A Good Hongst Doubter a person we like to meet. We like to have uch a man try Tetterine. He will be more enthen a man try letterine. He will be more eninstantic than any lody else once he's cured and
convinced. Tet'sfine is for Tetter, Eczema,
llingworm and ell skin diseases. 50 cents a box
at drug stores or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine,
lavannab, da.

F 9. GREENVILLE, S. C., May 22, 1897. EDITOR CHARLOTTE OBSERVER: Four years ago, last February, I registered as a attent at the Keely Institute, Greensboro, N. C. I had drank for ten years. I remained here five weeks. The treatment completely ured me. I have had no desire to drink since, and I personally know more than one hundred men who have had the same experience at the Green-boro Keeley, and who have never tasted any kind of intoxicants since. I write this because I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure. duty as well as a pleasure.
Yours Truly, W. H. WILLIMAN

Waterloo Organs are noted for unequalified quality of tone and durability. Easiest pumping organ made. Styles in Black Walnut and Quartered Oak. The best is the cheapest. Address John B. Wright, Greenshore.

Strange Himalayan Tribes. MM. Olafsen and Philipsen, two Danish officers who recently explored the Pamir country north of the Himalayas, found there unknown tribes who are fire worshipers and ignorant of the use of money. Their animals are all dwarfed, the cows being the size of ponies, the donkeys of large dogs and the sheep of small poodles. Women are sold for five or six cows or fifteen sheep aplece. Their chief article of barter is

Didn't Know When to Stop. "Darling," said she, "do you love me

furs.

as much as ever?" "Yes, dearie," said he, with his nose buried in his newspaper.

That ought to have satisfied her, but she had to ask "Why?" "Oh, I dunno. Habit, I guess."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Finding Water in the Desert. The Western man who got water in sponge evidently got the idea from the previous decennial period the same probushmen of the Kalahari desert in Af-rica. These people often live scores of respective periods compared bear to each miles from places where water comes other. to the surface. During certain times of the year sharp storms pass over the Kalahari, covering the apparently arid region with the brightest of verdure and filling for a few short days the water courses with roaring torrents. hollow reed. The sponge absorbs the moisture at the bottom of the hole, and the natives draw it up Into their

Self-Sacrifice.

mouths through the reed.

Hubby-Yes, dear, you look nice in that dress, but it cost me a beap of

Wife-Freddie, dear, what do I care for money when it is a question of pleasing you?-Tit-Bits.

Summer Care of Blankets.

Blankets after the winter use are never clean, and should not be put away without being washed. Many housekeepers in view of the shrinking and discoloring caused by washing, satisfy themselves with airing and shaking their blankets, but this is a great mistake, for if the work is proj erly done the soft appearance and white ness may be retained for years. important consideration in washing blankets is to have plenty of soft water and good soap. An inferior cheap soap is really the cause of the injury done woolen goods in washing, as it hardens and yellows the fibre. When ready to begin the work, shake the blankets free of dust, fl a tub nearly full of soft hot water, and dis solve a third of a cake of Ivory soap in it Put one blanket in at a time and dip up and down, gently washing with the hands Never rub soap on blankets, or wash on the washboard. After the blankets are clean, rinse them in warm water until free of suds. Add a little bluing to the last water. Shake and squeeze rather than wring, and hang on the line until dry. Then fold and pack away in a box securely to exclude the moth. Blankets washed in this way will keep their original freshness and wear very much longer than if put away soiled year after year. ELIZA R. PARKER.

A Ready Response. "What's the matter?" said the wayfarer who was approached by a mendicant. "Something on your mind?" "No, sir," was the reply. "Wot worries me ain't somethiu' on rie mind. It's nothin' on me stomach."-Washing-

"'From state to state the spirit walks," quoted Mrs. Ticounter; "now, I wonder what Tennyson meant by that?" "I suppose," said Mr. Ticounter, reminiscently, "that he referred to Hamlet's father's ghost walking in from Fargo."-Puck.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 981 Arch St. Phila...Pa.

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

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Pi-co's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 29% Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 19, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Aged Georgia Negroes. Two negroes in the ripeness of age died at Solomon, Ga., one at 107 years, another at 95, and the reports of their deaths drew attention to Tenas I harp, of the same neighborhood, a pegro, 111 years old.

Is the basis of good health, Pure steady nerves, mental, phys-Blood ical and digestive strength. and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and

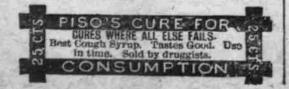
build you up. Get only Hood's because Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy

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Railroad, Mill, Machinists' and Factory Supplies, Belting, Packing, Injectors, Pipe Supplies, Belting, Packing, Injector Fittings, Saws, Files, Oilers, etc. Lo Cast every day; work 180 hands. LOMBARD IRON WORKS AND SUPPLY COMPANY

> AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. S. N. U.-No. 25.-'97.



Representative Stokes Introduces a Sweeping Bill.

START WITH PRESIDENT

And to Run Down the Scale to the Poorest Paid Scrub Woman In the Department.

Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, proposes to immortalize himself by appearing in political history as a public officer willing to reduce his own salary. On the 21st, Stokes, who was formerly president of the Farmers' Alliance of his State, introduced a bill to reduce the expenditures of the government by cutting down salaries of all public officials and pensioners 30 per cent. His cut begins at the Presof the United States and down the scale to the poorest paid scrub woman in the departments. The bill provides that after March 6, 1898, the compensation of all Senators, members of the House, officers and employes, and pensioners of the Government shall be re-adjusted to the changed value of our money standard. The President of the United States judges are exempt until their successors shall be selected. The re-adjustment of salaries shall be based upon a comparative statement of the average prices in the first five years in comparison with the last five in the preceding decennial periods. The disbursing officers of the various branches of the service shall re adjust their pay rolls correspondingly, so that the pay of each officer or employe of the govthe desert by the aid of a reed and a ernment shall bear to his pay in the

Representative Stokes says in support of his measure: "The bill emphasizes in a practical way the growing evils of an appreciating money standard. From 1892 to 1895 the average prices of 223 commodities in common use had decreased fully 33 per cent. The bushmen find water by digging in During the same period the compensathe bottoms of these dried up river tion of officers, employes and pensionbeds. They dig a hole three or four ers of the govenment has steadily infeet deep and then tie a sponge to a creased, either in salary, perquisities or both. From 1888 to 1889 the average annual expenses of the government were \$263,016,403,18. The average annual expenses from 1893 to 1896 inclusive, reaching the alarming figure \$358, 633, 341.40, an increase in less than | teies. On the other had I the guest in a decade of unparalleled distress among the people of nearly 30 per cent. Of course all of this was not salaries and do not think the servants and pensioners of the people are any better than tennis, gold links, music, dancing, the people they serve and there ought to be some such method of maintaining equilibrium between salaries and pensions on the one hand, and prices of commodities on the other. The bill also illustrates in a very practical way the good old Democratic way of keeping the government out of debt and relieving the burdens of the people by cutting down expenses rather than by piling on taxes. Upon a rough estimate such an adjustment as proposed in the bill should save the government more than \$60,000,000 a year, without injustice to any and without detriment to the public service. The legislative, ex-ecutive and judicial departments of the government are responsible in large measure for the conditions that brought on and perpetuate falling prices and there is absolute justice in the proposi-

> tress of the people. TEHUANTEPEC DESTROYED.

tion that they should share with the

people at large the consequences of

their own actions. Under present con-

ditions they actually profit by the dis-

Not One House Left Standing in City of 15,000 Inhabitants. Oaxaca, Mexico, June 21. - The continued earthquake shocks and heavy rains have seriously interrupted telegraphic communication with the Isththree days. Advices were received here

mus of Tehuantepec, during the last last night that the official commission sent to the city of Tehuantepec by President Diaz to investigate the re ported formation of a volcano and the extent of the earthquake damage, has arrived at its destination and found the condition of affairs much worse than it had been expected. The town of Tehuantepec contains about 15,000 inhabitants, and is com

pletely destroyed, so far as houses and buildings are concerned, not one remaining standing. There were a num-ber of substantial and costly buildings in town. The people are living in tents on the outskirts of the place. The earthquake shocks continue to be felt at frequent intervals, and the people are terrified. The heavy smoke and other indications of an active volcano to the west of Tehuantepec are no long-

SHOCKS IN CALIFORNIA. Severe Earthquake in San Francisco-

Clocks Were Stopped.

Two sharp and severe shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco Cal., on the 20th, the official time of the weather bureau, being 12:14:04. It London, the United Kingdom and the from west to east. Clocks were stopped, years. The earthquake was general throughout the State.

Deluded Negroes Return. International Emigration Society in March, 1896, arrived in New York on the 21st, aboard the steamship Liberia. They say the scheme has been a total failure: that many of their number died of starvation and fevers; that the society did not fulfill the contract and many members of the expedition are stranded in England, unable to get

back to their homes. Children Frightfully Burned. Fire partly destroyed the home of fully burned, one dying and the others Princes Christian, of Schleswig-Hol are not expected to recover. The

trying to rescue them. Closed for want of Hands.

The big south works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company of Scranton, Pa., has been forced to close for want of hands, throwing out 2,500 men out of employment, because of a abbut 12,000 words a day." Is he a dispute over a reduction of wages.

"LAND OF THE SKY."

Vanderbilt Buying Treasures for His Magnificent Home.

A special from Asheville, N. C., says: Many strange looking boxes, bearing foreign marks and labels, have been received there. Some are marked Paris, Rome, Naples, Vienna, and there were others from Athens, Greece.

As the queer looking boxes are un. loaded from the Southern's cars, they are sent out to Biltmore, and a native

"Mr Vanderbilt has heen a-buyin more of them old foreign things, and the dagoes are cheatin' him because he's rich. Why, I can go down thar to Charlot-tie and buy brand new pictures, and new statutes of the legislature and sculptuary for half what he pays for old broken-up things that ain't got a whole arm or a leg to their heathen And the mountaineer shakes his head

young millionaire who is now in Europe picking up more treasures for his \$6,-000,000 palace up here in the "Land of the Sky." It is the most wonderful private residence in the world, and today is dividing honors with western North Carolina's glorious climate and scenery which for years have been the salvation and delight of thousands of men, women and children who, broken in health, come here seeking rest, invigorating air and pure water. Mr. Vanderbilt himself selected this point for his home after traveling all the world over, because it had the most rerfect climate to be found anywhere. The Southern railway officials say that this section is the most popular resort on their great system, a d they attri-bute it to the air and the grandeur of the mountains.

The coast people have long been devoted to Asheville, Flat Rock, Waynesville and all this part of the country. There is a tonic in the air and water which puts new life into them because it puts new blood in their veins, a brighter color in their eyes, a ruddy g'ow or healthy brown on their cheeks. They are invariably the first to come and the last to leave. The exodus from the coast country is setting ir nov. In two weeks more the colonies from Savannah, Jacksonville and Charleston will be well installed, and right behind them will come the Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans contingents with their beautful belles and aristocratic matrons. Later, the visitors will come from New York, Chicago and other

large northern and western cities. The best people in the South have been coming here so long that the summer colonies have a delightful time socially, and the season passes quickly for those who are fond of social gaythe "Land of the Sky," if he prefers, may be as quiet as if he were in his own home. There are amusements and ocpensions. But the greater part was. I | cupation for all tastes-riding, driving, mountain climbing, trout fishing, reading-everything to interest and entertain.

> And around and about, and above all, stretching away further than eye can reach, are the towering mountains, clai in mantles of green and filmy hoods of azure. This is scenery sublime-the kind which speaks a various language "to him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms." If what Byron called "the hum of human cities," is torture to your overstrained nerves, here is rest and balm. Here it is pleasantly cool when Georgians, Floridians and Alabamians are distressed by the mercury at 95 to 100.

> Word comes that more of the fashionable than usual are coming up this season from Atlanta and other cities. A great factor in Asheville's growth is the Southern Railway's excellent train service and convenient schedules. The people here realize, too, that the Constitution has assisted in bringing about conditions which are advantageous to all Western North Carolina. Connections are such that one can leave Macon, Savannah or Augusta after supper, or Atlanta at midnight, and be here the next morning for breakfast. Jacksonville, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile

> and New Orleans are also all within an

easy ride by this system's fast and luxurious trains. Mr. Vanderbilt very graciously allows the public to visit his grounds and admire the palace, though it is not every one who gets a glimpse within the chateau where he has stored so many treasures of art and history. No king, nor queen, nor prince, nor lord on this earth has such a magnificent palace as the quiet, studious, book and art-loving young bachelor has built for himself high up here among the mountains, just a short distance from Asheville. He has spent more than 34,000,000 on it, and intends to put \$2,000,000 more into it, and if he lives to enjoy it, no doubt it will cost him all of \$10,000,000 before many years. He has 180,000 acres, and can travel thirty-five miles in a straight line from his door without reaching the boundaries of his estate. Mammoth driveways and cycle roads run everywhere and there are miles of them, carefully graded and kept smooth. Seldom does any one ever come here without going out to see Biltmore.

VICTORIA'S ERA CROWNED.

The Great Diamond Jubilee Inaugurated in London.

London, June 21. - (By Cable.)-Queen Victoria began the celebration of her Diamond Jubilee on the 20th, as was befitting her entire career, before first, as taken by the United States the altar of her faith. Throughout was followed almost immediately by a second shock. The vibrations were Empire, in every cathedral, church or chapel of the Established Church of suspended lamps and decorations were | England were held services similar to broken in some places, but no real dam- those at St. George's Chapel, Windage is reported. The shocks were the sor, where Her Majesty made her demost severe experienced here for many votions and offered solemn thanksgiv-

The announcement that the services at St. George's Chapel would be private and for the members of the royal Thirteen colored persons who formed family prevented the gathering of a part of the 200 sent to Liberia, by the pressive, and the service very simple. Her Majesty sat in the chair of state immediately in front of the communion rail and just beside the brass plate whose inscription designates the spot which was the temporary place of interment of the Prince Consort.

London, June 21.—(By Cable)—Queen Victoria, left Windsor Castle at noon, by the Sovereign's entrance, and traversed part of the high Thames streets of Windsor on her way to the railroad station. Her Majesty's carriage was drawn by a pair of grays, with pos-Joseph Melenski in East Buffalo, N.
Y., and his five children were frightstein, and Princess Henry, of Battenfather was frightfully burned also in burg, who occupied another carriage trying to rescue them.

President McKinley sent personal letters to the Queen which were de-livered by Whitelaw Reid, special en-

A New York scientist says that "the average person is supposed to use married man?



Map the Orchard.

tached either to a stem of the tree or their cars past the doorways of farmers. to some limb. This is necessary so long The steam railway, of course, does the as the tree is out of the ground. But same thing, but with a notable differafter it is set a map of the orchard, with ence; on it the cars stop only at a few each tree located on it and described, stations, usually several miles apart, should take its place. As the tags are and the number of accommodation generally attached to trees by wires, trains is limited to relatively few a day and looks genuinely sorry for the circulation of sap, and, unless removed at any point, and several of them run soon, may cause the tree to be nearly girdled by the wire. - Home and Farm.

Culture of Dewberries. The proper culture of Lucretia dewberry is not generally known. I discovered it by accident. It must have just as far as possible the chance that it has when growing wild by fences. Cover it winters with leaves piled on plentifully; and in spring tie the plants to stakes and let the leaves lie between the rows, held down if necessary with a few shovels of earth, or a few poles. The vines will then bear heavily and secure for you a paying crop. Otherwise the fruit is liable to be only knobs and hard, useless, half-developed berries .- E. P. Powell, Oneida County, New York, in American Agriculturist.

Peppermint Culture. In answer to inquiries about raising peppermint, how the oil is extracted. and cost of plant, we give the follow-

We understand there is a small area considerably. The family of the in Michigan devoted to the culture of farmer is able to go more frequently peppermint, though most of the pep- to town, to see more of people, to permint oil produced in this country reach not only the nearest town but comes from Wayne and adjoining the city as well; by constant friction about three thousand acres devoted to have an increased influence on the the cultivation of the peppermint rural dwellers; the manners and style plant, the annual product being not of speech of the towns are spreading far from fifty thousand pounds of oil. in the country places, and the provinvated plants are preferred to those The farmers along the electric lines. growing wild, and are set out in or near them, will soon be practically the spring and given very thor- suburban residents, and their children ough and clean cultivation. The can, when desired, attend very conthe mint is mown it is allowed to wilt tuition. from eight to ten hours in the sun,

stems and leaves are packed by tread- distinct effect in relieving the consteam pipe connects the lower part of away from crowded streets. the tub with a steam boiler. Another The electric roads are also affecting pipe connects the top of the tub with the price of land favorably. A farm the condensing worm. When the that is connected with the towns and steam is introduced from the boiler it cities by having these cars pass withpermeates the contents of the tub and in a few yards of the doorway will escapes through the pipes connecting necessarily be considered a much more with the worm, and at a pressure of desirable place of residence than it about forty pounds the oil is volati- was before. lized and mixed with the steam, then Thus the electric roads that reach carried through the pipe to the worm, out from the cities far into the country where it is condensed and the mixed are producing many changes that are water and oil discharged into a re- all favorable to progress. - Calvin Dill ceiver. The oil being lighter than the Wilson. water it rises to the top and is easily

The cost of the apparatus required for distilling the peppermint oil will turbed by cultivation or hoeing until depend very much upon its capacity, after fruiting season. Apply a mulch and may cost from five hundred up to of coarse manure or straw, thick many thousands of dollars.-Farm, enough to prevent the growth of the Field and Fireside.

Kicking Cows.

My experience with the cow born with an instinct for kicking is that she can never be thoroughly cured. Sometimes a heifer will try to kick the milker away when she is not well broken to milk. Her bag and teats are then tender, and it is not difficult to understand why she should do her best to escape the ordeal of milking. Some men have so little sympathy with a heifer at this period that they hurt the udder unnecessarily, and pretty soon the habit of kicking may have been formed. With care, however, the tendency to kick may be overcome, and will never reappear.

But there are some cows which seem to be born kickers. Some eight years ago I bought a very good-looking cow, six years old. The owner told me she was gentle and free from bad tricks. I found that she was, indeed, very gentle at times. She would come up in the lot to be fondled, and was a great favorite with the children. But the same spring I bought her, and before she had come in, she would stand in the stable and kick with both hind feet at the cows each side of her, using first one foot and then the other. thought it might be because she was in and the market is never overstocked; a strange place, and that she would be that it costs just as much to raise poor all right when she became used to her berries as good ones; that it costs more quarters. But this was not true.

For some days she would be per- freight and express charges are just as fectly quiet; then without warning her high on poor berries; hence there is legs would fly. She was a strong cow, profit only in growing the best for the and things moved when she kicked. I tried the plan of tying a rope about her body just in front of the bag, and as long as the rope was kept on she was packages neatly stenciled on the side quiet. As soon as the rope was left with name and residence soon become off, trouble was likely to begin at any your "trade mark;" let it also be a

I never was sure that I would get away with my pail of milk.

After a thorough trial, running through a number of years, I became convinced that she was incurable, and disposed of her to the butcher. This cow raised several heifer calves

while I had her, and every one of them was light-footed. Right down through the whole race that fault extended. have gradually weeded them out until I have one two-year-old heifer left. She is half Jersey, and gives promise the case. of being an extra cow; but if she develops the habit of kicking she will go; for of all demoralizing things in a dairy a kicking cow takes the lead. Life is too short to spend breaking

kicking cows. There are just as good cows which do not kick and why not have them?-E. L. Vincent.

The Influence of Rural Electric Roads. The electric roads that are now old, and squared twenty-two inches being built all over the country are sixty-three feet from the stump. Its beginning to be a considerable factor owner claims he will get \$280 out of it.

in bringing about certain changes, When trees are set out they usually since they connect numberless small have a tag describing the variety at- towns with the large cities, and carry this, as the tree grows, prevents the each way, while the electric cars stop every hour until midnight. By their means the country is made

suburb, and the influence of the city is radiated more extensively than ever before. The farmer whose home fronts on a country road, and who has been compelled heretofore to hitch up his team and drive five miles to a railway station, or to the country town, now has a car running directly past the door; and this car stops in response to his signal. If he has business in the town, he can use the car, leaving his horses at home to do their work in the care of others; he can make his trip in any sort of weather without inconvenience, and the cost is inconsiderable. The rapidity of the trip saves his time, while there is economy in employing his horses on the farm; he keeps more in touch with the markets, and he is improved by contact with active men.

The isolation which has always been one of the great drawbacks and inconveniences of country life is reduced counties of New York, where there are with outside people fashion and art It is raised by division of the old cial spirit is disappearing more and plants and not from seeds. The culti- more before the metropolitan spirit. harvest begins in August. After veniently the town schools by paying

A large number of people who enthen raked up and placed in cocks, joy country life, but who have not where it must not be left for more been able to indulge themselves herethan a day or two, else it will heat tofore, can now take up their abode and spoil, but should go to the still at considerable distances from the while fresh and but slightly withered. cities, and yet reach their business The stills consist of wooden tubs places with little expense for transstrongly hooped, and into these the portation. These roads will have a ing with the feet. When the tubs are gested condition of the cities; they will filled, the covers, made steam tight, also have an effect upon the health of are put on and fastened with clamps. A | many by giving the opportunity to live

Small Fruit Notes.

The roots of currants and gooseberries of bearing age should not be dis weeds in and about the hills and rows.

Look for the current borer. When the leaves start, affected canes commence to wither and die. Cut out the affected canes below the black center and burn at once.

All newly set plants should be thoroughly cultivated; weeds must not be allowed to grow for they consume valuable plant food and the moisture so necessary to the young plant.

Frequent surface cultivation makes the natural food of the plant more available, prevents escape of moisture and holds water in store for summer

The root is the foundation of the plant. It should be stimulated to early and continuous growth by the best care in the beginning. Picking, packing and marketing are

important factors in growing fruit for If plants have failed to grow, set new

ones in their places at once. One cannot afford to have missing hills. Blackberry and raspberry bushes should be trimmed severely, cut back at least one-third or one-half. Severe pruning increases the size and qualtity

of the fruit. The grower should understand that choice berries are always in demand to pick and pack poor berries; that

market. Berry boxes should be made before the season begins. Clean, well made guarantee of good berries honestly packed.

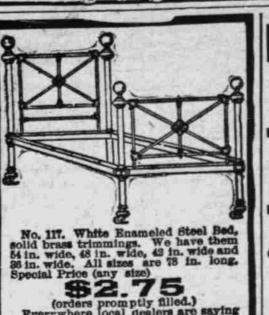
Never allow stems, leaves, dirt, imperfect or unripe berries in the box. Always have a uniform quality throughout and the boxes well filled.

For long shipment pick every day, and before the fruit is too ripe. Never offer poor berries for sale and never use a dirty box or a poor case. If it becomes necessary to sell poor

berries, send to a good commission house, but never place your name on Let markets be as near as possible and to regular customers. If you would have good markets and good

prices always deal honestly with your

customers .- M. A. Thayer, Sparta, Probably the oldest tree in Delaware was cut down near Newcastle recently. It was a tall oak, 157 years



No. 117. White Enameled Steel Bed, solid brass trimmings. We have them 54 in. wide, 48 in. wide, 42 in. wide and 36 in. wide. All sizes are 78 in. long. Special Price (any size)

**Second Price (any size)

**Se JULIUS HINES & SON,

A Hat Size.

BALTIMORE, MD.

A size in hats is one-eighth of an inch. According to the English method, the smaller diameter of the head is taken as the starting point. One-eighth of an inch increase in the shorter diameter makes a little more than threeeighths in circumference, The French and German hatters have a rule slightly different from this.

Parson Prolix—I think we may say that all reforms are intermittent; even in the church fold the in the church fold the awakenings are periodical.

Layman-Yes; I noticed that was the case this morning when you pronounced the benediction.-Boston Cou-

> **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.

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the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the
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