MAKING OF SAILS CAUSES SURPRISE

British Sporting Circles Stirred Up Over Report of English Sailmakers.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 29.—The sensation caused in British yachting circles by the announcement that Ratsey and Lapthorn, the English sailmakers, who have an establishment at City Island, N. Y., have been given orders for suits of sails for the Reliance, the Constitution and the Columbia, can be best judged by an editorial article which appears in the Yachting World of April 30th, under the heading "An International (?) Contest." The article says:

"Anglo-Saxon yachtsman will regret to hear that the forthcoming contest for the America's cup has practically lost its international character owing to the acceptance of an order for a new suite of sails for one of the defenders by Ratsey and Lapthorn, of Cowes and City Island. Since they happen to be the only individuals other than the actual designer and owner of the challenger, who possessed the actual measurements of her sail plan, they have data unsurpassed in the history of sport."

When Sir Thomas Lupton was spoken to concerning the report tha Ratsey and Lapthorn were making sails for the American yachts, he expressed his incredulity. From other sources it has been learned that Mr. Ratsey promised never to make sails for the defender while Sir Thomas was challenging for the cup.

VIRGINIA DEFEATED

North Carolina Won at Chapel Hill by a Score of Ten to Three.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 29.—Carolina beat Virginia here to-day by a score of ten to three. The game was characterized by the hard and timely hitting of practically the whole Carolina team. They hit Pritchard for thirteen singles and three doubles, while Green was an enigma for the Virginia team. Carolina scored two runs in the second.

The detailed score follws:

CAROLINA.

Players:	AB.	R.	H.	S.	O.	A.	E.
Oldham, c. f.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Carr, s. s.	4	1	1	1	1	4	1
Donnelly, l. f.	5	3	4	0	0	0	0
Holt, 1b.	5	1	2	0	14	0	1
Giles, r. f.	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
Cheshire, 2b.	5	2	3	0	2	2	0
Smathers, 3b.	4	0	3	1	0	2	0
Noble, c.	5	0	0	0	7	1	0
Green, p.	4	1	2	0	0	3	1
Total	40	10	16	2	27	12	3

VIRGINIA.

Players:	AB.	R.	H.	S.	O.	A.	E.
Cocke, l f.	4	0	0	1	1	0	2
Pollard, 1b.	3	1	1	0	11	0	0
Nalle, c. f.	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Council, c.	4	1	1	0	5	0	1
Stearns, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stucky, s. s.	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Mason, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pritchard, p.	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Munger, r. f.	4	1	1	0	3	0	1
Total	31	3	3	1	27	6	5

Summary—Two-base hits: Donnelly, Holt, Giles and Pollard. Struck out—By Green, 7; by Pritchard, 4. Bases on balls—By Green, 3; by Pritchard, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Green, 3; by Pritchard, 1. Passed balls—Noble, 1; Council, 1. Umpire—Sherwood Upchurch. Time of Game—Two hours. Attendance, 1,000.

MARRIAGE OF VANDERBILT WILL BE INVESTIGATED

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 29.—At the meeting of the London diocese of the Episcopal Church, the Bishop of London read a letter from representatives of ministers of the diocese, protesting against the marriage of William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Rutherfurd.

The Bishop of London remarked that he ned hardly say that without this letter the matter would have received investigation.

EXPULSION OF FRIARS ACCOMPLISHED

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, April 29.—The expulsion of the friars from the Chartreuse monastry was accomplished to-day without any serious difficulty. Large crowds of sympathizers surround the monastry. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of dragoons, assisted the police. After six doors had been forced open the members of the Order were found in the chapel and their expulsion followed.

The crowd outside the monastry made a manifestation, but the troops preserved order.

A CANARD IS DENIED

The President Will Not Visit France With Battleships.

(By Associated Press.)

PARS, April 29.—The Patrie yesterday printed a dispatch from Marseilles quoting United States Consul-General Skinner as saying that President Roosevelt, accompanied by a squadron of warships, would visit France next July.

Mr. Skinner, replying to a dispatch from the Associated Press Paris correspondent, yesterday said the announcement attributed to him by the Patrie was absolutely groundless.

REV. DR. BOARDMAN DIES AT ATLANTIC CITY

A special received by The Times-Dispatch last night from New York, announces the death at Atlantic City of Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, one of the most widely known ministers of the country.

Dr. Boardman came from Burmah, studied law in Missouri and had filled pastorates both n South Carolina and New York.

Shipping Ag reement Concivded.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 29.—The shipping agreement between the International Mercantile Marine Company and the British government has been finally and satisfactorily concluded on the lines previously announced.

He Will Not Go.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It can be said by authority that the statement that

Interested in Clothes?

This question interests every man who wants to dress with credit to himself. Our solution of it will interest you if you want your money to go as far as it will in the best clothes!

We concede that some clothes are lower priced than ours—but you will find the quality correspondingly lower! Wise buyers think not of what they pay—but of what they get for what they pay!

W. S. Constable & Co.,

(Successors Constable Brothers)

903 E. Main Street.

Shirt Makers, Men's Furnishings, Merchant Tailors.

President Roosevelt will visit France with a fleet of warships is absolutely without foundation.

While there is no inhibition against the President's leaving United States territory, there is an unwritten law that he shall not do so.

Officer and Troops Killed.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, April 29.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Lokal Anzeiger says that it is reported from Kars, Russian Asia, that a squad of Turkish cavalry crossed the Russian frontier 30 versts from Sara Kamales, and showed intention of advancing. A Russian frontire post gave the alarm to a regiment of Cossacks, which fired on the Turks, killing an officer and six troopers. The Russians suffered no loss. The Turks then retreated across the frontier.

Harvester Marks Shut Down.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, April 29.—After 4,000 employes of the Deering branch of the International Harvester Company had yielded to the spirit of revolt and joined the strike, which began with a walk-out of metal workers Monday morning, the company, unable to continue the process of manufacture shut down the works to-day and 6,500 men and women are now in idleness.

With the prospect of a bitter seige, a serious result of the strike threatens the country in a binding twine shortage.

Dr. Murray Elected Bishop.

(By Associated Press.)

JACKSON, MISS., April 29.—The diocesan council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Mississippi to-night elected Dr. John L. Murray, of Baltimore, bishop of Mississippi.

Dr. Murray has been the rector of churches at Selma and Birmingham and war recently called to Baltimore.

Want Increase in Wages.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., April 29.—A call for a mass meeting of the New England Cotton Yarn Company's mule spinners of this city, Taunton and Fall River to discuss the question of trying to force a demand for an increase in wages, has been issued for May 10th. About 6,000 hands are employed by the company in the three cities. There is some opposition to ordering a strike now, in view of the prevailing mill troubles in Lowell.

Doblin Pronounced Insane.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 29.—Philip Doblin, who achieved notoriety from his testimony in Washington during the investigation into the purchase of submarine boats, was to-day pronounced insane by Judge Glegras, of the Supreme Court.

The Origin and Destiny of the Negro

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Can it be that the world will be much longer deceived in regard to the and for what purpose was he created, are true character of the negro? Who is he, questions it is high time we were asking and solving. Why did God put upon him the mark and covering of a beast, if it were not that we might not be deceived in regard to him? That he is the being called the "beast of the field," that walked erect and spake with articulate speech and was used by the devil to tempt Eve, there can be no doubt. The Bible teaches that he was regarded as a beast under the Old Testament dispensation, but since that time he has deceived the world by his likeness to man. He is also the missing link in Darwin's theory of evolution. Try him in and see how nicely he fills the gap. That he is an intelligent, high order of man-ape, placed at the head of the animal creation, called in the Bible a beast of the field, which locates him beyond all doubt, and tells us the object of his creation. Made higher than the gorilla, that comes next to him, and who can do, when domesticated, much of man's work, but requires constant watching, made as much like a man as was possible without being a man, and endowed with considerable reasoning and discriminating powers, in order that he might more effectually do the work of man, for which he was created, God in His mercy turning him over to Adam to serve him in the arduous duties enjoined on him by the curse, and he ought to be as much the property of man as his horse or his ox, and if he were where God designed he should be there would be no negro problem confronting us, for which many are seeking in vain for a solution.

That the negro is a separate and distinct creation from man needs no argument to prove. It is absolutely certain that God did at the creation make a beast that walked erect and spoke like a man, and endowed with a high degree of intelligence, but without immortality, and that this beast was Eve's tempter, and that none besides Adam has appeared on this world's stage, walking erect and speaking with articulate speech but the negro. He could not have been the creature of climatic conditions or amalgamation, and could not have been made human, for if the theory of the unity of the races be true, he would have to be a descendant of Adam and Eve, who were white and made in the image of God, in the second person of the Godhead, in form, color, purity and immortality, and as he in the beginning made a law that everything in the animal and vegetable kingdom should be produced after its kind, then it follows that by no known law could a jet black, blue gum negro, covered with wool, the covering of a beast, come from a white pair, and falsify the truth of God's word.

When Eve appeared on the scene, it was necessary that she be tempted before Adam knew her as his wife, and the devil being a spirit, had to make use of some earthly agency to accomplish his purpose, so he took this beast of the field. Now, who was he that answers to this description, if it were not the being called negro? That it was he, and that he has no soul in the sense of being immortal, is proven by the curse pronounced on him for his sin. "Upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." I have been asked why the offspring of the beast did not partake of his curse. I answer, it could not extend beyond this life, because he was soulless, and had no existence after death, and consequently could not reach his offspring. In the curse not one word is said about the hereafter or even the death of the body. Has the negro a soul? All animal life is made up of matter, mind and spirit in a greater or less degree, and if the word spirit in the Bible means soul, then he has a soul with the difference from man, being explained in these words: "The spirit of man goeth upwards," which is immortality, and the "spirit of the beast goeth downwards to the earth," which is annihilatio. The descendants of the beast of the field that walked erect and spoke like man, appears daily before the people's gaze, yet they go on in their blindness, ignoring the truth of God's word, and refusing to believe he is not human because of his likeness to man, and that mistake and unbelief, robbed the owner of his rightful property, plunged this country into civil strife at frightful cost of blood and treasure and turning these soulless beings loose upon the country, compelling the people to contribute vast sums for their education, which in the end will ruin them and render them totally unfit for labor for which alone Gor created them, and thereby producing untold touble and a problem that the people can never solve this side the great day.

If you do not believe these things, ask yourself the question, What place has the full-blooded negro ever filled except that of a common laborer, seeing that uncivilized, after four thousand years, he is the same savage and barbarous man-eating ape of Africa? If he was made for something higher than the service of man, as some contend, why does it not appear at this late day of the world's history? What deceives man most in regard to him, is the constantly looking upon the mixed bloods, the product of the white man and negro, the result making them more intelligent and attractive, and more like a human being, and the people generally being ignorant of his origin, regard him as a human being, and treat him accordingly.

The people are beginning to feel the effects of his freedom and education, complaining that he is getting more and more worthless as a laborer, drifting rapidly into criminality and yet the cry is educate him, reminding one of a man adding fuel to the fire, he is trying to extinguish. Why is it that the learned men of the land have not sense enough to know that in trying to elevate him in order to make his elevation and education profit him, social equality, the pulling down of the white man and competition with him is inevitable, which will not be tolerated as long as there is a decent white man living.

The account of the creation of man is simple, and cannot be misunderstood. When God created man he said be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it, clearly indicating that he did not intend the earth to be populated by any but those bearing his image, and while he made the negro so much like man and capable of having offspring by him, he intended that condition for their own increase to supply the labor that God in his mercy intended for man, placing the bulk of them in Africa, a country most remote from coming civilization, in order that they might keep their blood pure and best fit them for the service of man and the mingling of human blood with this beast is a foul blot upon the world caused by man's depravity.

I will now give the strongest proof of the beastly character of the negro. After the temptation and curse of the beast called serpent, we find no trace of him or his offspring until we reach the sin of Cain, which led to the rejection of his sacrifice, and that sin was the unlawful intercourse with the negro beast, for there was none other with whom he could commit the sin. The following verses will make it plain:

Gen. 4:7: "If thou doest well shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well sin lieth at thy door; and unto thee shall be his desire and thou shalt rule over him," the masculine being used to denote either male or female, as is frequently the case in the Bible. The above verse and Jude 1st, 10 and 11, clearly prove the sin of Cain. And he went and dwelt in the land of Nod on the east of the garden the settlement of the beasts of the field, and there he knew his wife, who was, what we now call a negress.

The next and most important point I notice to prove absolutely the beastly origin of the negro is the fact that he was not in the ark as a human being, and that alone is sufficient to settle the question. After the sin of Cain we have no trace of him, until we come to the curse of Canaan, whose sin was undoubtedly the same as that of Cain, while not mentioned directly. We see further on that God ordered the extermination of the Canaanites, because in them his image was nearly obliterated by an amalgamation with the blood of the beast, and for that reason the Jews were forbidden to marry among them.

The next mention of the negro beast is in Levitcus xx:15-16: "And if any man lie with a beast, he shall be surely put to death; and ye shall slay the beast. And if any woman approach unto any beast and lie down thereto, thou shalt kill the woman and the beast; their blod shall be upon them:" This verse, especially the last part, precludes the possibility of its reference to a four-footed beast, and is another proof that he is not human, and so regarded by the Mosaic law. Remember, too, that in the death of the beast, like man, he was amenable to the same law, receiving his punishment for wrongdoing by reason of his intelligence and knowledge of right and wrong.

The next and last reference to him is stronger still, in Jonah iii:8, after proclaiming a fast for all, including the "flocks and herds," which embraces all four-footed beasts owned by man, occur these words, which settles all doubt: "But let man and beast be clothed with sackcloth and cry mightily unto God; yea, let them turn every one from his evil way and from the violence that is in their hands." Now, it is perfectly clear to all that there was no beast at that late day but the negro who could cry mightily to God, and put on sackcloth, without fully understanding its meaning.

Accepting the Bible as true, no man living can prove without doubt the unity of the races, the mixed races being the result of amalgamation between man and the negro, bringing a third party on the scene, and if it could be proven it would falsify God's word and come in conflict with the unchangeable law of production. Everything being produced after its kind, therefore a negro must come from a negro, which proves that he is a separate and distinct creation from man, and made only for his service, and outside that condition he will continue a source of untold trouble, unless the government will undo as far as possible the great wrong done them and us, by turning them loose upon the public and giving them the rights of citizenship. He cannot be put back in servitude, fulfilling the conditions intended by providence, "of them shall ye buy and sell and they shall be an inheritance to your children's children forever," and as long as you deceive yourselves and regard him as a man and brother, you have no right to discriminate against him, and consequently every step you take to elevate him will still further widen the breach already made, and hasten his inevitable doom. Let every one study this subject for himself and note well the mark of the beast put upon him, the black skin, the blue gums and the covering wool, which was placed upon him in order that we might not be deceived in regard to his identity, and then study revelation in regard to him and you will find that you cannot reach any other conclusion than that here given, for it is founded upon the immutable and eternal law and word of God that tells you he does not belong to the family of man.

M. JETER, M. D.

Salem, Va.

The Case of Judge Campbell.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—"The judge against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall have notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon."—Section 104, Constitution of Virginia.

Now, taking this as the chart for the Legislature in the Campbell case, let us see what has been the course and conduct of the case from its very beginning up to the present time.

The first thing that was done was the filing of the petitions to the General Assembly, asking, for reasons therein and thereby briefly set forth, that the General Assembly should investigate the conduct of Judge C. J. Campbell, as judge of the County Court of Amherst, and take such action as it, the General Assembly, might think proper. These petitions or memorials were presented to each house of the General Assembly, and were promptly referred to the proper committee in each of said houses.

Note particularly here, that these petitions simply prayed for an investigation, without asking or indicating what action should be taken, leaving that where it belonged, to the wisdom and discretion of the General Assembly.

The second step was a resolution reported by the committee of the House of Delegates favoring an investigation, as prayed for, which resolution was adopted by the House of Delegates, and its Committee for Courts of Justice was directed to proceed to make that investigation and report the result of that investigation.

Thereupon the aforesaid committee on the 19th day of December, 1902, notified Judge Campbell that on the 14th day of January, 1903, it would begin the investigation as directed, and invited him to come forward, with the assurance that he should be heard.

This notice was most cheerfully acquiesced in, and the invitation to bring forward his witnesses most graciously accepted by Judge Campbell, and it will not be questioned that he was most kindly and generously indulged by the committee aforesaid in every way. But upon this, and upon the fact that much more than twenty days' notice of the purpose of the committee to begin the investigation was given Judge Campbell, no stress is meant to be laid, except in so far as these circumstances may affect the morals of the technical positions now sought to be assumed. Nothing could be more easily certain than that there is no requirement anywhere to be found that he should have twenty days' notice before an investigation by one house of the General Assembly be begun. But even if it were so required he had such notice, and, as before stated, he not only made no objection to the investigation in any manner or at any time, but he indicated his entire approval of the plan, and never made, nor had cause to make, any complaint whatever of the manner in which it was conducted by the aforesaid committee, composed, as it was undoubtedly, of fair-minded, impartial and able lawyers.

Attention is called again to the status of the case at this stage of the proceeding; viz.: all that the General Assembly had been memorialized to do was to make investigation of the official conduct of Judge Campbell with a view to taking such action upon the result of that investigation as the General Assembly might seem proper. Then the action of one house of the General Assembly in undertaking to make an investigation of his official conduct can in no sense be said to be the action of the General Assembly; for, plainly, the matter is not yet up to the General Assembly—it is simply the proper proceeding by one house to make inquiry as to whether it be a case to invoke the attention of the General Assembly and to require it (the General Assembly) to take action. That is all; and until such investigation shall be made, and it be decided and recommended that the General Assembly take action and such action as it may be authorized to take within the purview of the Constitution, there is no case to which the provisions of section 101 of the Constitution can be applied.

Then what have we up to this point? In epitome, this: Petitions are presented to each house of the General Assembly, in which it is alleged by petitioners that Judge Campbell's official conduct needs to be investigated, and praying that such investigation be made, and that the General Assembly do what to it may seem meet in the premises.

The investigating committee met, according to the notice, on the 14th of January, Judge Campbell appearing with counsel, and the petitioners also appearing by counsel, and, as was proper to be done, in order to avoid pell-mell, the petitioners, with the consent of the committee, presented to the committee the specifications of Judge Campbell's alleged improper conduct, which petitioners sought to have the committee investigate. Of these several specifications some were not approved of by the committee as matters properly to be inquired into, and so those were disallowed, and the scope of the investigation was thereby limited.

After the fullest and fairest investigation the committee reported to the House of Delegates all of the evidence adduced and its conclusions upon that evidence, with a resolution, which the committee recommended to the House of Delegates for its adoption, that Judge Campbell be removed from office. The House of Delegates adopted the report of its committee, and adopted a joint resolution based upon that report to the effect that after the expiration of twenty days from the day on which notice shall be served on Judge Campbell—the notice to be accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal the General Assembly would proceed to act upon the question of his removal. And this joint resolution, thus adopted by the House of Delegates, was sent over to the Senate for its concurrence, and the Senate concurred in the joint resolution.

It would seem plain that only now, at this point, is the General Assembly "about to proceed;" that only now has the General Assembly decided to take action against Judge Campbell upon the question of his removal from office or not. All that has preceded has been done with a view to ascertaining whether the General Assembly would "proceed," and there has been nothing up to this time that could either require or warrant the notice under section 104 of the Constitution; for until both houses determined to "proceed" there could be no proceeding by the General Assembly. Suppose, for instance, the Senate had refused to concur in the joint resolution of the House of Delegates, and thus had declined to go any farther with this matter, would not that have been a complete end of the whole matter right then and there? Undoubtedly it would have been. Hence it is plain that the time for the notice of twenty days to be given under section 104 of the Constitution, did not arrive, as it could not, until after the Senate had concurred in the joint resolution of the House "to proceed."

The Senate, having concurred in the joint resolution "to proceed," each house served Judge Campbell with notice, "accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal," in exact accord with the requirement of the Constitution; and after the expiration of the twenty days from the day on which that notice was served upon Judge Campbell the House of Delegates fixed upon the 9th day of April, 1903, as the day upon which it would "act thereon."

In response to the notice thus served upon him, and with the knowledge that the House of Delegates had fixed upon the 9th day of April as the day upon which that house would "act thereon," Judge Campbell, on the 5th day of April, presented and filed his answer thereto. In his answer there is no intimation that he has been deprived of or lacked the fullest opportunity to make his defense, no intimation of the slightest unfairness to him by the investigating committee, no suggestion that there is any other evidence of any kind he would offer. His only defense, as set up by his answer, is as to the conclusions arrived at by the committee upon the evidence adduced before it. Fortunately, however, each and every word of that evidence was taken down by an accomplished stenographer, and has been printed and bound, and was thus made easily accessible to the members of the Legislature.

Upon the record thus made, including the answer of Judge Campbell, the House of Delegates, on the 9th of April, voted to remove Judge Campbell, and reported its action to the Senate.

In the Senate technical objections only have been made so far, and these only as to the mode of procedure, the chief contention on this line being that the proceeding has not been conducted constitutionally.

It is submitted that the Constitution does not prescribe any mode of procedure beyond this:

"The judge against whom the General Assembly is about to proceed shall have notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon."—Section 104.

Now, observe, notice by the General Assembly, with causes alleged for removal, at least twenty days before either house shall act thereon, is all that the Constitution prescribes. If such notice has been given, the Constitution has been complied with. Of course, it will be granted that such notice has been given. Notice of what? Why, that either house, after twenty days from the service thereof, will act—on what? On the question of his removal and the causes alleged therefor.

Of course, the object of the notice, as prescribed, was to give the judge a "day in court"—an opportunity to make his defense. And in this case he has had many "days in court"—all the days that he desired and all the opportunity for defense he desired; and now, when he has been given the constitutional twenty days' notice, he comes and files his answer, founded upon the evidence adduced to his entire satisfaction, and without any complaint whatever as to irregularity or any kind of unfairness on the part of the committee, but simply a demurrer as to the conclusions deduced from that evidence.

If the Senate thinks the evidence insufficient to warrant the conclusion reached by the House, let it so vote, and then the matter will end. But it is difficult to perceive how any better different mode of procedure could have been adopted than has been adopted, so far, in this case.

In addition, and in conclusion: The procedure in this case seems to have been fashioned according to the precedents in like cases—prominently the Stevens case. And since the provision, as contained under section 104 of the new Constitution, just adopted, is, word for word, letter for letter, identical with section 23 of article 6 of the former Constitution, under which the precedents arose, the adoption in the new Constitution of that provision of the old Constitution constructively carries with it the adoption of those precedents.

It is respectfully submitted that the case is fairly up to the Senate upon its merits.

J. THOMPSON BROWN.

Arrington, Va., April 17th.

Good Roads Convention.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 29.—The National and International Good Roads Convention to-day adopted resolutions favoring the harmonious co-operation of the township, county, State and national governments in the building of roads, and the appropriation of money by the Federal government for that purpose.

Charles P. Lane, of Huntsville, Ala., came before the convention in behalf of the Brownlow bill, introduced at the last session of Congress.

HEALTHY WOMEN

Praise Pe-ru-na as a Cure for Colds and a Preventive of Catarrh.

First Stage of Catarrh—A Serious Mistake Which Thousands Are Making.

The first stage of catarrh is what is commonly known as "catching cold." It may be in the head, nose, throat or lungs. Its beginning is sometimes so severe as to cause a chill and considerable fever, or it may be so slight as to not hinder a person from his usual business. In perhaps a majority of cases little or no attention is paid to the first stage of catarrh, and hence it is that nearly one-half of the people have chronic catarrh in some form.

DON'T NEGLECT A COLD.

To neglect a cold is to invite chronic catarrh. As soon as any one discovers the first symptoms of catching cold he should at once begin the use of Peruna according to directions on the bottle, and the cold is sure to pass away without leaving any bad effects.

Unless this is done the cold is almost sure to end in the second stage of catarrh, which is making so many lives miserable. If Peruna was taken every time one has a cold or cough, chronic catarrh would be practically an unknown disease.

Miss Belle Walden, Jamestown, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna has no equal as a catarrh cure. I haven't enjoyed perfect health for over ten years, suffering with a troublesome case of catarrh of the bronchial tubes. My father having used Peruna for different ailments and with very good success, advised me to try it. It only took six bottles to effect a permanent cure.

"I now enjoy perfect health. People say I am a perfect picture of health compared with what I was before using Peruna."—Miss Belle Walden.

Mr. Joseph Towne, Devil's Lake, Mich., writes: "I have tried Peruna and have found it an excellent tonic and cure for catarrh.

"I was a sufferer from catarrh of the throat and also of the stomach. I was unable to take doctor's medicine and was about to give up in despair when I was advised by a friend to try Peruna, which I did with best results. I could not eat even the weakest diet without distressing my stomach, but after taking the first bottle of Peruna I was able to eat anything that I desired."

WOMEN RECOMMEND PE-RU-NA TO THEIR FRIENDS.

Miss Lottie Howlett, East Henrietta, N. Y., writes:

"WHEN I WROTE YOU FOR ADVICE I WAS SUFFERING WITH CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE HEAD, THROAT AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. I FOLLOWED YOUR DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY IN TAKING PERUNA, AND AFTER TAKING IT FOR THREE MONTHS I AM COMPLETELY RESTORED TO HEALTH.

"BEFORE I COMMENCED TAKING PERUNA I HAD EMPLOYED TWO PHYSICIANS, AND AFTER TAKING THEIR MEDICINE FOR SOME TIME I DID NOT SEEM TO DERIVE ANY GOOD FROM THEM. A FRIEND HANDED ME A PERUNA ALMANAC, AND AFTER READING WHAT YOUR MEDICINE HAD DONE FOR OTHERS, I COMMENCED ITS USE.

"I HOPE EVERYONE WHO IS SUFFERING FROM CATARRH WILL TRY PERUNA, FOR I CANNOT SAY TOO MUCH IN FAVOR OF THE WONDERFUL TONIC."—MISS LOTTIE HOWLETT.

A Young Woman's Remarkable Restoration to Health.

Sadie Viola Adams, Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Ky., writes:

"When I was ten years old I had whooping cough and chills, which left me in a bad condition, and I have been partly deaf since. I had roaring in my head and ears, and running ears. I had throat trouble and a cough. I was short of breath, had a rattling in my chest all the time, sharp pains in the left side, severe headache and pains in the shoulder, weakness in the stomach, heavy, bearing-down pains, unable to stand on my feet long. I was also troubled with scanty menstruation, was always weak and exhausted and had cold hands and feet.

"I am now as well as I ever was. I used eight bottles of Peruna and it has done me a world of good. I recommend Peruna to all my friends, and thank you very much for the kind advice you have given me."—Sadie Viola Adams.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

WANT EXPERTS TO EXAMINE BOOKS

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, MASS., April 29.—Edward D. McVey, of Lowell, one of the attorneys who assisted the Executive Committee of the Textile Council at the investigation of the cotton mills here, has filed a petition with Governor Bates, asking that the Massachusetts corporation submit to experts for examination the books of the Massachusetts mills in Georgia. The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration says that the books of the Georgia plant were not inspected when the books of the Lowell mills involved in labor troubles were recently submitted to the board.

As a result of the board's examination they reported that the Massachusetts mills, among others could not afford to advance wages.

The operatives contend that the officials of the Massachusetts mills in this State and of the Massachusetts mills in Georgia, are the same, though two sets of books are kept. The opartives hold that as both concerns are one, the condition of the Georgia business should be taken into account when considering the ability or inability of the company's mills here to pay an advance of ten per cent.

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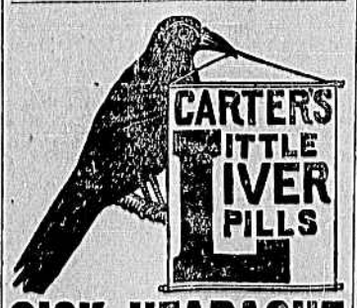

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