

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Fac Simile Signature of **Wm. D. Feltner** NEW YORK.

At 6 months old **35 Doses - 35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Feltner

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AN ODD PARLIAMENT.

A BODY WITH A STRONG FLAVOR OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

In the Mecklenburg Diet the Member With the Loudest Voice and the Most Vigorous Fist is Entitled to the Floor.

There is hardly anything more antiquated in parliamentary life than the opening of a Mecklenburg diet. Compared with the opening of the reichstag or the Prussian, Saxon or any other diet, all of which are businesslike bodies, it seems as though one had been set back in the middle ages. Agrarian conservatism pure and unadulterated reigns supreme.

To begin with the calling of the session, a more verbose, long winded and antiquated document is not in use in any modern legislative body.

This antediluvian document is sent to the 800 knights and 45 burgomasters, but only 30 or 40 put in their appearance. Judging from the size of the hall of session, both at Sternberg and Malchin, where the sessions are held alternately, this has never been otherwise. Were they all to appear, the hall would not hold half the number.

Only when a measure that may in principle curtail their rights and privileges is on the docket the knights show up long enough to "kill" the bill. This done, they betake themselves again to their estates.

A member of the Mecklenburg diet is not an ordinary mortal. He is not obliged to undergo the ordeal of a political campaign in order to obtain a seat, like deputies in the other German federal states. The ownership of a freehold gives him a seat in the diet. Nor does he forfeit his prerogative by legal offenses which elsewhere deprive the offender of all civil rights and honors. Only in case of bankruptcy and mental depravity must he discontinue the exercise of his rights. Daily allowances are not granted him. However, they are quite unnecessary, as he enjoys a large number of other valuable privileges.

Perhaps the most valuable of these is the one which exempts his estate from the oppressive "canon," or perpetual lease tax, while the copyholder or peasant is groaning under the burden.

After the knights and burgomasters have convened the land marshals inform the commissaries, who represent the grand dukes, that the freeholders have appeared.

The commissaries then proceed with much ceremony to the hall of session, where first the commissary of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and then his colleague from Mecklenburg-Strelitz (both grand duchies have a joint diet) read the old styled summons, after which it is handed to the marshal. The capita, also drawn up in the sixteenth century court style, commiserates the business which the college of serenissimos has selected for the deliberations, including also the petitions that have been received.

Parliamentary rules do not exist. The presiding knight is perfectly free to take up any bill he chooses, and only rarely, that is in important matters, has the subject been discussed in committee before reaching the house.

The knights divide all business into two classes, styling the one "indifferent matters," the other "matters pertaining to the prerogatives of the knighthood." As only the latter really receive the full attention of the knights they are, upon the whole, the representatives of their own interests.

In case the minority, that is, the 45 burgomasters, as against the 800 knights, wishes to defeat a measure, the two parties, the knights and the burgomasters, give their formal statements, whereupon the matter is placed upon the table. The minority prefers this absurdity to a joint ballot in which it would be overwhelmed. The general order prevailing in the Mecklenburg diet has become proverbial throughout the German empire, and the subject of much ridicule and comment. The tumultuous scenes that often take place remind one of the former Polish diet.

Rules for the floor do not exist. Twenty-seven members may speak simultaneously as long as they please without being called to order by the chairman; nor is it necessary to be granted the right of the floor by the chairman in order to make a speech. He who has the strongest voice and can stand pounding on the desk longest prevails.

There is one advantage in the Mecklenburg methods, they expedite matters immensely, still leaving every member an opportunity for the full expression of his opinion.

Mecklenburg has no constitution in the modern sense of the word. The absolute rights of the ducal are limited only by a knighthood. A popular representation, as in all the other German states, cannot be spoken of.

Two-fifths of the country, which is directly subject to the grand dukes, has no representation at all. One-fifth is made up of the cities which are represented in the diet by the burgomasters. As, however, the latter receive their appointment from the government without any previous consultation of the wishes of the cities, they are creatures of the grand dukes. The remaining two-fifths are composed of the knighthood, with 1,020 estates owned by 800 knights.

The affairs of the government are conducted in a most arbitrary manner. In Mecklenburg-Strelitz the state's budget is never published for the information of the people. The taxpayers are left entirely in the dark as to the receipts and expenditures of the government.

The agricultural conditions are without their equal anywhere. No one is permitted to dispose of will of his real property, nor to divide a farm which exceeds in size two iekas. The peasants can at best rent the land, for which they must pay a rent tax into the grand duke's treasury.—Philadelphia Press.

All's Well That Ends Well. "Ah, Gwendolyn," exclaimed the impassioned but somewhat obscure author, "marry me! I cannot live without you. You are the well from which I draw all my inspiration."

The maiden thought long before she framed her reply suitable to the needs of the humorist of the Kansas City Star. "No, Harold," she said, "I cannot marry you and be your well, but I will always be a cistern to you."

Love and Time. She—Love knows no time, darling. He—That's a fact. Let's stop the clock.—Boston Courier.

I Know One Sure Remedy for an obstinate cold. Its name is Fry's Balsam.

FAIRLY EAT QUININE.

Foreigners in Mexico Who Keep Full of the Drug All the Time.

"The quantity of quinine taken by foreigners on the southeast coast of Mexico is something simply incredible," said a resident of this city who is interested in coffee culture in the sister republic.

"There is a general belief among the Americans and English all through that region that the drug is necessary for the preservation of life, and they keep full of it from one year's end to another. The first time I visited the coast I stopped at Frontera, the first port east of Vera Cruz, and as soon as our ship tied up it was boarded by a tall, sallow man, who turned out to be an American engineer, in charge of a big sugar plant up the country. He made a bee line for the purist among the quinine, 'Hello, Billy,' he said, 'did you bring that quinine?' 'Sure,' replied the purser, and diving into his cabin he came out with an armful of tin boxes about the size of tea canisters and jammed green. Each of them held a pound of quinine. I never saw it put up that way before, and naturally I was surprised."

"I soon scraped an acquaintance with the engineer and made bold to inquire what in the world he wanted with such a supply. 'Are you getting it on a speculation?' I asked, with a vague idea that it might be intended for some Mexican army contractor. He laughed heartily. 'Speculation nothing,' said he. 'This all goes to our little colony of Americans back in the interior, and it won't last very long, either.' With that he drew a penknife from his pocket, opened a blade that had been ground off round, like a spatula, and thrust it into one of the cans. He brought out a flaky, white mass—enough to heap a teaspoon-put it on his tongue and swallowed it like so much sugar. 'Have you any idea how many grains you are taking?' I asked in amazement. 'Only approximately,' he replied carelessly. 'A man quits weighing quinine after he has been down here a few months.'"

"That was my first encounter with a bona fide quinine eater," the coffee planter went on, "but I met plenty of them afterward. They generally keep the stuff in rubber tobacco pouches to protect it from perspiration, and when they feel like taking a dose they dig in with one of those spatulated knives that they all carry and swallow as much as they see fit. As they go entirely by guess, it is hard to say how much will be taken in the course of a day, but I have weighed the amount that can be lifted on the ordinary knife blade and found it to range between 25 and 50 grains. You see, quinine is as compressible as cotton, and two wads of it that look about the same size will vary a hundred per cent in weight."

"One would suppose, as a matter of course, that such enormous quantities of the drug would produce an intolerable ringing in the head; but, strange to say, they do nothing of the kind. The average white man down there who keeps under the influence all the time experiences nothing except a slight feeling of exhilaration—at least so I was assured by dozens of habitues. Whether the use of the stuff is of any real benefit is something I am skeptical about. I never took a grain of it myself, and I was the only man on our plantation who didn't have a touch of fever."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HORSES NOT AS HARDY AS MEN.

During War These Animals Succumb to Hunger and Fatigue.

There have been many instances in which fights have been lost or won according to the number and condition of the horses engaged. When the siege of Plevna commenced, the Russians were bringing all their stores and food from Sistova by the aid of 60,000 draft horses, and at the end of the siege it was found that no less than 22,000 of them had died from hard work and exhaustion. The want of rest and food tells on a horse far more than on a man, for in the case of the latter there are stimulating influences of patriotism, the glory of victory and other feelings which are not existent in the nature of a horse. Quite half the horses in England sent to the Crimea never returned, most of them having died from hard work and starvation. Indeed, only about 500 were killed in action.

So reduced and starved have the poor beasts become on occasions of this kind that they have been known to eat one another's tails and to gnaw the wheels of the gun carriages. Napoleon took with him across the Nieman 60,000 cavalry horses, and on his return in six months he could only muster 16,000. More than half the horses which were engaged in the Egyptian war of 1882 were disabled. Six hundred of these were killed and only three-fifths slain in action. In the Afghan war of 1838 it is said that 3,000 camels and half the horses engaged were lost in three months.

It will thus be seen that actual fighting does not claim so many horses as starvation or overwork. Defective shoeing, sore backs, want of food and rest and other similar causes go far toward rendering horses useless for practical warfare. One more and important cause needs careful attention, and it is the danger of injury horses run when being shipped across the sea. They are in constant motion. They continually fall, many of them to be trampled to death, and the rest become frightened, kick and batter one another about and are rendered useless. As an instance of this, it was found that one regiment on the way to the Peninsula war was deprived of just half of its horses on the voyage.—London Golden Penny.

Mourning Clothes in Sweden.

In Sweden mourning clothes are somewhat peculiar, according to our way of thinking. For women a long veil is absolutely necessary, as are also a black dress and a crape bonnet, but a jacket or mantle of any color may be donned with these, and it is by no means unusual for a widow to wear the regulation weeds in conjunction with a brilliant red jacket. Men also will dress in black trousers and hat and a colored waistcoat, or possibly even a colored coat.

Unjust to the Caterpillar.

Dr. J. G. Wood, the scientific lecturer, once explained the structure of a caterpillar to an English clergyman. With due astonishment at the revelation, the clergyman exclaimed, "I always supposed that a caterpillar was only skin and squash!"—Boston Christian Register.

Already Informed.

Disappointed Admirer—'Yo' kin tell Dinah dat if she wants dat chunk, Sam Johnson, she kin hab him. See?' Mutual Friend—He done teler her dat himself.—Harper's Bazar.

RIPAN'S TABULES

Doctors find A Good Prescription For mankind

For five cents, at Druggists, Grocers, Restaurants, Saloons, News-Stands, General Stores and Barbers' Shops. They banish pain, induce sleep, and promote health. One gives relief. No matter what the matter, or how bad you are, Ripan's Tablets and one thousand testimonials sent by mail on receipt of a stamp of five cents from the Ripan Chemical Co., 263 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WO RACKS O TEXAS

Effective March 10th, 1901, the

FRISCO LINE

Announces the Opening of its **Red River Division** To Denison and Sherman, Texas.

Through Train Service will shortly be established from St. Louis and Kansas City over the

Shortest Line to Texas

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **Ralston**

The 5 Minute Breakfast Food

Platt's Chloride as your household disinfectant.

An odorless, colorless liquid, powerful, safe and cheap. Destroys disease germs and noxious gases. Prevents cholera. Sold in quart bottles only by druggists and high class grocers. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt, Patent Attorney, New York.

Reliance

Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

AN ODD PARLIAMENT.
A BODY WITH A STRONG FLAVOR OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

In the Mecklenburg Diet the Member With the Loudest Voice and the Most Vigorous Fist is Entitled to the Floor.

There is hardly anything more antiquated in parliamentary life than the opening of a Mecklenburg diet. Compared with the opening of the reichstag or the Prussian, Saxon or any other diet, all of which are businesslike bodies, it seems as though one had been set back in the middle ages. Agrarian conservatism pure and unadulterated reigns supreme.

To begin with the calling of the session, a more verbose, long winded and antiquated document is not in use in any modern legislative body.

This antediluvian document is sent to the 800 knights and 45 burgomasters, but only 30 or 40 put in their appearance. Judging from the size of the hall of session, both at Sternberg and Malchin, where the sessions are held alternately, this has never been otherwise. Were they all to appear, the hall would not hold half the number.

Only when a measure that may in principle curtail their rights and privileges is on the docket the knights show up long enough to "kill" the bill. This done, they betake themselves again to their estates.

A member of the Mecklenburg diet is not an ordinary mortal. He is not obliged to undergo the ordeal of a political campaign in order to obtain a seat, like deputies in the other German federal states. The ownership of a freehold gives him a seat in the diet. Nor does he forfeit his prerogative by legal offenses which elsewhere deprive the offender of all civil rights and honors. Only in case of bankruptcy and mental depravity must he discontinue the exercise of his rights. Daily allowances are not granted him. However, they are quite unnecessary, as he enjoys a large number of other valuable privileges.

Perhaps the most valuable of these is the one which exempts his estate from the oppressive "canon," or perpetual lease tax, while the copyholder or peasant is groaning under the burden.

After the knights and burgomasters have convened the land marshals inform the commissaries, who represent the grand dukes, that the freeholders have appeared.

The commissaries then proceed with much ceremony to the hall of session, where first the commissary of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and then his colleague from Mecklenburg-Strelitz (both grand duchies have a joint diet) read the old styled summons, after which it is handed to the marshal. The capita, also drawn up in the sixteenth century court style, commiserates the business which the college of serenissimos has selected for the deliberations, including also the petitions that have been received.

Parliamentary rules do not exist. The presiding knight is perfectly free to take up any bill he chooses, and only rarely, that is in important matters, has the subject been discussed in committee before reaching the house.

The knights divide all business into two classes, styling the one "indifferent matters," the other "matters pertaining to the prerogatives of the knighthood." As only the latter really receive the full attention of the knights they are, upon the whole, the representatives of their own interests.

In case the minority, that is, the 45 burgomasters, as against the 800 knights, wishes to defeat a measure, the two parties, the knights and the burgomasters, give their formal statements, whereupon the matter is placed upon the table. The minority prefers this absurdity to a joint ballot in which it would be overwhelmed. The general order prevailing in the Mecklenburg diet has become proverbial throughout the German empire, and the subject of much ridicule and comment. The tumultuous scenes that often take place remind one of the former Polish diet.

Rules for the floor do not exist. Twenty-seven members may speak simultaneously as long as they please without being called to order by the chairman; nor is it necessary to be granted the right of the floor by the chairman in order to make a speech. He who has the strongest voice and can stand pounding on the desk longest prevails.

There is one advantage in the Mecklenburg methods, they expedite matters immensely, still leaving every member an opportunity for the full expression of his opinion.

Mecklenburg has no constitution in the modern sense of the word. The absolute rights of the ducal are limited only by a knighthood. A popular representation, as in all the other German states, cannot be spoken of.

Two-fifths of the country, which is directly subject to the grand dukes, has no representation at all. One-fifth is made up of the cities which are represented in the diet by the burgomasters. As, however, the latter receive their appointment from the government without any previous consultation of the wishes of the cities, they are creatures of the grand dukes. The remaining two-fifths are composed of the knighthood, with 1,020 estates owned by 800 knights.

The affairs of the government are conducted in a most arbitrary manner. In Mecklenburg-Strelitz the state's budget is never published for the information of the people. The taxpayers are left entirely in the dark as to the receipts and expenditures of the government.

The agricultural conditions are without their equal anywhere. No one is permitted to dispose of will of his real property, nor to divide a farm which exceeds in size two iekas. The peasants can at best rent the land, for which they must pay a rent tax into the grand duke's treasury.—Philadelphia Press.

All's Well That Ends Well. "Ah, Gwendolyn," exclaimed the impassioned but somewhat obscure author, "marry me! I cannot live without you. You are the well from which I draw all my inspiration."

The maiden thought long before she framed her reply suitable to the needs of the humorist of the Kansas City Star. "No, Harold," she said, "I cannot marry you and be your well, but I will always be a cistern to you."

Love and Time. She—Love knows no time, darling. He—That's a fact. Let's stop the clock.—Boston Courier.

I Know One Sure Remedy for an obstinate cold. Its name is Fry's Balsam.

FAIRLY EAT QUININE.
Foreigners in Mexico Who Keep Full of the Drug All the Time.

"The quantity of quinine taken by foreigners on the southeast coast of Mexico is something simply incredible," said a resident of this city who is interested in coffee culture in the sister republic.

"There is a general belief among the Americans and English all through that region that the drug is necessary for the preservation of life, and they keep full of it from one year's end to another. The first time I visited the coast I stopped at Frontera, the first port east of Vera Cruz, and as soon as our ship tied up it was boarded by a tall, sallow man, who turned out to be an American engineer, in charge of a big sugar plant up the country. He made a bee line for the purist among the quinine, 'Hello, Billy,' he said, 'did you bring that quinine?' 'Sure,' replied the purser, and diving into his cabin he came out with an armful of tin boxes about the size of tea canisters and jammed green. Each of them held a pound of quinine. I never saw it put up that way before, and naturally I was surprised."

"I soon scraped an acquaintance with the engineer and made bold to inquire what in the world he wanted with such a supply. 'Are you getting it on a speculation?' I asked, with a vague idea that it might be intended for some Mexican army contractor. He laughed heartily. 'Speculation nothing,' said he. 'This all goes to our little colony of Americans back in the interior, and it won't last very long, either.' With that he drew a penknife from his pocket, opened a blade that had been ground off round, like a spatula, and thrust it into one of the cans. He brought out a flaky, white mass—enough to heap a teaspoon-put it on his tongue and swallowed it like so much sugar. 'Have you any idea how many grains you are taking?' I asked in amazement. 'Only approximately,' he replied carelessly. 'A man quits weighing quinine after he has been down here a few months.'"

"That was my first encounter with a bona fide quinine eater," the coffee planter went on, "but I met plenty of them afterward. They generally keep the stuff in rubber tobacco pouches to protect it from perspiration, and when they feel like taking a dose they dig in with one of those spatulated knives that they all carry and swallow as much as they see fit. As they go entirely by guess, it is hard to say how much will be taken in the course of a day, but I have weighed the amount that can be lifted on the ordinary knife blade and found it to range between 25 and 50 grains. You see, quinine is as compressible as cotton, and two wads of it that look about the same size will vary a hundred per cent in weight."

"One would suppose, as a matter of course, that such enormous quantities of the drug would produce an intolerable ringing in the head; but, strange to say, they do nothing of the kind. The average white man down there who keeps under the influence all the time experiences nothing except a slight feeling of exhilaration—at least so I was assured by dozens of habitues. Whether the use of the stuff is of any real benefit is something I am skeptical about. I never took a grain of it myself, and I was the only man on our plantation who didn't have a touch of fever."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HORSES NOT AS HARDY AS MEN.
During War These Animals Succumb to Hunger and Fatigue.

There have been many instances in which fights have been lost or won according to the number and condition of the horses engaged. When the siege of Plevna commenced, the Russians were bringing all their stores and food from Sistova by the aid of 60,000 draft horses, and at the end of the siege it was found that no less than 22,000 of them had died from hard work and exhaustion. The want of rest and food tells on a horse far more than on a man, for in the case of the latter there are stimulating influences of patriotism, the glory of victory and other feelings which are not existent in the nature of a horse. Quite half the horses in England sent to the Crimea never returned, most of them having died from hard work and starvation. Indeed, only about 500 were killed in action.

So reduced and starved have the poor beasts become on occasions of this kind that they have been known to eat one another's tails and to gnaw the wheels of the gun carriages. Napoleon took with him across the Nieman 60,000 cavalry horses, and on his return in six months he could only muster 16,000. More than half the horses which were engaged in the Egyptian war of 1882 were disabled. Six hundred of these were killed and only three-fifths slain in action. In the Afghan war of 1838 it is said that 3,000 camels and half the horses engaged were lost in three months.

It will thus be seen that actual fighting does not claim so many horses as starvation or overwork. Defective shoeing, sore backs, want of food and rest and other similar causes go far toward rendering horses useless for practical warfare. One more and important cause needs careful attention, and it is the danger of injury horses run when being shipped across the sea. They are in constant motion. They continually fall, many of them to be trampled to death, and the rest become frightened, kick and batter one another about and are rendered useless. As an instance of this, it was found that one regiment on the way to the Peninsula war was deprived of just half of its horses on the voyage.—London Golden Penny.

COCOA & CHOCOLATE
PURE & HEALTHY
GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WITHOUT ADULTERATION

No Change of Cars, Memphis to Texas.

In going to Texas on the **Cotton Belt Route**, you avoid the discomforts and annoyances of changing cars, necessary on other routes. Cotton Belt trains run through, from Memphis to Texas, without change.

These trains carry Pullman Sleepers at night, Parlor Cafe Cars during the day and Free Chair Cars both day and night.

Write and tell us where you are going and when you will leave, and we will tell you the exact cost of a ticket and send you a complete schedule for the trip. We will also send you an interesting little booklet, "A Trip to Texas."

H. H. SUTTON, T. P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
E. W. LAURENCE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

THROUGH TRAIN TO TEXAS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
IN EFFECT DECEMBER 9, 1900.

No. 21.	No. 27-11.	No. 25.	Eastern Time.	No. 12-23.	No. 26.	No. 10.
4.30 pm	12.05 am	Lv. New York	Ar. 12.43 pm	6.25 am		
6.55 pm	2.50 am	Lv. Philadelphia	Ar. 10.15 am	8.55 am		
9.20 pm	5.50 am	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. 8.00 am	11.23 pm		
10.43 pm	6.07 pm	Lv. Washington	Ar. 6.43 am	3.05 pm		
6.10 am	6.07 pm	Lv. Daaville	Ar. 11.25 pm	2.20 pm		
2.10 am	12.01 pm	Lv. Rich mond	Ar. 6.40 am	6.25 pm		
3.35 pm	9.10 am	Lv. Norfolk	Ar. 8.20 am	5.55 pm		
1.00 am	3.50 pm	Ar. Raleigh	Ar. 5.30 am	11.35 am		
2.09 am	8.50 pm	Ar. Raleigh	Lv. 11.45 pm	8.50 am		

Eastern Time.		
10.10 am	8.40 pm	Lv. Salisbury
11.12 am	9.23 pm	Lv. Statesville
11.52 am	10.01 pm	Lv. Newton
12.10 am	10.20 pm	Lv. Hickory
1.34 pm	11.30 pm	Lv. Asheville
3.12 pm	1.03 am	Lv. Blountsville
8.20 pm	1.10 am	Ar. Asheville

Central Time.		
6.10 am	2.40 pm	Lv. Asheville
7.32 am	4.02 pm	Lv. Hot Springs
9.25 am	5.55 pm	Lv. Morrilton
11.00 am	7.40 pm	Lv. Knoxville
	11.35 pm	Lv. Chattanooga
	1.10 pm	Lv. Memphis
1.05 pm		Lv. Bristol
	6.40 am	Lv. Nashville
	7.50 am	Lv. Louisville
	7.34 am	Lv. Cincinnati
8.30 am		Lv. New Orleans
7.30 am		Lv. Mobile

ANDS BRANCH

No. 14.	No. 10.	Eastern Time.	No. 13.	No. 9.
8.00 am	3.05 pm	Lv. Asheville	Ar. 7.15 pm	2.48 pm
9.08 am	3.12 pm	Lv. Blountsville	Ar. 8.11 pm	3.40 pm
9.02 am	3.57 pm	Lv. Hendersonville	Ar. 9.11 pm	3.50 pm
10.13 am	5.00 pm	Lv. Tryon	Ar. 6.03 pm	12.33 pm

Eastern Time.		
11.22 am	6.00 pm	Lv. Spartanburg
3.20 pm	9.35 pm	Lv. Columbia
	8.17 pm	Lv. Charleston

Central Time.		
5.15 am		Lv. Savannah
	8.25 am	Lv. Jacksonville
	1.40 am	Lv. Augusta
3.55 pm	7.10 am	Lv. Atlanta
7.40 pm	9.30 pm	Lv. New Orleans
7.40 am		Lv. Memphis
7.10 pm	8.30 am	Lv. Macon

MURPHY BRANCH

No. 17.	No. 19.	Eastern Time.	No. 12.	No. 20.
8.00 am	3.45 pm	Lv. Asheville	Ar. 6.50 pm	1.50 pm
10.33 am	5.10 pm	Lv. Waynesville	Ar. 6.10 pm	1.25 pm
10.59 am	5.50 pm	Lv. Balsam	Ar. 4.40 pm	12.00 pm
12.40 pm	7.23 pm	Lv. Bryson City	Ar. 1.45 pm	10.20 pm
	10.30 pm	Lv. Murphy	Ar. 7.20 pm	

except Sunday

Trains 27 and 11, and 12 and 23, carry Pullman sleepers between New York, Washington, Asheville, Hot Springs, Chattanooga and Nashville. Trains 9 and 11, and 10 and 12 betw an Jacksonville, Savannah, Asheville, Hot Springs, Knoxville and Cincinnati.

Trains 25 and 26 carry pullman sleepers between Salisbury, Asheville, Hot Springs and Memphis.

Together with our excellent equipment and schedules to the north and east, all rail through Washington, the public's special attention is called to our

Transylvania Railroad Company

General Offices, Broadway, N. Y. C. Local Schedule, Effective Monday, Dec. 18, 1900.

No. 2 (North)	STATION	No. 3 (South)
7:05	Lv. Asheville	Ar. 7:58
8:10	Hot Springs	Ar. 9:05
9:15	Chattanooga	Ar. 10:10
10:20	Nashville	Ar. 11:15
11:25	Memphis	Ar. 12:20
12:30	St. Louis	Ar. 1:25

What's done can't be undone, especially if it's a hard boiled egg.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Feltner*

Flaids, as a rule, are things to shun. Heavy stitching in many instances look like ticks at a short distance. Skin in ulcers, cuts, burns, sores, and chafing quickly healed by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel S. e. It is stated. Be sure you get DeWitt's.