

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills
DR. THOMAS A. KEECH,
DENTIST,
Over Tutt's Drug Store.

S. T. Pearson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office corner Union and Green Streets
MORGANTON, - - N. C.

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.

ARE YOU GOING
to open a store or add
a new line of goods?

If you are, we can put you in the way of saving a great deal of money, if you will write at once, stating the lines you propose handling and when and where you will open. This is worth your careful investigation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
DEPT. ASSOCIATED TRADE
AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS,
Estab. 1887. Washington, D. C.

We are sometimes so near a thing that we cannot see it. This is especially true in the matter of our own physical health. Many a woman is suffering from sick headaches, and although relief is right at her elbow, she does not see it. Let such a woman ask her druggist for Ramon's Tonic Liver Pills (and Pellets), and take them for a few days until completely cured. The entire cost is but 25 cents—trial dose free.

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Careful and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for **WEEKS** FREE. Our Office is open to all. **PATENT OFFICE** and can secure patent in less time than those from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
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WINE OF CARDUI
MONTHLY SUFFERING.
Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides, hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.
These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.
McElree's Wine of Cardui
makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs \$1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?
For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. ROZENA LEWIS, of Onalaska, Texas, says: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."
WINE OF CARDUI

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes:—"I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." W. A. Leslie, Druggist.

FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

The Democratic Party Determined to Restore the Reputation of the State.

A studious attempt is being made by the apologists of indecency to break the force of the Democratic indictment of their regime by alleging that the Democratic party is making war upon the negro. The dogs will not avail. The Democratic party is not making, and has not made, war upon the negro. There is not in human history a parallel to the patient forbearance of the Democratic party toward the negro, through years of generosity, whose only reward, so far as most of the race is concerned, was a stupid hatred and an unvarying hostility.

For thirty years the Democrats of North Carolina have appeased the hunger of the negro and clothed his nakedness. They have taxed themselves to try upon him the experiment of education. They have labored to implant in him correct ideas of good citizenship; to bring home to him some conception of the duties and responsibilities that citizenship entails. They have carried on their shoulders the burden of his shiftlessness and indolence and have not complained. They have established institutions to care for the helpless and unfortunate of the negro race. In every attempt of the negro race to better its condition the helping hand of the Democratic party has been extended it.

All these things the negro has repaid by making himself the willing and unquestioning tool of unscrupulous demagogues who appeal to him to assert his "rights" against his benefactor. He has repaid forbearance with insult, kindness with impudence, and generosity with outrage. The race is today a greater menace to the peace and welfare of the State than it was a quarter of a century ago. Its elevation to the dignity of citizenship inaugurated an orgie of crime and corruption that made the name of the State a by-word among men. It was pardoned for the sake of its ignorance. With the help of white men who sold their birthright and their State for a mess of pottage, the race has again tried to govern, and with the same result. Through its impudent and vicious spokesmen it boasts that it will go yet further. Today, as always since he held a citizenship only to disgrace it, the negro is the aggressor. It does not lie in the mouths of windy demagogues, the misbegotten political offspring of unhappy chance, to impeach the record of the Democratic party, or to misrepresent its present attitude before the people of North Carolina.

Peaceably and legitimately, for the good of the negro as well as the white man, the Democratic party proposes to commit the fortunes of the State to the hands of men worthy and competent to guide them—to the hands of white men.—*News and Observer.*

McKinley's Offensive Appointments.

In appointing so many colored postmasters at the South, where every such appointee is known to be persona non grata to the community, and especially to its better elements, Mr. McKinley is revealing a side of his character that was never suspected. He was supposed to be an amiable and refined gentleman, with some of the higher qualities of a patriot and statesman. In these postal, gratuitous and wanton appointments, he shows himself the opposite of what he was at first thought to be.

There is no use talking about rights in this matter. Any negro, for that matter, otherwise qualified, has as good a right to be nominated and elected President of the United States as Mr. McKinley. The main consideration, especially in the postoffice, is to give the people whose most private affairs are to pass through his hands, an officer liked and trusted, and whose appointment on neither side will foment animosity, or ill feeling of any kind; and there can be nothing but false pretenses for an administration to take the attitude of a tyrant, or enemy, or censor to force any objectionable person in close daily offensive relations with the people.—*Norfolk Virginian and Pilot.*

Good job printing at low prices.

Will Have to Explain.

While there was only one party during the war and that was the war party, it is rapidly becoming evident that there are parties holding different opinions in the matter of the mismanagement in the volunteer camps that has resulted in so much suffering and unnecessary sacrifice of life among the soldiers. It looks as though the administration were ranging itself on one side of this very serious question and the people and the press were taking the other. Gen. Alger denies the truth of many of the statements; President McKinley expresses the opinion that there are mitigating circumstances; Surgeon General Sternberg declares that no complaints of a lack of food and medicine for the troops have come to him through the regular channels, and Gen. Grosvenor has expressed the opinion that Camp Alger is a model place. But while these gentlemen in authority are thus complacently regarding the situation, it is obvious that the day of reckoning is approaching when the administration will be called on for explanation, and when mere denials and the bandying of charges one against the other will no longer be accepted.

Want Annexation.

A Hong Kong deputation representing the Southern Philippines and consisting of the best and richest natives of Panay, Mindoro, Cebu and Mindanao, visited United States Consul Williams and urged that every possible effort be made for the annexation of the whole of the Philippine Islands. The deputation declared that all classes, the warlike mountaineers, as well as those engaged in mercantile pursuits, would welcome the Stars and Stripes and had resolved never to submit to Spanish or Tagal rule. They also said there were 4,000 men, many of them armed with rifles, near Iloilo, ready to support the Americans. They refuse to join in the clamor for independence, which they consider a mistake and impracticable. They only wish for annexation to the United States.

Washouts Delay Trains.

Considerable damage is reported throughout East Tennessee, along the headwaters of the Tennessee, Holston and French Broad Rivers from the unusually heavy rain of Friday night. The Tennessee River rose rapidly.

The railroads are heavy sufferers. The Southern had five washouts between Knoxville and Lenoir City, and on the Harriman branch, connecting with the Queen & Crescent, trains were delayed ten or fifteen hours by the washing away of trestles. The Queen & Crescent trains were not delayed.

A Hint to Advertisers.

"Why is a merchant who does not advertise like a man in a row-boat?" asked the student. "Keeps going backward," guessed his friend. "No; he is trying to get along without sales," said the student.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Mr. Wood Krider of Salisbury, who is well known in Statesville, having been located here while in the revenue service, was taken to the State hospital at Morganton last week for treatment. It will be recalled that he enlisted in a South Carolina regiment, and while in camp at Chickamauga lost his mind and attempted to commit suicide.—*Statesville Land-mark.*

Secretary Alger has been heard to say more than once, in private conversation, that if he gets out alive from his administration of the war office, he will be happy. The Secretary is evidently afraid that the charges made against him may prove fatal.

Indications point to a prolonged and searching investigation of War Department affairs in the near future. High officials state that either Gen. Miles should prefer charges against Secretary Alger or the latter should order an investigation, the latter method being the preferable one.

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes:—"DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here to-day than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases." W. A. Leslie, Druggist.

A LEGITIMATE RESULT.

Present Political Conditions Permit Insults to White Women.

The indignation of the white people of North Carolina on account of the editorial which recently appeared in a negro paper printed in Wilmington is intense. But for the fact that the black race has become emboldened by the present Russell-Butler administration no such article would ever have appeared. It is hardly fit for publication, but we feel impelled to reproduce a part of it that the people may be informed of the dangers into which they are drifting as a result of the existing political conditions in this State. The portion especially important is the following paragraph: "Poor white men are careless in the matter of protecting their women, especially on farms. They are careless of their conduct toward them, and our experience among poor white people is the country teaches us that the women of that race are not any more particular in the matter of clandestine meetings with colored men, than are the white men with colored women. Meetings of this kind go for some time until the woman's infatuation or the man's boldness bring attention to them and the man is lynched for rape. Every negro lynched is called a 'big, burly, black brute,' when in fact many of those who have thus been dealt with had white men for their fathers, and were not only 'black' and 'burly,' but were sufficiently attractive for white girls of culture and refinement to fall in love with them as is well known to all."

We would not seem to accuse any white man, or set of white men, with countenancing, approving or abetting this scurrilous and infamous attack upon white women printed in the Wilmington negro paper, the *Daily Record*. It is better to wait and see what men will condemn themselves by a condoning silence with regard to it.

At the same time it cannot be concealed nor denied that this infamous slander upon the white women of the State is a legitimate and logical result of present political conditions in North Carolina. When white men controlled the State government, white men who were not dependent upon the suffrage of ignorant and vicious negroes, nothing of the sort occurred. It would not have occurred if the government of such men had been continued to the present time.

You cannot sow the wind without reaping the whirlwind. The negro cannot be elevated to positions above the white man without his coming to feel himself the equal of the white man, and to resent the fact that the white man does not so consider him. It is from this feeling that such revolting charges as that of the negro organ in Wilmington spring.

The test has been made. Give the negro political superiority and he will rage inwardly that he is not given social equality. The more intelligent men of the race may not do so; the more intelligent men of the race may condemn negro slanders of white women; but the ignorant men do not control the race. They are controlled by the ignorant in their political course.

The Wilmington sheet did not speak unadvisedly. It voiced the sentiments of the great majority of its constituency. It will gain more subscribers than it will lose by the villainous utterance. When it became an apologist for rape, it knew, as did Spencer B. Adams at Columbus, that its clientele would applaud its course.

The white man must rule and will rule in North Carolina. Mongrel government brings with it a depth of infamy, too hideous to be contemplated or endured. The only plea that can be made by the men who have helped to produce conditions from which such things spring is that they did not foresee the results that have followed. Such a plea cannot be entered hereafter. The experiment has been tried in the full light of day. The gorge of decency rises at the outcome. Henceforth there can be, and shall be no shirking of responsibility. Every man makes his choice deliberately and advisedly. The issue forced itself. When a white man judge on the bench, and a negro editor in his paper, join hands, the one to extenuate crime and the other to extol the criminal, it is time for men who think differently to get together.

How Typhoid is Spread.

Typhoid fever says *Youth's Companion*, is generally regarded at the present day, along with cholera and some other diseases, as belonging to the class of 'water-borne' affections. In other words it is believed that the germs of such diseases are carried, and perhaps propagated, in water. There is little doubt that this theory of typhoid fever is correct, and that in tracing any extended epidemic of the disease to its source we must first of all examine into the condition of the water supply.

Drinking water has been proved to be the cause of the spread of typhoid fever in many epidemics in this country and England; but there is little comfort in this for those who habitually drink something stronger than water, because, although during an epidemic the drinking water may be made safe by boiling, this is not enough.

If the water is contaminated, the germs may be introduced into the body while brushing the teeth or washing the face. Or again, salads and fruits which are eaten raw may be contaminated by the water in which they are washed. Typhoid fever has sometimes been spread in a city whose water supply was above reproach by means of milk or ice.

Milk need not be watered in order to become a vehicle for typhoid germs; the germs may be introduced into cans and bottles while these are being washed in water drawn from a contaminated well or brook at the dairy. Although destroyed by boiling, typhoid germs will resist a freezing temperature for a long time, and have been found in ice cut from a pond poisoned with sewage containing the bacilli of this disease.

Another means of the spread of typhoid has recently been discovered in oysters. Oystermen frequently place oysters in brackish water near the mouth of a creek or river in order to fatten them before they are brought to market. If this place happens to be near the mouth of a sewer containing typhoid poison, or if the creek water be contaminated, the oyster will take the virus within their shells, and so revenge themselves on those who eat them raw.

In some puzzling cases of typhoid it has been supposed that the food was infected by flies, which had carried the germs a long distance on their feet—a strong argument for the proper care of food in the fly season.

These are only a few of the ways in which this disease may be spread, but they are enough to show that, so far from feeling surprise that the disorder should be so common, we may rather wonder that we are not all its victims.

Senators Whose Terms Expire.

Lively political campaigns will be held in several States of the Union this fall, growing out of the aspirations of rival candidates to occupy seats in the Senate of the United States.

Thirty seats in that body will become vacant on March 4, 1899, and only in exceptional cases will the present incumbents be permitted to return without opposition. Some have already made sure of returning, while others have yet to fight hard before they can get back.

Of the Senators whose official terms are about to expire fifteen are Democrats, viz., White of California, Gray of Delaware, Pasco of Florida, Turpie of Indiana, Gorman of Maryland, Money of Mississippi, Cockrell of Missouri, Smith of New Jersey, Murphy of New York, Roach of North Dakota, Bate of Tennessee, Mills of Texas, Daniel of Virginia, Faulkner of West Virginia, and Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Thirteen are Republicans, viz., Hawley of Connecticut, Hale of Maine, Lodge of Massachusetts, Burrows of Michigan, Davis of Minnesota, Mantle of Montana, Quay of Pennsylvania, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Proctor of Vermont, Wilson of Washington, Hanna of Ohio, Clark of Wyoming, and Cannon of Utah. Two are Populists, viz., Allen of Nebraska, and Stewart of Nevada.

In some cases the political contests have already been held, but in most cases they have not, and consequently the approaching fall will be full of lively developments.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE PRESIDENT IN CAMP.

The Soldiers Receive a Visit From the Chief Executive.

President McKinley spent five hours Saturday at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, most of the time with uncovered head visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi.

With the President were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Brigadier General Eagan, Commissary of the Army; Brigadier General Luddington, Quartermaster of the Army; Colonel Henry Hecker and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelyou. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, a daughter of Colonel Hecker, General Wheeler, his staff and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp met the president at the station.

The President congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago campaign, and after a few minutes rest proceeded to the general hospital. The soldiers recently arrived on transports and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up irregularly on each side of the road and cheered. Mr. McKinley took off his straw hat then, and scarcely put it on for more than a minute or two at a time during the remainder of his progress through the camp. Miss Wheeler, a daughter of the General, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents and she showed the President through her division. General Wheeler announced in each ward:

"Boys, the President has come to see you," or "Soldiers, the President of the United States."

Some of the soldiers slept on unconscious, some listlessly raised upon their elbows, others feebly clapped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many, and at every cot he paused an instant and if he saw the sick man looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way.

Mr. McKinley went through all the wards of the detention hospital in the same careful way in which he had gone through those of the general hospital. When he came to the last ward, Major R. T. Ebert said:

"This is a dangerous ward," and turning to Secretary of War Alger, inquired:

"Do you think the President had better go in here?"

Mr. McKinley without waiting to hear what General Alger's reply would be, started into the ward. General Alger and the others of the party remained outside. The Presidential party then drove through lines of cavalry drawn up on either side of the road. Among them were the Rough Riders, the Second, Sixth, Tenth and First regular cavalry. The Third regulars were still acting as the President's escort. Mr. McKinley then drove to General Wheeler's headquarters and sat under the shade of a tent flag for awhile. Secretary Alger and General Wheeler were with him.

The Presidential party then went down to the station and left on a special train at 1:50. On the train Mr. McKinley made this statement:

"I was very much pleased to meet the heroes of Santiago and to observe their splendid spirit. What I saw of the care of the sick men in the hospitals by those in charge and by the noble women engaged in that work was especially gratifying to me."

The Democrats in Vermont are to try to secure the permission of Admiral Dewey to present his name as candidate for gubernatorial honors; but what success they will have is not known, as no sign has been received from him as yet.

A transatlantic cable has just been laid, and it is expected that it will be full of lively developments.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Royal in the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cures itching scalp, dandruff, and keeps the hair soft and glossy. It is the best hair dressing ever used.

SENT FREE to housekeepers—

Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef

COOK BOOK
telling how to prepare many delicate and delicious dishes.

Address Liebig Co., P. O. Box 2178, New York.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust executed to me by E. S. Waddell on the 15th day of February, 1898, and recorded in the Register of Deeds' office for Burke county, in Book No. 2, pages 424 et seq., I will, on

Tuesday, September 27th, 1898,

at 12 o'clock M. sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at County Court House door in Morganton, in said Burke county, all that tract or parcels of land described in said deed of trust, situated in Upper Creek township, in said County of Burke, in the State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of A. B. Hutchison, E. L. Probst, Caldwell Land & Lumber Co., and others and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at A. B. Hutchison's corner near Upper Creek, and running thence with Hutchison's line four hundred and eighty-two and one-half (482 1/2) poles with Probst's line to a rock, thence north 70 west four hundred and forty-three and three-tenths (443 3/10) poles to a stake in the county line above south four hundred (400) poles to the beginning, containing eight hundred and fifty-six (856) acres. Being the same tract of land which was conveyed to said E. S. Waddell by E. L. Probst and wife by deed dated Feb. 15th, 1898.

Terms of sale: Cash.

This August 22d, 1898.

H. S. PHARR, Trustee.

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A CRITICAL TIME.

During the Battle of

Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT

AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago

de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic

Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations

to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, 6th pack train No. 3,

writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on

July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea

in more or less violent form, and when

we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a

case of rush and rush night and day

to keep the troops supplied with

ammunition and rations, but thanks to

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep

our health; in fact, I sincerely believe

that at one critical time this medicine

was the indirect savior of our army, for

if the packers had been unable to work

there would have been no way of getting

supplies to the front. There were no

roads that a wagon train could use. My

comrade and myself had the good fortune

to lay in a supply of this medicine for

our pack train before we left Tampa

and I know in four cases it absolutely

saved life."

The above letter was written to the

manufacturers of this medicine, the

Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines,

Iowa. For sale by W. A. Leslie.