

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1881.

BAD ROADS.—The present winter has been exceptionally hard on the public roads leading into town, all of which are in an almost impassable condition. It may not be any better next winter, nor the winter following that. The evil is a serious one, both to the interest of those who use the roads and those in any way dependent on their use. It affects the business interests of the town generally, in diminishing the amount of trade and hindering progress in many ways. The population and wealth of the county is increasing and in that proportion the necessity for good roads becomes more urgent. Common dirt roads, such as we have, cannot stand the strain of hard winters like this, and the growing travel upon them, especially near town; and we respectfully submit to the County Commissioners to take this subject under consideration with reference to devising some improvement likely to meet the wants of the public. There are several places which demand either a thorough MacAdamised improvement or a plank road. Take the Statesville road for one mile out, for instance. The Lincoln road down to the creek. Indeed, there is not a public road leading into the town which is not absolutely frightful to a man with a team. That something ought to be done to prevent the recurrence of this condition of the highways is beyond all question. It is an interesting question as to what should be done about it; and whilst it is a subject open to the careful consideration of all, it addresses itself especially to the Commissioners of the county, as within the scope of their duties.

MINORITY PRESIDENTS.—It is well known that Mr. Tilden was the truly elected President in 1876. Even giving Louisiana to Hayes, to which, however, he was not entitled, Mr. Tilden had a popular majority of over a quarter of a million votes. And yet Hayes was made President. And now again, Garfield goes in as President with a clear majority of 5,322 votes against him. Gen. Hancock, the people's choice, must stand by, on the 4th of March next, and witness the inauguration of a man whom he defeated at the polls. And this result has frequently happened since the establishment of our government. That it is wrong, and in direct conflict with the great elective principle, no one will deny. The law ought to be changed so that the voice of the people would prevail in the choice of a President. The present machinery should be abolished, and we are glad to see that Mr. Wallace, a Pennsylvania Democrat, has prepared a bill to this end, and that Congress will be called on to consider it. We want no more minority Presidents, and no more disputes in Congress as to how the vote should be counted, and no more grand (rascally) commissions to defeat the will of the people. The Southern people are a unit on this subject—they are solid—and their representatives in Congress should serve them accordingly.

Baker For February.

Our prophet, Baker, comes to the front again for February. As will be seen, according to his forecast, it will be a pretty rough month. The community would be happy to see the prophet successful, but their sympathies are hardly with him to the extent of rain or snow nearly every one of the 28 days:

1st, rain or snow;
2nd and 3d, rain and cold;
4th, fair and cold wind;
5th, little rain and cold;
6th, little rain, then fair and cold;
7th, fair and cold wind;
8th, moderate;
9th, little rain;
10th, fair and cold;
11th to 13th, fair and cold wind;
14th, little rain;
15th, rain and windy;
16th, rain and cold wind;
17th to 18th, nearly fair, and cold wind;
19th, fair and frosty;
20th, little cloudy and cold;
21st, cloudy and cold;
22d, rainy and cold wind;
23d, rain, thunder and wind;
24th, rain and wind;
25th, rain;
26th, little cloudy and cold wind;
27th and 28th, rain or snow. According to Professor J. C. Baker—Charlotte Observer, Feb. 1st.

The reader may note, for his satisfaction, the accuracy of these predictions.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Railroad accidents in this State have recently become fearfully common. It is a new thing and due, no doubt, in large part, to the severity of the present winter. The last one occurred Sunday night last, on the N. C. Railroad, near Gibsonville, and resulted in the instant death of the conductor, Mr. B. T. Halsey, and the fireman, Amos Hardy, colored. These, with the engineer, Mr. James Murphy, were all on the engine at the time of the accident. The escape of the latter, with only a broken arm, is said to be due to his having remained in his seat. The accident was caused by the breakage of a rail, which threw the train off the track and down a seven foot embankment. No precaution could have guarded against it, consequently there is no blame attaching to any one on account of it.

Trade marks are said to be nearly as old as the race. They are essential as a means of knowing the quality of the article, and the laws of all civilized countries protect them by law as property.

YADKIN RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Yadkin Railroad met here on Tuesday, and organized by the election of the following Directors: H. S. Terbell and W. J. Best, of New York; W. S. Denny and W. W. Carruth, of Boston; R. H. Taylor, of Washington, D. C.; P. N. Heilig, Theo. F. Klutz, of Rowan; V. Manney, of Stanley, and Benton Burns, of Anson. W. J. Best was made President; S. H. Wiley, Treasurer; and J. P. Caddigan, Secretary.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, of the Wilmington district, spent some weeks making speeches in New England, last fall, in support of Hancock and English. He is now publishing some of the incidents of his travels in that part of the country, written in elegant style, and full of interest. The subjoined extract is out of a conversation between himself and the driver of the carriage conveying him, while traveling from one point to another:

"This country is certainly very beautiful in summer," said he, "and there is an elasticity in the atmosphere, a freshness and purity which stimulate mind and body. Exercise, even in the middle of the hottest day, does not fatigue one, and the nights are so pleasant that morning always finds one refreshed, but it must be awfully cold here in winter."

"Well, yes," I calculate its a little milder where you came from," replied the native; "but Lizzie Fitch, that's been teaching school down South, says it's 'peared like she couldn't keep warm there last winter, and then, when the cold spell got by, it come so hot 'fore school closed for summer vacation she thought she'd melt.'"

"Has the lady quit teaching down there on account of the climate?" inquired the rebel brigadier.

"Oh, no; she's going back this fall, and take her sister to teach, too—she gets good wages, I guess, and thinks she's doing a good work."

"I hope she will return, and take not only her sister, but as many more friends as she can with her," said the Southerner.

"It will be good not only for the children but for herself and her companions." An incredulous look was the only response to this remark, and then there was a jerk at the lines and a gentle application of the whip to the venerable locomotive power in front of them. After a moment or two of silence the driver tentatively observed that he was surprised to hear that the "school marm's" residence in the South could be good for her.

"I thought," said he, "that the rebels took mighty little stock in our women who do down there to teach, and that they made it pretty hot for 'em, especially for them that teach the black ones."

"Does the lady of whom you spoke just now say she was ill-treated at the South—that they made it 'hot for her'?"

"No, I guess not; but they say some of 'em have a rough time."

"How?"

"Well, I can't say exactly how, except that the people don't seem to care much for 'em, or notice 'em much."

Why should they? If one of them should stop on the way South in New York, or Pennsylvania, would she receive any particular attention from strangers unless she had letters of introduction? Or would a southern woman coming up here, under the same circumstances, find it different?"

"I don't know as she would." "Come, now; do you think if one of those rebel women should stop over awhile in your village that the ladies would call on her, and invite her to their houses, without knowing anything about her?"

"I know one that wouldn't."

"Do you know one that would?"

The Yankee laughed a very unsatisfactory sort of a laugh, pulled his reins, and said:

"Oh, you talk so."

The business men of Shelby have formed an association for their mutual protection against that class of men (and women, too, for that matter), who make debts wherever they can with no intention of paying them. One of the good effects contemplated, is to shut down on "dead beats," and compel them to make an honest living. We suppose this association, when it meets, will compare notes, and make lists of their customers. Under one head they will have the names of all the "sheep" and under another caption all the "goats." The sheep will represent honest people, and the goats the dishonest. To call a fellow a sheep or a goat in Shelby will hereafter have a significance it never had before.

But the idea is not a new one: Northern merchants have been practicing a similar system for years. A merchant in New York with his "blue book" before him, can tell you more about the business men in the country than you ever dreamed of. They literally "know it all"—can tell who is good, who is doubtful, and who is a rascal; so that the chances for practicing a fraud upon them are rather slim. Business men in the country would do well to fortify against frauds in the cities by similar means, and would have to do it, if they did much promiscuous trading, in order to protect themselves. And so it comes about that all must practice the one Bible precept, "watch."

ANCIENT HUMAN FOOT PRINTS.—The Scientific American illustrates a human foot print found in Sand Stone in Union County, Kentucky, supposed to be the oldest human foot print in the world. It has long been known at the place where found, but the owners of the property would never, until recently, allow it to be cut out and removed. The track is about 10 inches long, and the toes spread out, as if the person who made it had slipped forward. There were several such tracks on the same stone, but the one illustrated was the most perfect.

As a general rule the wives confide the minutest of their plans and thoughts to their husbands. Why not reciprocate, if but for the pleasure of meeting confidence with confidence? The men who succeed best in life are those who make confidantes of their wives.

The Irish State trials failed by the disagreement of the jury

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PETITIONS.
In the Senate, Monday, a petition from Person county, asking for prohibition of liquor traffic within two miles of certain churches; from citizens of Wilkes, a financial question; from Ireddell, relative to appointment of Justices of the Peace; from Pitt, relative to fish—all referred to appropriate committees.

CALENDAR.
Sale of liquors prohibited within three miles of Shiloh Academy, in Davidson county.

A bill to repeal a law prohibiting liquor dealing within one mile of Rutherford Courthouse, passed second reading.

A bill to prevent felling timber in water courses of Cabarrus, passed second and third readings.

A bill to charter the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Co., passed third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Prohibition petitions from several counties, some sweeping clean and others with reference to particular localities.

REPORTS.
Committee on corporations reported favorably for a new county of Durham, to be taken from Wake and Orange. Made the special order for Friday 10 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

One to punish wilful and wanton insults to females.

Various bills against the liquor traffic. A calendar bill was taken and amended for the removal of the disabilities of W. W. Holden.

[What has he done to make the State go back on itself.]

House resolution "to protect tenants from the rapacity of landlords."—Committee reported no action necessary.

The Governor sent in a message asking that the State Geologist be appointed a Commissioner to confer with similar Commissioners from South Carolina and Virginia to settle State boundary lines. Resolution in regard to the sale of the Western N. C. R. R. laid on the table, 43 to 29.

586,000 immigrants have come to this country from 1st January 1880, to January 1st 1881. And they flow like a river to the west, though many of them stop in the northern and eastern States. They have, most of them, come with money to buy lands, and they are furnished maps and instructions where to find it, and with railroad tickets securing passage to the locality, before they leave their homes in the old country. But few come South because little effort is made to draw them hither. And yet we are confident that the resources of the South will come into demand and that the day is not very distant when she will bloom as the rose, the fairest of the fair. Northern capitalists are reluctantly admitting the fact, and interest is stronger than prejudice. Money, like water seeking its level, will go where it gets the best reward; and by the operation of this simple law the South is destined to rise.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PROJECT.—Will reach an important crisis at a general meeting of all the representatives of industry and commerce, to be held on Tuesday evening next, at Delmonico's with a view to pushing forward the finances and to hear report of the progress that has been made in that respect. It is understood that General Grant will be present and that he will probably be called upon to preside. Unofficially it is understood that the finance committee feel much encouraged by the subscriptions that have been received within the past week or two, and they are of the opinion that it but needs the co-operation of the general public to place the undertaking upon a basis which will establish its success beyond a peradventure, and that, too, without any appeals to Congress or the Legislature. The executive committee will visit Menlo Park this week to see what Mr. Edison can promise as to supplying the exhibition building with the electric light.

"Decisive Battles of the World."

Creasy's extremely interesting volume narrating the history of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, those few battles of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes, is highly esteemed by all readers of history. It has a long time been on Harper's list as one of their standard books, at the price of \$1.50. Now it is issued in a very handsome cloth-bound volume, by the American Book Exchange, New York, at the nominal price of 35 cents. It forms one of their Acme Library of History, which includes Macaulay's England, \$1.25 (reduced from \$7.50); Gibbon's Rome, \$2 (reduced from \$9); Rollin's Ancient History, \$1.75; Froissart's Chronicles, \$1.50; and to which list will soon be added, at equally low prices, Grote's Greece, Green's (larger) England, Mommsen's Rome, Masson's Guizot's France, Carlyle's French Revolution, Schiller's Thirty Years' War, and others. Catalogues of the standard low-priced books of the Library Revolution will be sent on application to the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York.

A fire has swept over Plymouth, N. C., destroying the entire business part of the town, which was thickly built up with stores and warehouses. The courthouse and a church, each valued at over \$6,000, were destroyed. Also 250 bales cotton, and 100,000 shingles. Only two persons had any insurance on property destroyed, the total amount of which is reported to be \$127,000.

New York Graphic, Jan. 27th 1881.

Mineral Wealth of North Carolina.
Rich Deposits of Gold, Iron, Mica and Corundum in the Old North State.

Ex-United States Senator Thomas L. Clingman, who has been to New York on business for some time, said to a reporter to-day that he had noticed that the Graphic devotes a great deal of space to mining news, and from what he had heard said in Wall street was regarded as authority on financial and mining matters. "I wish the Graphic would pay even some attention to the mining interests of North Carolina," said the General, "and help us draw the attention of capitalists down there."

"What has been done with your mines so far?" asked the reporter.

"There is a movement on foot to open our gold mines and to work the iron mines. We have the deposits of iron ore especially in the western counties. A few Northern capitalists have already begun to work. The most probable mines in the State, however, are the mica mines. In 1868 some mica mines were opened in Mitchell county, and I am told that more than half the mica for the markets of the world is obtained in that county. It is certain that a few counties in the State furnish the greater part of the mica used. The best corundum mines in the world are in our State. One gentleman in Macon county says he takes out about 300 tons of corundum per annum."

We yesterday referred to Col. Cameron's sketch of "The Tobacco Interests of North Carolina." We desire to express again our heartiest commendation of the thoroughness of his work and the usefulness of his compilation. A hundred thousand copies ought to be distributed abroad. He devotes considerable space to the different tobacco sections of the State, from Asheville, through the great middle region, down to Sampson.

In what he terms the central belt, extending from Warren county westward, he says is produced the very fine bright tobacco which is classed abroad as "Virginia Strips," but which, he insists, we should set the fashion of calling "North Carolina Brights."

Of our North Carolina factories, he says that their product for 1880 is not less than 46,000,000 of pounds, the value of which, averaging twelve cents, is \$5,520,000, while the tax imposed is \$7,360,000. He finds the production in the State, sold in our markets, as follows: Durham 8,000,000 pounds; Winston, 7,000,000; Henderson, 6,500,000; Reidsville, 4,500,000; Oxford, 2,000,000; Milton, 2,000,000; Hickory, 250,000; Hillsboro 250,000; and Marshall 200,000—a total of 39,500,000 pounds sold at home; sold at Danville about 17,000,000 pounds of North Carolina tobacco, and at Richmond 2,000,000; South Boston and Petersburg, each, 1,000,000 more. Total North Carolina tobacco sold in Virginia 22,000,000 pounds, and a grand total grown in the State of 52,500,000 pounds. The great bulk of our tobacco is of a high grade—bright, yellow, comparatively free from nicotine and gum, odorous and far more agreeable as a smoking tobacco than any produced elsewhere in the United States, while in like manner deservedly esteemed as superior for chewing purposes.

Col. Cameron's pamphlet also treats extensively of the growth, cultivation, cure and handling of tobacco.—News and Obs.

HOW TO BRING ABOUT PROHIBITION.—In our opinion it can best be served by proper restrictions, well enforced. (1.) Increase the present license tax to double, or even more, its present limit. (2.) Let license be issued only at the May meetings of the board of county commissioners, and require all license to be taken out then, and paid for in advance for one year. This will do away with the three months cross roads grog shops, that do so much harm during the cotton season. (3.) Require applicants for license to be permanent citizens in the community where they propose to sell the liquor, and that they must bring good recommendations. (4.) Require each applicant to file a justified bond of \$1000, that he will not violate the laws regulating the liquor traffic. For instance the minor liquor law and the Sunday liquor law. If he persists in selling liquor to a minors let the parents or guardian of the boy have cause for action against that bond. The Legislature might further enact that he shall not sell liquor to an habitual drunkard, or to a man who neglects his family, and make the bond liable for damages. (5.) Give the commissioners power to revoke any liquor license for cause. These restrictions and others we might suggest, if enforced, would work wholesome results.—Goldens Messenger.

It is amusing to read in such Radical papers as the Philadelphia Press that "the Democratic opposition to the bill to retire Grant with the rank of General is another illustration of the incorrigible Democratic fatuity and stupidity." Yes, certainly. "Democratic stupidity," we like that. Had Grant during his term pretended to administer the office of President in the interest of the Union and not as a mere partisan, and had he since his retirement conducted himself with decency towards the South and the Democratic party, the South and the Democratic party would have cheerfully honored him. But we will not honor those who do not honor us. The sooner this is understood the better.—News and Observer.

Gov. Cornell in a speech at Albany, N. Y., when Grant was serenaded, said that Grant was "more than Washington; first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Such a sentiment is atrocious. Washington lived and died an honest man, revered and honored by the world. No man who regards truth will ever accuse Grant of honesty as long as Black Friday is remembered, not to speak of "whiskey rings" and other infamies. Cornell is a blatherskite without truth or conscience. Grant "more than Washington?" Such is Stalwartism.—Wil. Star.

The Electoral Count.

A Democratic Caucus Decides How it Shall be Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon for the purpose of determining what course should be pursued in regard to making arrangement for the count of the electoral votes next week. After some discussion it was unanimously decided:

First. That the dominant majority in the Senate will not consent to the establishment of the precedent proposed by the Ingalls' resolution or any similar regulations deviating from the long established practice of counting the electoral votes in joint convention of the two branches of Congress in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Second. That the resolution now on the table of the Senate, declaring that the Vice-President has no constitutional authority to count the electoral votes should be called up at an early day (probably to-morrow) and passed to a passage at a continuous session, running through the night if necessary.

Thirdly. That a select committee on the subject shall report and a majority in the Senate pass, as soon as practicable, as a substitute for the Ingalls' resolution, a concurrent resolution providing in substance that the two houses shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 9th proximo; that the list of electoral votes shall be made by two or more tellers on the part of the House and one or more on the part of the Senate; that the totals for each presidential and vice-presidential candidate, excepting the votes cast for the State of Georgia, seven days after the time prescribed by the federal law, shall be handed to the president of the Senate, and that he, as presiding officer of the joint convention, shall announce the results in the same way in which the results were announced under similar circumstances in 1819, 1857 and 1869, when the electoral votes of Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan, were found to have been cast on days other than those fixed by the general law, that the announcement, according to this proposed arrangement, would be a hypothetical declaration as to what would be the total for each candidate if the votes of Georgia be counted, and if the votes of Georgia be not counted; but it to be provided in the concurrent resolution that this hypothetical declaration shall be supplemented by an announcement by the presiding officer that in any event Garfield and Arthur have received a constitutional majority of all electoral votes and are duly elected president and vice-president.

Paris Letter.

(Regular Correspondence.)

PARIS, France, Jan. 18th, 1881.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, in the columns of the Pays, draws attention to the growing influence of politics on promotion and appointments, and in strong terms censures a system which it cannot be denied is beginning to show itself to a considerable extent in the army and to a lesser degree in the navy of France. M. de Cassagnac remarks: "The disorganization is becoming more and more appalling, and without mentioning the De Cissey trial we have before our eyes other examples which accumulate and which are precipitating the decadence of the French army. A few deputies have questioned the Minister of War as to the command of division given to General de Miribel, who is reproached with having been connected with the Ministry of May 16th. General de Miribel is known to be one of the most distinguished and brilliant generals in the French army. But these qualities are henceforth to have no value, and for the future neither tactics nor strategy, but politics will be demanded of those by whom our soldiers are commanded. If Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, or Bonaparte were to return and offer their swords to France they would be disdainfully rejected because these reactionaries would refuse to wear the Phrygian cap or the Carmagnole stars. Again, there is Admiral Cloué, whose dismissal is asked for by Monsieur Lavieille. The Republican deputies besiege the Ministries of Marine and of War; they are masters, they command, they bear the burden of their hatreds and vengeance, and blow up a general or an admiral with as great ease as a simple garde-champêtre, or a letter-carrier. M. de Martimprey is suspected of not being a fanatical admirer of the Republic, and his dismissal is asked for. Thus it is that reactionaries, passionate, inexorable politics penetrate into the ranks of our soldiers to sow disunion, discord and distrust. In a short time the army will no longer belong to France, it will be the army of a victorious colerie, of a triumphant faction, the army of a few and not of all. And how is such an army to fight, and for what country can you expect it to die? What will happen when it is known that the blood shed is not for France but only for the Republic? In 1870, perhaps we were wanting in clever generals, and in engines of war, but at least we had soldiers who fought marvellously well. As for the soldiers, how are they to be taught their duty when their respect for most of their chiefs has been destroyed, and when in their eyes France has been replaced by the Republic?" Allowing for the Anti-Republicanism of the writer's sentiment there is, without doubt, much that is true in M. de Cassagnac's somewhat passionate language.

LADIES who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

At the North a practice obtains of sending flowers, bouquets and other tokens of appreciation and admiration to those criminals who become notorious for murders. This conduct appears so singular to us because we are not cultivated and cultured people like the loyal people of the North. It is an outgrowth of their higher civilization and moral ideas. It, however, has an evil tendency, as is aptly illustrated by a proceeding just taken place in the Elmira Reformatory, where one prisoner made an unprovoked and deadly assault on a fellow-prisoner, and explained the matter by saying that he wanted to be made much of, and have bouquets sent him by the sympathizing ladies of the neighborhood.—News and Observer.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED.—Terrible as was the fire in Tokio, it was surpassed by one which occurred on the same day (December 24) in the city of Osaka. It was discovered at 2:40 o'clock a. m., and from that time until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon the flames continued to sweep everything before them, in spite of the exertions of a large and well disciplined fire brigade. For eleven hours the city presented the appearance of a vast sea of fire rolling with resistless force toward the south. About twenty-five hundred houses, godowns, one police office and two schools were burned to the ground. Over three hundred citizens were more or less injured and several lives are known to have been lost. Seven thousand persons were rendered homeless and deprived of everything they possessed. The area devastated by the fire approximates ninety acres.—Yokohama (Japan) Gazette, January 7.

Common sense. For all cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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Doors open at 7. — THE BERGERS at 8.

CRAIG & CLEMENT,

Attorneys at Law,

SALISBURY, N. C.

FEB. 3, 1881.

Steiff Piano For Sale!

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