

THE STANDARD

A STANDARD REPORTER

Tells About What He Saw at the Atlanta Exposition--It Could Not Be Full for the Lack of Space--It is Enough to Show that it is a Great Show--The Reporter Enjoyed His Trip and Advises All, Who Can, to Go.

Although the World's Fair at Chicago was on a much larger plan and there was more capital invested in the great and famous exposition, the exhibits of the World's did not surpass that of the Cotton States and International Exposition now in progress at the South's renowned "Gate City," Atlanta, a great deal.

Can justly pride itself on this great show. Man can, by reviewing the newspapers and tracts sent out concerning its benefits, obtain only a faint idea of what wonders that have been stored in the city of Atlanta for the inspection and admiration of this great people. To give a minute description of the exhibitions of what God has empowered man to produce by education, cultivation, science, invention, genius, mining, art, etc., is too great a task, but for the benefit of those in our midst who contemplate a trip and to those who are detained by circumstances not permitting a peep at the enormous displays we will tell of what we saw on a recent trip:

AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE of the Exposition ground you face the large auditorium, in which Gilmore's famous band gives concerts every few hours and where the great speaking and lectures take place. To the left of the gate is the Atlanta fire department, ready at an instance to respond to an alarm. Directly in front of this is the Georgia building, in which are the products of the fertile soil of that State, and is a fair specimen of what can be reared in that State. In the second story of this building are exhibits from the Lucy Kolb and the State Normal and Industrial Institutes of Georgia, showing the works in study of fine art, fancy work, modeling, stenography, etc. In the culinary department of the Normal Institute at Milledgeville (the old capital) a cooking stove was arranged and the young ladies of the school served dinner of their own get up to many visitors. This was a treat enjoyed by thousands.

"LIBERTY BELL" or Pennsylvania building comes next, to the left. The bell has a guard of three men on duty at all times who take great pleasure in answering any questions concerning the bell or themselves. On the inside of the reception room is a large register book on which are thousands upon thousands of names of visitors to the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition, every one having the privilege of registering if they choose so to do.

On you go to the New York reception rooms, which are open to everybody, but especially to New Yorkers. No exhibits in it. Then you come to the building containing the fine art exhibits--work of the brain, brush, pen and chisel, which is one of the most attractive places of interest upon the grounds.

"UNCLE SAM" or the United States Government building is then reached, in which is found everything imaginable and a great many things that are unimaginable. Specimens of almost every species of fish is seen here, which furnishes amusement and astonishment to many women and children; there is also specimens of almost every creeping thing, from the smallest insect to the great boconstructor, the lion, the bear, seals, sea lions, whales, busts of the original gods and goddesses of ancient and foreign lands, warriors of fame, agriculture experiment, inventions, patents, fowls, and in fact everything. There is one object in this museum that attracts special attention, and that is the wagon in which John Sherman traveled in his march through the South during the late war. It has been recognized upon sight by thousands of men of Confederate days when their blood would boil at the sight of same. The government exhibit is far superior to that of any other, and much of its success is due to the efforts of Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., a native North Carolinian, who was State Chemist under the administration of Jarvis as Governor, and who is now chairman of the board of directors of the government exhibit.

Mr. W. F. Tomlinson, of North Carolina, is assistant superintendent of the government building, and can detect a Tar Heel as far as he can see with the naked eye. He's a good one, and a courteous gentleman. Tropical Florida has a building in

Union passenger shed, but do not pay any attention to their pleadings rear of the National Museum in which is displayed the products of the orange grove, the everglades, its mineral and phosphoric resources, and within only a few yards is Alabama's display of wood, iron, slack, and the products of the farm and vi-civard. Among the many novelties in the Alabama building is a hair brush burnt into charcoal that was used by Trilby many years ago as a tooth brush, and a shaving mug and brush to be used by Grover Cleveland when he is elected to his third term as president.

To the right of the Alabama building is the one of all nations, in which glitters the diamond, rubies, precious stones of foreign countries and where is the exhibit from the extreme west--old California--which is alone worth the price of a ticket from here there to see. The fruit display is simply immense, to say nothing of the mineral and farm products. It is with reluctance that one leaves this building so artistically and temptingly is everything arranged.

The Woman's building came next but being naturally shy, we passed over the lake to the building in which "everything in this building was made in Georgia," consisting of machinery, manufactures of all kinds and patents. A stroll through the colored people's department shows that there is a genius and industry in that race and that they are steadily developing into a useful and intelligent people. The fancy work of the different female institutions is the greatest hit with them so far, the exhibit not being near complete.

Railroad men take a share in the exhibits, too, and have several lines of new locomotive engines running up to machinery hall, where the great electrical current is furnished that illuminates the entire grounds. In this building are typesetting machines, pin-making machines and many other kinds of machines.

In the massive transportation building is all kinds of vehicles of every shape and description. The forestry building is one of the grandest displays on the grounds. The entire building inside is built of undressed timber, with the bark upon it, and is weather-boarded with bark from the woodland of the South. North Carolina comes in for a share of praise in its magnificent production displayed there.

The buildings above spoken of, with various smaller ones, completely encircle the beautiful lakes, on which are numerous boats floating about by the power of electric motors. "Midway" is the place for fun and amusement in the various forms by the different nationalities. The Phenix Wheel, Mystic Maze, Congress of Beauties, Streets of Cairo, Shoot the Chute, etc. The German village is a "ketch." Five cents admits you with a ticket, which is good for one smile at a glass of essence of hops.

Meat can be bought on the grounds at reasonable rates. AT NIGHT Attractions at the grounds at night are concerts by Gilmore's band, electrical variegated illuminations and Paine's grand display of fire works. His production this week was the late Japan-Chinese war.

OVER THE SOUTHERN. The accommodations of the great Southern railway are unequalled. The cars are comfortable and the conductors are courteous, the trip made quicker than over any other road and there is no change of cars between Concord and Atlanta. Leaving here at 11:15 a. m., the train stopped in Charlotte twenty minutes for dinner, and at 7 o'clock p. m. you arrive at Mt. Airy, about seventy-five miles this side of Atlanta for supper, landing in Atlanta about 9 o'clock. You can go down on the night train at 9:58 and arrive in Atlanta at 7 o'clock next morning. The Exposition "Flyer" does not stop at this place, but you can wait for it in Charlotte and you can return as far as Charlotte on it. The very best of order is kept on these trains and there is ample provision made to accommodate and make one enjoy a comfortable ride.

ALONG THE ROUTE Through the large windows of these elegantly equipped vestibule passenger coaches, one can get a view of the country all along the line, the sight of which will vividly impress you as being the most beautiful of scenery.

IN ATLANTA. The street fakirs and railroad ticket scalpers monopolize a great portion of the street opposite the

and by all means do not undertake to travel upon one of their cheap rate tickets, for the conductors will not take them up. How the scalped tickets are detected is not known, but the railroad men are on them. A party of twenty-five were put on an outgoing train about 20 miles from the city of Atlanta several days ago who were victims of the brokers. The Southern runs a line from the Union passenger depot into the Exposition grounds, making the trip in exactly 7 minutes, the cost of which is 15 cents. If a street car is labelled "Exposition," the fare out is 10 cents, but if you prefer not to pay it, there are others not labelled that charge 5 cents. Herdies and hacks are only 5 cents.

HUSSEY SUES FOR DAMAGES.

He Wants \$10,000 from the News and Observer for Alleged Libel. RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 18--Today, in the Superior Court here, John B. Hussey, of Washington, D. C., filed through his attorney, a complaint in a damage suit against the News and Observer Publishing Company, of Raleigh. Hussey is private secretary to Senator Marion Butler, and during Cleveland's first administration was a chief of a division in the Treasury Department. His complaint sets forth that the News and Observer published that while such chief of division he caused clerks to copy lists of pensioners in order that he might, after his term of office ended, use them as pension attorney, and but for Senator Ransom's influence he would have been sent to the penitentiary. The complaint further alleges that the News and Observer wickedly and maliciously intended to injure the said Hussey, his good name and credit and bring him in public scandal, infamy and disgrace, caused to be suspected and believed that he was dishonest, unscrupulous, guilty of crime, the punishment whereof was confinement in the penitentiary; a thief and a conspirator; that by means of said publication he has been and is greatly injured in his good name and credit and brought into public scandal, infamy and disgrace and to his damage, \$10,000.

Baptist Association Meets.

The Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Baptist Association met at the Baptist church in this city this afternoon. The afternoon business was principally spent in organization and regular business of the session will be taken up to-morrow. There are about forty delegates already present and many more expected. Sessions will continue until Sunday. Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of Charlotte, will preach the introductory sermon to-night at 8 o'clock. There will be preaching every night. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these meetings.--Daily Standard of the 17th.

Story With Age.

Says the Salisbury World: Mr. S. L. Swicegood, the jeweler, has in possession a clock which is probably the oldest one in the State. It is 113 years old and was owned first by Gov. Ellis' father, then by Gov. Ellis' himself and then bought at the auction sale of Gov. Ellis' personal property for 50 in Confederate money by Peter Zino, of Davidson county. From Mr. Zino it was purchased by Mr. Swicegood. It is in a state of perfect preservation and looks none the worse for its age. Mr. Swicegood has been offered \$30 for it, but he is not willing to part with it at that price.

Emma Clark in Jail.

A dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., states that Emma Clark, the woman implicated with Charles Ritch in the murder of Thos. Breen, had a preliminary hearing and was bound over to court, without bail. She is in jail. Her attorney will begin habeas corpus proceedings. The other woman implicated was discharged. Ritch is still in jail and there have been no further developments in his case.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at Fetzer's drug store.

LOCALS.

Charlottesville has paid \$5,000 for a crematory. See change in the advertisement of M. L. Marsh & Co., druggist.

Some local parties believe that cotton will yet reach 12 cents. There will be a marriage of a Concord young lady just about Thanksgiving time.

Mayor L. M. Morrison has been appointed, by the clerk of the Superior court, public administrator. Miss Loula Davis, of Pioneer Mills, will teach the public school at Poplar Tent this winter. D. T. Swindell, who recently died in Raleigh, left his entire estate, valued at \$58,000, to his wife.

Miss Mattie Pharr, a very popular young lady of the county, has accepted a position as saleslady with Lowe & Son. J. P. Allison has just returned from New York where he bought a full line of dry goods, hats, shoes and groceries.

Some of the hose and reel company have placed a pool table in the firemen's hall. They have this as a kind of club. Cards are out announcing the marriage on the 30th of this month of Miss Lizzie Boat to Mr. Samuel Garland Daniel, of Littleton, N. C.

Mrs. M. M. Miller, of St. John's, left Wednesday night for Selwood, S. C., where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Rev. Mrs. Deaton. The 8-year-old son of Mr. Ed. Johnson at Forest Hill was swinging on to a wood wagon, Wednesday. He fell and a wheel cut off two toes for the boy.

Rumor persists in claiming that Clerk John Best at the St. Cloud Hotel is to be married soon. A STANDARD reporter wanted to interview him, but Mr. Best wouldn't interview. Mr. J. L. Brown, one of THE STANDARD's good prisoners and a splendid citizen, came in and said many encouraging things. He is one of the best farmers in the Mill section.

A gentleman from Candor was in the city Wednesday looking after a suitable store room in which to open out a general stock of merchandise. THE STANDARD could not learn whether he succeeded or not. Last Quarterly Conference of Concord Central Methodist church, South, will be held about the middle of November. Western North Carolina Conference meets at Reidsville this year.

Mr. H. C. McAllister is now busy putting up a 115-foot smoke stack at the new cotton mill, being built by the Cannon Mfg. Co. When this is completed, it will not be long before the machinery will be placed. Dr. J. H. Odum, of Washington, N. C., is in the city for a few days visiting his old friends. The doctor has been sick for a month. He is practicing his profession and interested in a drug store in Washington.

The same cotton sack has been used twice within two weeks. Mr. Goodman handed us a tag, which he took off a bale on Wednesday--the same tag was on a bale of cotton sold last week. You see how much service the same bagging can do. Mr. John Safrin and Miss Mary Jane Laughlin were married, Wednesday night, at Cannonville, Rev. J. D. Shealy, officiating. The young people of the neighborhood, realizing the importance of the occasion, put up such a serenade as was most popular in anti-bellum days.

In another column THE STANDARD prints a letter written to the Charlotte Observer by Mr. Robt. W. Gadd, of our county. It explains itself. Mr. Gadd is determined to forever set at rest the falsity of the rumors that occasionally circulate against him. Mr. John O. Wadsworth wanted a piece of chewing gum last Sunday. Since the reviving of the ordinance preventing the sale of any article on Sunday, it is impossible to make a needed purchase. Mr. Wadsworth needed this, and securing a prescription from a physician, he got his chewing gum. Mrs. K. L. Craven and Mrs. Dr. Cartland left, Wednesday night, for Baltimore, where the National W. C. T. U. will be in session for one week. Mr. Cartland is president and Mrs. Craven is corresponding secretary of the North Carolina W. C. T. U. They go as delegates from this State.

Rev. J. D. Newton conducted services at the Baptist church Friday night. Seed wheat for sale. Fulcaster, Fultz and Red Chaff wheat at J. P. Allison.

The Southern's pump house at New London was burnt Friday morning. Wade Misenheimer, of No. 8, is now in Morven, Anson county, running a lively stable.

Geo. P. Allison is selling the kind of guano he has made good wheat with for several years.

Every train that passes bears evidence of the enormous crowds attending the exposition.

Mrs. Mollie Rogers is having erected a neat cottage home on her property on North Spring street. Mr. J. M. Cannon, of Davidson, and a good patron of THE STANDARD, gave us a pleasant call. Mr. Cannon is a native of Cabarrus.

Cotton pickers are further behind in gathering the crop in South Carolina than are the farmers of this State and section. A novel sight at the Atlanta Exposition is the incubator that hatches a large number of chickens every day, and the little chicks given away as souvenirs.

The engine at the G. W. Patterson mill was fired up Friday and the boilers tested. Superintendent Beach expects to be ready to start the machinery by November 1. It makes one think of old times, when Concord was the principal market for the adjoining counties' cotton crop, to see the lot's crowded with wagons and campers as they were Friday night.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as well economical hair-dressing in the market. By its use, the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

The roof is being put on the new Cannon factory. Mr. Russell has charge of that work. The walls of this mill were built by Mr. H. O. McAllister, of Mt. Pleasant, and have round corners (a new thing in Concord), and are the prettiest brick work in this whole section.

Mr. Dwight Morrison, brother to Mayor L. M. Morrison of this city, died at his home near Mooresville, Thursday afternoon. He had been unwell for several months, but his death at that time was unexpected. Mayor Morrison and daughter, Miss Pearl, are in attendance upon the funeral.

An interesting "game" was broken up one night recently in which several young men were taking a prominent part. It's a great pity that the party who interested himself so much about the social game couldn't catch 'em.

In the murder case of Charles Ritch, of Charlotte, who is charged with the murder of young Breen in Knoxville several days ago, the coroner's jury verdict was that Breen came to his death at the hands of Charles Ritch.

UNTOLD MISERY FROM RHEUMATISM. C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physicians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times, spending \$1000 there, besides doctors' bills; but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles

being wasted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was assured, by the doctors, that I could not live. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injections of morphia. I had my limbs bandaged in clay, in sulphur, in poultices; but these gave only temporary relief. After trying everything, and suffering the most cruel tortures, I was glad to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Inside of two months, I was able to walk without a cane. In three months, my limbs began to strengthen, and in the course of a year, I was cured. My weight has increased to 160 pounds, and I am now able to do my full day's work as a railroad blacksmith."



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MONEY.

NO. 19.

The question of supply and demand is so closely connected with the subject of money that it seems to be in place to state the law of value as depending upon supply and demand. The law is as follows: "Of two quantities which may each vary if we suppose the variation to take place in one of them first, the other remaining the same, its value would be influenced by four causes: 1, From an increase in value; 2, From a diminution of quantity; 3, From an increase of demand. It would diminish in value, 4, From an increase in quantity; 5, From a diminution of demand."

Now to see more clearly what the law means let the two quantities or commodities be money and cotton. Then according to the law just stated we have the following: Money will increase in value; 1, From a diminution in quantity; 2, From an increase of demand, money will diminish in value; 3, From an increase in quantity; 4, From a diminution of demand, cotton will increase in value; 5, From a diminution in quantity; 6, From an increase of demand, cotton will diminish in value; 7, From an increase of quantity; 8, From a diminution of demand.

Here we have four independent causes affecting the value of money, and four independent causes affecting the value of cotton. There are therefore eight independent causes affecting the variations of values belonging to the two commodities, money and cotton, and as each one of the four causes affecting the value of money may occur in combination with each one of the four causes affecting the value of cotton, it follows, that there are, in all, sixteen ways in which the two values may be affected. Numbering the eight independent causes as above, the sixteen ways in which they may be combined are as follows, where rise and fall may be used to refer to price or value: 1, money may rise, 5, cotton may rise; 1, money may rise, 6, cotton may fall; 1, money may rise, 7, cotton may fall; 1, money may rise, 8, cotton may fall; 2, money may rise, 5, cotton may rise; 2, money may rise, 6, cotton may fall; 2, money may rise, 7, cotton may fall; 2, money may rise, 8, cotton may fall; 3, money may fall, 5, cotton may rise; 3, money may fall, 6, cotton may fall; 3, money may fall, 7, cotton may fall; 3, money may fall, 8, cotton may fall; 4, money may fall, 5, cotton may rise; 4, money may fall, 6, cotton may fall; 4, money may fall, 7, cotton may fall; 4, money may fall, 8, cotton may fall.

The numbers refer to the law as stated above. Now, if the reader will examine carefully, he will find that there are four ways in which there may be a rise of price, four ways in which the price may fall, and eight ways in which it does not necessarily follow that any change of price should take place. In 3 and 5, 3 and 6; 4 and 5; 4 and 6 money decreases and cotton increases in value, and consequently there will be a rise in the price of cotton. In 1 and 7; 1 and 8; 2 and 7; 2 and 8, money increases in value whilst cotton decreases, and consequently the price of cotton must fall. In 1 and 5; 1 and 6; 2 and 5; 2 and 6 both money and cotton increase in value and consequently it does not necessarily follow that the price of cotton would be affected. In 3 and 7; 3 and 8; 4 and 7; 4 and 8, both cotton and money decrease in value, and here again it does not necessarily follow that the price of cotton should change. Thus it is seen that there are four ways in which the price of cotton may rise, four ways in which it may fall, and eight ways in which it may neither rise nor fall. It would lead us into a larger digression than would be desirable to subject each of the eight ways in which no rise of price might take place to a careful analysis. If the rise in the value of the money were greater than the rise in the value of cotton, the latter would not fully compensate the former and therefore the price of cotton would fall. If on the other hand the rise in the value of cotton were greater than the rise in the value of money, as then of course the price of cotton would rise. It is only when the rise or fall in the value of the one is equal to the rise or fall in the value of the other that the price is not affected.

Applying the law above stated to our country, if the volume of money were increased, and the volume of

Highest of all in Leavening Power--Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

commodities not increased, prices would rise. If, however, the amount of commodities increased to the same extent as the volume of money there would be neither rise nor fall of prices. If the amount of commodities were increased more in proportion than the volume of money increased, then prices would fall. If the volume of money were decreased by the withdrawal of the gold now in circulation and the amount of commodities remained the same as at present, then prices would fall. The fall of prices would have the effect of diminishing the amount produced, which would cause a reaction in favor of a rise of prices. This rise of prices would act a stimulant to greater production which would increase the amount of commodities and prices would fall again.

If 500,000,000 dollars were added to our money supply and the production of commodities was not increased, there would be a general rise of prices. If production were increased only to compensate in part for the decreased value of the money, prices would rise but not to the same extent. If production were stimulated so as to increase the amount of commodities to such an extent as to compensate for the increase in the volume of money, there would be no rise in prices. If production should be stimulated so as to reach above the compensating line, prices would fall. SAVIGNY.

MR. ROBT. GADD'S DEFENSE.

The Woman in Question Left the Mine and Resided in New York a Long Time--Persecuted Because of His Democracy.

To the Editor of The Observer: The sensational article reflecting on me in your issue of the 5th inst., contains but very little truth. There are no shafts being sunk at the steel mine, except one under my direction. No articles, as stated, have been found in any shaft in the mine. Simply a chain and charm of the tinzel variety were found on the surface by parties who were washing for gold in Dry Hollow--no teeth or hair or anything of the kind. As to the charges made by my brother, they were investigated some years ago when he and myself had the suit, my entire innocence then being proved to the satisfaction of the legal authorities and the public. The woman in question was the housekeeper at the Reed Mine and left here in the day time for New York, and it can be proved by a gentleman of high standing there that she was residing in that city for ten years afterwards and then went West. She wrote to Capt. Orchard, asking my address, which he sent her, and she wrote to me, asking me to send her some money to buy a sewing machine. I have been told that she wrote to Mrs. Elizabeth Grose, widow of Samuel Grose, of your city, asking her "what sort of a woman I had married," etc. I trust you will give this the same publicity as you did the slanderous statement of your special correspondent.

We hope to find some more gold chains. Fobs, teeth and bunches of gold hair will all be acceptable. Anything of gold is what we are after, and we shall be happy to find it in any shape or form, for we are gold-bars of the strictest type. I have instructed my lawyer, Mr. W. G. Means, to get the deposition taken of Cornelius VanOot, ex-postmaster of New York City; Whitfield VanOot, clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Gabriel VanOot, and they will confirm every statement I have made in reference to this matter and put a quietus on it forever.

Meantime, I shall be right here, ready to answer any charges that may be made by the con-fusionist conspirators who are engaged in endeavoring to make an excitement about the infamous lie that was started by my brother. My being an unflinching Democrat is one cause of their hostility. I have no fear as to the result, as it is only the guilty that run from the law. Very respectfully, ROBERT GADD.

P. S. My brother had me bound to the peace yesterday, and Dr. Lisle very promptly and cheerfully went up my bond. R. G. Oct. 14, 1895.

THE AUDITORIUM BURNED.

A Big Fire That Threatened the Town--Charlotte's Auditorium Building Wiped Out by Fire--Water Sprung and a Great Mass Frenzied.

The big auditorium building was burned this afternoon. The fire was first discovered at 3:30 o'clock and very soon there was a blaze in that locality that drew people from all parts of the town. There are no water plugs on Church street within a block of the auditorium, and there was delay in getting streams from Tryon street. When water did come, the pressure was weak. The building was fully ablaze from end to end before a stream was played on it. It was an immense structure of pine-wood frame, covered with tin and sheeted with corrugated iron, and burned like tinder.--Charlotte News of the 16th.

A Happy Negro.

A large farmer, of No. 2, was in Wednesday with one of his colored tenants. For several years the colored man has just about made enough to pay his rations bill without enough left to buy a pair of shoes. Last spring the colored man was advised to buy and eat on the strength of 5 cent cotton. He did so. On Wednesday he sold a lot of cotton; he paid all of his year's accounts and obligations and had \$29 left and the beauty of it all is the colored man has four bales of cotton yet to sell.

He's one of the happiest negroes in the land and he has something to be happy on, too. Like the Kind of Tricks. Cleveland has been foolishly charged with, in addition to our shoes and pains, the fault of having reduced the price of cotton. One Populist leader was saying to another Populist: "Cotton bringing 9 cents is only a trick of Cleveland's too fool us and stop the free change growth etc." "Well," said the Populist, "if that's the way Cleveland plays tricks--put up the price of cotton--then he's my man and his party is my party." The man came right in, subscribed to THE STANDARD, stating that he had stopped all his Populist literature and connections.

REMAINS UNCONSCIOUS.

Mr. J. H. White, who was seriously hurt by falling through the Otwell Mills today.

While the machinery was standing still at noon today (Friday) Messrs J. H. White, Crawford Lyerly and John Ballard were engaged in hanging shafting in the spinning room of Mill No. 4 at the Otwell factories, when the scaffold fell with the three men, Mr. J. H. White being seriously hurt and has since been unconscious. It is not thought that any bones were broken, but he received a terrible blow upon the head. The other men escaped with slight bruises. Mr. White is about 40 years of age and has a family. He lives in rear of the Presbyterian Chapel at Forest Hill.

HEART DISEASE, like

many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but constantly grows worse. There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and don't know what to do for it, as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Elias Farley of Drysville, Ohio who writes June 15, 1894, as follows: "I had heart disease for 25 years, my heart beating me almost continually. The last 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I couldn't lie down any more. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mr. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working as light work and on March 20 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I haven't lost a day since. I am 50 years old, 6 ft. 6 in. tall and weigh 200 lbs. I believe I am fully cured, and I am now only anxious that everyone should know of your wonderful remedies." Drysville, Ohio. ELIAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles' New Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will relieve. All druggists sell it at 25¢ bottles for \$1.00. It will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price to Dr. J. C. Miles, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health For Sale by All Druggists.