legal adviser who will be at his post of duty and who will conduct the State's litigation.

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks. Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice President Illinois Women's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it most effective to take and relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by W. S. Taylor and J. W. McPherson & Co.

On account of the President's illness official receptions and cabinet dinners at the White House have been cancelled for the present.

A Judge Scores Young America.

The young American and his tendencies were severely scored by Judge Baker, in Ohio, on the 11th inst., when he was about to sentence George Wilson, charged with shop lifting. He decried the practice of young men who enter stores as clerks to avoid learning a trade on the theory that the work is of a higher tone. He said that this theory is responsible for much of the poverty of Chicago. Wilson was formerly a clerk in a department store. He is 42 years of age, and has been engaged in clerical work since a boy. During the winter his wife was very sick, and as he was earning but \$9 a week he was unable to support the family and pay doctor's bills.

Shortly before the holidays he was caught in the act of taking a box of handkerchiefs from the establishment in which he worked. He pleaded guilty and begged for leniency. Judge Baker said:

"It is a notable fact that the sons of immigrants who come to this country penniless make better livings for themselves and families than do our own sons. The latter think that work in a store for a few dollars a week, say \$7 or \$8, is vastly superior to the good, honest toil of a mechanic. A mechanic earns from \$14 to \$20 a week. He has less expense, does not have to dress as well, and in many other ways avoids expenses which must be incurred by the American young man who 'wants to work in a store.'"

"I think it would have been much easier for the wife to have put up with this man's poverty than to be submitted to the shame which has now been heaped upon her. If the young men of this country would pay more attention to good, honest toil than the so-called gentlemanly jobs, there would be less crime and more business."

Judge Baker sentenced Wilson to the County Jail for one day.

Would Better Wait.

When, three years ago, Spain deported to Cuba, in Africa, a number of Cuban leaders, a tremendous howl was raised against that "shameful, cowardly and tyrannical policy," and the howl was repeated and prolonged when the British captured the Boer leader, Cronje, and sent him to the island of St. Helena. And again a howl of execration ascended when it was announced that Kitchener would resort to "iron hand" and "devastating" methods in wading up the Anglo-Boer war.

But now it is learned that General MacArthur has resorted to the same old-fashioned programme. He has already ordered five Filipino generals, regimental and four subordinate officers, and eight troublesome revolutionary civilians to be sent to Guam, and has proclaimed his intention to give most of the other captured "rebel" leaders quarters on the island. Moreover, certain papers in this country which are known to be pretty close to the administration, and whose suggestions are generally taken to have been inspired by an invitation from high sources, are intimating very broadly that we have been too generous and "considerate" in our treatment of the "insurgents," and that the time has come for applying "more drastic measures" in bringing them to an appreciation of the blessings we would bestow upon them.

In view of the methods that have been heretofore employed in attempting to "crush" the rebellion, "more drastic measures" cannot but impress the mind of the average reader as being pretty close kin to Kitchenerism. Furthermore, the average reader, in thinking over the whole matter, cannot but conclude that we have been too generous and "considerate" in our treatment of the "insurgents," and that the time has come for applying "more drastic measures" in bringing them to an appreciation of the blessings we would bestow upon them.

It Graduates the Globe. The fame of Backlen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect balmer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Fomies, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25 cents a box at Dr. W. S. Taylor's Drug Store.

Mmc Tofans Warns Beer Drinkers.

Apreros of the present adulteration of English beer, which is seriously worrying the British, the Westminster Gazette recalls that two hundred years ago the famous Sicilian poisoner, Madame Tofans, who killed about one thousand people by the celebrated "Aqua Tofans," before her death is said to have made the following prophecy: "In the year 1901 the spirit of the Tofans will return to the world like a gust of wind, and will cause to die many of the people. Beware, then, of drinking the beer, all those who do not wish to fall." It is said that Tofans largely employed arsenic.

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

THE IGORROTOS OF LUZON.

They Are Fine-Looking Natives and Friendly to Americans, But Hostile to the Tagals.

Dr. Lloyd R. Hawley writes to the New York Sun from Manila to say that there are wrong impressions in the United States concerning the Igorrotos of Luzon. He says: "The Igorrotos are much larger than the Tagals, straight and muscular; in fact, more like the Sioux Indians of America. Their hair is straight, and most of the tribes are friendly to us."

"Arriving at an Igorrotto village, you see the president or headman. He gives you a man to gather your wood, another to bring water, another to feed and care for your horses, etc. You pay each from one to five cents. They guard your things during the night, and in the morning you may wake up and see your horses off on the side of a mountain, three to five miles away, grazing; but they are at hand when wanted, having been carefully attended all night."

"The women are strong and sturdy and some of the younger ones are quite pretty. All of them have fine eyes, and the unmarried are very modest in stranger's company."

"They are great packers, and you can often see a long line of them—men and women—with packs weighing from 50 to 100 pounds, ascending a mountain, twanging their different toned bamboo tuning forks, where it would be difficult for an American to ascend with an alpenstock. The packs are held by straps to the shoulders and waist, and there is a band around the forehead; others put their little babies on top of their pack, leaving their hands and arms free to sound their bamboo tuning forks. These are made from pieces of bamboo, of different lengths, like the old-fashioned tuning forks. They strike them against one hand, keeping time as they march along and producing a sort of melody that is very pleasing to the ear, as each gives a different tone."

"A number of prospecting parties have formed mining districts in the Igorrotto country, elected recorders and presidents, and staked their claims and now dream of untold wealth soon to be enjoyed with wife or sweetheart in far away America. Some of them will, I am afraid, have anything but a pleasant awakening. That is, to those who have gone thro' the, to them, meaningless form of the Igorrotto marriage service, and a large per centage have done so, considering it but a form of purchasing a slave, but the United States will, I think, be compelled to recognize the marriage laws or customs of these people and consider them as binding as a marriage in the cathedral solemnized by the Archbishop himself."

"The Igorrotto courtship and marriage ceremony is simple. The young man sees the apple of his eye, meets the stern parent and asks for the daughter. The parents ask what he can furnish for the fiesta or ceremony itself, suggesting a cow and a hog and plenty of tobacco, native beer, tubs or calf, and some chickens. The young man offers a young calf, a small pig, chickens and plenty to drink. 'Indeed this young man knows the worth of our charming daughter,' think the parents, and after consent is given, the day is named for the ceremony (which is generally within a day or so, or on the same day). The bridegroom takes the calf, pig, chickens, etc., to the house of his father-in-law. The young lady is told of her good fortune, the neighbors come in and help kill and dress the food. Then the fiesta begins. A large fire is built, the meats are barbecued and all the relatives, neighbors, friends and everybody else gather around the fire in a circle, dance, eat, drink and make merry until morning or until the care and strifes of this world are knocked galley west by the indulgence in the liquid refreshments. During all this time the blushing bride and her lovers are captive sit within the circle. At the close of the fiesta, or novel marriage ceremony, they are man and wife."

Killed by a Train.

George Spurgeon, a white man, was killed by the north bound freight train, at Lexington, Sunday night at 7 o'clock. He was among the crowd of people who were waiting for a passenger train, and he had been drinking, it is said. He saw the train approach and moved, it would seem, by some spirit of bravado. He attempted to jump across the track just in front of the engine—though he was not run over—and sustained injuries that resulted in his death in fifteen minutes. He was a bricklayer, about forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mother's and grandmother's never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart-failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and had with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, to liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by I. W. West, Druggist, Mount Airy, N. C.

An Incident and a Sequel.

One of Dr. A. J. Gordon's favorite sayings was that God never makes a half-providence any more than a man makes a half pair of shoes. A good many years ago a little Scotch boy, four years old, was caught in a threshing machine, and his right arm was torn off. That was a terrible accident in every sense of the word, for the boy not only lost the use of his arm, but was deprived of a future livelihood. He was a farmer's son, and, it was supposed, could himself be nothing but a farmer. Now what would happen to him when he grew up?

This problem the boy's mother took to her heart. There she held her mutilated laddie, and prayed that God would make him a prophet. As his service on the farm was out of the question, she prayed that he might be used for a nobler husbandry. Thus the boy grew up, with his mother's prayers of dedication ringing in his heart, and in spite of himself, they formed his life. He could not evade them. Her prayers shut him in with God.

The lad grew and studied, and was admitted to the University of Edinburgh. He is the student of whom the story has been often told, how Doctor Blackie asked the country boy to rise and recite. Giggie—for that was his name—arose and held his book awkwardly in his left hand.

"Take your book in your right hand, man!" said the teacher, sternly.

"I have no right hand," answered the youth, holding up his stump.

There was a moment's silence, which was broken by the hisses of the class. Tears of mortification were in the student's eyes. Then Doctor Blackie ran down from his desk, and putting his arm about the lad's shoulder, as a father might, said:

"I did not mean to hurt you, lad. I did not know."

Then the hisses were changed to loud cheers, and Doctor Blackie thanked the students for the opportunity of teaching a class of gentlemen.

It was about that time that Major Whittle came to the University, and in the great awakening that followed, he was the first to give himself up to the service of Christ.

Some time afterward Doctor Gordon was telling this story to his congregation in Boston. There was an impressive stillness, and after the service had closed with more than usual solemnity, a stranger walked up the aisle. The congregation noticed that he had only one arm. With a feeling of peculiar presentment, Doctor Gordon came down the pulpit stairs to meet him.

"I am your Giggie," the stranger said, with great emotion.

Doctor Gordon, with a ringing voice, called his congregation back and told them that his illustration was before them. The student was asked to speak. He related the story of his accident, his mother's prayers, and how he had now consecrated his life.

Froze to Death While Drunk.

Mr. James Seles was found dead by the side of the road near James Conde's mill, in Somers township, last Sunday night. He was about two miles from his home. He was about sixty years old and leaves a large family. There is no cause assigned, except it is probable he had been drinking and laid down and froze to death.—Wilkesboro Chronicle, 16th.

Genuine Charity.

EVIDENCES OF THE TRUE SPIRIT OF CHARITY AMONG THE MILLIONAIRES.

Among the incidents related to show the generosity and abundant charity of the late Philip D. Armour is one given in the Sun yesterday. A minister told Mr. Armour of a young woman with a child only a day old who was in a cold and unfurnished room without food or any kind of attention, and that prompt aid was necessary to save the lives of the mother and child. It was a pitiful tale of destitution and misery and Mr. Armour gave the minister abundance of money and urged him to lose no time in rearing the poor woman. Shortly afterward, according to the story, the minister returned with the money, telling Mr. Armour that he had discovered the woman to be a sinner, that her sin had found her out and that he must decline to extend any kind of aid to her. The millionaire, it is said, ordered the man from his presence, and went in person with his wife to carry relief to the suffering woman. There are, of course, men in every walk of life who disgrace their calling. Nevertheless, it is hard to believe that a man can be a minister of the Gospel with principles so absolutely at variance with the spirit of the Christian religion. But all must admit that there is too much of a disposition among some who undertake to distribute alms to find out those who are unworthy rather than to aid those who are worthy. In a great city where there are many poor who must be helped there are also many who are impostors and try to live upon charity. There must be agencies to discover and expose such dishonest persons. But such work is not charity work, but rather detective work, and it may be that in times of great emergency, when the need for aid is urgent, the delay and red tape of an investigation often take place at the cost of intense suffering. The truly charitable person would rather run some risk of imposition than run the risk of having some poor creature die of starvation or cold.

Not long ago a story was published telling of a man who refused aid to a street beggar in St. Louis on a bitter cold evening, thus leaving him an impostor. The next morning the beggar was found frozen to death near the spot where aid had been refused. It is better to run the risk of being imposed upon than to run a risk like that. It is not related in the Gospel that the Saviour of the World ever rejected a petition for aid because the applicant was a sinner. On the contrary, as he entered into a certain village there met him ten men that were lepers. And they lifted up their voices and said, 'Alms, Master, have mercy on us.' He knew that nine of them were absolutely without any gratitude and that they must be bad men. But he did not tell them their sin had found them out. He

Beautiful Statuary Under the Sea.

A dispatch from Athens, Greece, to the London Daily Mail says: Two different but equally remarkable theories have been formed respecting the large number of ancient Greek statues in bronze recently reported by divers to be lying at the bottom of the sea off the island of Cythra. One theory is that they formed part of Lord Elgin's acquisitions, and that the ship conveying them was sunk off Cape Matapan.

Others think that they are a cargo of sculptures of which ancient Rome in her pride of conquest had rifled the treasure houses of subjugated Greece. A Greek war ship which was sent to report on the matter confirms the discovery. Divers declare that there is a huge pile of statua lying covered with sand and mud, and several small ones were brought to the surface. Two others have been ordered to the spot, with appliances for bringing up the more ponderous bronzes.

The earl of Rosebery in a speech says the greatest danger to England's commerce comes from America, where powerful trusts and immense personal wealth are pushing our trade.

A Wife Says:

"We have four children. With the first three I suffered almost unbearable pains from 12 to 14 hours, and had to be placed under the influence of chloroform. I used three bottles of Mother's Friend before our last child came, which is a strong, fat and healthy boy, doing my housework up to within two hours of birth, and suffered but a few hours' pains. This is the greatest remedy ever made."



Mother's Friend

will do for every woman what it did for the Minnesota mother who writes the above letter. Not to use it during pregnancy is a mistake to be paid for in pain and suffering. Mother's Friend eases the patient with a strong body and clear intellect, which in turn are imparted to the child. It relaxes the muscles and allows them to expand. It relieves morning sickness and nervousness. It puts all the organs concerned in perfect condition for the final hour, so that the actual labor is short and practically painless. Danger of rising or hard breaths is altogether avoided, and recovery is merely a matter of a few days. Beware of cheap imitations. The Real Mother's Friend for \$1 a bottle. The Real Mother's Friend Co., Atlanta, Ga. Send for our Free Illustrated Book.

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