North State Twinklings.

The superintendent of public instruction is sending out the new public school law, which is certainly a great improvement on the very defective one of 1895.

It is Bishop Cheshire's plan to raise $100,000 in the three dioceses in North Carolina for the endowment of St. Mary's school at Raleigh.

Judge Walter Clark is writing a history of North Carolina, to be used in the schools. It will be published by the University Publishing Company.

The tobacco factory of H. E. Robinson & Son at Mocksville, near Winston, has been destroyed by fire. The loss was very heavy with little insurance.

There was placed in the State Museum the largest and finest crystal of mica ever found. It weighs 104 pounds, and is worth $400. It is from the Bowen mine, in Macon county, which was owned by Bowen Bros., now dead, and exhibited by their mother, Mrs. M. L. Bowen, of Chicago, and Junaluska Lodge of Masons, of Franklin.

Mrs. Lula E. Clayton, of Laurinburg, has qualified as administratrix of her husband's estate. Mr. W. E. Clayton was the ill-fated engineer, who was killed in the fearful wreck that occurred on the S. A. L. road last Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Clayton has entered suit against the company for $50,000 damages, and her case will be conducted by Attorneys M. L. John, of Laurinburg, and Frank McNeill, of Wilmington. The case will be tried before the Superior Court of New Hanover county.

In the Superior Court at Raleigh, Thursday, John Groves, white, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. The crime of which he was convicted was the killing of Henry Wall, colored, on the 26th of January, at Forestville, in this county. Notice of appeal was given.

In the Superior Court of Surry county Thursday Robert Mosely was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for manslaughter. The crime of which he was convicted was the killing of W. M. Cox, near Mount Airy, about a year ago. Mosely is 20 years old and has a wife and six children.

The election for aldermen at Wilmington under the amended charter, resulted in the election of three Democrats and two Republicans. Under the amended charter, Governor Russell appoints five aldermen, four of whom are Republicans.

A Beautiful Skin

is one of the chief requisites of an attractive appearance. Rough, dry, scaly patches, little blisters, eruptions, red and unsightly ringworms—these would spoil the beauty of a veritable Venus. They are completely and quickly cured by Tetterine. 50 cents a box at drug stores or by 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shaptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

To the Southern Baptist Convention,

At Wilmington, N. C., May 5th to 10th, 1897, the season of Air-Line offers the best service, including 1 round-trip and a half rate. In addition to the regular superb double daily service, it is proposed to run three "Baptist Special Trains" from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, making uninterrupted connections with trains from all points North, South, East and West. For special printed matter, maps, time-tables, rates, tickets, sleepers and all information, address W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.; Geo. W. Hood, G. P. A., 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., or T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Portsmouth, Va.

The Board of Arbitration settled Duluth's laundry strike.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

Sydney (N. Y.) silk weavers strike rather than give up their union.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No Fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bott. and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer. Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1895.

I suffered with sore eyes use Dr. I. Thompson's Eye water. Druggists sell at 25c. a bottle.

Dress fit to a T. Use of Laundrette, the finest starch. Gloss rival any starch.

SOUVENIR DOLLS. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Kidnolin cures regular. Freebody, N. Y.

Almost Blind

Was my little girl, owing to a scrofula trouble, she was treated by physicians and sent to a hospital without being cured. We resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a week we could see a change. We continued giving her this medicine and to-day her eyes are perfectly well. There is not a blemish on her skin, and she is the picture of health." H. C. ALLEN, 722 West 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

S. N. U.—13—'97.

"Blight"

costs **cotton planters** more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of

"Kainit"

will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

Write for free pamphlet containing results of experiments with Kainit, Nitrate of Soda, Phosphates, etc., as fertilizers in the United States, and a price list in which we quote, and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

"IT WILL NOT RUB OFF"

ALABASTINE

DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL WALL COATING.

HENRY STEVENS' SONS COMPANY.

MACON, - - GEORGIA.

Manufacturers of

Sewer and Railroad Culvert Pipe.

Fire Brick, Milled Clay Flue Pipe, Chimney Tops, Urns, Etc., Well Tubing with Perforated Bottoms. Will Last Forever.

Correspondence Solicited.

BILL ARP'S WEEKLY LETTER.

SOME REMARKS CONCERNING THE FIGHT AT CARSON.

WINKS APPROVAL ON THE SLY.

Boxing Contests Are All Right If the Principals are Decent People. Says William.

Is it original sin or total depravity or natural born instinct that makes man and beast take such an interest in a fight? Bulls and dogs and chicken cocksident fall when Adam fell, but they fight. St. John says there was war in heaven; so it seems that this fighting business has been going on a long time. Cain killed Abel about 6,000 years ago and man and beast have been fighting ever since. The men who don't fight love to look on or read about it, and even woman, loving and kind-hearted as she is, always takes sides and urges on her heroes to victory or death. If woman had not been behind us the late war would have ended in a year. The preachers preach peace and love and hold up the Savior's teachings before us. "Love your enemies, and if a man smites thee on one cheek, turn the other to him also." But who would do that. I have known a preacher to fight and boast of his victory. I recall another who took off his coat in church and dared a brother layman to go outside with him and repeat the offensive language. They were good men, but just human. So I reckon this fighting instinct is part of our human nature, and if there was war in heaven, then the instinct did not come from Adam's fall, but we would have had it anyhow. "Peace on earth and good good will to man" is yet afar off in the corridors of time. A few martyrs like Stephen have lived and died saying, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge," but the great majority of Christians and all the sinners either hate their enemies or fail to love them. The instinct of our human nature is resentment and it is so near akin to self-preservation that it seems justifiable. A man has as much right to resent a personal injury as a nation has to fight another nation. There is no difference in the Christian morality, for a nation is made up of individuals. If 10,000 may fight in defense of their country, then one may fight in defense of his home or his property, or even his good name. But both are wrong according to the Savior's teachings, and if only those be saved who live up to those teachings, then we are all lost. But when one of the disciples got alarmed and said: "Who then can be saved?" His reply was: "With men it is not possible, but with God all things are possible." And on the other occasion, when a disciple trembled under his teachings and inquired: "Lord, are there few that be saved?" he avoided a direct answer and said: "Strive to enter in at the straight gate, for many shall seek to enter, but shall not be able."

So our comfort is that if we strive to do right we will get to heaven. Strive is the word, and it means to struggle, to exert ourself diligently. Let us all do that if we can, and I reckon we can, or we would not have been told to.

I was ruminating about the fight, and my mind ran along into this channel of thought. Why did I feel an interest in it? Why did I have a lingering desire that Fitz should lick Corbett? Well, I took a disgust at Corbett when I read that he had forsaken his wife and taken another without just cause or provocation. I remembered how the papers said she stood by him and encouraged him at Jacksonville and other places and behaved herself in a womanly way, and so I wanted him punished. But I was told today that Fitzsimmons had done the same thing, and so now I don't care which whipped. Now let some other fellow turn up and whip Fitz and I will be satisfied. Corbett's first wife has been avenged and his second came to grief. I don't take much stock in denouncing prize fighting as the worst thing in the world. The worst thing about it is the company it keeps—the betting and gambling and drinking that environs it. If two men want to make a trial of strength by pummeling each other, there is no more harm in it than in a football game, and the surroundings are not much worse.

These pugilists never kill one another, and the fight itself is not half as bad as these street duels and hip pocket pistols that are reported every day in the newspapers. I have seen a policeman draw more blood when trying to arrest a disturber of the peace. It is not so bad as a bull fight in Mexico, and yet every American who goes there attends one, if not two or more.

I think I should have liked to have seen the fight if I could have done so on the sly, and I know many good men and some women who would have gone one eye on it if they had had a chance and the crowd had been a decent one. Everybody has an instinctive desire to see a fight—even a dog fight. I remember what satisfaction we school boys used to have in catching the big black ants in an old dead tree and making them fight in mortal combat. And what fun it was to catch a big he coon by night and see him fight the dogs, and how we used to get two old rams together, and once we saw two bulls lock horns, and it was fearful and thrilling.

Fighting roosters were common in our day. Some of the big boys at the institute where I went to school used to buy roosters in the neighborhood and keep them hid out until Saturday evening, and then go away off on the woods and have a fight or maybe several fights.

But if we can't see the fight we all love to read about them. The charm of mythology in the heroes and heroines we read about—Hector and Achilles—have not yet lost their renown. It was Rob Roy's heroism and Ivanhoe's that made those novels of Walter Scott the favorites. Just so with the Scottish Chiefs and Thaddens of Warsaw, and Charley O'Malley.

And even in our day both Christians and sinners, Jew and Gentile, have been fascinated with Lew Wallace's Ben Hur, and the charm of the book is the chariot race, which was a great fight—a struggle between the heroic champions. The truth is that no novelist—either ancient or modern—has dared to write a romance without a great fight in it somewhere. From Milton in his Paradise Lost down to Kennedy's Horseshoe Robinson, fighting is the essence and the charm of the story, and it is a compliment to our human nature that we always side with the right side and honor the hero and adore the heroine.

More men like to see a fight than are willing to admit it. I never saw a preacher shut his eyes when the dogs hitched or try part two roosters in his back yard. All men are not as honest as Henry Grady, who told a mutual fried that if he had the money and it was a respectable thing to do, he would give a thousand dollars to see the mill between Sullivan and Kilrain. It is said that he would have slipped off and gone anyhow, had he not been already billed for Boston to make his last great speech. He loved all manly sports, but abhorred cruelty and dissipation. I never shall forget the grand and awful scene that I witnessed from the top of the Price house during the battles before Richmond. Our brigade was stationed on the south side of the Chickahominy with orders to await orders, and while waiting General Tige Anderson and some of his staff climbed up to the little balcony and saw the desperate fight that was raging on the other side of the river. We saw our regiments, with banners waving, advance and fire and advance and fire again, and climb the sloping hill while their ranks were thinned from shot and shell, and hundreds of men fell dead or wounded and were tramped over by other regiments as on they charged to take the battery on top of the hill. Once a regiment wavered and was falling back, for the color bearer was shot down and the colonel unhorsed, but another soldier seized the colors and ran in front waving them, and the brave boys rallied and never stopped again until the colors were planted on the crest of the hill and the battery was captured. We saw it all as plain as a picture, for it was less than half a mile to the battle ground. It was a bird's-eye view, and such as was rarely witnessed even with a field glass in the hands of a great commander.

Well, that as a scene of blood, and pain, and courage, was a thousand times worse than any two men can make. What is the difference in the abstract? What is the moral difference in looking on?—BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

BRADSTREET AND DUN.

Weekly Trade Review of These Two Leading Agencies.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade issued on Saturday, say: Rarely have markets sustained such surprises as they have received of late, with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive goods in the Mississippi valley, and the decision of the Supreme Court against railroad associations, have been used to the utmost, but not even in railroad stocks has the result been important. With confidence that better times and larger business are coming, men are less disposed every day to throw away flood investments, and the very fact that prices of products are low is regarded as a guarantee against much further decline. In all industries, also, a number of mills, shops and hands at work, gradually increases.

Cotton was helped up an eighth by the flood, but has lost half the gain. Manufacturing is more hopeful. Without change in prices goods were in better demand, and sales of 500,000 pieces of print cloth result in a stronger tone. The final dissolution of the lake iron ore pool has been expected ever since the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal, and insures low prices for ore the coming year, though, perhaps, not lower than in 1895. Prices are still advancing, and of many kinds have risen two or three times during the past month. The wool manufacture is steadily increasing, but cautiously, as it is too early to anticipate results from changes which may be made in duties.

The failures of the week have been 291 in the United States, against 259 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 39 last year.

Bradstreet's report says: "While the week is not without favorable features, unfavorable influences have been more numerous. Leading month markets show no change. Merchantile collections are slow and the volume of funds offered is in excess of the demands for discounts. The tendency of investments to improve has temporarily disappeared, under the influence of the Supreme Court anti-trust decision, which apparently threatens arrangements for the maintenance of railway rates, as well as railway trades-union activity, so far as it may affect inter-State commerce. The tendency of prices is downward, quotations being lower for wheat, Indian corn, oats, coffee, cotton and for pig iron and steel billets and the lower priced ore. Stormy weather, high water and floods in the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri river valleys, and in the country drained by tributary streams, have interfered with interior trade.

"The bank clearings at 77 cities throughout the United States are disappointing, the total being only $883,000,000 for the week, 6.6 per cent. less than in the like week one year ago."

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Saturday.—The leading futures were as follows:

	Open.	Close.
Wheat:		
March	72½	71¾
May	72½	72
July	71¾	71¼
September	69⅝	69⅛
Corn:		
March	23½	23¼
May	24½	24⅛
July	25½	25⅛
September	26¼	26⅛
Oats:		
March	16¾	16¾
May	17¼	17¼
July	18	18
Mess Pork:		
May	8 65	8 60
July	8 70	8 70
Lard:		
May	4 17½	4 20
July	4 30	4 30
Ribs:		
May	4 60	4 60
July	4 62½	4 62½

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool.	Saturday.	Futures—
Closed quiet but steady.		
March		3 58@59
March and April		3 58@59
April and May		3 58@59
May and June		3 58@59
June and July		3 58@59
July and August		3 58@59
August and September		3 56@57
September and October		3 50@51
October and November		3 45@46
November and December		3 44 8
December and January		3 43@44
January and February		

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—Cotton quiet. Futures closed steady.

	Highest	Lowest.
March	6 97	6 96
April	7 05	6 95
May	7 02	6 99
June	7 06	7 04
July	7 10	7 08
August	7 11	7 08
September	6 84	6 84
October		
November	6 73	6 71
December	6 74	6 74
January		
February		

A Rigid Investigation.

All of the circumstances connected with the alleged plot to kidnap the child of a citizen of Houston, and hold it for ransom money, are so peculiar as to call for the most rigid investigation.

Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but are not good if the liver is out of order.

STATE'S LABOR STATISTICS

Ben. R. Lacy's Last Report as Labor Commissioner.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The Bureau's Report for 1896--Average Wages--The Employment of Children in the Mills.

Below we publish the last report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1896. The first chapter of is devoted to agricultural statistics:

The figures given in chapter 1 are based on replies from 355 representative farmers, in the 96 counties. The average wages paid for farm labor are as follows: Men $8.50 a month, women $5, children $3. Rations averaging $3.90 a month, and vegetables, fuel and fruit averaging $2.80 are furnished, making the actual figures $15.40. The reports show that 65 counties produce cotton, and also that the average cost of producing a 400-pound bale is $22.70. Of this 65 per cent. represents labor alone. Eighty-five counties produce wheat, at an average cost of 60 cents a bushel. Ninety-two counties produce oats at an average of 20 cents, and 53 produce tobacco, at an average cost of $6.33 per 100 pounds.

When the question blanks were sent to farmers the inquiry was made as to whether they favored compulsory education. From 72 counties the reply was "yes," while 7 failed to answer and only 17 said "no." It is the first time this inquiry was ever made. Of the 355 farmers who, as stated, made reports, no less than 234 declared they favored compulsory education. There had been no agitation, and the high percentage of replies in the affirmative shows that it is striking into the popular mind.

Chapter 2 is devoted to the cotton and woolen mills. There are 189 of these, located in 49 counties. Of these 36 per cent. are in the four counties of Alamance, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Randolph, the two former having 20 each and the latter two 14 each. Gaston has 101,321 spindles and Alamance 3,735 looms. In operating mills about 37,000 horse-power is used.

Of operatives employed in mills there are 23,437, divided as follows: Men, 6,822; women, 10,567; children, 6,046. The average daily wages are: Machinist $1.68, engineer, $1.46, firemen 86 cents, skilled men 99 cents, unskilled men 67 cents, skilled women 66 cents, unskilled women 47½ cents, children 34 cents. In other words the skilled female laborer does not get as much pay as the unskilled man.

Of the grown employes 81 per cent. read and write, and of the children 66½ per cent. Of the children 1,738 boys and 1,641 girls are under fourteen years of age. The daily hours of labor range from 10 to 12. The question of the employment of children is an interesting one. A gentleman who was getting up some figures on the employment of children asked half a dozen mill employes their views as to the question of non-employment of children under 14 in the mills and also the question of compulsory education. He found all the half dozen bitterly opposed to both ideas. He expressed surprise, and then they gave their reasons, which certainly are remarkable. They said that they had been at all the expense incident to the birth and childhood of their children had clothed and fed them until they were able to go to work, at 10 to 12 years of age, and that it was only right that the children should be put to work, in order that the parents might get their money back. They further argued that if they sent their children to school they would go off and mary as soon as they completed their education, and thus the parents would loose everything they had spent on them. The report says this idea of raising children as an investment will strike the general public as new, but that is the light in which the average cotton mill operative views the matter; in other words, that a majority of the operatives in the State so think. The report makes the plain statement that all children under 14 should be compelled to attend school.

At all the mills are schools, supported in part, and in many cases entirely, by the mill owners, many of these schools being in session 10 months in the year, and these schools are first-class. Libraries are in some cases provided, and the owners seek to impress the employes with the necessity for educating the children, but as long as the latter are able to earn a few dollars in the mill it is impossible to keep them at school. Julian S. Carr says it is not the desire of the mill-owners to employ child labor—that it is generally forced upon them.

The reports as to miscellaneous factories are numerous. Seventy-eight per cent. report the cost of living as having decreased during the past year, and only one reports of an increase, the remainder reporting no change. Sixty-four per cent. report no change in wages, 24 per cent. a decrease and 12 per cent. an increase. Seventy-four per cent. pay wages weekly, and 99 per cent. pay all in cash. Nearly 60 per cent. of the factories made full time during the year, and 80 per cent worked 10 hours a day. All save two favor compulsory education.

Chapter 4 is on trades. The reports show that of employes 67 per cent. are paid weekly, 14 per cent. monthly and 19 per cent. daily, semi-monthly, etc.; 77 per cent. are paid in cash and 23 per cent. in trade and cash; 7 per cent report an increase in wages, 46 per cent. a decrease and 48 per cent no change; 48 per cent make full time and 52 per cent. do not; 72 per cent. work ten hours a day, 4 per cent. work less than 10 hours and 24 per cent. work over 10 hours. It is interesting to note that 89 per cent. favor an industrial apprenticeship system and 20 per cent. oppose it; and that 68 per cent. favor boys passing a common school examination on entering a trade; 73 per cent. favor compulsory education and 7 per cent. oppose it. A. E. McCausland, of Charlotte, warmly favors the establishment of "trade schools," which are so successful in Europe and in Massachusetts. J. M. Odell, of Concord, the oldest mill owner in the State, writes an excellent letter, in which he says; "I am of the opinion that if no labor laws are enacted it will not be very long before North Carolina will be the foremost State in this Union. We will have the most contented labor and the time will soon come when no child under 12 years will be working in the mills, and none that cannot read and write.

Most Idle Nation.

The pain would probably go to the Transvaal Republic as regards its original burgher population. The Boer does just as little work as will keep himself and family alive, and the most of that he gets done by Kaffir servants, who, in the more out-of-the-way districts, at any rate, are practically slaves. In and about the gold fields and industrial centers he just lets his land on mining and other leases to the Outlander, and does hardly anything at all. Of European countries it would be hard to choose between Spain and Turkey. In Spain constitutional indolence, fertile soil and a magnificent climate combine to make life one long dawdle. In Turkey the natural thrift and industry of the real Turkish population are paralyzed into idleness and apathy by the hopelessness of winning anything worth having which will not at once be stolen by official corruption.

A man who eaves his words, usually saves his money.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

IT takes religion with sunshine in it to attract a child.

Some very large trees bear very little fruit.

Winking at sin will soon ruin the eye-sight.

A wolf in sheep's clothing is none the less a wolf.

The rest of Christ is for all who will give up sin.

Every temptation resisted is a trouble escaped.

Nothing is gained by starving the soul to feed the body.

No man who truly follows Christ ever has to stand alone.

Every man helps the devil who talks one way and lives another.

When you pray don't forget those who treat you despitefully.

The best news ever told in this world was that God is love.

Too many start to follow Christ who stop at the first cross-roads.

The man who lives a lie has a pack of bloodhounds on his track.

The best place for a Christian is where God needs him most.

Be careful where you step, and those who follow you will stumble less.

God has called many men to preach the gospel, but none to defend it.

Sooner or later every great thought will make its way around the world.

Improve your time, and you can depend upon it that time will improve you.

There is such a thing as having religion in the head and not in the heart.

Try giving all your troubles to the Lord, and see how light they will become.

God expects every Christian to try to make the world better than he found it.

Every one who can say, "The Lord is my Shepherd," may also say, "I shall not want."

If wisdom could have saved the world it would have been done in the time of Solomon.

The light shining out of a true Christian life is the best answer that can be given to unbelief.

Whenever the devil is called by his right name some prominent men are sure to be offended.

Before you put in a crop of wild oats remember that you will have to reap what you sow.

"They must have had a cyclone over at Newriches' last week." "What makes you think so?" "Mr. Newriches said they had their monogram blown into every piece of glass in the houses."—Detroit Free Press.

"Ah," asked the lady, "this rouge will not—er—rub off?" "Oh, dear, no, mem," said the clerk; "it is especially warranted to stand all the kisses of investigation one's feminine friends may choose to try on it."—Indianapolis Journal.

TELL All Your Neighbors **ABOUT**

The wonderful new Constitutional Cure for **RHEUMATISM.**

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks, no opiates. Purifies the blood and drives out the poisonous acids that cause the disease. Cures 98 per cent of the patients. The name is

RHEUMACIDE,

And it Kills Rheumatism.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1.00 per bottle; six for $5.00. If your local druggist has not got it in stock, order from the manufacturer.

THE BOBBITT DRUG CO., Raleigh, N. C.

WINE FOR WOMEN!

Woman's modesty and ignorance of danger often cause her to endure pains and suffer torture rather than consult a physician about important subjects.

Pains in the head, neck, back, hips, limbs and lower bowels at monthly intervals, indicate alarming derangements.

McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

is a harmless Bitter Wine without intoxicating qualities.

Taken at the proper time it relieves pain, corrects derangements, quiets nervousness and cures Whites, Falling of the Womb and Suppressed or too Frequent Menses. Price $1.

For Sale by Medicine Dealers.

MILLIONS

This is put up in 50c. & 1.00 bottles, and bears trade mark.

Of HOGS & CHICKENS saved from CHOLERA, GULPS and LICE by using THE DURHAM HOG & CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE which cures every case and GUARANTEES to stop the disease. Sold by all druggists and merchants, or sample bottle by mail for 50c. Take no other. USE NO POWDERS. Testimonials free.

TRADE MARK

Manufactured only by The Durham Cholera Cure Co., Durham, N. C.

A great side line for Drummers.

S. N. U.—13.—'97.

OSBORNE'S *Business College* AND **School of Shorthand** AUGUSTA, GA.

No text books used. Actual business from day of entering. Business papers, college currency and goods used. Send for handsome illustrated catalogue. Board cheaper than any other school.

CUTLER'S MEDICATED AIR INHALER

Has no equal for the cure of Catarrh and Lung Diseases. By mail $1.00.

W. H. SMITH & CO., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRES Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

BARGAINS —IN— **MENS' SUITS!**

We Want to Stir Your Blood!

We know it's pretty sluggish and that the average man who gets hold of a dollar hangs on to it like grim death, but here is a proposition that will interest you if anything will.

HEARKEN!

We offer one lot of Mens' Black and Diagonal Sack Suits, all wool, well made and fast color at $5.00 a suit. We offer 100 fine Clay Diagonal Sack Suits, round or square cut, good weight to wear all the year round, thoroughly well made and guaranteed in every way by us, at $7.50 a suit.

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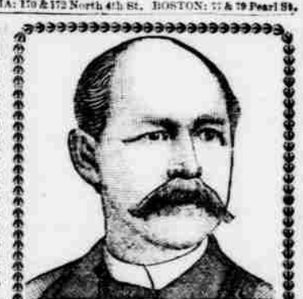

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NORTH STATE NEWS NOTES.

Condensed Paragraphs of Incidents of Interest.

SWAMP LAND TO BE RECLAIMED.

Fifty Thousand Acres of Valuable Land to be Redeemed--State Board of Agriculture.

Senator Maultsby, of Columbus county, who has been in Raleigh the past several days attending the sessions of the Directors of the Department of Agriculture, is actively connected with the Columbus Drainage Company, which has for its object the draining of about 50,000 acres of swamp lands known as White Marsh.

The charter for the company was granted by the Legislature of 1895, and a renewal granted by the recent General Assembly. Mr. Maultsby says that there is every indication that work will commence early in September. Steam dredges will be placed in July.

The main drain channel to be cut will be 9 feet by 40 feet, and about 22 miles long, extending from Bladen county to the Waccamaw river. There are also two lesser channels cut each of which will be 8 feet by 24 feet, and extending the same distance.

If the efforts of the company are successful in the making of those swamp lands, available for farming purposes, they will be capable of producing from 75 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre for a hundred years without the use of an ounce of fertilizerr

The Senator is quite confident of success in the enterprise. He appeared before the State Board of Education and was granted an extension of time for the option which he has upon the land, which is owned by the State. An extension to 1900 was granted. There is a suit pending in the Supreme Court involving the title to the lands, but the State Board has little fear of gaining the case. The case is entitled "The State Board of Education vs. Samuel Harrison."

The Drainage Company has already placed orders for the steam dredges to be used in the prosecution of their work.

State Board of Agriculture.

The State Board of Agriculture met Wednesday morning. The new officials agreed on by the caucus were duly elected, James M. Mewborne, commissioner; J. L. Ramsay, secretary; James H. Young, colored, chief fertilizer inspector; J. E. Kelly, Ed Shump, James Sheek and J. M. Siterson, assistant fertilizer inspectors. The salary of chief inspector was raised from $1,000 to $1,200, and the number of assistants was increased by one. One of the reasons given for the election of Mewborne and the defeat of Dr. D. Reid Parker, was that Mewborne was elected two years ago but was knocked out of the place. Dr. Reid Parker was a Pritchard man. That was another reason.

A very destructive fire occurred at Monroe Thursday. At 11 o'clock it broke out on the cotton platform, near the freight depot, and in just the right place for the wind to sweep it across the entire platform. It was some time before the fire could be controlled, and at least 250 bales of cotton were burned, more or less badly before it was put out. The guano house of S. L. Bundy was burned, with about 700 bags of fertilizer. W. S. Lee's guano house was also destroyed. The Monroe Cotton Mills, Brown Bros., and Heath, Morven & Co. owned most of the cotton that was burned.

The commissioners of the town of Rutherfordton have ordered an election to be held on the same day as the town election, next May, to see whether the town will adopt the dispensary law which the last Legislature passed. A peculiarity in the enrollment of the bill is that the bill states that whether a majority af votes is cast for the law or against it, the law will be "in operation." From present appearances the advocates of a dispensary will have a large majority of the votes cast.

OHIO RIVER AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Schedule In Effect Monday, January 4, 1897, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

NORTHBOUND.

Eastern time.	No. 35. A M	No. 11. A M	No. 33. P M
Lv. Camden	8 30	.....	2 30
DeKalb	9 00	.....	2 [illegible]
Westville	9 15	.....	3 02
Kershaw	10 45	.....	3 15
Heath Springs	11 05	.....	3 30
Pleasant Hill	11 15	.....	3 35
Lancaster	12 05	.....	3 55
Riverside	12 35	.....	4 10
Springdell	12 50	.....	4 20
Catawba Junct'n	1 50	.....	4 30
Leslie	2 00	.....	4 38
Ar. Rock Hill	2 20	.....	4 49
Lv. Rock Hill	4 00	.....	4 54
Newport	4 20	.....	5 09
Tirzah	4 40	.....	5 15
Ar. Yorkville	5 00	.....	
Lv. Yorkville	5 40	.....	5 30
Sharon	6 05	.....	5 45
Hickory Grove	6 30	.....	6 00
Smyr