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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

Where now be those traitors to their color and country who did "bend the supple hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning!"

No amount of silver coinage can ever relieve this country of hard times and a scarcity of money so long as iniquitous tariff and vicious pension laws remain unchanged—the mercenary calamity shriekers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Some of the so-called reform editors die hard. Rave on, mercenary deceivers; dance out your last ghost dance. Then writhe and die, or live to be ever known as so many Judases, who tried to speculate on the innocence and confidence of men who now despise you.

Democracy's Great Day.

Last Saturday, March the 4th, 1893, marked a great historic epoch in the political history of this country. In the presence of thousands of the tried and true Democrats that so valiantly fought for the restoration of constitutional government, honestly administered, for local State government, one of the dearest rights of a free people; and by thousands of others, perhaps, who were there to see and be seen, Grover Cleveland was duly inaugurated the second time as President, not of the Northern, the Western, the Middle, or the Southern States, but as the President of the entire Union. Hence the people of this great country can now feel, as they have not felt since the ascendency of radicalism, that the government is run in the interest of no one section, but in the interest and for the good of the whole people.

As will be seen, the President's address is a brief state document, but clearly gives a forecast of the policy of his administration. He regards a sound and stable currency as of vital necessity to maintain the health and prosperity of the nation, and he promises to use all the influence of the administration to preserve national credit or to avert financial disaster.

Reference is made by the President to the prevalent danger of the growing disposition on the part of many to expect from the operation of the government especial and indirect individual advantages. This feature of paternalism has been attempting to undermine the honest, sound political policy of the republic as founded by the fathers; and it is timely that Mr. Cleveland has thus called the attention of the whole country to this false principle.

His utterances on extravagant expenditures and upon the tariff accord with his well known views heretofore expressed. His words are strong and earnest. The address appears in full in another column.

Grover Cleveland is President. The Congress of the United States in both branches is Democratic. With the exception of the Supreme Court, the people are now in complete charge of their government.

Thirty-two long years of misgovernment have intervened. The Republican party, unjust and defiant of the Constitution in its inception, has continued its hold on the reins of power by every wicked expedient that was thought necessary. The Constitution, so sacred in the eyes of the Democracy, has been spurned whenever it stood in their path. Odious laws have been passed to oppress a helpless people. Laws oppressive in their operation and grinding in their exactions are even now on the statute books—a burden on the backs of a long-robbed people. Now comes a change.

We congratulate the people that honesty is to supplant rascality in national affairs; that economy is to succeed wild extravagance; that business methods are to take the place of favoritism and recklessness, and above all, that the burdens of taxation are to be lightened and equalized.—A corrupt and shameless reform press still sneeringly deny that the tariff is a burden; still mendaciously and maliciously deny that the Democracy is sincere in its intention to reduce it.

Let the people be patient a little longer. The tariff will be reduced as soon as possible. To correct the abuses, to repair the wrongs, to replete the bankrupt treasury, to devise wise monetary measures, to revise in justice to all the revenues of the government—this is the task before the Democracy, and it is no easy one nor quickly performed. But with the people in charge, these reforms will come, perhaps slowly but surely. With a stout heart and strong arms a farm neglected and mismanaged for thirty-two years, can be reclaimed, but the farmer will hardly expect to get it in good shape and make a full crop the first season.

Grover Cleveland is in charge, and a Democratic House and a Democratic Senate will sustain him; and as surely as we see the dawning of this new era of peace and prosperity, so surely shall we see it in its noonday glory.

Last year President Harrison, under some peculiar halucination, we suppose, had ordered for the White House a new set of elegant china decorated on each piece with the United States coat-of-arms, with the words: "Harrison, 1892," added. The Boston Herald says of it, "that there is now manifest a curiosity in Washington to learn what is to become of this beautiful and costly ware." A contemporary suggests that it be sent back to the potter and have him insert just two words, so as to make it read thus: "Harrison fired in 1892." This would make the set of memorial value and make it available for use by Mr. Cleveland.

Ralph Davis, an attorney at law and Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives, has been debarred by the courts of Tennessee for rascality in practice. He will probably be expelled from the Legislature.

State Chronicle: Senator Means makes a good presiding officer and in calling on him to preside over the deliberations of the senate yesterday, when that body went into committee of the whole on the machinery act, Lieut.-Gov. Doughton made an excellent selection.

A negro lynched at Jellico, Tenn., Saturday night for criminal assault on a white girl confessed that he and other negroes some months ago crimically assaulted and murdered Miss Bryant, a white girl. Parties are out searching for these other parties and more lynchings are in progress.

Charlotte Observer: A few discontented and disgruntled agitators may now and then rise up and curse the benefactor whose life has been spent in laboring for their welfare and that of all his people, but Z-bulon B. Vance is too much tangled up in its heartstrings to ever be forgotton or disowned by the old North State.

New York World: Mr. Herbert is the first man, who was in the Confedate army, to be appointed to the administration and supervision of either branch of the military service of the Union since the war. The appointment, therefore, is another evidence of the passing away of the spirit of sectionalism and of a more perfect union in the bond of common patriotism.

The report of the auditor of North Carolina shows that there are 158,447 white polls and 63,083 colored polls returned as having paid, the proportion being about 22 to 10. The property of the whites yielded $384,012, and that of the blacks $12,373, the proportion being about 30 to 1. The last Legislature made an effort to tax incomes, but the income tax yields only $1,471.

The Asheville Citizen's Tattler says a Richmond, Ky., farmer recently drew a pistol on a lawyer in court and attempted to put his light out because the lawyer had asked the farmer's wife a question to which he objected. I have heard lawyers talk who seemed to have the idea that when they were licensed to practice by the supreme court they were also licensed to put to a witness any question that could be imagined. It takes gall—but that's the lawyer's business.

Raleigh News and Observer: Hoke Smith is of the same blood as Michael Hoke, whose star sat all too early in a blaze of brilliant glory, and of Gen. R. F. Hoke whose rare generalship, persistent courage and unconquerable pluck, placed him in the highest rank among those commanders who were subjected to the crucial tests that the last year of the war imposed on our veteran officers. It is no new thing for men of that strain to be equal to any ordeal, to rough hew their way through difficulties and conquer fortune. It is from a mould where such masterful men have been cast that Hoke Smith has sprung, and his future career will doubtless shed as much lustre on the South as even that of Lamar himself has done.

Says She Was Slighted.

The publication of a full statement of Julia Force, who murdered her two sisters in Atlanta, Ga., is the story of the life of a high strung, sensitive child who grew to womanhood in the belief that her mother, sisters and brothers slighted her. She goes into a minute detail of many happenings in the family which she takes as corroborating all she has claimed. The climax was reached when her brothers ordered the dry goods stores not to credit her further. This was the last straw.

"It is enough," she writes. "I have borne all I can bear. May God avenge, and for every insult that has been given me, heap the crushing weight of insult, mortification and suffering, moral and physical, upon the heads of these scoundrels, (naming her brothers.) Oh, my father, help your child.

Albert Schilling, a Richmond, Ky., merchant, went to the county clerk's office and had an oath recorded to the effect that for one year he would not sell goods except for cash, loan money or take a drink of intoxicating liquors. His action caused a sensation in the town and now the other merchants are swearing off right and loft.

THE INAUGURATION.

It Is Now Cleveland and a Democratic House.

We cull the following from the *State Chronicle's* report of the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President and A. E. Stevenson as Vice President, which means an honest, aggressive Democratic reform all over the country, to be consummated as far as possible during the next four years:

When the Senate clock indicated 11:50 the Vice-President-elect was announced, and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, took his chair to the right of Vice-President Morton. Immediately afterward President Harrison and the members of his cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to the scarlet chair standing in front of the clerk's desk. Immediately afterward the President-elect was announced, and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. His entrance into the chamber was greeted with applause. Then Vice-President Morton administered the oath of office to his successor, and yielded to him the chair of the presiding officer. The special session of the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress was then formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler. Vice-President Stevenson arose and addressed the Senate. He said:

"SENATORS:—Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the 104 years of our constitutional history have been statesmen eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have, at a later period of our history, shed lustre upon the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

I assume the duties of the office of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the cooperation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its officers, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Senate."

As he closed his remarks Mr. Stevenson directed the Secretary of the Senate to read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

Gen. McCook read the proclamation and then the senators who were newly elected, or re-elected, were invited by the Vice-President to come forward and take the oath of office. They did so, each escorted by his colleague, and the oath was solemnly administered by the Vice-President. The senators afterward subscribed the same at the clerk's desk.

All the preliminaries having been duly disposed of, the Vice-President directed the seargent-at-arms to proceed to the execution of the order of the Senate relative to the inauguration of the President of the United States.

The procession to the east portico of the capitol was then begun.

An immense throng had been gathering at the east front of the senate wing of the capitol since 8 o'clock in the morning in defiance of the danger to their health. The snow storm subsided toward noon, but the temperature lowered and the northwest wind blew bitterly.

The President and President-elect, Vice-President Stevenson, Chief Justice Fuller and the committee of arrangements were shown to the front of the platform where within a railed enclosure was laid a bright green carpet upon which was placed large leather covered chairs, several tables and reading desks and other furniture which gave a bright touch to the scene. Cleveland, who was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand, after a few minutes of delay, stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed the same course pursued by himself eight years ago of delivering his address first and taking the oath afterwards. Notwithstanding the exceeding inclement weather, Cleveland removed his silk hat, and with bared head addressed the multitude. The address is as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and the personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion while indicating opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of coming conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace integrity and usefulness of their government. While every American citizen must contemplate with utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, and the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our free government, it behooves us constantly to watch for every sympton of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who. confident of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It can't be doubted that our stupendous achievements, as a people, and our country's robust strength have given rise to heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature. Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse us to activity and the most enlightened statesmanship, and danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of wages paid to toil, should furnish the strongest incentive to a prompt and conservative prescription. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation, as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with frank concession, that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgment should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain ona national credit, or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to an exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of the popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism.

This is the bane of Republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our father's established and bequeated to us as the object of our love and veneration. It prevents the patriotic sentiments of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupifies every enobling trait in American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and better lessons taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support this government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to the refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless expenditure which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service, and prostitutes to viciousness the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency, in public or private station, to regard frugality and economy as the virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government, the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen and contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is the plain dictate of honesty and good government that the public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by rules of strict economy, and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for compensation paid to them. To secure fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found place in our public policy and laws. The benefit already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitles it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting the production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with a fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be suffered by enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness, which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our own sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from this interference and exaction.

Loyalty to principles upon which our government rests, positively demands the equality before law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceeded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities that we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interest. Every effort should be made to lead them through paths of civilization and education, to self supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's ward they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decided that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to the political party that is pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting the burdens from daily life of our people, we reduce in ordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescene in the theory of honest distribution of the fund of government beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under the vicious tariff laws we but show them how far they have led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American chievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and the solicitude for complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us constrains me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious, and disinterested efforts. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided.

I shall, to the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of Federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and council and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a supreme being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know he will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek his powerful aid.

After the inaugural ceremonies were over the senate returned to its chamber. The committee was ordered to wait on the President of the United States and to inform him that the senate was organized. Blackburn and Allison were appointed as such committee and at 2 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday at noon.

The characteristic feature about the inaugural was the clear, steady and excellent enunciation with which it was delivered and the absolute absence of any gesture. Mr. Cleveland gave no other emphasis to his remarks than that derived from the emphatic tone and determined nod of the head with which he at times stated some of the more forcible passages of his oration. He spoke without notes and turned from one part of the assembled crowd to the other.

The reference to the currency question provoked considerable cheering, but the loudest applause was given the tariff section.

The president began the delivery of his address at 1:30 o'clock, and it occupied twenty five minutes. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Cleveland turned around to the chief justice, who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and the other persons near to the president, removed their hats, and, with bared heads, listened to the taking of the oath of office, which was pronounced by the chief justice in a clear voice, Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible.

The oath taken by the President is what is known as the constitutional oath, and reads as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

The Bible used in the ceremony was given president Cleveland by his mother forty nine years ago. By his special request it was, eight years ago put to the same service for which it was used to day.

Gov. Carr has appointed Hon. Augustus Leazer, of Mooresville, Supt. of the Penitentiary, and the appointment was promptly confirmed by the Senate. This is a splendid selection and the Governor should be congratulated for making so happy a hit in thus selecting as competent and capable a man for this important position as he could have found anywhere in the State. Mr. Leazer is a native of Rowan, and is a son of whom the county may well be proud. He is a good man, and his duties will be well and faithfully performed.

Congress will probably change the date of the inauguration faom March 4 to April 30. It would be a very wise change.

Mining News.

The Great Smoky Mineral and Mining Company, of Harriman, Tenn., owns mineral property in Macon and Swain counties which it intends developing.

Both gold and silver have been discovered in Marshall county, Ala., the silver in such quantities as to create much excitement. Rocky mountain miners are at work on it.

The Citizen says that the Elmwood mine, three miles north of Rutherfordton, is being successfully operated by Messrs. Jennings and Faucette. They averate sixty pennyweights of gold a day and employ fifteen hands.

Mr. Geo P. Hart, agent for a gold mine syndicate which has improved ore working machinery, has made a contract of sale and lease with J. P. Taylor, of Henderson, to develop his gold mine property near Ransom's Bridge, in Nash county.

A Philadelphia company is being worked up who have control of 5,000 acres of stone and timber lands in the near vicinity of Carthage. Their object is to quarry, mine and manufacture timber. It is expected to get to work by April, as there is already a considerable amount of stock taken.

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Plant
WOOD'S
Seeds
And End Right.

Our seeds are just what southern planters need to meet the demands of the early markets. Our
NEW SEED BOOK,
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STONEWALL GUANO!
For
Cotton & Tobacco.
NOTHING BETTER MADE!
Prices LOW. Call and examine Analysis.
Respectfully,
M. C. QUINN.

The Substitute Alliance Bill.

Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Obseover.

The senate committee on agriculture has been giving very careful consideration to the bill to repeal the alliance charter. Last night a conference was held at which several other senators were present, as well as democrats of prominence holding or not holding office. This conference decided upon a substitute for the repeal bill, which, after a careful scrutiny by able lawyers, is said to give full effect to the purpose of the bill which passed the house, while not repealing the charter.

The substitute bill, which passed the senate to-night, provides that no individual stockholder in the business agency or in any other business enterprise the alliance may conduct, shall be liable for any debt or obligation contracted by the alliance or any of its officers. The salary of no officer or employe of the alliance is to be increased after the passage of this act, and any amendment to the alliance constitution to increase such salaries shall work a forfeiture of the charter. Any subscriber to the business fund now or hereafter, and those who have subscribed and are not now members of the alliance, can withdraw from the business fund, the trustee to at once refund the amount so contributed on the presentation of certificate or affidavit that the certificate has been lost. Any contributor has the right to demand of the trustee his proportionate part of the sum paid by his county or sub alliance, making affidavit of the number of members of the alliance at the time of such payment.

The failure by a trustee to pay such claim within sixty days works the forfeiture of the charter. The bonds of the trustee and business agent are to be deposited with the clerk of the superior court of the respective counties. The business agent is to pay in May and November yearly to the trustee all the net profits of the business agency.

No officer of the agency shall use, or permit to be used, any part of the fund, directly or indirectly, for any purpose not embraced in the act of 1889 or this act. A violation works a forfeiture of the charter which the attorney-general is to bring suit to enforce.

Our Advertisers.

New Spring Millinery, at Mrs. W. R. Barker's, Main street. Her goods are up with the latest styles and her prices reasonable.

Messrs. Nicholas & Miller, are offering their winter shoes, pant goods, etc., at and below cost. They are cutting prices all along the line. Read what they have to say about it.

The wide awake, courteous young jewelers, Messrs. Reisner & Gorman, Main street, invite attention to their splendid stock of select goods. They will buy gold in any quantities paying the highest cash prices for the same.

Special attention is directed to the Rogers Clothing Co's adv't. They are "slashing prices all to pieces," and invite an inspection at their elegant new quarters.

Mr. Julius Earnhardt, in the old Mansion House building, offers a general line of merchandise, and buys country produce at highest market prices.

This week, Messrs E. W. Burt & Co. say all they want is a trial and they are confident that they can do you good. They speak for themselves in another column.

To the "Temple of Bargains" we invite special attention. Mr. Wyatt, the proprietor, has declared war against high prices and he doesn't intend to let up until they are slaughtered; for he has hoisted the red flag, indicative of war to the death. In the language of Cleveland's inaugural he talks plain business sense, to prove his desire to make it to the interest of all to visit him and there learn how they may save money.

M. C. Quinn invites the attention of farmers to brands of fertilizers he is selling.

J. & H. Horah, jewelers, have been here a long while. They are known as gentlemen of integrity and honest dealing who guarantee their wares and work. They are carrying a full stock in their line at their old quarters on Main street.

Miss Julia Force, who killed her two sisters in Atlanta recently, was yesterday adjudged insane by a jury, and will be sent to an insane asylum.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Give Us a Fair Trial
ON DRY GOODS
and Notions, we now ask, as well as on Shoes, as we have bought a big line at such prices that we only ask you to see and judge for yourself whether or not we can do you good.
Very respectfully,
E. W. BURT & Co.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS.
A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.
M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

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I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of re turn of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.
PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL, GUNS, TENTS, RIFLES, FISHING TACKLE.
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.