



Here is one of those who are either so prejudiced against all advertised remedies, or have become discouraged at the failure of other medicines to help them, and who will succumb to the grim destroyer without knowing of the wonderful value of Foley's Honey and Tar for all Throat and Lung troubles.

For sale by Standard Drug Company, Asheboro, N. C.

Severe Pains in the Back.

BEARING-DOWN pains and symptoms of like nature are foremost among the most distressing and also the most common of female diseases, Whites and Falling of the Womb, Whites is often the result of neglect, and when permitted to continue frequently causes inflammation of the womb, the ligaments are weakened and relaxed and falling of the Womb and other complications arise, producing general debility and undermining the health. These loathsome and weakening diseases will be cured and the entire female system built up if a few bottles of the great female tonic

Gerstle's Female Panacea

Are taken regularly as directed. Remove any biliousness, indigestion or constipation with St. Joseph's Liver Regulator.

I HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO MY BED 17 MONTHS with falling of the womb and ulcers of the same. I have been treated by two physicians but they did me no good. I have tried many kinds of medicines and I find that Gerstle's Female Panacea is the only one that has done me any good. I shall continue to use it, for I wish to recover my health. I have used only one bottle and am better already.

W. J. DAVIS, Imboden, Ark.

L. GERSTLE & CO., Proprietors, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Packard Piano.

QUALITY, RESONANCE, DEPTH, POWER. are the properties of the musical ear. One make of Piano may have one, another two, another three of these properties.

Put them all in harmonious combination. Agents in most all cities. If none in yours, write us.

Established 25 years.

Ft. Wayne Organ Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

RHEUMATISM

Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The best and the best. Sold by druggists on a positive guarantee. Price 50 cents per box. Sample sent free on mention of this publication.

THE DR. WHITEHALL MEDICINE CO., South Bend, Indiana

History of the Spanish War

By Dr. ALBERT SHAW, Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AND A LONG LIST OF NOTABLE CONTRIBUTORS.

Over 1,200 Pages and 500 Valuable Illustrations. Three Beautiful Volumes in Half Morocco.

This Magnificent Edition for only ONE DOLLAR DOWN.

Our War in Two Hemispheres, By ALBERT SHAW.

EVERY American teacher possessing a library, and many that do not possess one, will be interested in the announcement of the history of the late war with Spain, now published by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY. Much of the narrative was written by Dr. Albert Shaw during the actual fighting of the summer. This has been revised and amplified by him in the light of the official reports and documents, which have only become available after hostilities ceased. The quotations from the official Congressional debates and other public utterances are accurate and make this work what it is, the standard reference history of this decisive and eventful struggle. But it is much more than a lively and comprehensive narrative. It goes to the very heart of the matter, and discusses the problems which confronted the United States during the war as to the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico; and as a whole it forms a broadly conceived picture of the year which has seen America brought face to face with new world duties.

The important special and technical matters of the war period, generally dismissed by the historians with only slight and often insufficient attention, are fully and authoritatively dealt with in consecutive chapters, written by men who had unusual opportunities for studying the subjects. Thus, the lessons which the war has for us as to the relative efficiency of rifles and machine guns are in a carefully written chapter by Lieut. John H. Parker, of the United States Army; the military movements of the Santiago and Porto Rican campaigns, are analyzed by the editor of the Army and Navy Journal; the battle with Cervera is described by the novelist, Winston Churchill, who is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy; the actual condition of Cuba before the war and the facts which caused the war are described by eye-witnesses, Muriel Halseid and Stephen Bonsai.

The illustration of the book is especially valuable in the hundreds of portraits, pictures of the navies, photographic scenes of the war, and the entertaining cartoons reproduced from the Spanish, French, German, and English papers, as well as from the American.

How to obtain the handsome edition by a payment of only ONE DOLLAR DOWN.

The three beautifully bound large octavo volumes and a year's subscription to the AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS can be obtained by any of the readers of this paper by joining the Review of Reviews Club and paying one dollar. The volumes will be sent as soon as they are ready to be sent, and the sum and the purchase will be completed by the payment of one dollar per month for twelve months. The first volume will be ready early in December. The subscription to the magazine which goes with the offer can be dated from any month.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

WILEY RUSH, Attorney-at-Law.

Ross and Rush Building. ASHEBORO, N. C.

Prompt attention given to business entrusted.

G. N. Henley, Attorney at Law,

ASHEBORO, N. C.

Practices in all the courts. All business promptly attended to.

M. O. HAMMOND, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEBORO, N. C.

Prompt attention given to all business. Office in Ross & Rush building.

O. L. Sapp, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Practices in State and Federal Courts, Corporation, Commercial & Probate Law. All business promptly attended to. Office in Ross & Rush Building.

John T. Brittain, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Practice in the courts of Randolph and adjoining counties in State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention given to business of all kinds.

W. J. GREGSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

ASHEBORO, - NORTH CAROLINA. State and Federal Courts. Office at Asheboro and Randleman.

WM. C. HAMMER, Attorney-at-Law & NOTARY PUBLIC.

Ross and Rush Building, Court House Square ASHEBORO, N. C. Prompt attention to all business.

Southern Railway.

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH. The Direct Line to All Points.

Texas, California, Florida, Cuba and Porto Rico.

SCHEDULE.

Train No. 11 from High Point, connecting with train north and south on main line, arrives at Asheboro 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 12 leaves Asheboro 10:50 a. m., connecting with No. 36, Fast Mail north.

Train 41 (Mixed) from High Point arrives Asheboro 3:30 p. m.

Train 42 (Mixed) leaves Asheboro 4:10 p. m., connecting at High Point with main line both north and south.

Strictly FIRST-CLASS Equipment on all Through and Local Trains; Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains; Fast and Safe Schedules.

Travel by the Southern and you are assured a Safe, Comfortable and Expeditious Journey.

Apply to Ticket Agents for Time Tables, Rate and General Information, or address R. L. VERNON, F. R. DARBY, T. P. A., C. P. & T. A., Charlotte, N. C., Asheville, N. C. No Trouble to Answer Questions.

FRANK S. GARDNER, J. M. COLE, W. A. TURNER, S. P. & Gen. Man. 1147 North 7th St. WASHINGTON, D. C.

A FREE PATTERN (your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S 500 MAGAZINE YEAR

IMMORAL FINANCE.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE ENGLISH MONEY QUESTION.

The Single Gold Standard is a Money Lender's Trick and Even in a Creditor Nation it Benefits Only the Money Lenders.

Robert Barclay of London, author of "The Silver Question and the Gold Question," and other works, writes as follows to the Mississippi Valley Democrat:

It has been claimed that because Great Britain is a "creditor country" it pays her to receive interest on investments in depreciated goods—for this is precisely what the single standard means, and was intended to accomplish. The immoral selfishness of this argument is so apparent that I wonder it should ever have been broached. For those who can see it, it is as stupid as it is immoral; as disastrous in the long run as it is dishonest in principle. To avail yourself of previously unforeseen contingencies to get more than twice as much out of a bargain as either you or the other party ever intended, is to invite a reputation of the bargain by the victim of the unforeseen accident. The situation is not as if you had bought shares, for example, that go up in value; that is your luck. But a revolution in the standard of value puts a new complexion on every bargain, outside its own merits, as such. That is where the shame of clinging to the original bargain comes in.

If A, who is a money lender, and has influence with the government, lend B, a farmer, \$200 to be repaid in wheat, and the price of wheat at the time is 5 shillings per bushel, there is a moral obligation and tacit agreement between the parties that when B shall have delivered to A about 800 bushels of wheat, in addition to the interest, his debt shall be discharged. If meanwhile the price of wheat should vary from natural causes, such as increased or lessened demand, greater or smaller production, etc., there would be no immorality in either party taking advantage of the situation, because it would be the result of natural causes in which the opportunities of the two parties would be equal. But if, on the other hand, A should exert his influence with the government to have the standard of valuation so changed by artificial processes as to require B to deliver 1,600 bushels in payment of his debt, the transaction would be immoral and dishonest. This supposable case represents precisely what has been done in all gold-standard countries by the demonetization of silver. The bushel measure has been doubled in size, with no corresponding benefit to the farmer. It is a money lender's trick, and ought to be regarded with horror by all honest people.

But even in a "creditor country" like Great Britain this system of legalized robbery benefits no one except the money lender. Let any one ride through the county of Suffolk, or any of our rich agricultural sections, and he will quickly realize the depressing effects of the single standard. He will see farmhouses and cottages derelict, and fertile land gone absolutely to waste. It could hardly be worse if the people were banished from these districts and the land thrown out of cultivation. And yet the population of our island is constantly increasing, and, under natural conditions, the producers of food ought to, and would, receive proportionately higher prices. We easily remember the halcyon days when the whole of Lincolnshire was almost like a garden; when the greater part of the county was cultivated, the farmers were flourishing, the landlords lived in their own homes, and every laborer was employed and receiving good wages. That happy state of things continued without intermission until the effects of the general demonetization of one-half of the world's basic money in 1873 began to be felt; then the decline of prices set in, and it has continued to increase in disastrous results ever since. For twenty-five years other nations have been struggling to reach a gold standard with a gold currency, and the end has not been attained. The results have been equally as disastrous to them as with us—possibly more so, because our position as a "creditor nation" has been somewhat to our advantage by making money more plentiful among those who were already well supplied.

The depression of English agricultural interests has seriously affected other enterprises. Our great cotton manufacturing interest has been, in recent years, and is still, non-progressive, and in other directions prosperity lags behind. It is wrong to suppose that British interests have not been concerned in the battle of the standards. It is vain to imagine that because we have in the United Kingdom a settled monetary system we can escape the consequences of the troubles in which other nations are now engaged.

from the consequences of which our own people are, in one way or another, seriously suffering?

M'KINLEY'S COMING DOWN.

The president, who swore he never would consent, has at least consented to something less than an increase of the standing army to 100,000 men. He has, in fact, consented to something not very different from the Cockrell bill, which was tendered to him some time ago as a sort of Democratic ultimatum. The bill agreed upon provides that the regular army may be kept up to the maximum of 62,000 men now authorized by law until July 1, 1901, or for about two years and four months from the present time. It also authorizes the president to raise 35,000 men for volunteer service if necessary to serve for the same length of time if not sooner discharged. These additional troops may be raised either at home or in the subject provinces in the discretion of the president, but they are to serve only in the provinces. Unless otherwise ordered by congress in the meantime, the army will be reduced to 27,000 men July 1, 1901.

When Mr. McKinley returned to Washington after commuting with the Home Market Club in Boston he was very stiff on the army question. He told a body of Republican leaders of the two houses who called to see him on the subject that he deemed it their duty to hold out for a standing army of 100,000, and that he would much rather call the new congress together in extra session than accept anything less.

What has happened to bring about so great a change of mind, amounting almost to a complete surrender to the Democrats? It is explained that party leaders have been laboring with him and have succeeded in convincing him that it would be dangerous to convene the new congress in extra session. They have convinced him that it would be dangerous because the new congress would make haste to vote away many millions of money for shipping bounties, canal digging and other purposes and make it evident to the country that, so far from reducing the war taxes, it would be necessary to increase them or else issue more bonds to get the money needed for the execution of the various numbers on the imperial program.

The shrewd republican politicians are alarmed at the prospect. They think it would be disastrous to the party if it were discovered by the people before the next presidential election that the new departure is going to fasten more than the so-called war taxes upon them as a permanent burden. Accordingly we are told by the correspondent of an imperialistic paper that "permanent reorganization of the army will be provided for by the next congress, but it is quite possible that it will be deferred until the second session, so that it will not become a campaign issue."

The Trusts.

A list of the larger trusts incorporated in New Jersey—thirty-two in number—represent in capital stock an aggregate sum of \$1,208,866,300, or nearly a billion and a quarter dollars. This is an average of about \$40,000,000 per trust. In 1898 there were incorporated in New Jersey, 1,103 companies, with a total capitalization of \$810,840,000, nearly a billion dollars. There are about 10,000 chartered companies doing business under New Jersey charters. More than a billion dollars of trust stocks represent not one dollar of investment in New Jersey. The Jersey people reap a rich harvest from their liberal corporation laws. The amount received from the corporation tax was \$1,197,070 in the year just closed; collected from 5,022 companies and added to the fees for the filing of certificates, \$1,162,163, making a revenue from this source of \$2,359,193. Wherefore there is no need of a direct tax upon the people of the state for the expenses of government.

Afraid of Miles.

President McKinley took good care that General Miles was not afforded an opportunity to render his country distinguished services in the late war in his capacity as a great military leader. The American people have a great penchant for conferring civic honors on military heroes. The examples of Washington, Jackson and Grant were sufficient to warn President McKinley of the danger of affording General Miles such an opportunity. So the handsome, intrepid general was snubbed, and the awkward, bungling, adipose Shafter was sent to the front. Well, when Shafter wanted to throw up the fight at Santiago, Miles stepped in and prevented it, and thereby saved our army from being destroyed and gave us a victory. Again Miles took Porto Rico without a struggle and without loss of life, after which he was promoted to a higher rank and fed

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The New Shirt Waist.

If you are all wise women you take advantage of the mark down sales of wash silks, which make the prettiest and coolest shirt waists imaginable. It takes but four yards of material to make the simple shapes, and good fitting patterns are to be had for a mere song. The cutting and fitting is a simple matter, and the sewing is nothing worth mentioning. These waists are very easy to launder, and a real blessing in hot weather, and all finished they cost no more than good cotton ones.

The styles of last year will not be out of date when shirt waist weather comes in. This is a point in favor of the economical women. The extravagant one will lay in a supply of white cambric and lawn waists, with tucked sleeves and fronts, and perhaps little tucked caps on the shoulder and cuffs falling over the hand. She will have one with little revers to turn back, showing a finely tucked shirt bosom. Her gingham waists will show the new yoke cut in three pieces, the middle one longer than the other two.

The stiffly starched collar will be no exception rather than the rule. Its place has been taken by the pique stock, which can be treated in any number of pretty ways. The four-in-hand, though, will not be among them. Big bows and long ends will be the ruling fancy. Wide spotted ribbons, lengths of soft silk and white lawn are fitting materials for the new ties. A long strip of white barred cambric four inches wide, made with a stous, and one end slipping through a band and tied in front in a short butterfly bow, with two long ends, is a favorite fashion. For the few women who cling to the starched collar there is a pretty style in oriental silk, narrowly folded about the collar and flaring broadly to form a butterfly bow, with pointed ends, dropping nearly to the belt.—Philadelphia Times.

Hawa'i's Social Life.

I do not know that anywhere there is a civilized community whose social life is more natural and unconventional, without loss of refinement, than that existing in the Hawaiian Islands. There is no aristocracy nor any "four hundred." There is no social color line and no definite social lines of any nature. There may be said to be loosely defined social sets, but there are no lines between them; they merge into each other. Education, refinement, polish—these have more to do with social position than any other circumstance. Wealth has its weight, but has hardly come to be regarded as a social circumstance, although it is a strong ally where the more important qualifications exist. Family is an important consideration.

There is no color prejudice affecting the Hawaiian, the Chinese, or the Japanese; or if there is, it is discoverable only in marital considerations. None of these races, if otherwise socially acceptable, are barred by color. The Hawaiians, and part Hawaiians in particular, are especially in demand socially.

A charm of Hawaiian society is its cosmopolitan quality. Every large social gathering has representatives from the great world races—Polynesian, Anglo-Saxon, Celt, Scandinavian, Frank, Mongolian.—Ex-President Sanford B. Dole in Harper's Weekly.

A Vessel's Ice Protection.

Vessels which cruise in winter can be fitted with a new device to clear the ice in their track, consisting of a sharp steel nose, with a shield to cover the front end of the boat, so it can cut its way through ice fields.

First Solid Headed Pins.

William Stanton Slocum, of Boston, says that the first solid-headed pin made, either in Europe or America, was made by Samuel Slocum, who was born in Richmond, R. I., in 1792, and died in Pawtucket in 1861. In 1830, Mr. W. S. Slocum says, Samuel Slocum was in the Isle of Wight, and there invented a machine to make board nails, which up to that time were made by hand. The idea came to him that pins, which then were made by winding a fine wire on the head and fastening it to the post of the pin, might be made in an improved manner on a principle similar to that of his nail-making machine. It took him some time to develop and perfect this idea, and finally he shut himself in a room and remained there for eight days, seeing no one and having his meals passed in to him, at the expiration of which period he was able to proclaim his task completed. That was in 1831.—New York Sun.

BLOOD POISON

Old Running Sores, Mucous Patches, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers, and Painful Swellings, pimples, little ulcers in mouth or lips, Bolls, Scrofula, Tumors, Catarrh, and every form of syphilitic Blood Poison, whether hereditary or acquired, man or woman, quickly cured forever by Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.).

If you have any of these symptoms, you certainly have tainted, poisonous blood, either acquired or inherited. These symptoms have baffled the skill of the greatest living doctors, and yet we challenge the world for a case of Blood Disease that Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) will not cure. The cure are permanent, and not a patching up. Cases cured 15 or 20 years ago with B. B. B. have never seen a symptom since. B. B. B. literally drives the poison out of the blood, and tones. B. B. B. is not a mild tonic, but a powerful, real blood remedy, yet perfectly safe to the weakest young man or old man, and perfectly safe to the child. It cures in one or four months. Botanic Blood Balm is not an experiment, but an old, well-tried remedy. It cures after all else fails. Does not contain mercury or vegetable or mineral poisons. For sale by druggists everywhere. Large bottles \$1.00, for \$5. Sent by express, prepaid, on receipt of price. Book of cures free. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A Mile of Reading!

The Choicest Fiction Literature. A Weekly Library for a Little Money.

YOUR NEWS - WILL

fill your order for the NEW YORK NEWS LIBRARY and deliver it to you monthly on the "Easy Payment" plan. Each number contains more fiction than any other magazine published in America. The best production of world-famous authors are published in the convenient form.

FOUR COMPLETE NOVELS

(Exception: A special quarterly which contains 1111 in each number and delivered by your newsdealer for ten cents a month.)

Fifty-two complete masterpieces in 10 Year numbers, 5228 4-column columns. If it were printed in a single column strip it would be 24,248 inches long—almost a mile of reading.

COSTS, MONTHLY, ONLY TEN CENTS.

Trade supplied by AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY and its branches. NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, NEW YORK SUNDAY NEWS, NEW YORK NEWS LIBRARY. Published by the NEW YORK NEWS PUBLISHING CO., 31 & 32 Park Row, N. Y. C.

BIGGLE BOOKS

A Farm Library of unequalled value—Practical, Up-to-date, Concise and Comprehensive—Handsomely Printed and Beautifully Illustrated.

By JACOB BIGGLE

No. 1—BIGGLE HORSE BOOK. All about Horses—a Common-Sense Treatise, with over 74 illustrations—a standard work. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 2—BIGGLE BERRY BOOK. All about growing Small Fruits—and how to grow them—contains 45 colored life-like reproductions of all leading varieties and 100 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 3—BIGGLE POULTRY BOOK. All about Poultry; the best Poultry Book in existence; tells everything; with colored life-like reproductions of all the principal breeds, with 103 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 4—BIGGLE COW BOOK. All about Cows and the Dairy Business; having a great sale; contains 8 colored life-like reproductions of each breed, with 132 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 5—BIGGLE SWINE BOOK. Just out. All about Hogs—Breeding, Feeding, Butchery, Diseases, etc. Contains over 30 beautiful half-tones and other engravings. Price, 50 Cents.

The BIGGLE BOOKS are unique original useful—you never see anything like them—so practical, so sensible. They are a tremendous sale—East, West, North and South—Horse, Cow, Hog or Poultry—send right

CHICKERING

50 YEAR EXPERIENCE