

BIG BARGAINS IN PIANOLAS AND PIANOLA PIANOS

GRAND SPECIAL SALE OF SLIGHTLY USED AND DEMONSTRATING INSTRUMENTS.

No such bargains were ever offered before and now is the time for lovers of music in the home to secure a bargain. The Pianola and the Pianola Piano are sold in all music loving countries of the world. More than three-fourths of all the piano players and player pianos sold in the world are the Pianola and Pianola Piano made by the Aeolian Co.

One Mahogany Case Stuyvesant Pianola Piano, case slightly damaged, but used only as a demonstrating instrument in store. Net selling price \$550. Reduced to... \$425.00

One Wheelock Pianola Piano, Mahogany Case. Only in use for a few months. Guaranteed as good as new. Net selling price \$700.00. Reduced to \$500.00



One Wheelock Pianola Piano, Mahogany Case, slightly damaged case and used only in exhibit sales, good as new and guaranteed. Net price \$700.00. Reduced to... \$550.00

One Webber Pianola Piano, fine Mahogany Case. Instrument in perfect order and only slightly used. You could hardly tell that it had been used. Net price \$950.00. Reduced to... \$700.00

These are bargains that may never present themselves again.

With the Pianola you may enjoy the music of the great masters and play it yourself.

Don't put it off, but come at once.

No one who buys a Pianola Piano ever gives it up unless reverses make it impossible to pay for it.

Reasonable time payments given if wanted at 6 per cent interest on balance

Parker-Gardner Company

FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS AND PIANOLAS

BATTLE ROYAL IN ROWAN THOUSANDS HEAR SPEAKINGS.

The Question of Prohibition or No Prohibition the Only Top-C Discussed in Salisbury, and About Ten Thousand People Gathered in That City Saturday to Listen to the Discussion Pro and Con—Prohibitionists Have a Big Street Parade and Rev. George Stuart and Rev. Mr. Ham Speak in the Gospel Tent—Judge Jones, of Asheville, and a Minnesotan Put Up By Ants on Court House Lawn.

Salisbury, May 23.—In answer to advertisements announcing that there would be two big rallies in Salisbury to-day, one for and the other against prohibition, fully ten thousand people consisting of men, women and children had gathered on Main street by 10 o'clock this morning. Business had been at a standstill the prevailing topic of conversation, and practically the only talk heard in the street being prohibition. Delegations from rural districts all over the county had come in to hear either one or the other side of the question discussed, and by far the greater part of the crowd consisted of people who had come in from the country—some to hear the bands, some to participate in the parade and others to hear the question before the people discussed by the best speakers in the State.

At 11 o'clock the line of parade of the prohibitionists was formed at the tent at the corner of Main and Bank streets and marched down through several of the principal streets of the city, finally passing the court house, where the ants had assembled for their speaking, and back to the tent. The prohibition parade was led by the Rockville band and followed by a long line of children, some being rolled in baby carriages, escorted by the China Grove Band. Following this a line of several hundred women and children, together with more than a hundred veterans, came flying banners and yelling with intense excitement, with Evangelist George Stuart bringing up the rear in an automobile.

By the time this parade had passed most of the anti-prohibition forces had gathered on the court house lawn listening to the music of the Forest Hill, Hartford and Albemarle Bands. At 11 o'clock on the rostrum, which had been built on the court house lawn, Mayor Brody introduced Judge Thomas A. Jones, of Asheville, who for more than an hour made an excellent speech in opposition to the proposed prohibition bill, to an enthusiastic audience of between three and four thousand men. The judge was frequently interrupted by applause. During the course of his argument he took occasion to comment on Salisbury's remarkable development. He made comparisons of the rates of taxation in "wet" and "dry" towns, showing it to be much higher in the dry places; presented statistics to prove that prohibition does not prohibit, and finally went into a discussion of the proposed bill, showing that the bill was not framed with the intent to prohibit, as it legalizes the sale of whiskey in drug stores with license, and with other

strong arguments concluded his speech by advising a deliberate consideration of the measure and an appeal to the people to protect their rights, which have been a fundamental basis of our government, by voting in opposition to the bill next Tuesday.

Judge Jones was followed by Mr. W. P. Fraw, a lawyer of Minnesota. In a short speech in which he stated that he would be glad to meet either Rev. Mr. Ham or Rev. George Stuart in a joint discussion at any time. Mr. A. H. Boyden then announced that Hon. Thomas Settle and W. A. Self, Esq., would speak at Meroney's Theatre here Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Evangelist George Stuart was greeted at the tent by an enthusiastic crowd of men, women and children, the tent being filled to overflowing, and music was furnished by a large choir of children. This is not Mr. Stuart's first visit to this city, he having held meetings here several years ago, when he won general favor with the people. He explained the injury done by the legalized sale of whiskey to the Church and the home and in a very forcible address on the subject held an enormous crowd until the conclusion of his speech. He and the Rev. Mr. Ham will conduct meetings here every day until the election Tuesday.

The best of good order has prevailed during a most strenuous day of high tension in this city.

PETER DAILEY DEAD.

One of the Best-Known American Comedians Passes Away at Chicago—Body Will Be Shipped to New York For Interment.

Chicago, May 23.—Peter F. Dailey, one of the best-known comedians in the United States, died to-day at the Auditorium Hotel. He had been sick for about a week with a combination of grippe, lumbago and pneumonia.

Mr. Dailey for the past two or three years was one of the leading comedians of the Joe Weber Company. He came here with the company which began an engagement in a burlesque of "The Merry Widow" at the Colonial Theatre last Monday night. He was scarcely able to take his part that night and had to be assisted to his feet a number of times. He had a temperature that night of 103. He was unable to leave his bed the next day but it was not thought that his condition was at all alarming. Twice during the week he showed signs of recovery and not until this morning did it become known that he was critically ill.

without result and the tenth cast and the ballot slips sealed, uncounted and not to be unsealed until just long enough before the assembling of the Conference on Monday to enable the tellers to make the count. There are those who believe that there will be announced on Monday morning the election of Rev. W. A. Quayle, pastor of St. James church, Chicago, and that the election of Rev. Edwin H. Hughes, president of De Paul University, will speedily follow by reason of the backing of those who have been supporters of Mr. Quayle. There are those, Wilson S. Lewis, president of Morning-side College, when the result of the 10th ballot is made known.

HISTORIC CHARLOTTE.

No City in North Carolina Which Should Appeal to the Teachers of the State More Than the Queen City—Its Fame as a Centre of Educational Activity is National—Has Much to Teach the Teachers.

North Carolina Journal of Education. There is no city in North Carolina which ought to appeal more to the teachers of the State, than the city of Charlotte. In the city and its vicinity are many places of historic interest, with which every teacher of North Carolina children ought to be familiar. It has long been the centre of people noted in history for their love of religious and political freedom, and for their devotion to the cause of education.

The Scotch-Irish began to emigrate to America about the year 1728. The Governor and Assembly of North Carolina did all they could to turn the attention of these desirable settlers to this colony. Family after family, and colony after colony swarmed into western North Carolina from Pennsylvania and Virginia, pillaging their furniture on wagons, with the women and children on top, while the men walked or rode on horseback. They followed the rivers and valleys until they found land that suited them, and then pitched their tents and began building their log cabins. During the winter of 1755, more than a thousand of their wagons passed through the village of Salisbury. Others of the Scotch-Irish, landing at Charleston, South Carolina, moved westward until they joined their kinsmen on the borders of North Carolina. Before the beginning of the revolution, they had scattered all through the hills and valleys, and along the river banks covering the present counties of Guilford, Orange, Alamance, Caswell, Rowan, Iredell, Cabarrus, Lincoln, Gaston and Mecklenburg. Their largest settlement was in Mecklenburg county, where, in the year 1763, they laid off the town of Charlotte.

The coming of the Scotch-Irish was the signal for the school doors to open. Wherever they settled, their log churches and log schoolhouses went up with as much certainty as their log cabins. Most of their preachers, who were usually also their teachers, were educated at Princeton College. Among the most famous of their schools was Queen's Museum, or Queen's College, in Charlotte, which was long a nursery of political and religious freedom. This and many others of their academies became the centres of training for revolutionary leaders. Charlotte's fame as a centre of revolutionary activity is national. Everybody knows the history of the great event which marked the 20th of May, 1775, as a proud date in North Carolina history. Charlotte and Mecklenburg county also furnished many stout soldiers, who were ready to uphold with the bayonet the principles which they proclaimed with the pen.

Nursing Mothers and Malaria. The Old Standard GROVES TASTELESS CHILL TONIC drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

PROHIBITION A FARSE.

An Orange County Citizen Gives Some Reasons Why the Prohibition Bill Should Not Be Passed. Orange County Observer. Hon. Frank Nash, Chairman of the Anti-Saloon League of Orange County, Hillsboro, N. C.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a circular letter from you asking my aid and influence for the prohibition party in this county. I have so far refrained from taking any active part in the election, but there is being so much said about it, I take this means of publicly answering your letter, and do so in a spirit of fairness, according every man the privilege of casting his ballot as his conscience dictates. In my judgment the prohibition law is a failure, and I shall cast my vote against it for the following reasons:

Because it does not prohibit.

Because it is not enforced in a satisfactory manner in the State.

Because it does not stop the sale of liquor, inasmuch as it is patent to all who care to know that all who want whiskey can get it.

Because it simply transfers the sale of liquor from licensed saloon keepers to wholesalers in other States and throws the retail business in the hands of jointists, boot-leggers, and men who have no interest in good order, morality or taxation.

Because many men who talk prohibition on the street and in the church receive whiskey by express and drink it as they always did.

Because I do not believe in discrimination between the vineyards of the east and the orchards of the west.

Because the Watts and Ward acts took all the privilege from the rural communities (by their actions saying they were not competent to vote), yet would allow the towns to choose in the matter.

Because men who will lie on no other occasion go to drug stores and lie like Trojans to obtain liquor under the law.

Because under its workings whiskey is sold and no one but the government realizes a license from its sale.

Because the law's most ardent supporters are the politicians and never sweat class, who use it to promote personal ambitions to the detriment of the people.

Because the law induces the people to keep whiskey in the house and drink it regularly who would perhaps only drink it occasionally in a high-license saloon.

Because it is built on a theory contrary to human nature. Forbid an American to do anything and he will do it to show his independence.

Because man cannot be told authoritatively what to eat, drink or wear. The Creator never contemplated any such thing, or He would not have endowed human beings with reason.

Because the youth of North Carolina are sharp, and can obtain liquor of jointists whenever they want it. The law is no protection to them. Yours very truly, D. S. MILLER.

The Old Standard GROVES TASTELESS CHILL TONIC drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

PROHIBITION A FARSE.

An Orange County Citizen Gives Some Reasons Why the Prohibition Bill Should Not Be Passed. Orange County Observer. Hon. Frank Nash, Chairman of the Anti-Saloon League of Orange County, Hillsboro, N. C.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a circular letter from you asking my aid and influence for the prohibition party in this county. I have so far refrained from taking any active part in the election, but there is being so much said about it, I take this means of publicly answering your letter, and do so in a spirit of fairness, according every man the privilege of casting his ballot as his conscience dictates. In my judgment the prohibition law is a failure, and I shall cast my vote against it for the following reasons:

Because it does not prohibit.

Because it is not enforced in a satisfactory manner in the State.

Because it does not stop the sale of liquor, inasmuch as it is patent to all who care to know that all who want whiskey can get it.

Because it simply transfers the sale of liquor from licensed saloon keepers to wholesalers in other States and throws the retail business in the hands of jointists, boot-leggers, and men who have no interest in good order, morality or taxation.

Because many men who talk prohibition on the street and in the church receive whiskey by express and drink it as they always did.

Because I do not believe in discrimination between the vineyards of the east and the orchards of the west.

Because the Watts and Ward acts took all the privilege from the rural communities (by their actions saying they were not competent to vote), yet would allow the towns to choose in the matter.

Because men who will lie on no other occasion go to drug stores and lie like Trojans to obtain liquor under the law.

Because under its workings whiskey is sold and no one but the government realizes a license from its sale.

Because the law's most ardent supporters are the politicians and never sweat class, who use it to promote personal ambitions to the detriment of the people.

Because the law induces the people to keep whiskey in the house and drink it regularly who would perhaps only drink it occasionally in a high-license saloon.

Because it is built on a theory contrary to human nature. Forbid an American to do anything and he will do it to show his independence.

Because man cannot be told authoritatively what to eat, drink or wear. The Creator never contemplated any such thing, or He would not have endowed human beings with reason.

Because the youth of North Carolina are sharp, and can obtain liquor of jointists whenever they want it. The law is no protection to them. Yours very truly, D. S. MILLER.

HUMORS IN THE BLOOD

When the blood is pure and healthy the skin will be soft, smooth and free from all eruptions or disease, but when the circulation becomes infected with any unhealthy humor the effect is shown by eruptions, pimples, boils, or some more definitely marked skin disorder, such as Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, etc.

Humors get into the blood, usually because of an inactive or sluggish condition of those members whose duty it is to collect and carry off the waste matter and refuse of the system. This unhealthy matter is left to sour and ferment and is absorbed into the blood, and soon the circulation becomes filled with an acrid, irritating humor.

The blood then, instead of performing its natural duty of nourishing the skin, regulating its temperature and preserving its uniform softness, pliability and healthfulness, irritates and diseases the delicate tissues and fibers around the pores and glands and produces some of the various forms of skin eruption or disease.

The cause of all skin affections can be traced to some kind of humor in the blood. Healthy cuticles are only possible where the circulation is pure; and therefore the cure of any skin disease can only come from a thorough cleansing of this vital fluid. Salves, washes, lotions, etc., cannot cure. True such treatment relieves some of the itching and discomfort, helps to reduce inflammation, and aids in keeping the affected parts clean, but it does not reach the blood, where the real cause is located, and at best can be only palliative and soothing.

S. S. S. cures skin diseases of every character and kind because it purifies and cleanses the blood. It goes down into the circulation and removes the humors that are causing the trouble, builds up the weak, acrid blood, and completely cures Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, pimples, boils, and all other skin diseases and affections. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots and herbs, a safe vegetable remedy.

When S. S. S. has driven the humors from the blood, and cooled and purified the acid-heated circulation, every symptom passes away, the skin is again nourished with rich, healthful blood, and comfort is given to disease-tortured skins.



S. S. S. cures Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, Nettle Rash, and all other troubles due to a humor-laden blood. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice free to all who write. S. S. S. is for sale at all drug stores. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

For six years I was severely troubled with Eczema, located principally on the shin bones, caused by a humor in the blood. The trouble would appear in the form of small yellow blisters, characterized by itching, etc. I tried various ointments, so-called blood purifiers, salves, ointments, lotions and treatment under a local physician, but nothing did me any good. Becoming discouraged I left off all this treatment, and seeing S. S. S. advertised one day I decided to try it, and after taking it a short while the humor was driven from my blood and I was completely and permanently cured. Some seven months have elapsed since I was cured and have had no indication of a return of the disease. S. O. BECK, 404 Freedom St., Alliance, O.