

The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1887

NO 20

Spurgeon's Grandfather.

Mr. Spurgeon loves to tell the following good story on himself. Once, when he was quite young, he was expected to preach at Suffolk, but he was an hour late on account of the breaking down of the train.

On arriving at the church he found service going on, and, getting his head in at the door, he saw his grandfather, a patriarch of eighty preaching. His worthy sire, catching sight of Spurgeon, elbowed his way up the aisle, stopped and said, "Here comes my grandchild, Charles; he'll tell you about this free grace of God better than I can." "No," cried Charles, "you go on grandfather; that's the grand old gospel I hear." But it was of no avail. The old man waited until Mr. Spurgeon got into the pulpit. "Now he said, 'I have got so far; look you on here and carry on forward.'" Mr. Spurgeon did so. When passing to another clause of the verse, which spoke of human depravity, he felt his coat tail pulled and immediately the grandfather said, "Sit you down, Charles my boy! I know more of that than you do." So the old man went on. When he finished the head he said again, "Now, Charles, you go on with the next clause," which he accordingly did.

Christianity Protected in China.

The Chinese government has issued instructions to the local governors, in pursuance of which these officials have put forth proclamations warning the people against the persecution of missionaries and Christians.

"Know all men," says the governor of Che-Kang, "that the sole object of establishing chapels is to exhort men to do right: those who embrace Christianity do not cease to be Chinese, and both sides should therefore continue to live in peace and not let mutual jealousies be the cause of strife between them."

Likewise Kang, the governor of the province in which Shanghai is situated, after explaining that under the treaties missionaries have the right to hold land and houses on lease, and to travel about and preach, "their sole aim being the inculcation of the practice of virtue, and having no design of interference with the business of the people," goes on to say: "Such of the subjects of China as wish to become converts may lawfully do so, and as long as they abstain from evil doings there is no law prescribing inquiry into or prohibition of their action." For the destruction of chapels and houses, in disturbances increased "by local vagabonds and bad characters," summary vengeance will be taken. "Bear in mind," adds the governor, "that when missionaries live in the midst of your villages you and they are mutually in the relationship of host and guest. Under ordinary circumstances it is your foremost duty to act toward them with courtesy and forbearance. Should any misunderstanding arise, let each submit his side to the authorities, and on no account give rein to ill considered resentment and fall, owing to the impulse of a moment, into the net of the Law."

A Campaign Against Cruelty.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Henry Bergh is the founder and President, attained its majority on Jan. 1, having been in existence and done faithful work in the cause of humanity for twenty-one years. Its record during that time, as presented in the twenty-first annual report, just published, is one of which it may justly be proud. It has prosecuted in the courts 13,453 human brutes who were detected by its officers abusing dumb animals; secured temporary suspension from work of 31,652 disabled animals; humanely destroyed 21,553 horses which were disabled past hope of recovery, and removed 3,922 disabled horses from the streets in abundance.

The movement for the prevention of cruelty to animals in this country, started twenty-one years ago by Mr. Bergh, has spread over the land, until now societies, actuated by a similarly humane purpose, are organized in thirty-four of the states and territories, and laws for the protection of animals have been passed in thirty-seven of them. The New York Times, in its comment on the report says: "Mr. Bergh, during his long years of service in this field, has long been subjected to a good deal of wholly unnecessary ridicule, and the praise which he has received at the hand of the better classes of society has been liberally mixed with abuse from those whose brutishity he has curbed in the bones' discharge of his duty. The ridicule and abuse have passed harmlessly from him, but the commendation of a community which owes him much will remain." Mr. Bergh may be congratulated on having lived through evil and good report, to see the effect of his noble work, and to know that after him it will go on. He has lived down opposition and made ridicule ridiculous, and we trust he may be long spared to see the progress of the great movement which he set on foot in this country, and to enjoy the unpeakable recompense which must come in such a cause as his.

A Baby Witness.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE IN AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

SOME weeks ago a young woman named Scott, who was soon to become a mother, appeared before a Mercer County (Penn.) Justice of the Peace and swore out a warrant for the arrest of a young man named William Bloodgood on charge of assault and battery. Bloodgood was arrested. The young woman swore that two weeks previously the prisoner had come to her home and, as she objected to his remaining, he had choked her until she was almost unconscious and had twisted her left wrist, almost dislocating it. She said the marks of his fingers and thumb were visible on her throat for several days, and her wrist had remained crooked for some time. She had no witnesses of the assault. The Justice held him, however, to appear at court. Few persons believed that the girl had been assaulted, and as she had no witnesses to prove her story Bloodgood's discharge was expected as soon as court met. The case was called at the last

term of Mercer court. The complainant appeared carrying her three weeks' old baby. Her lawyer put her on the witness stand. She swore to having been assaulted by the prisoner as she had sworn before the Justice of the Peace, and that she was the mother of the child in her arms. A physician corroborated the fact of the relationship. The lawyer then stated to the court that as the defense would ask for acquittal on the ground that there was no evidence of any assault having been committed, he offered as evidence corroborative of the plaintiff's testimony the baby she had in her arms. He removed the child's wraps and carried it to the Judge, and called his attention to it. The result was that the baby was admitted in evidence, against the objection of the defendant's counsel. The prosecuting lawyer took the infant to the jury, and, uncovering its throat, revealed to them the distinct marks of four fingers on one side of it and the plain and unmistakable impression of a thumb on the other. After the remarkable birthmarks had been examined by jury the lawyer uncovered the baby's left wrist. It was twisted out of shape and swollen, as if it had been suddenly wrenched. These marks on the throat and the twisted wrist correspond exactly with the injuries the baby's mother swore more than a month before it was born, to having received at the hands of Bloodgood. After the startling and most extraordinary evidence was presented the prosecution rested its case. The prisoner was convicted.

Treatment of Horses.

The National Live Stock Journal is a paper devoted to the live stock interest throughout the country. It is a conspicuous and most gratifying sign, that this paper is devoting much of its space to the advocacy of kindness to farm animals, especially horses. The Journal's articles are written with great intelligence and consideration, the fundamental idea being that of establishing a mutual sympathy between horse and man. The following sentences, taken from separate articles, show the line of argument, and appeal to self interest as well as humanity in the treatment of live stock: "Domestic animals are the creatures of circumstances and the circumstances that make them tractable, or, on the other hand, fractious and difficult to manage, are mainly—almost entirely—within our own control. Many men expect an untamed beast to obey a word of command that it has not been taught the meaning of. When the animal goes to the right when the man in charge wants it to go the left, this is taken as a piece of wilful stubbornness, and a harsh word, a harsher kick or blow from the whip, is the animal's reward; not for doing a wrong thing, but for not doing that which it had not been taught to do. In the case of horses, they are not usually credited with more than a fraction of the intelligence and willingness to obey that they possess. A horse of the most ordinary mental capacity will, in the hands of a competent teacher, learn to perform acts almost beyond belief. The work done by the average horse is performed under a feeling of compulsion, as under ordinary management there is no full feeling of sympathy between horse and master. The department of the master toward his animals, generally settles the question of the animal's deportment toward the master. Hence, it should always be borne in mind that a link of sufficient strength to bind the horse, through sympathy of feeling, to his master, can better be made, and will be immeasurably stronger if made of kind words and a lump of sugar than if made of whalbone or rawhide. When we think of the endless amount of punishment the horse will stand without showing resentment, and his well-known readiness to acknowledge his obligations for kindly treatment, it would seem that the average owner and driver would see it to his advantage to meet the horse half way in the matter of kindly sentiment, and in this particular feature some horses greatly excel some men. Many horses, from circumstances that have arisen in early attempts at their management, have conceived the idea that in many they have a relentless enemy, and under this feeling they are ready to turn their heels, use their teeth, or strike. On the other hand, how quickly a skilled horse teacher establishes kindly relations with such a beast, showing his ability to form a link between himself and the horse about, as quickly as the smith would form one with iron, and for the same great deal more effective. This is done in the only way that the horse can be properly made to respond to the wishes of the master—namely by disabusing his mind of the idea that he has an enemy over him, and in lieu of this, at least making the same effort to secure his confidence as in the case of the dog."

A Brave Boy.

I shall ever remember a lesson which I received when at school in A—. One morning, as we were on our way to school, one of our scholars was seen driving a cow toward a neighboring field. A group of boys met him as he was passing. The opportunity for ridicule was not to be lost by a boy of the name of Jackson.

"Holla!" he exclaimed, "what's the price of milk? I say, Jack, what do you fodder on? What will you take for

the gold on the cow's horns? Boys, look here. If you want to see the latest Paris style behold those boots!"

Watson, waving his hand to us with a pleasant smile, and driving the cow to the field, opened the gate, saw her safely in the enclosure, and then closed it, came and entered the school with the rest of us. After school, in the afternoon, he let out the cow and drove her off, none of us knew wither; and every day for two or three weeks he went through the same task. The boys attending A— school were nearly all the sons of wealthy parents, and some of them were dozens enough to look down with a sort of disdain upon a scholar who had to drive a cow. With admirable good nature did Watson bear all their sily attempts to wound and annoy him.

"I suppose, Watson," said Jackson one day, "I suppose your papa means to make a milkman of you?" "Why not?" asked Watson. "O, nothing. Only don't leave much water in the can after you rinse them—that's all." The boys laughed, and Watson, not in the least mortified, replied, "Never fear. If ever I should rise to be a milkman, I'll give good measure and good milk, too."

The day after this conversation there was a public examination, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen from the neighboring towns were present. Prizes were awarded by the principal of our school, and both Watson and Jackson received a creditable number, in respect to scholarship these two were about equal.

After the ceremony of distribution, he remarked that there was one prize, consisting of a gold medal, which was rarely awarded, not so much on account of its great cost as because the instances were rare which rendered its bestowal proper. It was the prize of heroism. The last medal was awarded about three years ago to a boy in the first class who rescued a poor girl from drowning. The principal then said that, with the permission of the company, he would relate a short anecdote.

"Not long since some boys were flying a kite in the streets just as a poor lad on horseback rode by on his way to the mill. The horse took fright and threw the boy, injuring him so badly that he was carried home and confined some weeks to his bed. Of the boys who had unintentionally caused the disaster none followed to learn the fate of the wounded lad. There was one boy, however, who had witnessed the accident from a distance, who not only went to make inquiries, but staid to render service. The boy soon learned that the wounded boy was the grandson of a poor widow, whose sole support consisted in selling the milk of a cow of which she was the owner. Alas! what could she do? She was old and lame; and her grandson, on whom she depended to drive her cow to the pasture, was now helpless from his bruises. 'Never mind, good woman,' said the boy, 'I can drive the cow.'"

"But his kindness did not stop here. Money was wanted to get articles from the apothecary. 'I have money that my mother sent me to buy a pair of boots with, but I can do without them for awhile.'"

"O, no," said the old woman, 'I can't consent to that; but here is a pair of heavy boots I bought for Thomas, who can't wear them. If you would only buy these, we should get on nicely.' The boy bought the boots, clumsy as they were, and has worn them up to this time."

"Well, when it was discovered by the other boys at the school that our scholar was in the habit of driving a cow, he was assailed every day with laughter and ridicule. His cowhide boots in particular were made matter of mirth; but he kept on cheerfully and bravely day after day, never showing observation, driving the widow's cow, and wearing his thick boots, contented in the thought that he was doing right, caring not for all the jeers and sneers that could be uttered. He never undertook to explain why he drove the cow, for he was not inclined to make a vaunt of his charitable motives; and furthermore, in his heart he had no sympathy with the false pride that could look down with ridicule on the efforts, for it is a well established fact that nothing so widens one's vocabulary in his own tongue as translating into it from a foreign one."

English to be the Language of the World.

Boys and girls who find it particularly difficult to master French verbs and German genders will take heart of hope when they hear that all indications point to the fact that very probably within their own lifetime English will be spoken by more people than any other language. At present, Chinese enjoys the distinction.

When we recollect that our mother tongue is the language of England and all her provinces, Australia, a good part of India, Canada and wherever the British flag may float over the seas, and when we add to this statement the assertion that immigrants of every nation adopt English as the prevailing language, it is not so impossible to believe that by the Anglo-Saxon race (English speaking people) comprises some 9,000,000 souls, and that, therefore, in the near future our own language will be the language.

Meanwhile let not our young students of German and French relax their efforts, for it is a well established fact that nothing so widens one's vocabulary in his own tongue as translating into it from a foreign one.

Some Facts About a Great Cotton Mill.

The largest cotton manufacturing concern in the South and one of the largest in the United States is the Eagle & Phoenix, of Columbus, Ga. This company now runs about 50,000 spindles and employs in the neighborhood of 2,000 hands. Its capital stock is \$1,250,000. It has paid out in dividends to its stockholders their entire original investment and \$233,160 over. These dividends that in the aggregate reach the enormous total of over one million and a half dollars, constitute only a part of the earnings of this company. Out of its net profits, it has in addition to paying these dividends increased its capacity five fold, by building mills No. 2 and 3, improving and enlarging its plant, building stone dam, and purchasing additional water power rights. The stockholders originally put in \$1,250,000. They have received in dividends over 1,500,000, and their assets over and above all obligations of all kinds are now \$2,007,478. Out of its earnings the company will build still another mill, to cost probably not far from \$100,000 to \$300,000. This is a pretty good illustration of what can be done in cotton manufacturing in the South.

Walnut Cove.

Attention is called to the card of the Cove Hotel, located on an eminence in the booming little town of Walnut Cove. The hotel is kept in good style with a good table by the clever manager Mr. J. W. Lewis. Walnut Cove up to three years ago was known only as a post-office and a country store kept by Dr. W. A. Lash with his residence and that of Dr. Jones. There was no corporation, and there is not one today. The place to-day contains at least fifty houses, mostly frame, either completed or in course of construction, and we suppose there is no town in North Carolina, with so little start that is now enjoying so great a boom. The cars on the C. P. & Y. V. R. R. are in about four miles of Walnut Cove, and every time the whistle blows the people there almost take a fit. At Stokesburg on this side of the Town Fork similar indications of the thrift and building progress are apparent. Every body is sanguine and full of energy and hope for the building up of a commercial town. People go there daily for the purpose of prospecting and locating or of going into some kind of business. It is the prediction of every one who is acquainted with the place and the fertility of the surrounding country that Walnut Cove will be an independent county town in less than three years.—Twin City Daily.

Disbonest Debtors.

A MATTER OF FACT DISCOURSE.

From N. C. Presbyterian.

The assertion or rather the opinion of your correspondent, that failure to pay debts was due nine cases out of ten to inability, but to a want of honesty, I do not believe is at all exaggerated. I did not say or mean nine-tenths of those who are in debt are dishonest, but I had reference to that large and increasing class, who come under the head of "slow pay," "poor pay" or "no

Scarlet Fever.

A recent number of the North Carolina Medical Journal contains the following in relation to this disease:

The vexed question of the period of safety in the convalescence of scarlet fever, both for the patient and those who are unprotected by a previous attack, has been so often discussed that it is hardly new to any of our readers to be told that every case must be judged by itself. But it is an admitted fact that the disease is communicable by fomites, and the doctor and nurse must bear the odium of occasionally being the means of transporting the poison. But it is with especial reference to the introduction of the disease through the public schools that we wish again to call attention, and to urge that a rigid quarantine be always enforced against infected children, and that care be exercised that the child be not only isolated at home from the other members of the family, but also that a close observation be established to see that every possible source of danger shall be cleared away before the child is allowed to mingle again with its schoolmates. Along with these precautions is another almost as important, to see that all the children in the family in which a case of scarletina occurs shall be kept at home until sufficient time has elapsed to convince the intelligent physician that the danger of farther infection is passed.

To the specific dangers of scarlet fever is added the increased liability which its invasion brings to an attack of diphtheria, as a complication, and a further reason why so much caution should be exercised in the isolation of the infected for a sufficient period to insure complete recovery. There is one other caution to add to this, that all clothing that cannot be disinfected, either by chemical agents or the greater purifier, heat, shall be destroyed, and that the parents or guardians of the sick shall be charged that the patient shall not be allowed to wear any garment out of the sick room that has not been made safe by means which the physician shall prescribe.

The Star of Bethlehem.

ASTRONOMERS PREDICT THAT IT WILL APPEAR IN 1887.

The following article was extensively published six years ago. It is now reproduced as the year of the predicted occurrence has arrived.

Prof. C. A. Gutzmer, of Kingston,

Jamaica, who is a scientist of fame, recently made some wonderful prophecies in connection with the action of the planets and other heavenly bodies. He says: "In 1887 the 'Star of Bethlehem' will be once more seen in 'Cassoia's Chair,' and it will be accompanied by a total eclipse of the sun and moon. The star only makes its appearance every 315 years. It will appear and illuminate the heavens and exceed in brilliancy even Jupiter when in opposition to the sun, and, therefore, nearer to the earth and brightest. The marvelous brilliancy of the 'Star of Bethlehem' in 1887 will surpass any of its previous visitations. It will be seen even by moonday, shining with a green, flashing light the entire year, after which it will gradually decrease in brightness and finally disappear, not to return to our heavens till 2202, or 315 years after 1887. This star first attracted the attention of modern astronomers in the year 1575. It was then called a new star. It was no new star, however, for this was the star that shone so brightly 4 B. C., and was the star that illuminated the heavens at the nativity of Jesus Christ. (The star has reappeared every 315 years since, and every educated astronomer is certain that it will reappear in August, 1887. The appearance of this star, accompanied as it will be by solar and lunar eclipses, together with the beneficent influence that follows the positions that Mars and Saturn will occupy, will cause a universal war, and portentous floods and fearful shipwrecks. North America will be involved in civil strife, and a reign of terror will prevail in the United States, unless a Napoleon arises to quell it. There will be a war of classes—the rich will array themselves against the poor, and vice versa, everywhere." Could anything be grimmer?

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INFORMATION

MANY PERSONS suffer from either

Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Troubles.

→ VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Headache and Kidney Troubles, by cleansing the blood of all its impurities, strengthening all parts of the body.

→ VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by loosening the nerves and strengthening the muscles.

→ VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion and Constipation, by aiding the assimilation of the Food through the proper action of the stomach; it creates a healthy appetite.

→ VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by calving and toning the system.

→ VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Delicate Women, Fevers and Sickly Children. It is delightful and nutritious as a general Tonic.

Volina Almanac and Diary for 1887. A handsome, complete and useful Book, telling how to CURE DISEASES AT HOME in a pleasant, natural way. Mailed on receipt of 25c. postage stamp. VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

pay." Inability to pay a just debt implies, honest, strenuous, persistent, self-denying, self-sacrificing effort. Is there one man out of ten who are known not to pay their debts, that is making such an effort? It is not the hard working poor man, who is willing to live on corn bread and water, and to wear patched clothes, that does not pay his debts. In many cases, if not nine out of ten, it is the man that "knows nothing of hard work or self denial; and not a few have lands and houses (in their wife's or children's names) I will give a few cases:

Here is a man, besides having the use of property, I will not call it his, has an office which pays nearly \$1,000 a year. He employs the best landress, keeps the best cook and is one of the best livers in town. He is badly in debt. Among many others that he owes, is a poor brick layer, who has a large family of girls. They are very bright, though they have been to school very little. Several of them are members of the Presbyterian church. Their father is often out of a job, and they have to work hard and live hard. He wears patched clothes, and sometimes his feet are on the naked ground; but he is sober and industrious, and pays his debts. He does not belong to the church, but the man who owes him is a Presbyterian.

Here is another case, a minister of the Gospel. He wanted to visit the British Isles; and so he got up the money, and spent several months and several hundred dollars in gratifying that desire. At home he owed farmers, merchants, teachers, artist, and nearly everybody else. When a bill was presented he seldom paid it, or seemed to care nothing about it at all.

These are real cases and could only too easily be multiplied. Charge it up to extravagance, or good natural negligence, or whatever else may sound most charitable, but when brought down to its last analysis, the extravagance which leads to living beyond one's means, and consequently on some other person's means, and results in a failure to pay just debts, is sheer dishonesty. There may be no deliberate intention to defraud. Ferdinand Ward perhaps didn't mean to harm any one, he only wanted money; and so the negro who steals the farmer's corn or his hog, may do so with nothing but the best feeling toward the owner. Is it any the less fraud?

A friend in North Georgia writes that the Hardshell Baptists are about the only class there, who pretend to meet their obligations this year. And why is it? Because their church discipline at least, if not their religion, compels them to pay their debts.

The trouble with the merchant is, not that the people will not buy his goods, but that they will not pay for what they have bought; what the country needs and what the church needs, is not better seasons, or more banking capital, or railroads, but more industry and more honesty and god faith between man and man.

How Long Should a Nervous Patient be Treated?

The question of how long treatment should be continued in a neurotic case when no evident benefit is produced has recently been raised in a Hamburg law court. A medical man, says the *Lawyer*, having as a patient a merchant suffering from "nervousness," treated him by galvanism. "Altogether he galvanized him 445 times, but the nervousness did not disappear. Then came the matter of fees. The sum claimed was \$550. The merchant disputed this on the ground that the treatment ought not to have been continued so long, as it was not producing any benefit." The court referred the matter to the medical board, which gave as its opinion that the doctor ought to have stopped the patient after some fifty sittings, whether he would like to continue them, as it was doubtful whether the treatment was doing any good. The court, however, declined to accept this view, holding that it was for the patient to say when he had tried the treatment as long as he was disposed to pay for it, and so gave judgment for the full amount claimed. This judgment seems to accord with the principle that applies to newspaper subscriptions. A man must pay for his paper as long as he takes it from the post-office.

FOR THE BLOOD.

ECZEMA ERADICATED.

Greitman—It is not easy to say that I think I am entirely well of eczema after having taken Scott's Specific. I have been troubled with it very little in my face since last spring. At the beginning of cold weather last fall it made a slight appearance, but went away as I used to do. It also benefited my wife greatly in case of neck rheumatism, and I possess a perfect cure of a breaking out on my little three year old daughter last spring.

W. J. SCOTT'S SPECIFIC FOR THE BLOOD.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Scott's Specific Co., Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.

SIMMONS

LIVER

REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

No Household Should be Without It, and, by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

THIS IS BUT ONE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZELLIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.

Piedmont Wagon

MADE AT

HICKORY, N. C.

CAN'T BE BEAT!

They stand where they ought to, right square

AT THE FRONT!

It Was a Hard Fight But They Have Won It!

Just read what people say about them and if you want a wagon come quickly and buy one, either for cash or on time.

SALISBURY, N. C. Sept. 1st, 1886.

Two years ago I bought a very light two-horse Piedmont wagon of the Agent, Jno. A. Boyden, and have used it nearly all the time since, have tried it severely in hauling saw logs and other heavy loads, and have not had to pay one cent for repairs. I look upon the Piedmont wagon as the best Thimble-Skein wagon made in the United States. The timber used in them is most excellent and thoroughly well seasoned.

T. J. THOMPSON.

SALISBURY, N. C. Aug. 27th, 1886.

About two years ago I bought of Jno. A. Boyden, a one horse Piedmont wagon which has done much service and on part of it, has broken or given away and consequently it has cost nothing for repairs.

JOHN D. HENLEY.

SALISBURY, N. C. Sept. 1st, 1886.

Eighteen months ago I bought of John A. Boyden, a 2 1/2 Thimble-Skein Piedmont wagon and have used it pretty much all the time and it has proved to be a first-rate wagon. Nothing about it has given away and therefore it has required no repairs.

T. A. WALTON.

SALISBURY, N. C. Sept. 8th, 1886.

18 months ago I bought of the Agent, in Salisbury, a 2 1/2 Thimble-Skein Piedmont wagon—their lightest one-horse wagon—I have kept it in almost constant use and during the time have hauled on it at least 75 loads of wood and that without any breakage or repairs.

L. R. WALTON.