Nature of Some Electric Belts.

An examination was made of some electric belts sold by a street faker at Ottawa, Canada. It was found that beneath a strip of gauze was a layer of dry mustard. When the wearer perspired a little the mustard was moistened and set up a burning sensation, and the deluded victim believed a current of electricity was passing through him.

Professor Bridges of Boston, who claims that "kissing is a sure cure for dyspepsia," evidently hopes to frighten young wives into learning to cook

Fat Sometimes Helps.

Speaking in a paper on the subject of the various diet cures for fatness, the eminent authority, Dr. Andrew Wilson, says: "Doubtless starches and sugars, represented in such vegetable foods as bread, rice, tapioca and the like, are fat formers. The living body has a power of making fat out of that which is not fat. And along with this point is another-that fat itself does not go directly at least, to make fat in the body. Fat is, on the other hand, a valuable addition to the diet of a corpulent person, because it has a power properly administered of burning off food excess. In more than one system of body reduction fat is, therefore, administered as an essential part and parcel of the diet cure."

Some men find courage only when they lose their tempers.

A Beautiful Skin is one of the chief requisites of an attractive appearance. Rough, dry. scaly patches, little blistery cruptions, red and unsightly ringworms— these would spoil the beauty of a veritable 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 for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savaguah, Ga.

A Most Valuable Publication

Is an unique and beautiful %-page booklet such by the Seaboard Air Line entitled Education in the South." It is printed on the book paper, with a handsome title page and attractive illustrations, and containing valuable, up-to-date and highly interesting literature pertaining to its tille. Every person interested in any way in the noble work of education ought to pissess a copy, for it cannot fail to prove a handy and valuable reference book. Five cents in stamps sent to T. J. Anderson, G. P. A., Portsmouth, will place a copy in your hands. Send for it.

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 netlanted condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets into med 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 for yer. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafnes: (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.

FLUI's Vamily Pills are the best.

At Hanover, N. H., the woolen mills, in which machinery has been idle, are now running on full time, with full complements of help, and in many cases with orders sufdelegt for several months.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money it it fatls to cure. 250

The highest pay given German railway engineers is \$1.25 a day, while conductors receive only \$1. Many of them have to be on duty fifteen to eighteen hours a day.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervo Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. The striking engineers in England have

rejected the proposed compromise by a vote of 100 to 1, and the lockout will now com-

Chew Star Tobacco-The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

The Baron de Hirsch Association has planned to colonize clothing workers from the overcrowded East Side in New York City and teach them other trades.

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

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine -Mrs. W. Pickert: Van Sielen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

Rheumatism

Is permanently cured By Hood's Sarsaparilla Which neutralizes the Lactic acid in the blood.

Thousands who were Sufferers write that they Have felt no symptoms

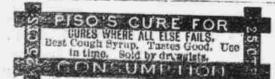
Of Rheumatism since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

The South and the East. Commenting on the cotton mill troubles in New England, the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union says: "In the South food is cheaper, fuel and clothing cost far less, rents are lower and comfort more generally diffused, The Southern mills are in the fields. They pay much smaller sums for the ransportation of their materials. Coal is cheaper. The home and foreign markets are as accessible to the Southern manufacturer as to the Eastern one. The South is, therefore, underselling of timber is within two miles of the New England and the Northern millers above city. It was John Phelps' chief are moving South. Within a genera- delight and pride. tion the South will have control of the cotton industry from the seed to the

With the mills other things must go South or West. The big cities will go with the factories. New England has no natural advantages as compared to the other sections except water power and harbors. The climate is rigorous, from long distances and coal is high where a fire runs nine months. The tide must come South, and the one who begins early will have the advantage of



If afficied with ! Thompson's Eye Water S. N. U.-No. 1-'98.



the Pythian Hall.

SUBJECT OF THE ADDRESSES.

There is a Membership of Over Forty Leading Schools, and There Were Over Twenty Represented.

At Raleigh, last week, the Association of Academies of North Carolina met in Pythian hall. It was opened with prayer by Rov. Dr. Norman. The annual address by President Hugh Morson, showed great need of conservaive influence of high school and academy. The report of the secretary, W.

T. Wilson, showed the association em-

braced in membership about forty-five leading high schools and academies. Over twenty of these were represented in this meeting by the following educators: Hugh Morson, Raleigh Male cators: Hugh Morson, Raleigh Male academy; J. M. Oldham, William Ringham, W. T. Whitsett, Whitsett institute; J. M. Horner and J. C. Horner, Horner's School; F. S. Wilkinson, Tarboro Male academy; V. O. Parker, Turlington institute; J. Allen Holt and Martin H. Holt, Oak Ridge institute; Helland, Thompson, Concord High Holland Thompson, Concord High school; R. L. Madison, Cullowhee High school; D. L. Ellis, Fairview collegiate institute; William H. Davis, University school; C. M. Murchison, Penelope academy; N. C. Newbold, La Grange academy; John Duckett, Robe-son institute; J. W. Canada, Chapel Hill High school; A. M. Garwood, Burlington; Fabius Haywood, Jr., Cape Fear academy; N. C. Hughes, Trinity High school; Joseph S. E. Park, Char-lotte Military institute; J. H. Painter, Webster school; T. R. Foust, Newbern

academy. Papers and addresses were as fol lows. "Position of Academy in Edu-cational Economy of State," M. H. Holt; "What the Association Should Do and Ask of Colleges," D. M. Price; "Certificates for Entrance to Colleges," J. M. Horner; "True Measure of Merit in Schools," J. A. Holt; "Preparatory Latin," Holland Thompson; "Taste in School Advertising," A. B. Justice; 'Athletics in Secondary Schools," J. M. Oldham; "Oratory Analyzed," J H. Myrover.

There was quite a general discussion f various topics. Superintendent Howell, of the Raleigh public schools, spoke in the interest of a State Journal of Education. The Association will meet this summer at the State Teachers' Assemoly. The old officers were re-elected.

Superintendents and Principals. At Greensboro, the Association of State Superintendents and Principals eld their semi-annual meeting. was the best attended of any meeting ever held by the Association. Repreentatives were present from Charlotte. Statesville, Concord, High Point, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, Wilmington and Goldsboro. Some of the itself. papers discussed were: "How to Stimuate the Taste for Good Literature, Some Hidden Corners in Education, 'Latin in the Public Schools," "Phonics as a Means to Reading," "How to Make the Opening Exercises Inter-

esting," and "Local Taxation. The meeting was interesting in every detail, and the papers were well-writfact that was brought out is that the | mills. friends of public education still believe that local taxation for the support of the public schools must come before we can have an efficient school were introduced advocating a contin-uance of the struggle for local taxation

New Rules of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court adopts a new rule requiring that fifteen copies of the entire transcript sent up in each action shall be printed, except in pauper appeals. The rules as amended will be printed and distributed as soon as possible, but the above requirement is given out for the information of per-

sons interested in appeals to this court. Two Men Killed at Goldsboro. At Goldsboro, a large shelter being erected at the cotton yard to store cotton, collapsed, killing two negro workmen-Abram Faison and Willis Mable. Several white menfell with the building and it is said that one of them named Johnson is seriously hurt. Several were slightly wounded. Re-

moving the braces caused the accident. Will Double Its Capacity. The Concord Standard says that Mr. W. Cannon, of that place, has secured a company of men, and will double, if possible, the capacity of the present cotton mill at Albemarle, and will put up a new one that will involve

\$200,000 of capital.

Searching for His Wealth. C. G. Phelps, quite an old man, who ived near Raleigh, has died, leaving, it is said \$3,000 in gold, which is being eagerly searched for. He had lived for years in a tiny house on the edge of a forest owned by him in which no tree was ever cut down. This grand piece

Insurance Company Licensed. The Secretary of State licenses the Guarantors' Finance Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. He has received copy of the bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Platt, to place all insurance companies under and harbors. The climate is rigorous, the soil is poor, food must be brought comes a law it will cut North Carolina out of \$90,000 annually.

Items of State News. There were two homicides in Craven county last week, all the persons involved being white.

The railway officials say the holiday

The Secretary of State has licensed 116 life and fire insurance companies to do business in North Carolina. It is stated officially that the Baptists of this State expect Dr. Whitsett to re-

sign as president of the theological The North Carolina cotton mills are doing well and good dividends, it

seems, will be the rule and not the exception this month. Charitable people in Raleigh gave a dinner to 200 negro women, none of whom were under 60, and some were

The negro, Tom Adkins, who mur-dered John Campbell, in Harnett county, has been placed in jail at Fayetteviile to keep the angry negroes from lynching him. It is said that the oldest preacher in active service in the United States is Rev. James Needham, of Gaston county, who will be 100 years old

over 90.

next May.

ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES. THE SOUTH'S COTTON MILLS

The Convention Met at Raleigh in | Conditions Under Which They Are Rivaling New England.

THE SECRET OF THEIR LABOR

Growth of the Industry at Charlotte, N. C., the Centre of the Great Piedmont Region.

A special from Charlotte, N. C., to the Philadelphia (Pa.) Record, says: In view of the extensive wage reductions made by the New England mills on account of the competion of the South, the growing mill industry in the Southern States, which is proving one of the most potent influences in building up the great region below the Mason and Dixon line, is of special interest. Charlotte is the centre of the cotton manufacturing interests in the Piedmont region, which extends from Lynchburg, Va., on the north, to Atlanta, Ga., on the south. In 1880, when D. W. Oates established the first cotton mill here, the population was 5,500. In 1890 it had 11,550 people. Five years later the census gave 19,000. and in July, 1897, the town boasted 25,000. Not only are there seven cotton mills in the place or in the immediate outskirts, but within a radius of 100 miles, there are over 200 others, embracing 54 per cent. of the entire number of spindles in the South, and 62 per cent. of all the looms.

The cotton mills of Charlotte, exclusive of the hosiery, towel and sash cord factories, employ 1,345 operatives. They consume weekly 396 bales of cotton, and disburse every Saturday night in wages, in cash, \$4,870. The Highland Park, the Charlotte, the Atherton, the Ada, the Alpha and the Victor Mills use up 20,592 bales of cotton per year, and pay out in cash in wages

COTTON AT THE MILL DOORS. The mills of Charlotte carry about 33,000 spindles, the largest of them, the Victor, carrying 13,600; the Atherton comes next with 10,000, a peculiar characteristic of the Atherton, which lies on the ourskirts of the town, being that cotton grows at the very doors of the mill. Each mill is surrounded with its colony of working people.

There are 50 miles of macadamized roads in Mecklenburg county and 30 miles of this is in the corporate limits of the town. They have cost \$2500 a mile to build. At the head of the broad stairway of the Southern Manufacturers' Club in Charlotte is a big transparency. It pictures a broad, hard roadway over which a two-horse team is dragging easily a load of 12 bales of cotton. It takes 475 pounds of cotton to make a bale, so here is represented more than three tons of draft, including the wagon

A SOUTHERN OWNER'S VIEWS. In an interview with Mr. L. A. Cool idge, of the Boston Journal, R. M. Oates, Jr., the proprietor of the Gold Crown Hosiery Works, one of the leading hosiery concerns of the South, said regarding the mill industry: "Such a thing as a strike is unknown, and there has never been any tendency in that ten and thoughtful. One interesting direction among the people in the

"It is true that our wages, as a rule, are not so large as farther north, but the difference is not so great as some imagine. I have in mind at this moment system in North Carolina. Resolutions a case where my establishment paid [2] were introduced advocating a contincost only 3½ cents a dozen in Philadel-phia, and I have been assured that there is a certain mill in New Hampshire where the Philadelphia rate prevails. Almost all my operatives are girls. I have only 17 men in my whole place. Girls who used to be satisfied with \$4 a week are not satisfied now unless they make 35 a week.

> PROSPERITY OF EMPLOYES. "You would be surprised to know how cheaply people can live. I have in mind the case of an old woman in my employ who lived on the outskirts of the town and who earned 70 cents a day. She told me her entire living expenses for a week were 65 cents. Then, too, entire families work in the mills. I have a family in my employ consisting of six people who draw out of the mill \$90 a month among them.

> "Rent is not a serious item in the cost of living. The mills used to give their houses to the operatives rent free. That was when the operatives worked 12 hours a day. The mill owners got together and reduced the hours of labor to 11 a day, and at the same time began to charge a small rent of 20 cents a week for every room. So far as religion is concerned, I can only say that the mill owners have done a good deal to give their help religious opportunities. Sev-eral of the mills have built chapels for the operatives, usually Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist.

> OWNERS AS MILL MANAGERS. "Here is a point to be borne in mind: You will find that the owners of mills down here are always personally active in the management. My father, for instance, is the active superintendent and treasurer of the Charlotte Mills, which he established seventeen years ago, and I am the same in mine. That is the rule everywhere.

"Take the Holt family, which is the wealthiest and most influential manufacturing family in the State. Edwin M. Holt built the first cotton mill in the State in 1835, and now the family controls no less than thirty-two mills, Everyone of these mills are under the personal active management of some member of the family.

THE WAGE QUESTION.

"While the individual cost of labor in the South is undoubtedly lower than in the North, the collective cost is not so very much different. One man in trayel was so heavy as to break the the North, for instance, will handle more machines than one man will handle here, and the total amount of wages paid for work performed is not so very much higher there than here after all.

"It is a striking fact that while the manufacturing centres are being rein-forced from the farms the agricultural interests have not suffered at all, but on the contrary have improved. The explanation is that the places of the white 'croppers' have been taken by negroes. Our agricultural population

is becoming largely colored. The negroes cannot work in the mills. "It is not true," he said, "that we have any great advantage in the cotton fields at our doors. As evidence of this a Philadelphia manufacturer in discussing the question with me made the statement that he had just bought a lot of cotton which cost him 7 4-10 cents per pound landed at his mill door. We were paying at the same time 7; cents for the same grade here 1896, and August, 1897, there were built in Charlotte,"

MONETARY COMMISSION'S REPORT, Ende by Authority of the Indianapolis Business Men's Convention.

The report of the Monetary Commission appointed under authority of the convention of business men, held in Indianapolis last January, has just been made public. The existing gold standard on which business has been done since 1879 is maintained on the ground the industrial interests demand certainty as to what the standard shall be. To this end it is urged that the United States should remove all uncertainty as to the meaning of "coin" in its obligations, thereby saving the taxpayer by the ability to borrow at a lower rate of interest. No attempt is made to remove the existing silver dollars, nor to change their legal tender quality; on the contrary, a place is provided for them in the circulation by forbidding the issue of any paper money other than silver certificates in denominations below \$10. It is regarded by the Commission as dangerous to maintain the present practice of using Government demand

obligations as money. The Commission, therefore, strongly urge the Government to withdraw its demand obligations now used as money, decline to provide gold for exporters and put the burden and expense of maintaining a redeemable paper circulation upon the banks. In order to meet the demand obligations, the present reserves of gold in the Treasury furnish a sufficient sum to be set aside in a Division of Issue and Redemption; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell bonds whenever the reserves need replenishment. In this way, or from surplus revenue, the demand obligations (that is, United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890,) can be removed in such a way that the cost to the country can be reduced, with the result of simplifying our currency, and adding to confidence in the certainty of our standard. By the plan of the Commission the withdrawal of Government paper is so arranged that contraction cannot possibly take place; if United States notes are cancelled their place will be taken by the gold paid out for them, or by the expansion of bank notes.

The demand obligations of the United States were not a money based on property; they were only a debt. On the other hand, a bank note is never issued (fraud, of course, excluded) except for a consideration in negotiable property of equal or greater value. The bank note comes forth as the sequel of a business transaction, and is based on the active property of the country which is passing between producers and consumers. This property is always negotiable and alw ys equal to the duty of meeting the note liabil ity. Bank notes are as sound as the business transactions of the country. The currency of the country, moreover, should increase as the transactions of the country increase; hence the rigid unchanging issues of the Government make them an inelastic part of the circulation, while by the very process of their issue bank notes alone can be automatically adjusted to the changing transactions of the busi-

ness community.

In amending the present national banking system, the Commission were actuated by a desire to secure absolute safety to the note holder; to make the notes uniform and of equal currency in all parts of the country to create an elastic system, which, while expanding in response to increasing transactions, should healthily contract when transactions diminish, and which would help in a better distribution of banking facilities throughout the

Western and Southern States. While providing for the partial use of bonds for securing notes (twentyfive per cent. of the capital) the Com-mission propose that notes beyond this should be issued on all, instead of a part of the resources of a bank; and within a few years that no special bond security should be required. Banks may issue notes up to sixty per cent. of their capital without restraint; for issue beyond sixty per cent. and up to eighty per cent. they pay a tax of two per cent.; for those beyond eighty per cent. and up to 100 per cent, they pay a tax of six per cent. These notes would be a prior lien upon all the resources of the bank, and, in addition, upon the stockholders' liability. Moreover, all banks issuing notes contribute five per cent. of their circulation as a permanent guaranty fund. For daily redemptions, banks are required to keep a five per cent. redemption fund in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency. Banks of \$25,000 capital may be established in places of 4000 inhabitants, and branch banks are also permitted.

Meinheer Janssen.

The man who by proxy is the father of the 5-cent cigar that is smoked every day by millions of Americans is Meinheer Janssen, of Amsterdam, Holland, the dictator of the world's tobacco market. It was he who discovered the value of Sumatra leaf as "wrappers" for cigars filled not only with American but Havana tobacco. He is 76 years old.

Mr. Janssen, while not the discoverer of the fact that the Island of Sumatra produced a very superior leaf tobacco, one curiously well fitted for use as cigar wrappers, was the first to appreciate the value of the discovery-made by a countryman of his-and to encourage the wider and better cultivation of the plant in Sumatra. It was he who broke the domination of the Havana planters in the cigar trade. It was he who made it possible for the tobacco smoker of ordinary means to procure a cigar of excellence at a price that fitted his purse. To-day the larger proportion of cigars smoked all over the world are wrapped with the smooth, fine-veined leaf grown on the Island of Sumatra, It is that leaf that made it possible to utilize American-grown tobacco in the manufacture of "domestic" cigars, and it was its introduction to this country that laid the foundation for the immense domestic cigar trade, a trade which employs thousands of men and in which millions of American

capital are invested. Building in London. Statistics recently compiled show that more than 1,200 houses are built monthly in London. Between August. 14.591 houses.-New York Press.

THE YEAR 1897.

Characterized by a Total of Trade

Greater Than Any Year Since 1892. Bradstreet's commercial review, for the past week, says: Holiday quiet and stock-taking close a year, which, while not fully realizing the most sanguine expectations, certainly contained much that was gratifying and more that is full of promise for the year 1898. Following a series of years of alternate panic, and slow and even painful revival, 1897 presented a large volume of business done as a whole at prices, which, while not altogether satisfactory, resulted in a total of trade larger than in any previous year since 1892. Tariff changes restricted demand but encouraged speculation and heavy imports in the first part of 1897, while the enlarged foreign demand for American breadstuffs and for some varities of manufactured articles bettered the condition of the American farmer, and, therefore, business men, quite materially in the latter part of the year. Price conditions have not favored the Southern producer of cotton nor the Northern manufacturer of cotton goods. The best reports come from the West, Northwest and the Pacific coast. Prices at the close are as a whole on a higher range than at the opening, advances being most numerous in food products, raw silk and wool, while decreases are to be reported in raw cotton and cotton goods, nearly all metals, anthracite coal and petroleum. Railroad interests share in the revival of prosperity, with gross and net earnings larger than any year since 1893, and the year 1898 opens with the business community, with the few exceptions noted, in a very cheerful frame of mind.

A heavy falling off in number and in liabilities of individuals, firms or corporations failing was shown in 1897 from 1896 and the four preceding years. A partial return to more or less normal conditions is further indicated by a drop in the percentage of assets to liabilities and by a reduction in the commercial death rate as compared with every year since and including 1898. The total number of failures reported to Bradstreet's for the year just closed was 13,099, a decrease of 2,000 failur s and over 13 per cent. from 1896; a falling off of 15 per cent. from 1891, a year of prosperous business but of numerous business embarrassments. Compared with 1895, there was a gain in the number of failures shown of about half of 1 per cent., while compared with 1892 there was an increase of 27 per cent. Liabilities of those failing constituted one of the smallest totals of recent years, amounting to only \$156, 166,000, a decrease of 37 per cent. from 1891, but a gain of 47 per cent. over 1892. The least favorable showing is made by the Eastern States, which report increases in number and liabilities over 1896. In spite of depression in cotton prices, Southern failures and liabilities are smaller than a year ago, while the greatest falling Northwest.

The commercial death-rate, that is the percentage of those in business failing in 1897, was 1.10 as compared with 1.40 in 1896 and 1.50 in 1893.

Those reliable indices of the business situation, bank clearings, point to the year 1897 as witnessing the heaviest business, both speculative and commercial, done since the record year, 1892, just preceding the panic. The total clearings at 58 cities for the year, one week estimated, aggregated at least \$53,826,000, a sum larges by 12 per cent, than the total of 1896, a year of silver agitation and an exciting presi-dential election; 8 per cent. larger than 1895, the disappointing year when a boom in iron and kindred products led to false hopes of business improvement; 25 per cent. over the year 1834, when the depth of depression following the panic may be said to have been reached; 5 per cent over 1893, the year of widespread disaster in financial and commercial circles, and only 7 per cent, smaller than the total of 1892 when the boom following the larger foreign demand for American breadstuffs and other products reached its height.

Business failures for the Dominion of Canada and New Foundland, for the calendar year 1897, amounted to 1,927, with total liabilities of \$13,219,000, a falling of 13 per cent, in number of 19 per cent. in liabilities from a year

A GREAT FALL OF SNOW.

Pittsburg and Allegheny Without Lights, Street Cars or Telephones. Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., last week experienced the most disastrous snow storm in the damage to wires, buildings, traction, lines, etc., in their history. The loss to the Bell Telephone Company in the two cities alone will reach, it is estimated, an aggregate of \$85,000. The prostration of their wires in Indiana, Jefferson and West Moreland counties, where the business is practically at a standstill, will run the total up to \$125,000. It will be weeks before perfect communication will be

To Fight the Democracy.

The Alabama Populist State executive committee at a meeting a few days ago, called a State convention to meet on the first Wednesday in May to nominate a full State ticket, including a candidate for Governor and all State officers. A committee was appointed to select a place for the convention. The committee issued a long address, urging all Populists to abstain from participation in the Democratic primaries, denouncing the Democratic party for upholding alleged fraudulent elections, and inviting all opposition to Democracy to unite in the support of the Populist ticket. The Populist policy will be along the middle-of-the-road lines, and a strong bid, it is said, will be made for Republican support, it being under-stood that the latter party will not put out a State ticket.

The Reduction Accepted. The Amoskeag, Stark and Armory

cotton manufacturing corporations, Manchester, N. H., have put the notices of a 10 per cent. cut, which were books. Short time, Cheap board. Send for catalogs posted about two weeks ago, into effect, The 12,000 operatives employed by the three corporations have decided to accept the reduction and there will be no strike. The mule spinners at Fall River, Mass., bave voted to accept the wage reduction, consequently there will be no strike in any mill.

Fire in Lebanon, Tenn. Fire originating in the bakery of Pierce & Wilson, on East Main street, in Lebanon, Tenn., thirty miles from Nashville, destroying eight of the principal business houses in the town. The losses aggregated \$75,000; insurance

A Test of High Explosive Shells. The army fortifications board has allotted the sum of \$31,000 for an exhaustive set of tests at Sandy Hook, of high explosive shells, with the purpose of improving the present service shell. SYRUPOFFIGS

ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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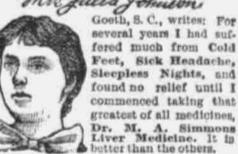
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