

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXI, NO. 19.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1890.

J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROP.  
T. K. BRUNER, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

## GENERAL DIRECTORY

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Clerk Superior Court, J. M. Horah,  
Sheriff, C. C. Kridler,  
Register of Deeds, H. N. Woodson,  
Treasurer, J. Sam'l McCubbins,  
Comptroller, B. C. Arcey,  
Surveyor, D. A. Atwell,  
Commissioners, T. J. Sumner chairman,  
W. L. Kluttz, C. F. Baker, Dr. L. W. Cole,  
Dr. J. M. Linn,  
Sup't of Health, Dr. J. J. Sumner,  
Overseer of Poor, A. M. Brown.

### TOWN.

Mayor, Chas. D. Crawford,  
Clerk, D. R. Julian,  
Treasurer, I. H. Foust,  
Police, R. W. Price, chief, J. F. Pace, C.  
W. Pool, R. M. Barringer, Benj. Cagle,  
Commissioners—North ward, J. A. Rendleman, D. M. Miller; South ward, D. R. Julian, J. A. Barrett; East ward, J. B. Gordon, T. A. Conghonor; West ward, R. J. Holmes, J. W. Rumples.

### CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6 p. m. Rev. T. W. Galtie, pastor.  
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. J. W. Mauney, sup't.

Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Rev. J. B. Rumples, D. D., pastor.

Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p. m. Rev. Chas. B. King, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. R. G. Kizer, sup't.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. and Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Rev. F. J. Murdoch, rector.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Capt. Theo. Parker, sup't.

Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. J. W. Rumples, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Thos. L. Swink, sup't.

Catholic—Services every second Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Francis Meyer, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Y. M. C. A.—Devolotional services at Hall every Sunday at 10 a. m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. I. H. Foust, pres't.

### LODGES.

Fulton Lodge No. 99 A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E. B. Neave, W. M.

Salisbury Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., meets every Tuesday night. A. H. Boyden, C. C.

Salisbury Lodge, No. 775, K. of H., meets every 1st and 3rd Monday night in each month. Dictator.

Salisbury Council, No. 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month. J. A. Ramsay, Regent.

### POST OFFICE.

Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Money order hours 4 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday hours 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. J. H. Ransay, P. M.

### Don't Blame the World.

Don't blame the world because the thorns are found among the roses: The day break in storm may be all sunshine when it closes; We cannot hope to always meet with fortune's fond caressing; And that which seems most hard to bear may bring with it a blessing.

The buried seed must rot in earth ere it produce the flower, And the weak plant to fructify must have both sun and shower, So man, to gain development, must struggle with life's crosses, And view with calm philosophy his trials and his losses.

A deadly, poisonous weed may yield a salve of surest healing, The sweetest bloom may poisonous be although its hue concealing.

Things are not always what they seem, but still 'twas Heaven designed them, And we should class them all as good; and take them as we find them.

Little we know of this brief life, and nothing of its sequel, Then let us take in humble trust all that may seem unequal; God's ways are not our ways, and he surely certainly be trusted; All that is wrong in His good time will surely be adjusted.

—Hawker Bag.

### Remarkable Duels.

One afternoon last week there was a large and interested crowd of amusement seekers in and in front of the large windows of Knox & Van Haren's drug store. The cause of the gathering was one of a rather unusual nature. Several days before two centipedes, one large and the other small, were brought into the store, and also a tarantula. They were left in separate receptacles and all alive.

On this particular afternoon it was determined to see how the animals would act when placed together. A layer of sand about an inch thick was spread over the bottom of a glass globe, and first the centipedes were dropped in and with them a horned toad. His majesty with the horns took no part in the trouble which disturbed the other two. He seemed to be acting simply as the referee of the fight. The two centipedes crawled over him and rolled over him, but hardly awakened his sleepy nature.

Not so the others. They circled two or three times around the globe and finally came in each other's way. Each desired to crawl over the other and the battle began. It was short but it was exciting. No two pugilists ever went after each other with more vim or more apparent determination to do each other harm than did these two centipedes. Their cat-like claws were repeatedly imbedded in each other's bodies, but the smaller one could not stand the strain, and when they came together for the third time, about two minutes after they were first put in, they clinched and wound about each other keeping their claws going in scissor-fashion upon each other's bodies until the smaller centipede dropped out of the struggle; dead.

The body was taken out of the globe and soon after the tarantula was dropped in. The centipede had not had time to recover any strength after his battle with his fellow and his sting had lost its death-dealing qualities, so that this battle was also short. The two animals closed only twice, when the forceps of the tarantula crushed through the head of the larger centipede and he died quickly. The tarantula had apparently received no injury and looked mad enough to have fought a whole regiment of centipedes.

One of the company who had watched two battles was impressed with the way the centipede fought in the first battle, and ventured the assertion that the centipede was the better fighter. He knew where one could be obtained and went after it; meanwhile the crowd waited. When he returned he brought a centipede nearly four and a half inches long. It was immediately dropped into the globe and the fight, which was then begun, lasted fully three-quarters of an hour, and was exceedingly savage while it lasted. The tarantula did most of the fighting, but after the first attack, invariably got the worst of the round.

### The Bogus Coffee Trade.

\$25,000,000 A YEAR PAID FOR ROASTED PEAS, BEANS AND RYE.

The average bulk of the genuine coffee imported into the United States is 8,000,000 bags, or 180,000,000 pounds per annum. Experts estimate that fully 20 per cent. of the coffee sold to consumers is bogus, which raises the consumption to 210,000,000 pounds. Taking 30 cents per pound as the average retail price, the people of the United States pay \$63,000,000 every year for this one article of food, of which \$13,000,000 is paid for roasted and ground beans, peas, rye or a manufactured article in no way resembling the Brazilian berry. To this must be added the production and sale of what are called "coffee substitutes."

So extensive is this business that it is quite safe to say that consumers pay \$12,000,000 for what they believe to be cheap coffee. This raises the total expenditure to \$75,000,000, and it represents a sale of 270,000,000 pounds, for the "substitute coffee" annually sells at 20 cents per pound. It will thus be seen that 96,000,000 pounds of bogus coffee are sold in the United States every year, and some estimates place it at 120,000,000 pounds. Taking the lowest figures, \$25,000,000 are received for substances which can be profitably placed on the market at 6 cents a pound. The manufacturers, therefore, receive \$6,000,000 for their goods, while retailers gain a profit of \$19,000,000.

There are two kinds of bogus coffee, an imitation bean and the ground article. The bean is the most difficult to produce, and it is only recently that actual success in this direction has been attained. The bogus bean must not only look like the genuine berry when raw but it should be capable of taking a proper color when roasted. A very good specimen is now manufactured in Philadelphia and Trenton, being composed of rye flour, glucose and water. The soft paste is then moulded and carefully dried. To the eye of an expert the presence of this imitation is easy of detection, and it cannot be used to any great extent among wholesalers.

But when coffee goes to the retailer adulteration begins. Sometimes the retailer is deceived, but nine times out of ten he is the one who introduces adulteration. The ground article is very easily produced, for then it is only necessary to give the material a proper color and infusing an aroma by strong decoctions of coffee essence. When mixed with real coffee even the expert eye and tongue may be deceived, while to the ordinary consumer it seems to be the genuine product.

Bogus coffee beans have only a slight resemblance to the natural berry, for though they possess proper form the cicatrice on the inner face is too smooth. Then again the gray color of the raw bean is not quite up to the mark, but when these manufactured beans are roasted with 5 per cent. of genuine coffee they find a ready sale. These bogus beans can be made at a cost of \$30 per 1,000 pounds, and when mixed with fifty pounds of pure coffee the whole 1,050 pounds cost \$37.50, or 3 1/2 cents per pound, so that a profit of nearly 100 per cent. is the result.

There are any number of "coffee substitutes," the Illinois variety being the most successful. This company is already manufacturing 10,000 pounds per week, it being sold by the barrel to retailers in nearly all of the New England, Middle and Western States. The profits of this concern are supposed to be \$300 per day and its operations have reached such a scale that the stockholders were recently offered nearly \$1,000,000 for their secret business, but it was declined. No one accustomed to drinking good coffee would imagine that a decoction of this stuff was like either Mocha or Rio, but when mixed with four times its bulk of genuine ground coffee only an expert could detect the imposition.

The manufacturer of these "coffee substitutes" claim that they are not violating the laws against adulteration of food products because they do not sell their goods as coffee, but simply as a substitute. While this may be true it does not apply to the retailer, who mixes the bogus stuff with good coffee and sells the whole as the genuine article. Though manufacturers may be beyond the penalties of the adulteration laws, they should be suppressed, for without them coffee adulteration by retailers would be impossible. When it is remembered the American people are compelled to pay \$25,000,000 for ingredients that can be manufactured for one-fifth of the sum received by coffee growers, the necessity for the suppression of this nefarious trade is apparent. Oleomargarine cannot be sold as butter, neither should "coffee substitutes" be made to masquerade under the name of Java, Mocha or Rio.

### Extraordinary Bone Scratching.

Herbert Sperry, Tremont, Ill., had Erysipelas in both legs. Confined to the house six weeks. He says: "When I was able to get on my legs, I had an itching sensation that nearly ran me crazy. I scratched 'till raw to the bones. Tried everything 'without relief. I was tormented in this way for two years. I then found 'CLARKE'S EXTRACT OF FLAX (Papillon)' 'SKIN CURE at the drug store, used it, and it has cured me sound and well."

Clarke's Flax Soap has no equal for Bath and Toilet, Skin Cure \$1.00. Soap 25 cents. For sale at John H. Emms Drug Store.

### Wave Action.

Waves and wave action from an interesting study. We see the billows curling toward the shore, then break the sand and pebbles washing backward with them; who has not noted the rapid changes of the ocean beach? This storm tearing it away, and that broadening it out; the gradual wearing away of islands along their seaward face, while, at the same time, making it leeward. What is the mean effect to wave action on the continents is a subject which, for the most part, has been treated by hydrographers like Admiral Davis, Lieutenant Maury, and Aanteemps-Baupre. Now comes a geologist, Prof. Shaler, who in a recent paper, discusses the subject from the standpoint of one familiar with continental formation, that is to say, from effect. All the rocks, he says, bear undeniable evidence that the sea has swung over them in the oscillations of the continent in its alternate uprisings and downsinkings. All waves, save those coming from submarine upheavals, are caused by the wind. Wind comes from variations of temperature, and great trade winds being an effect of the disparity between the heat of the tropics and the poles; difference in temperature between sea and land causing local winds. You can study wave action on an ordinary pond. So says the author. If the shore be a shelving one, the waves will topple over, as do the ocean's surges, and strike their blows. After an artificial pond has existed for a short period, it is easy to see where these repeated blows have cut the earth upon its shelving sides, so as to form what is called a wave scarp, and how the process of erosion goes on. On ordinary soil, even upon rocks of moderate hardness, this wave action combined with the freezing which takes place in winter, breaks up the earthly material and bears it outward.

The tops of the waves move more rapidly than the bottoms, thus all wave-swept shores have an unrecurrent movement of their waters, which sets off from the coast line toward the deeper waters. Wherever a wave rolls up on shores it grinds up a certain amount of material. With the reflux of the surge this material is carried off to the edge of the deeper water, the margin of the surf belt, where the undertow comes in to drag the debris still further from the coast. Undertow has no effect near the surface, which sets shoreward while it is passing seaward. Many lives are lost at the bathing beaches, he thinks, because the exhausted swimmer essays to struggle ashore instead of throwing himself out flat in the surface waters.

Waves while scarring a beach build out a shelf composed of all the materials they had dragged from the land, save that gone into complete solution grinding. By this time he means the outside bar, with which every bather is familiar, the same being composed of the detritus. Hundreds, indeed thousands, of miles inland are found sandstones and clay-deposits, which, in nearly all cases, indicate the former presence of the sea, under which they were formed precisely as like formations exist to-day in the outer bars.

One watches the billows break against the coast rocks and cliffs. They seem to make no impression. But the author says that, should we listen during the storm, the forceful grinding against their bases of the stone the sea has brought, could be distinctly heard. The abrasion goes on till, little by little, rocks, ledges, cliffs, toppe over and are ground up.

By wave action the continents are gradually brought to a state of level surfaces, the waste being distributed into broad plains.

Thus says Prof. Shaler, on the eastern shore of North America the waves are driving the shore inward to the westward, and building on the sea floor a plain, which is constantly extending to the eastward. The great southern plain of the United States, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and all of Florida, is a portion of such an emergent sea bottom, composed of material worn from the oldest parts of the continent. Rains act to cut the land vertically downward, the waves of ocean and of lakes to plane them off horizontally. In a general way the solar forces fight against the existence of all continents and islands. Left to themselves, these solar forces would reduce the earth, in the course of time, to the state of universal ocean.—Scientific American.

### Developing Genius.

Genius unexercised is no more genius than a bushel of acorns in a forest of oaks. There may be epics in men's brains, just as there are oaks in acorns, but the tree and book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that class of grumblers who spend their time in longing to be higher than they are, while they should be employed in advancing themselves. How many men would fain go to bed dunces and wake up Solomons! You reap what you have sown. They that soy wind, reap a whirlwind. A man of mere "capacity unexercised" is only an organized day dream, with a skin in a flint and a genius than will not strike fire are no letter that wet junkwood.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

### Losses at Gettysburg.

We have the "War of the Rebellion" as far as completed. It is a valuable publication, and the historians in the future who shall essay to tell the story of the greatest war of modern times will find ample material at hand in these stout octaves. Already they number 27 volumes. When completed they will number, we suppose, more than forty volumes. They are the official records of the two contestants—the North and the South, and are published by the U. S. Government.

The Pittsboro Record has prepared a statement of losses at Gettysburg. It saves the trouble of copying and condensing, and we therefore avail ourselves of some of its figures. In the three days' battles, (1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, fateful days) the losses aggregated 32,985 killed and wounded and 10,515 missing. The Record says: "In the Union army 3,155 were killed, 4,520 were wounded, and 5,305 were captured; and in the Confederate 2,502 were killed, 12,707 were wounded, and 5,150 were captured. North Carolina lost more men killed and wounded than any other southern State. This we prove by having compiled a statement of the killed and wounded from each State, as follows:

States.	Killed.	Wounded.
North Carolina,	770	3,283
Georgia,	435	2,157
Virginia,	300	2,008
Mississippi,	258	1,170
South Carolina,	217	975
Alabama,	204	1,237

The regiment that suffered the heaviest loss in either army was the Twenty-Sixth North Carolina, whose loss was 86 killed and 502 wounded. The regiment in the Union army that suffered the heaviest was the Twenty-Fourth Michigan, which went into the battle with 496 men and lost 70 killed and 237 wounded.

This tells the story of which State did the most fighting and lost the most men. North Carolina lost some 55 per cent. more than Virginia. The Record says further: The writers of the pretended histories of the war have created the impression that the hardest fighting and the heaviest losses at Gettysburg were on the last day, and that Pickett's Division were the true heroes of Gettysburg. But these official reports prove differently. They showed that the heaviest losses were on the first day, and that the Twenty-Sixth North Carolina regiment on that day lost more men killed and wounded than any brigade (containing five regiments) of Pickett's division lost in the whole three days' fight!

The brigades which suffered the heaviest losses at Gettysburg, according to these official reports, were the two North Carolina brigades of Pettigrew and Daniel, and Davis' brigade composed of three Mississippi regiments and the Fifty-Fifth North Carolina. The loss in killed and wounded was as follows:

Brigade.	Killed.	Wounded.
Pettigrew,	190	915
Davis,	180	717
Daniel,	104	635

The heaviest loss in any brigade of Pickett's famous division was 83 killed and 460 wounded in Armistead's brigade. These official figures speak louder than the most eloquent words that can be spoken or written in eulogy of North Carolina's soldiers!

Not long after the battle we began the work of defending North Carolina against false representations. All through the years we have done what we could to make plain the real story, and to show what North Carolina really did in the great struggle, and particularly at Gettysburg. We are glad to avail ourselves of the labors of the Record. We have no idea that even official figures will serve to satisfy those writers who have tried to make heroes of Pickett's command at the expense of the soldiers from other States. The time may come when some man of superior abilities with the true historic style—some Motley, for instance—shall write a great work on the great war and shall then vindicate the truth and tell the story as it is. If so, then North Carolina will get justice and she will shine in the pages of history with an uncommon lustre.—Wilmington Messenger.

### Curious Facts.

From twelve to fifteen deer a day are killed along the line of the West Virginia Central Railroad.

There are three United States in the Western Hemisphere: The United States of America, of Columbia, and of Brazil.

Some fish swim deep. The Government steamer Albatross, investigating the coast of Southern California, caught black cod at 850 fathoms.

A large bald-headed eagle was one of the visitors at a recent flag-raising over a school-house in Lubec, Me. The bird circled around the staff three times and then flew toward the west.

The gunning dog belonging to Jacob Hendricks, of Berks county, Penn., was stolen the other day and tied to a tree in the woods. When recovered it was nearly famished, and had almost gnawed the tree down.

Joseph Clinefelter, of Marion, Ohio, has a cow which a few days ago gave birth to three perfectly developed and well-formed calves, which were all born alive; but shortly after two of them died, and one is still living.

Seventeen years ago a man named Ebbs, a crippled pauper, left Mifflintown, Penn., and has been wandering around the State ever since. In a recent law suit at Bellefonte the court decided that he was a charge to that borough, and now Mifflintown has a debt of \$1,000 to pay on the old man.

Situated on the farm of Scott West, near Fayette, Me., are two living springs only a few rods apart, but on opposite sides of a watershed. Kills running in different directions from these respective springs traverse each a distance of more than fifty miles before they finally reach the same destination.

A wonderful map of O'Brien county, Ia., has been made and is on exhibition at the State Fair at Des Moines. The map is wholly composed of corn grains, each town and township being distinguished by different colors. The rail-ways are marked by rows of blue-black "square corn," and the wagon roads with pop-corn.

To show the capacity of his stomach a visitor at the Nevershire Fire House at Reading, Penn., ate a mixture composed of a pound of figs, fifty raw oysters and a pound of sugar, and topped off the mess with a round of lard. He said on a wager he would eat a box of wagon grease, but the spectators would let him go no further.

A report comes from the lumber regions at Portage Lake, Me., that a huge panther came out in a clearing and walked around some men who were yarding logs. The men were much terrified, but kept perfectly quiet, and the beast disappeared without doing them any harm. It is very rare, now, that these animals are seen in Maine.

The natural cunning of the fox was shown at New Ipswich, N. H., the other day. A fox that was started by a hunter ran directly to a pond and passed around the edge on the ice as near the open water as possible. The dogs followed closely, and, coming upon weak ice, broke through, and but for help given them would have drowned. Meantime Reynard escaped to a place of safety.

In Iceland there are no prisons and no officers answering to our policemen. In 1874 it celebrated the one-thousandth anniversary of its colonization, and at the same time became independent of Denmark, though subject to the King of Denmark as the head of the Icelandic Government. Iceland's new government is thoroughly republican in spirit, all citizens having equal rights and perfect religious liberty.

### Plain Enough.

Youth's Companion: Nothing is made for nothing. Every part of even the smallest animals structure is, or has been of use to him. Otherwise it never would have been developed.

"Can you tell me, my friend," said an elderly gentleman to the keeper of a menagerie, "what the hump on the camel's back is for?"

"What's it for?"

"Yes. Of what value is it?"

"Well, its lots of value. De camel wouldn't be no good without it."

"Why not? Yer don't suppose people would pay twenty-five cents to see a camel without a hump on his do yer?"

An intelligent peach grower gives the following as the chief causes of failure: A wet soil and subsoil, excessive richness of the land, allowing the trees to overbear, and neglected cultivation. To which should also be added, a climate where the fruit buds are often, or generally, killed by the cold of winter, and which is only remedied by selection of proper locality. This is often accomplished by choosing sites near unfreezing water, or by selecting hills instead of frosty valleys; but a wet or water-soaked soil even on an elevated site may be more unfavorable. A good natural drainage is important.

Listen men and brethren. The pension office asks for deficiency appropriation of \$21,500,000 to carry it to the first of July.

### A Great Gun Factory.

The Washington Gun Foundry since it was started has turned out about fifty six-inch guns. The weight of a six-inch gun is about 10,800 pounds. Each one represents about three months' labor in the factory alone. The projectile used in a six-inch gun weighs exactly 100 pounds. This is propelled by a charge of powder of fifty pounds.

The weight of the eight-inch gun is 27,000 pounds. The weight of the projectile of this gun is 250 pounds and the weight of the powder charge is 125 pounds. In the Bureau of Ordnance circular the general principle is laid down that the amount of powder used in all service charges is one-half the weight of the projectile.

The gun foundry has constructed three ten-inch guns. The weight of this gun is 60,000 pounds. It is capable of sending a shell weighing 500 pounds nearly eight miles.

The proposed sixteen-inch gun—or, as it is better known, the 110-ton gun—will take at least two years to build. This ordnance monster will be forty-three feet long and will send a projectile weighing 2000 pounds more than ten miles. When this gun is completed it will be placed aboard the coast defence vessel now building at San Francisco. The latter ship is under contract to be completed in three years.

The capacity of the gun foundry when everything is in good order has not yet been estimated. It has been stated that the capacity for the factory was ninety guns once and that a completed gun could be turned out every day. Commodore Folger thinks, however, that when the plant is in thorough working order fifty guns can be in the course of construction at once.

The six-inch guns cost on an average about \$7,000, the eight, ten and twelve in increasing proportions, while the 110-ton gun will cost over \$50,000.—N. Y. Herald.

### Trick of a Picture Thief.

The recent opening up of the craze for the collection of portraits of prominent people, fostered by the general increase of illustrated literature and the constant improvement of the engraver's art, has brought about the establishment of a store here where old engravings are made somewhat of a specialty. The trade as yet is not large enough to carry on a business in this line on a large scale, but large enough to justify keeping a moderately large line of old portraits. The keeper of the book store at which the picture business has been started has not yet had to encounter the picture thief, but he is ready for him. He has got on to a trick of the picture thief much practiced in New York and London. The trick was recently exposed in some of the bibliophile journals, and the bookseller explains it thus: "The picture thief carries a thread of the length of an octavo page under his tongue. Then, while the bookseller's back is turned, he lays that wet string along the bound edge of some engraving in the book in hand that pleases him, and straightway opens the book fifty leaves away. In a minute or so he can turn back to the engraving, and it will tear out noiselessly, and with little effort."—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

If there is any one thing more beautiful than another in a garden of flowers, that thing is a beautiful girl, with a sun bonnet on her head so wide and capacious that you have to get right square before her and pretty near her to see the glowing cheeks that are sure to be there if she is at all accustomed to garden walks and works. Physically, there can be nothing better for daughters, and indeed, for many wives, than to take sole charge of a small flower garden.

There are about thirty species of insects which subsist on our garden vegetables. The grape vine has about fifty enemies; the apple tree seventy-five; the different shade trees have over a hundred; wheat, barley and oats fifty. The annual destruction of property by insects in the United States is as high as \$100,000. A great portion of this might be prevented by the preservation of many different kinds of birds.

All seeds sown, whether indoors or out, says *Popular Gardening*, should be pressed firmly in the soil, so as to exclude the air and thus prevent the seed being shriveled and dried to an extent that in four cases out of five would destroy germination, and also in places where germination does take place, if the soil is left loose, the dry air is often sufficient to shrivel up the young plants even after they have started.

Don't fret and fume and fuss and ferment. Never trouble troubles unless trouble troubles you.

Love is that golden latch key which hangs on the outside, and lets in happiness to every heart.

A Lady in Texas Writes: My case of long standing, has baffled many physicians; have tried every remedy I could hear of, but Bradford's Female Regulator is all that relieved me. Write The Bradford Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for farther particulars. Sold by all druggists.



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