

A Good Advertisement
In a live, progressive paper, that has age, character, circulation, influence and the respect of its readers, comes nearest producing results than any other method. It is worth your while to consider the GOLD LEAF.
When You Want Results.

THAD R. NANNING, Publisher.

VOL. XIV.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the liver. If the liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirit is depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons' Liver Regulator a medical necessity.

I have tried it personally, and know that for liver troubles, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. It is the best medicine the world ever saw. It is the best medicine the world ever saw.

Take only the Genuine,
Watch for the "W" on the wrapper, and the "S" on the bottle.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN, CO.,
111 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

If you are feeling generally unwell, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable medicine which cures these troubles. A few bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters will give you a new lease on life, and it is pleasant to take.

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, Headache, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, and all the ailments which result from a disordered system.

L. T. HOWARD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, & C.,
HENDERSON, N. C.

Having bought the interest of Mr. A. F. Taylor, I will continue business at the same stand, Main street, opposite the Bank of Henderson, where I will be pleased to serve my friends and acquaintances and the public generally. Conducting the only exclusive harness and saddle business in Henderson, I carry all the latest styles and make to order. All kinds of repairing promptly and well done at reasonable charges.

L. T. HOWARD.

Woven Wire Fencing
RABBIT AND POULTRY NETTING.
THE VERY BEST
We have the largest stock of woven wire fencing in the South. We have the largest stock of woven wire fencing in the South. We have the largest stock of woven wire fencing in the South.

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THE RACE PROBLEM.

OPINIONS OF TWO NORTHERN MEN.
They Differ With Each Other Greatly—Some Outside Testimony That Makes Interesting Reading—The South Can Manage its Own Affairs in its Own Way, Says One of Them.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., of New York, corresponding secretary of the American Missionary Association, who has recently traveled through the South, gives the following summary of the situation, as he understands it: "There are three classes of white people in the South. The first class look upon the negro as a fairly good citizen, but still its members refuse to accept him as their political and social equal. The second class would like to see the negroes kept apart from the whites. They hate to see their colored brother advancing in civilization and think he should be kept in slavery. The remainder of the whites are known as the lawless class, who want to wipe out the blacks entirely. It is to this class that the cause of so many lynchings is due. The feeling against the negro is so intense that it becomes dangerous for even a missionary to try and help the blacks.

"The race question will never be settled until the whites agree to educate the blacks and acknowledge them as their equals. The last annual report of the Association shows that \$11,000,000 has been spent on the negro of the South. We send \$1,000 daily to the South, where we have from twelve to fifteen normal schools to prepare teachers.

We do not know of any locality in the South where it is dangerous for a missionary to help the blacks. Dr. Beard shows his unfortunate bias when he says that the race question will never be settled until the whites agree to educate the blacks and acknowledge them as their equals. The whites of the South are taxed to the utmost practicable limit for the education of the negroes, and it would be unreasonable to expect them to do more. The suggestion that we should recognize the negro as our social, as well as our political equals, is too wild and visionary to merit serious consideration. Dr. Beard's Northern neighbors and church people do not treat the blacks as their social equals. They refuse to live in the same block with negroes, and give them employment in only the most menial positions. How can they ask the whites of the South to do what they refuse to do themselves?

But there are many outsiders who do not share Dr. Beard's views. Mr. Flinn, the able staff correspondent of the Chicago Herald, who has spent much of his time in the South, says in his paper: "The savage instincts of the negro manifest themselves in the South in two ways—in murders and in rapes. These manifestations are almost inexplicable. They are certainly mysterious. The negro almost invariably commits a great crime in a manner which seems to demonstrate either his utter disregard for consequences or his temporary insanity. He either at the time does not know how to cover his tracks or he does not wish to cover them. He acts with all the blindness of a madman and all the ferocity of the savage. If his sight or his sense returns with the commission of the crime his attempts to hide it or to escape punishment are at once clumsy and childish. Cupidity almost invariably drives him to murder. He is as likely, when in this fiendish mood, to take a life for a dollar as to take it for a thousand dollars. That which drives him to the commission of the crime is frequently followed by murder as well, in the face of almost the certainty of a speedy retribution, is a savage impulse, which is puzzling the minds of the best thinkers of the South. How best to deal with it is a question that has as yet been unanswered. Linnch law has certainly had a decided tendency toward checking the evil. But the fact remains that it continues in the face of lynch law. In Atlanta and Fulton county the courts have dealt with it thus far in a summary manner, and to the satisfaction of the people, so far as the execution of the law is concerned."

Mr. Flinn thinks that there are times when even lynch law fails to meet the requirements of the case, and he says that the good people on both sides of the Atlantic who are trying to stop lynchings in the South would change their minds if they lived there. This is the way he puts it: "They would soon learn that there are times when even lynch law fails short of meeting the requirements. Any man who imagines his wife, daughter, sister or sweetheart of his neighbor in the fiendish embrace of a lecherous and murderous black devil, can judge for himself whether or not he would be prepared to join a lynching party. People who shed tears over the fate of the Armenians at the hands of Kurds and Bashi Bozouks must remember that the people of the South have to protect themselves against savages equally as cruel and ferocious at times, and that were it not for the restraining influence of the rope since the war closed African barbarism would have subjugated white civilization in Dixie."

The testimony of this fair-minded

OUR LAW MAKERS.

PERSONNEL OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE.
Names of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Elected in November—Many New and Untried Men, But Good and Conservative Ones, Let Us Hope.

The best calculations that can now be made indicate that there will be 9 Democrats, 15 Republicans and 26 Populists in the Senate. In the House it is more difficult to tell exactly the comparative strength of the Populists and Republicans. It is very hard to ascertain the names of the Fusion candidates who have been elected in some of the counties, and even when this is done, their politics is, in many instances, an unknown quantity. At present, however, it seems that there will be in the House, 46 Democrats, 36 Republicans, 33 Populists and 1 Prohibitionist.

The two branches of the Legislature are about as follows:

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First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, (2); E. T. Snipes, Jr.; Theophilus White, p.
Second District—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, (2); H. E. McCaskey, p.; J. B. Parsons, p.
Third District—Northampton, Bertie, (1); C. W. Mitchell, d.
Fourth District—Halifax, (1); Dr. I. E. Green, d.
Fifth District—Edgecomb, (1); Dr. W. P. Mercer, d.
Sixth District—Pitt, (1); A. A. Forbes, p.
Seventh District—Wilson, Nash, Franklin, (2); J. C. Bellamy, p.; Rev. J. B. Hoover, p.
Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow, Greene, (2); J. M. Mewborn, p.; E. L. Franks, p.
Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne, Pender, (2); B. F. Aycock, d.; Lafayette Smith, d.
Tenth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, (1); F. B. Rice, r.
Eleventh District—Warren, Vance, (1); C. A. Cook, r.
Twelfth District—Wake, (1); Rev. H. W. Norris, p.
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Fifteenth District—Columbus, Robeson, (2); Alfred Rowland, d.; N. M. Culbreth, d.
Sixteenth District—Cumberland, (1); Warren Carver, r.
Seventeenth District—Granville, Person, (2); Dr. A. J. Dalby, p.
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Twentieth District—Rockingham, (1); W. R. Lindsay, p.
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Twenty-second District—Randolph, Moore, (1); W. J. Adams, d.
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Twenty-fifth District—Mecklenburg, (1); W. C. Dowd, d.
Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth, Davidson, (2); J. F. Westmoreland, p.; S. W. Wall, p.
Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, (2); A. C. Sharpe, r.; B. R. Brown, r.
Twenty-eighth District—Stokes, Surry, (1); S. E. Marshall, r.
Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander, Wilkes, (2); A. Y. Sigmon, r.; Wm. E. White, r.
Thirtieth District—Allegany, Ashe, Watauga, (1); W. H. Farthing, r.
Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, Vance, (2); Samuel J. Black, r.; A. J. Dula, r.
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Alamance, J. W. McCauley, r.
Alexander, William C. Linney, r.
Allegany, R. C. Higgins, d.
Anson, L. D. Robinson, r.
Ashe, Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T. B. Hooker, d.
Bertie, A. S. Rascoe, d.
Bladen, White, p.
Brunswick, W. W. Drew, p.
Buncombe, V. S. Lusk, r.; Geo. Burnham, pro.
Burke, Samuel Hoffman, p.
Cabarrus, A. F. Hileman, p.
Caldwell, Nelson, d.
Camden, Carteret, E. L. Duncan, p.
Caswell, Calvin L. Smith, (col.) r.
Catawba, Lee K. Whitener, p.
Chatham, J. E. Bryan, p.; A. M. Self, p.
Cherokee, A. A. Campbell, r.
Chowan, W. H. Leary, p.
Clay, J. A. Buchanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev. L. L. Smith, p.
Columbus, M. M. Harrelson, d.
Craven, R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland, J. B. Currie, p.; Z. Taylor, p.
Currituck, W. H. Gallop, d.

A GREAT LECTURE.

JUMPIN' JOE OF CHEROKEE IN A NEW ROLE.
He Does Himself Proud—Niagara Falls, the Alps, Napoleon and the Pilgrims Fathers All Shown Up in Their True Light, With Side Remarks by the Lecturer.

I hev bin reshinglin, repainting and otherwise improvin the lectur' which goes with my panorama until it now stands forth a bold faced and enthuasiastic as follows: "Pictur' of Niagara Falls.—'This pictur' represents one of the most notorious and successful waterfalls on the face of the airth. It has bin rushin business for the last ten or fifteen thousand y'ars, workin twenty-four hours a day and seven days in a week, and the performance isn't half over yet. I sot out with a determinatin to git that or bust, and though a little old fashioned in some of its ways it has secured the confidence of the critical public and established a reputation of which it may well be proud. Feller critters, as yer gaze upon this patriotic wonder of natur' let it be a great moral warnin to ye to persevere in the paths of sobriety, integrity and truth. 'Thar's nuthin but plain water, yer nuthin mixed in and no nutmeg floatin around on top to flavor it, and even if ye own a saloon the moral is plain and can't be disputed. At the proper time I shall interdooce my jumpin frog and give everybody present an opportunity to bet that he can't jump nine feet without any sort of encouragement from the undersigned.' Pictur' of the Alps.—'Thar's no pertickler moral lesson connected with this pictur', but who among this cultivated and enlightened audience kin gaze upon it without bein impressed by the mighty power of natur'? The husspover required to heave up the airth and create sich mountains as these is sunthin beyond calkerlashion. The Alps, as nigh as I kin make out, ar' mostly in Switzerland. The idee was to git 'em all in thar, but it was too crowdin, and a few had to be put aside. I ar' needless to add that a fall from the top of one of them peaks to the vally below would seriously injure any one not used to sich performances. My Cherokee sassyphar kin be taken in connection with this pictur' with the happiest results. Warranted to tech the vital spot in case any remains to be reached."

Pictur' of Napoleon.—'This pictur' represents a critter whose career furnishes the hull world a moral lesson to profit by. He wasn't satisfied with a good thing, but itched and yearned and ached to git sunthin bigger and better. He was makin his \$10 a day and over as emperor of France, with the best of board and lodgin throwed in, when he got the big head and started out to round up the hull creashun. He fit and fit, and he licked everything he run up agin fur two or three y'ars, but just as he got ready to swing his ole hat and declar' that he was the broadest and biggest and heftiest kuss on the claim along cum an army which throwed him down and made dog meat of him. Be not too vain and conceited and puffed up. Be not too ambitious to conker and win new power. When ye hev a good thing, hold on to it and hev huss nuff to know what a good thing ar'. Ambishun and enthousiam ar' to be cultivated with profit up to a sartin pint. When ye git beyond that when ye jump on yer hat and declar' that ye ar' the only critter in the world who weighs a ton and kin bite a railroad spike in two at one chaw, thar's a calamity gittin ready to stampe and run over ye and tread ye into the airth. War yer hat on yer ear like Napoleon, sot yer hoss as ye see him thar, but don't let vainglor'ous ambishun gallop ye up agin a barbed wire fence on a dark night. My magic cement, warranted to be the best thing ever used by a respectable famly, kin allus be brought arter the close of each exhibishun."

Pictur' of the Landin of the Pilgrims.—'At first sight of this pictur' the general idee among my large and cultivated audience is that these pilgrim fathers and mothers hev heard of a boom in America and ar' in a power-hull hurry to stake out claims and git two or three towns under way. Thar idee does them injustice. They ar' simply in search of personal liberty, and hev cum to the right spot to find it. As nigh as I kin figger, they was cheerfully willin to live on yeasted for the sake of doing as they pleased and follerin out thar own convickshuns. You and me can't be pilgrim fathers and mothers, becase the time has passed for sich enterprises, but we kin live on roots and foller out convickshuns and hev our names and deeds descend to fuchter ginerashuns on the pages of history. Don't git these pilgrims mixed up with any wild west show or the crowd which signed the Declarashuns of Independence, but keep 'em in a heard by themselves till properly branded. As the pictur' slides from yer sight please remember that I hev an educated hog with this grand aggregashun whose cuteness will be exhibited later on without any sort of colleckshun bein taken up to defray expenses."

Pictur' of the Landin of Columbus.—'Is thar a patriot or patriotess in this assemblage who does not feel a heart-felt gratitude toards the man who made this kentry what she ar'? Has it ever occurred to ye what sort of a fix we'd hev bin in if we hadn't been

THE PASSING YEAR.

My door stands open wide to-night, In token of a parting guest, Who twelve months since, with keen delight, I welcome to my homely rest.

He stands there now, wan, wasted, old, His race quite run, his mission o'er, And when the midnight hour is tolled We part to meet no more.

He came to me in merry guise, With hopes and promises not a few; Ah! who could look within those eyes And deem that they were all untrue?

But expectations all have fled, The promises are broken, too, The hopes lie withered, crushed and dead— Not one of all but proved untrue.

And there he stands, deeprest, wan, Who came to me a merry elf; A few sands more he will be gone, And with him gone part of myself.

So come and go the passing years, That bear us to the silent sea, But bright with smiles, or dim with tears, They come in love, Dear Lord, from Thee.

THE DYING YEAR.

It is with irresistible sadness that we draw near to the death of a year. It is like standing by the bedside of some departing human friend with whom we have held sweet counsel. One year more claimed by the past! Another book of annual accounts closed! Another volume sealed, and stamped on the back with those solemn words—the past.

We are always grateful that the figures of the departed year were not carved on the marble over our dust. They have been graven thus on many a tablet; among them, over some friends very dear to us. Thus it has proved a woeful and heart-breaking year, for to some the past year has been full of surprises. We had no thought a year ago of being where we now are or doing what we now do. To others it has been a year of disappointments and reverses in business; plans thwarted, hopes dashed. How could they have anticipated their woes?

All this proves to us how closely we are held fast in the hands of God and held, unable of ourselves to come or go without His direction. Many errors there are of which we repent. We have all fallen short of our ideals. Some of us have repented and sought to live new lives.

Yet the year has been to none of us spiritually all that we hoped it might be. Who of us has walked with God closely as our hearts desire and our consciences bid? Who of us has worked for the Master in proportion to his love for us? But Oh! the grace of God has been very good to us notwithstanding all. And we have reason to bless Him for His loving kindness and tender mercy. Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness, and Thy paths drop fatness.

Kindness From the South.

[Norfolk Virginian.]

The Philadelphia Telegraph makes a feeling reference to the suggestion of sending a train load of corn and meat from the South to the drought sufferers in Nebraska, and says that Nebraska will not forget the kindness bestowed, and in giving aid to Northern sufferers, the Southern people will be commending themselves to the kindest consideration of all right-minded citizens in every section. It says that "the broad spirit of humanity has been touched, and Southern men, themselves largely the victims of misfortune, propose to do what they can to help others worse off than themselves. This incident will not fail of general notice, and it will do much to help, along that great reunion of the sections which has been the dream of statesmen, the hope of patriots, for a generation past."

This is all very true, but it has ever been the way with the people of the Southland. Its people have always been broad-minded, liberal and true and ever ready to extend a helping hand to their distressed brethren, whether they happen to dwell North or South. In this particular case the South is happy to be able to give of its abundance the little the unhappy people of Nebraska so badly needed.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Callionette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle at Melville Dorse's drug store.

Rich gift of God? A year of time!—Whittier.

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THE VALUE OF A PACKAGE.

The contents of a 25-cent package of Simmons' Liver Regulator will cure many a sick head, and the woman's friend.

"It cured me permanently of sick headache."—S. Morris, Brownsville, W. Va. Take it dry on the tongue, or make a tea.

THE WORLD GROWING BETTER.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, spent Christmas eve in what is called the East Side slums of New York city, ministering to the poor and inquiring into their needs. Mr. Gilder says he found enough of misery and poverty there, to be sure, but not so much of either as existed years ago. "I have covered the city," said he, "very thoroughly for the past few months and visited the very worst places, but I did not find anything like the squalor and wretchedness which used to prevail when as a boy I visited 'the Five Points' with my father." The conditions, he says, are steadily improving, and his conclusion is that despite recent developments the great city of New York is growing better.

Indeed, he thinks, the world is growing better all the while. There is more charity and benevolence than ever before and men's hearts are bigger. Just why this is so is not stated. But the solution is not difficult, and may be summed up in one sentence—the spread of God's Word. Besides, there is more intelligence in the world than ever before, and as men become more enlightened, better characters are formed, and as a consequence better lives are led. It would be sad to know that as we grow older we grow worse, and that the evening of life is fraught with misery.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Beware of cheap imitations, price 75c.

Like echo of an old refrain That long within the mind has lain, I keep repeating o'er and o'er, Nothing can ever put the past restore; Nothing bring back the years again, The sweet sad years of yore. —Rev. Charles Bell.

A GREAT LECTURE.

JUMPIN' JOE OF CHEROKEE IN A NEW ROLE.
He Does Himself Proud—Niagara Falls, the Alps, Napoleon and the Pilgrims Fathers All Shown Up in Their True Light, With Side Remarks by the Lecturer.

I hev bin reshinglin, repainting and otherwise improvin the lectur' which goes with my panorama until it now stands forth a bold faced and enthuasiastic as follows: "Pictur' of Niagara Falls.—'This pictur' represents one of the most notorious and successful waterfalls on the face of the airth. It has bin rushin business for the last ten or fifteen thousand y'ars, workin twenty-four hours a day and seven days in a week, and the performance isn't half over yet. I sot out with a determinatin to git that or bust, and though a little old fashioned in some of its ways it has secured the confidence of the critical public and established a reputation of which it may well be proud. Feller critters, as yer gaze upon this patriotic wonder of natur' let it be a great moral warnin to ye to persevere in the paths of sobriety, integrity and truth. 'Thar's nuthin but plain water, yer nuthin mixed in and no nutmeg floatin around on top to flavor it, and even if ye own a saloon the moral is plain and can't be disputed. At the proper time I shall interdooce my jumpin frog and give everybody present an opportunity to bet that he can't jump nine feet without any sort of encouragement from the undersigned.' Pictur' of the Alps.—'Thar's no pertickler moral lesson connected with this pictur', but who among this cultivated and enlightened audience kin gaze upon it without bein impressed by the mighty power of natur'? The husspover required to heave up the airth and create sich mountains as these is sunthin beyond calkerlashion. The Alps, as nigh as I kin make out, ar' mostly in Switzerland. The idee was to git 'em all in thar, but it was too crowdin, and a few had to be put aside. I ar' needless to add that a fall from the top of one of them peaks to the vally below would seriously injure any one not used to sich performances. My Cherokee sassyphar kin be taken in connection with this pictur' with the happiest results. Warranted to tech the vital spot in case any remains to be reached."

HOME TOGETHER.

BY EREN E. REXFORD.

The road is rough before our feet, The hills are steep and high, And clouds are gathering overhead To shut away the sky. Perhaps our paths may run apart, In dark and stormy weather, But at the morning's dawning, when the sun is shining bright, We'll be at home together.

O, friend of mine, I grieve to lose The grasp of loving hands; How much we need each other here, Each fully understands. But if our pathways meet no more In meadow-land or heather, Believe that when the night is come We'll be at home together.

WELL SAID.

There is a Last Deal of Truth and Horse Sense in This.

[Stillwater (Minn.) Prison Mirror.] It would appear that the American people love to have mud thrown at them, from the manner in which they toady and fete the snobs and would-be reformers Europe periodically inflicts upon them.

In the early summer, some reform society, who were never heard of outside the parish where they were raised, came over here to investigate and show us how to regulate, or prevent the necktie parties our Southern brethren, sometimes justifiably, indulge in, by sending out of the world in a summary manner, wretches who have committed crimes, some of which, have darkened England's pages for ages. Next a doctor, who is the author of a few books, comes over, sizes up a few Anglo-Manias; feted, toasted, lionized, only to go back home and call us vulgar, not up to things Lunnun, you know! And now Burns, points out Chicago as Hell. Well, he ought to know, he was there two hours; and yet can tell you more about it than he can of London where he has lived all his life. Who is this man anyhow? What startling thing has he ever accomplished toward the improvement of the human race to qualify him as a critic of men or morals? He cried as he walked through the Italian quarters of Chicago. Wonder if he ever walked through some portions of the little Isle contiguous to his beloved England? He would find sights there to draw tears out of Sphinx. These people can never see their own faults; they must come to America, and the sycophants will crowd around them, fete, and pass them free all over the country, and then calmly listen to their diatribes. We venture the assertion, from personal observation, that there is more crime and destitution in the White chapel districts of London—or Scotland road in Liverpool, in a day, than there is in New York or Chicago in a week.

Let some American go to London for the purpose of investigation and criticism of the moral condition of its people and see how much consideration will be shown him; take the platform and condemn their municipalities and he would either be thrown into jail as a meddlesome busy-body or ducked in some horse-pond, and it would serve him right. He would at least be given to understand that he must mind his own business. America is fast becoming the laughing stock of all Europe. Agitators of every stamp come over here, pocket the suckers' dollars, live higher than they ever did before for a few months, go home and laugh at the vulgar Yankee. The deuce of it is, it is getting worse. Let these notoriety seekers pay their own expenses while in their country. Show them, if anything, that part of our glorious country, of our incomparable cities, with which there is nothing in Europe to compare, and not assist them in ferreting out the dirtiest and meanest side. They will form better impressions of the country and its inhabitants. At present they meet nothing but the vulgar, who stir up the mud to be thrown at them.

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