Houthern

Positively, no advertisements at less than the above rates.

Advertisements inserted in

VOLUME XI.

SEEDING CLOVER.

BY JUDGE ISAAC H. CHRISTIAN. A word, if you please, about clover and cenceded that the cheapest manure is shundant in the soil. But we hear it of. ten said: "It takes good land to grow clover," &o. Now this is so if you seed it

in wheat or oats. It is smothered and struggles for existence in the first months, and the weeds and grass start after the wheat or oats with equal chance with the young clover, and thus we wait eighteen months for the clover to mature. Now clover will grow as well on poor and, not too light, as wheat or oats, if it is put on the land to itself, and will make its full growth in the same time as wheat. It will grow as well after corn as wheat will. But it will not, on any

wheat exhaust the land, and the wheat crowds out the clover. What's the remedy, then? Seed the clover in the corn on the fresh land after laying by the corn. It catches certain. and, shaded by the corn, grows off at

but rich land, grow after wheat, follow-

ing corn, for two reasons : The corn and

It is thus seeded in the West, but I have not seen it done in this section ex cept by myself. I seeded five acres in my corn last July, and that five acres is the only clover I have seen this spring. and it is a good stand; is far in advance of the wheat near it, and will mature for the summer fallow. The land is poor; I have no other sort, but I expect a right good fallow from the five acres The cornstalks will have fallen down, or can be plowed in with the clover, and the land being friable, rested and clean, ought to make a crop of wheat.

By this method you save the cutting and carrying off corn for wheat with doubtful chance, except on very rich land, of making any, and still more doubtful chance of making any clover proposes the above very important quesafter it. This would work under the tions for discussion in your columns, and four-field system after started. Two

I see from one of the Agricultural Rean old man by the name of Jones for a speech, and asked him to tell them how be made himself rich. He answered: "By attending to my own business." "Well, now, tell us how you made your land rich?" 'Oh," said be, "that's easy enough-clover and plaster. I put all the manure I can get on my corn field. I seed clover in the corn at laying by, and fallow it the following summer. The plaster is put in the corn-field before the clover, and that's the way I made my land rich. I have never failed to get a

This is nearly what he said, and it impressed me that I ought to profit by it. now where I seeded thirty acres in clowheat, I have not one spire that I see, It is true that the last was an exceptionally bad season on young clover, but this often occurs, and a farmer cannot afford to lose one clover fallow, for it is

the loss of a crop of wheat. One other thought in this connection Farmers in Eastern Virginia cannot afford to cut down and carry off ourn for wheat, for by the time they do it it is too late to put in the wheat to make a full crop, but they console themselves that it prepares for clover. Well, bow about the clover that follows? Is it not three times in seven a failure? I am not much of a farmer; it is not my trade, but I love to read about it and talk about it. See what I saved by reading What Mr Borton Haxall said about wheat chaff is the "Planter and Farmer" in August last, I think. He advised the saving of the wheat chaff, bearded ar well as smooth, Well, I took the bint, put mine all away in a house, and have nearly fed it all away to stock of all sort. and find it just as good as shucks. So I saved that much feed in the long hard winter by reading. So semebody may be profited by my talk about clover .-Planter and Farmer.

LIMIT YOUR CROPS.

As the time for planting and sowing is at hand, we wish again to cantion a class of farmers who have large farms, against the temptation to put more acres in plowed crops that can be got in season, and culti vated while growing, or if the soil is thin plowing and planting more land than can be properly manured to insure a full return for labor expended. This kind of enterprise and industry is not directed by good judgment. A small acreage well cultivated and planted in proper season yields more bushels than a much larger extent badly prepared, planted out of season, and but indifferently cultivated while the crops are growing. In one case the farmer drives his work and makes a profit; in the other the work drives him, his yield is generally poor, and he can scarce make both ends

Grass is the sheet anchor of farming. If the land is thin and lies in grass, the grass being allowed to fall and mulch and shade the ground while it rots, the soil is improved more cheaply than by any other mode. If a farm is large, and the owner has not sufficient force or capital to farm it all, he should turn the parts into grass that are not used for cultivated crops, and when his rotation brings him around to these sod covered fields, he will grow immense crops of grain from them. A close grass sod is the best subduer of weeds that can be introduced on a farm. A beavy coat of grass protects the ground from the frests of winter and the scorching sun of dition, which is most admirable, returning the heaviest crops when drawn upon by the farmer. Grass is the farmer's best friend, but few there be who seem to have discovered this fact .- Rural Messenger.

Do not neglect to roll your wheat fields this spring. Every farmer should have a regulated farm.

THE FIELD PEA.

General William M Browne, of Georgia, in his late address before the Agricultural Society of the State, remarked that next how to get a stand. It is everywhere to sheep the greatest renovator of the soil was field peas, "Planting as we colover with plaster, where gypsum is not generally do, corn after cotton, and small grain of some kind, usually oats, after corn, and repeating this rotation year after year, the inevitable result after a few years, is the exhaustion of the land. The pea is the remedy. It restores the soil the nourishing elements of which it has been despoiled, and if the rotation be from grain to cotton and from cotton to

> can be fully maintained. I have tried this year the process recommended by Dr Ravenel—peas and the ash element—and will report the result when ascertained Peas as a renovator of soil from which small grain crop has been taken, should be sown as soon as possible after the crop has been removed; but if sown on land planted in cotton the previous year, April or May is the best time. If sown then they may be ploughed under in June and after allowing sufficient time to elapse, say ten days or two weeks, to allow the vines to decompose partially, another crop may be sown, which may be either ploughed under in the fall or allowed to lie upon the ground. I do not know of any better forage crop for stock of all kinds than pea hay properly cured and properly prepared for stock food; and even where the hay is cut, only leaving the roots to fertilize the soil great improvement results. Where peas are sown for the purpose of bay, it is desirable, I think, to mix with them corn or millet. These give a support to the trailing pea vines and improve the quality of hay."

DOES FARMING PAY! AND IF NOT. WHY NOT?

One of your intelligent correspondents

Farmer's Monthly:

nand and a should take the questions in fields would be in clover, one in corn, and every readernvestigate them very closely antil he is fully posted in regard to everything, both direct and indirect, that has a ports, 1869, I think, that at an agricultu- bearing on the subject. The farmers of ral club meeting in Obio they called up this section, with very few exceptions, have not succeeded well since the war, and there are several reasons why they have not. In the first place, they had no money to operate with at the close of the war, and were compelled to buy on time, with no voice in the matter as to terms, consequently they have had to pay such high prices that a bare living is about all they can get out of the year's operations; whilst the merchants, lawyers, doctors, etc., are making it pay them on a grand scale. This state of things made large crops of cotton necessary, which caused the farmers to neglect other crops, with the hope of making enough cotton to get out of debt once more, but which very few have succeeded in doing, The result was a little experiment and and they are generally about as helpless as they were at the close of the war, and it is ver in the usual way last spring, after quite common to hear them say, "Farming don't pay." But it does pay, thoughand the five acres seeded in the corn is owing to the dependent positions the farmgrowing, even in this backward season. ers occupy, they do not get their just share of the proceeds. It is difficult for farmers to extricate themselves from this deplorable condition, but close application to business. scientific and systematic management, and the strictest economy, will relieve them One of the greatest obstacles to success, in a large majority of cases, is the lack of information on the part of the farmers. very few of whom avail themselves of the teachings of good agricultural publications, and are unfortunately ignerant of the fact that they stand in need of any further information in relation to their occupation. It will require a long time to remove this obstacle, and the main renance is the present readers of such publications, who, by the proper effort, might, in the course of time, bring their unfortunate friends to a knowledge of the worth of good agricultural publications, and induce them to become subscribers. If every reader of good agricultural journals would enlist in this work in good earnest, and religiously perform his whole duty towards his unfortunate brethren, much good would be accomplished without material cost to any one. It is often truly said that agriculture is the most honorable occupation, but at present the remark is not applicable to a large majority of those engaged in the occupation. Every member of the agricultural fraternity ought to exert himself to the utmost to elevate those who are engaged in this honorable occupation to the honorable position which they ought to occupy, and there is no better way to accomplish this desirable object than that of placing good agricultural publications into the hands of

H M ZELLNER. farmers generally. Ashville, Ala., March 5th, 1881. REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS-CUT THIS Our .- Of all the many remedies that have been tried for the imported cabbage worm since it first began to spread over the country and to play havoc with our cabbage fields, says the American Entomologist, few, tal treaties with foreign governments, if any, have given entire satisfaction. It is safe to say that the most satisfactory remedy so far discovered is in the use of directs the management of the domestic to spring. Perhaps its most valuable Paste thus made can be kept twelve pyrethrum. We were the first to apply this in 1879, but did not care to recommend it until further experiment had been made These we made the present year, and caused to be made by a number of our agents and correspondents. The general experience is most favorable, and we unbesitatingly recommend it for all the different worms affecting the leaves of our cabbage plants.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED TO THE ACRE As a general rule the following amounts will be about the right quantity, per acre for meadow: Red clover alone, 12 to 16 pounds; clover and red top 8 to 10 pounds each; clover and timothy, 7 to 9 pounds each; Alsike or Lucero 10 pounds of summer, keeping it mellow, moist and either; orchard grass, 20 to 25 pounds ; fertile, and preserving the soil in that con- blue grass; 25 to 30 pounds; German millet, 3 to 5 pecks.

> The Merino sheep will produce a larger proportion of grease to wool than any other | by him .- Chicago Inter-Ocean. breed of sheep.

feet, or more than three-fifths of a mile in along without advertising; a wagon wheel of this engine is that a common match roller. Their use is indispensable on a well depth, and is lecated at Budo, Pesth, will go without grease, but after a while brings it instantly into full working

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881. WE take the following extract on "corp

culture," from the Planter and Farmer It shows the great advantage in careful selection of seed. It was written by one of Virginia's progressive farmers: "About twenty-five years ago I commenced to pick out a small quantity of the best ears of corn when housing.

The corn thus selected was planted to itself, and had a better yield than the rest of the field. Every year since I have been saving more each year, picking out when the corn was busked, and spreading it in a large barn loft until spring, when it peas, the supply of necessary elements is sent to fill orders in many States. I bave sometimes saved from 400 to 500 bushels, and then cannot supply the demand at \$1 25 per bushel. When I first commenced saving seed, it took 600 ears to make a barrel and in the last few years I have had 285 ears to make a barweighs over 56 pounds to the bushel. My farm is rolling upland."

Says the Columbia Register: "The amount of corn and hay brought to this State from other States for consumption here would astonish a great many people if the whole amount could be ascertained. Mr Gibson, who has a mill constantly running in this city, taking the last two months as a basis, will handle 280 000 bushels of corn this year, a large part of which he grinds for his customers and all of which is brought from other States and used in this State. He has also brought into the State already this year thirty carloads of bay besides a large quantity of wheat bran and other feed. Mesers Lorick & Lowrance's mill doubtless imports as much more to say nothing of Angus. the smaller mills and dealers "

Colts should be accustomed to the harness early in life. It well trained they will Hunt were all brilliant men," continued kindness should always be shown a colt. dritted in that direction. "Hant came borse flesh than whips and brutal treatment. In training a colt one should show him what is wanted of him, and if the trainer fails in this he is to blame and not the colt. It would be folly to abuse the colt because he did not understand what an ignorant trainer wanted him to do.

DUTIES OF CABINET OFFICERS.

The secretary of the treasury has charge of the national finances. He diand support of the public credit. He superintends the collection of the reveand rendering all public accounts and makes reports, and give information to commercial statistics, the marine hoslifo-saving service. Under his superinthe duties relative to the construction. illumination, inspection and superintendence of lighthouses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea marks, and their appenof public debt under enactments of Congress, and publishes statements concerning it, and submits to Congress at the commencement of each session estimates of the probable receipts and of the required expenditures for the ensuing fis-

cal year. The secretary of war performs such duties as the President, who is the commander in-chief, may enjoin upon him, concerning the military service, and has the superintendence of the purchase of army supplies, transportation, etc.

The secretary of the navy has the general superintendence of construction, manning, armament, equipment and em-

ployment of vessels of war. The secretary of the interior is charged relating to patents for inventions, pensions and bounty lands, the public lands, when directed by law, the custody and distribution of public documents, and certain hospitals and eleemosypary institntions in the District of Columbis. He from five dollars up to one hundred, that, in relation to the Territories.

The postmaster-general has the direction and management of the postoffice department. He appoints all officers and ton Review. employes of the department, except the three assistant postmasters general, who are appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Sanate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$1,000; makes posby and with the consent of the President; awards and executes contracts, and

superintendency and discretion over United States attorneys and marshals of the States and Territories; and he pro-

The Rochester (N. Y.) Herald is level-The deepest well in the world is 3,200 headed when it remarks; A man can get a sailboat of its size. The peculiarity you'il hear it squeal.

THE PALM TREE. The Scripture says: "The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree." Let us see what this comparison means : "The palm grows not in the depths of the forest or in a fertile loam, but in the desert. Its verdure often springs apparently from the scorobing dust. 'It is a friendly lighthouse, guiding the trav eller to the spot where water is to be found' The tree is remarkable for its beauty, its erect aspiring growth, its leafy canopy, its waving plumes, the emblem of praise in all ages. Its very foliage is the symbol of joy and exultation. It never fades, and the dust never settles upen it. It was, therefore, twisted into the booths of the feast of taber-nacles, was borne aloft by the multitude that accompanied the Messish to Jerusa lem. and it is represented as in the hands of the redeemed in heaven. For usefulrel. The corn is white, flinty, and ness, the tree is unrivalled. Gibbon says bued base ball stocking covers a multitude that the natives of Syria speak of 360 uses to which the paim is applied. Its shade refreshes the traveller. Its fruit restores his etrength. When his soul fails for thirst, it announces water. Its stones are ground for his camels. Its leaves are made into couches, its boughs into fences and walls, and its fibres into ropes or rigging. Its best fruit, more over, is borne in old age; the finest dates being often gathered when the tree has reached a hundred years. It sends too from the same root a large number of suckers, which, in time, form a forest by their growth. What an emblem of the righteons in the desert of a guilty world! It is not uninstructive to add that this tree, once the symbol of Palestine, is now

TOM MARSHALL'S ORATORY -"Tom

Marshall, Richard Meniloe and Frank

never need "breaking." Gentleness and Governor Magoffia, as the conversation and they will be found better tamers of nearer being the equal of Cay than any man. Marshall had a wider reputation, perhaps. He was a wonderful compound They talk about my astonishing bursts ot eloquence,' he said to me one day, 'and doubtless imagine that it is my genius bubbling over. It is nothing of the sort. I'll tell you how I do it. I select a subject and study it from the ground up. When I have mastered it fully I write a speech on it. Then I take a walk and come back and revise and gests and prepares plans for the improve | correct. In a few days I subject it to ment and management of the revenue another pruning and then recopy it. it off with graceful pauses and commit and rendering all public accounts and fields in my father's lawn, and before my making returns; grants all warrants for mirror, until gestures and delivery are money to be issued from the treasury, in perfect. It sometimes takes me six pursuance of appropriations by law; weeks or two months to get up a speech. When I have one prepared, I go to drink either branch of Congress, as may be re- | ing. I generally select a court day, quired, respecting all matters referred when there is sure to be a crowd. I am to him by the Senate or House of Rep- called on for a speech and am permitted resentatives, and generally performs all to select my own subject. I seize hold such services relative to the finances as of the banisters or railing and confirm he is directed to perform; controls the the impression that I am very drunk, erection of public buildings, the coinage and speak my piece. It astonishes the and printing of money, the collection of people, as I intended it should, and they go away marvelling at my amssing powpitals, the revenue-cutter service, the er of oratory. They call it genius, and it represents the hardest kind of work.' tendence the lighthouse board discharges | This is the way Marshall would talk to bis intimates, and I have no doubt he was telling the trath. Yet, with all his vanity and his faults, he was a man of anquestioned ability and intellectual dages; makes provision for the payment | power of the highest standard."-Chicaqo Times.

> WHO CAN BEAT THIS? A friend in Pender county sends us the

following interesting item: It is well known to farmers that one of their standing difficulties is that our colorhands are able to split more than one hundred and fifty a day out of ordinary pine timber. But there is a one armed Confederate soldier living at Burgaw who easily splits his three bundred rails a day out of common pine trees. It is Mr I H Brown, who has remarkable dexterity in the use of

having lost the other at the battle of Gettys- ded into three equal parts, the first diburg. He mauled that many on last Fri- vision determines the place where the with the supervision of public business day, the hottest day of the year. We are eyebrows meet, and the second the informed that he is able to go out any day, when well, and split and make in fence two including mines, the Indians, the census, hundred and fifty rails. If any one-armed ex-Confederate soldier can equal this hard working man let him be known. His Pender friends are ready to bet any amount, also exercises certain powers and duties with this one arm, he can average five hundred rails a day the year round out of ordinary pine timber. The gauntlet is thlown. Who will take it up? - Wilming.

WHAT ONE LEMON WILL DO. A piece of lemon on a corn will relieve it in a day or so. It should be renewed the department of justice and the chief rous ingredients entering into the com- on. law-officer of the government; he rep- position of so many of the cosmetice and resents the United States in matters in face powders in the market. Every lady volving legal questions; he gives his ad- should subject her toilet powder to this keeping tins bright is water-lime. Tais is vice and opinions on questions of law test. Place a teaspoonful of the suspect- a soft, brown substance that polishes metals

> of the boat, occupying scarcely more room and remain bright and free from rust, than would be required for the ballast of power.

destroy the beauty of the complexion.

Assorted Laughs for Mouths of Assorted Sizes.

Why is a soldier like a clock-because he marks time.—Tommy O. Rig.

Tramps now take the degree of K. D For the benefit of the uninitiated we will explain that it means keg drainer .- Puck. Examine the heavens closely and you will not find a star out. Star routes are of the earth earthly.

' I don't like to see little boys smoking

They ought to be at home with their pas and mas." The girl who was locked in her lover's

arms for three hours explains that it wasn't her fault. She claims that he forgot the The young men of America may be lack ing in athetic tendencies, but the bright-

When the ladies see a spider bug Crawling from its little corner snug, They "uncomfortable feel." And immediately squeal:

Tarantula! Tarantula! And they "think the wisest thing." Is to mount a chair and sing; Tarantula ! Tarantula !

-TOMMY O BIG. The happiest season of all the year. The season, men do sweat and swear: Is approaching.

TOMMY O RIG. Doctor to nervous patient: "What! You are afraid of being buried before life is -xtine? Nonsense? You take what I prerarely seen in that country."-Joseph scribe, and drive such foolish notions out of your head. Such a thing never happened with my patients."

The symbol of the Courts is a stateo of a woman dressed in white, with a bandanna handkerchief over her eyes and a pair of scales in her hands, which being interpreted means: Come down with your scales and the Court will go it blind

take a letter to the postoffice and pay the postage on it. The boy returned highly elated, and said: "Father, I seed a lot of men putting letters in a little place; and when no one was looking, I slipped yours in for nothing "

Gordon Bennett is said to be engaged is Amelia Caroline Gasparine Leopoldine Henrietta Louis E z beth Francoise Maxmilienne. When Jim asked her to be when he came to that part of the declaration where it was necessary to call her by name, he handed over the proof sup.

A little boy asked-his mother to talk to him, and say something funny.-"How can I?" she asked, "don't you see I'm busy baking these pies?"-"Well, you might say 'Charley, won't you have a pie?' That would be very funny for you." Quarrels would be short-lived if the

wrong were only on one side. Let us not forget that every station in life is necessary; that each deserves our res-

pect; that not the station itself but the worthy fulfillment of its duties dees hopor to man.

scorebing years. It is as important that we should have good books as that we should keep good company, as the one will make the

THE HUMAN FIGURE. - The height of the human figure is six times the length of the feet. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good; and deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Greeks made ed laborers dislike to split rails and but few all the statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the end of the middle finger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is the seventh. If the face, from the one arm he brought from the war, the roots of the hair to the chin, be divinostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the distance batween the extremities of the fingers when the arms are extended.

PERPETUAL PASTE. - Dissolve a teaspoonful of alam in a quart of warm water. When cold stir in as much flour as will give it the consistence of thick cream, being particular to beat up the lumps; stir in as much powdered resig as will lie on a half-dime, and throw in half a dizen cloves to give it a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water in a suitable vessel pour the floar mix are into it, stirring well all the time. In a few minutes night and morning .- The free use of the it will be of the consistence of porridge. lemon juice and sugar will always relieve Pour it into an earthen or china vessel, let a cough. A lemon eaten before breakfast it cool; .lay a cover on; and put in a cool every day for a week or two will entirely place. When needed for use take out a prevent the feeling of lassitude peculiar portion, and soften with warm water. is its absolute power of detect- months. It is better than gum, as it does The attorney-general is the head of ing any of the injurious and even danger not glous the paper, and can be written

One of the best things ever tried for when they are required by the President, ed powder in a glass and add the juice of without scratching the surface, and is very or by the heads of the other executive a lemon. If effervesence takes place it is cheap. Also rub your tins with a damp departments, on questions of law arising an infallible proof that the powder is cloth, then take dry flour and rub it on upon the administration of their respect dangerous and its use should be avoided with your hands, and afterward take an tive departments; he exercises a general as it will ultimately injure the skin and old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tins will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent in rubbing them with A motor yacht without steam now makes brickdust or powder. Another good thing vides special counsel for the United her way about Boston harbor. It illustrates for brightening tinware is common soda. States whenever required by any depart- the working of a compressed air petroleum Dampen a cloth and dip in sods and rub ment of the government. Recently we engine. No smoke-pipe is visible, for there the ware briskly, after which wipe dry, and gave a statement of the secretary of is none; nor any need of any, for there is it will look equal to new. To prevent the state. In regard to questions of policy no smoke; and not so much fire as the rusting of tin rub fresh lard over every and matters of importance they consult fisme of an ordinary kerosene lamp. The part of the dish, and then put in a hot oven the President, and are often consulted whole engine and running machinery are and heat it thoroughly. Thus treated any by him.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

> THAT WHITE TONGUE, demands immediate attention. Nothing so quickly regulates the system and keeps it pure as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, mch2s

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NUMBER 8

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&c. A full Line of " I ment the and to with

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the name of the lady to whom James MILLINERY AND HAIR GOODS!

dies will find it to their interest to call on me balice baring elsewhere, as my stock is entirely new and of the latest styles. Canton, Pebble and Milan Straw Hats, and an endless variety of Piush, Wool and Fur Felts. Also a nice in 10. of Silk and satten, another pruning and then recopy it.

Next I add the finishing toughes, round

HAIR GOODS.

Returning thanks for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I

MRS. R. MONBLES. Trade Street, Charlotte, N C.

Neat and stylish work a specialty.

A A GASTON. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten, a little spring STOVES, TINWARE HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS 250 Cooking Stoves, Low Prices.

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McSMITH'S MUSIC HOUSE.

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