# THE YADKIN VALLEY NEWS.

VOL. 15. { W. J. BOYLIN, Editor and Owner. } MOUNT AIRY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895. { Advertising Rates Reasonable. } NO. 43



**THE LATEST OUTRAGE**

which the people of the South are resenting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by the same old stamp of the Red Z on the package. It has never failed you, and people who have been persuaded to take something else have always come back again to The Old Friend. Better not take anything else but that made by J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia.

**DR. W. H. WAKEFIELD**

Will be in Winston, at the Jones Hotel, on Saturday, April 13th. Practice limited to

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

**S. P. GRAVES,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Mount Airy, N. C.

Practices in State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention to collection of claims

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**Pine Street Dairy.**

FRESH MILK AND FREE DELIVERY, also furnish Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, a complete ration for Milk Cows and young cattle. Cheapest feed known to the Dairyman. Address

R. B. HINES,
Proprietor Pine Street Dairy,
Mount Airy, N. C.

**SALESMEN WANTED.**

Good wages to sell our Nursery Stock. Apply for terms. We will have for Spring and Fall, 1895, an immense stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Grape, etc. Also small fruits, shade and ornamental trees, roses, etc. We make a specialty of wholesaling to large planters direct. We will sell to responsible parties and take note payable in six, twelve and eighteen months. Write us for wholesale prices.

Address, SOUTHERN NURSERY CO., Winchester, Tenn.
Feb. 7th, 6m.

**DO U WANT**

a successful garden and a paying crop? If so get

YOUR SEED OF

Greensboro Seed & Plant CO.,

228 S. Elm Street,

Greensboro, N. C.

Send for abridged price list of Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, FREE.

**AARON PENN,**

—THE—

Fashionable Barber,

Under Graves Warehouse,

Mt. Airy, N. C.

Easy chairs, razors keen;
Scissors sharp, linen clean.
For a shave you pay a dime—
Only a nickle to get a shine;
Shampoo or hair cut Pompadour
You pay the sum of 25c. more.

**Allen, the Barber.**

When you wish an easy shave,
As good as barber ever gave,
Just call on me at my saloon,
At morn, eve or noon.
I cut and dress the hair with grace,
To suit the contour of the face.

My room is neat and towels clean,
Scissors sharp and razors keen;
And everything I think you'll find
To suit the face and please the mind,
And all my art and skill can do,
If you just call I'll do for you.

R. E. ALLEN,
Blue Ridge Inn, Mount Airy, N. C.


### Better Times Coming.

After a prolonged spell of "hard times," there appears such a revival of activity and such broadening of transactions in staple agricultural and manufactured products, as to warrant the belief that the trend of business is toward prosperity, and that our general markets are rising out of the depression where for so long they seemed stagnant.

In yesterday's Herald this tendency was clearly shown in an article pointing out the upward movement in wages during April last and even accelerated advances in the first three days of May, many changes having been evidently made concurrent with the beginning of the new month.

Manufacturing establishments from Maine to Minnesota, dealing with a great variety of industries, are shown to have either restored the wages that prevailed in 1892 or to have raised the rate from five to twenty-five per cent. While some of these increases have been made upon the request of the employes, most of them have been made voluntarily by the employers to stimulate their workmen to make a greater output at a less relative cost in order to be ready to supply the growing demand for goods.

The important feature of the situation thus revealed is the demand for consumption. A temporary quickening of productive capacity might result from the opening of an unexpected market or from a speculative manipulation. But neither of these influences seem to be at work now. Apparently the consumer is doing the buying and the retailer is stirring up the wholesale, who in turn is calling upon the manufacturer and the importer for goods that he must get. Such a state of affairs necessarily gives the movement a durable character. It stimulates every kind of business, because as soon as one class is favorably affected the people who see their circumstances improving begin to supply their needs more liberally, and the wave circles of prosperity increase in size and strength.

How permanent the advance may be depends largely upon the origin of this demand. If it is due solely to the fact that during the "hard times" of the preceding two years people have economized in the use of necessaries until now they are obliged to replace worn out or consumed supplies, the activity of the present may be only temporary; but if, in addition to this, there have been developed a general renewal of confidence an improved earning capacity and a changed condition of trade, such as makes it possible for the average man to look forward with certainty to earning more than he spends, the brighter business outlook may be regarded as likely to last.

For two or three years the tendency of prices has been downward until last winter the cost of nearly everything used in an average household was lower than at any time before in this century. Of course, universal uncertainty and steadily falling prices unsettled demand, and people lived "from hand to mouth." Wages went down also until the lack of a market for goods was a reason for closing factories, and the consequent cutting off and cutting down of earnings still further reduced the demand. One influence reacted to intensify the other. Never was living so cheap and yet never was it harder to earn a living.

But, as all evil conditions must finally reach the bottom of the curve, it appears probable that we have now passed the lowest point of our difficulties and must almost of necessity be on the up grade. It is not reasonable to expect a "boom," nor would such a violent reaction be desirable. The substitution of hope for lethargy, a strong manifestation of confidence and a healthy appetite for the necessaries and comforts of life, coupled with a determination to earn them, will bring about genuine and enduring prosperity.—New York Herald.

### A Wise Conclusion.

West Corinth, Maine.—"I doctored for years for Biliousness, but nothing ever helped me like Simmons Liver Regulator. I shall take nothing else hereafter."—N. M. Oakman. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid; the powder to be taken dry, or made into a tea.

### A Silent Business Soon Decays.

Oh, merchants in thy hour of c e e e,
If on this paper you should c c c c,
Take our advice and be thrice y y y,
Go straightway out and advert i i i;
You'll find the project of some u u u.
Neglect can offer no e x q q q,
Be wise at once, prolong your da a a a
A silent business soon de k k k!
—Oneonta Star.


S. S. S. Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.


### A NEW ILLUMINATING GAS.

**Successful Experiments Under the Auspices of the Columbian University of the Invention of a North Carolinian.**

A practical illustration of the new illuminant, properly known as electro gas, but scientifically called acetylene, was given in an interesting manner last evening in the large hall at Columbian University. A good audience, including a number of prominent business men, were present. All the appliances for producing the gas from calcium carbide by the addition of water were upon the stage, comprising gas jets and street and car lamps. For purposes of comparison a row of four burners of the local product were shown in full blaze by the side of four burners supplied with the new invention. The experiment showed that the latter had a far greater power of illumination. According to the exposition of the speaker, the same quantity produced twelve times more light than the Washington gas now in use.

Prof. J. H. Gore introduced J. J. Suckert, Ph. D., on behalf of the authorities, and he entered into a history of the discovery and the characteristics of the new product. Mr. T. L. Wilson, the inventor at Spray, N. C.; Mr. E. N. Dickerson and Mr. F. L. Payson, of New York, were also present. Several chemical experiments were made, showing that the gas has a pungent odor, and that it burns with a clear, steady and penetrating flame. The four burners used gave sufficient light for the large hall, and the audience greeted the exhibition with cheers. The calcium carbide, which contains 62½ parts by weight of calcium, and 37½ parts of carbon, made by combining the two in an electric furnace, is a porous substance, dark brown of color, and giving off a pungent odor. Coal dust and other waste products of coal mining are used for obtaining the carbon.

Dr. Suckert, in the course of his lecture, stated that in unfavorable locations the carbide had been produced for $17 a ton, but it was believed that upon a larger scale and in a suitable location the cost could be reduced to $5 per ton. At an assumed cost of $15 per ton, an illuminating power equal to the ordinary city burner could be produced at a cost of 15 cents per 1,000 feet. Of the two methods of producing the gas in residences one is by adding water to the carbide and conducting the gas to a large tank, where it can be stored, but the method employed by the company is the reduction of the gas to a liquid form under a pressure of forty atmospheres into steel cylinders with a capacity of three pounds weight or 43½ cubic feet of gas. With the pressure used in the hall each burner would consume 1:2 cubic feet per hour of 60 candle power. The tanks are adapted for attachment to the service pipes in the cellars of structures and can be changed at will.

Dr Suckert explained that the illuminant was adapted for a great variety of uses on locomotives, bicycles, street cars, carriages, suburban and country residences. He was followed by Mr. Dickerson, who explained that the gas was not explosive, and that it was capable of double the heating power of coal, which would adapt it for use as fuel in the locomotive.—Washington Post.

### BICYCLIST AND RATTLESNAKE.

**A Rider Attacked on His Wheel, but He Killed the Reptile.**

HARTFORD, May 6.—Edward Coates, a bicyclist of this city, was riding with a companion along the shore of the lake in Bristol to-day and saw a snake coiled in the road in front of him. He turned out, supposing the snake was an ordinary black one.

As he came abreast of the snake, which was darting its head up and down, it made a spring and fastened its fangs in his bicycle trousers at the knee. At the same time the warning whirring sound told Coates that he had a rattler to deal with. There were several revolutions of the wheel before he came to a stop, the snake keeping a vice-like grip and curling itself around the bicyclist's leg.

Coates seized a stick and beat the head of the snake free from his trousers, and with his hand wrenched the coils from around his leg. The snake sank its fangs time and again into the stick and made repeated jumps at Coates. After fifteen minutes it was killed.

Coates brought the snake to this city to-night. It measured four feet eight inches in length. It had fourteen rattles, and it was at least two inches in diameter.


**$100 Reward, $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.


# At One Fell Stroke

## SOUTH CAROLINA'S REGISTRATION LAWS ARE DECLARED VOID.

## The Ballot Box Open to All.

## AND TILMAN'S DISPENSARY SYSTEM IS PRACTICALLY KILLED.

## THE INJUNCTION IS IRON CLAD.

**But Governor Evans Defies the Court and is Going Ahead with the Seizures of Liquor—The Situation in Regard to the Registration Laws a Grave One and the State is in a Ferment of Excitement—Judges Simonton and Goff Render the Decisions.**

Columbia, S. C., May 8.—The State is in a ferment to-night. The United States Circuit Court has come with its strong arm and dealt the government of the State of South Carolina two terrific blows.

Many have looked lightly upon the issues that have been pending in the court during the past week, but those issues have been as momentous as any that ever arose in the old Palmetto State, and it is not within the power of a prophet or the son of a prophet to fore-cast the consequential events which will follow in the next six months.

At one fell stroke the registration laws of the State have been knocked into a cocked hat, throwing open the ballot box to everybody to vote without a registration certificate, something that is likely to cause a struggle in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, something that revolutionizes the voting system of the State, for the Governor declares that he will not call the Legislature together to enact a new law; and the dispensary system has been practically killed, the law being nullified in so far as the vitally important interstate commerce feature is concerned, it now being allowed anyone to bring liquors into the State from wheresoever he pleases, and be protected in the possession thereof.

These are the two matters that confront the present State administration and they are grave ones.

Notwithstanding this, Governor Evans is declaring that he is going ahead with the seizures of liquors to get the liquor case in the United States Court. The question of every hour now might be said to be, "What next?" And of far greater importance than anything else is the mandate of the court in the registration cases, though perhaps the practical nullification of the dispensary law is of more general interest to the people of the State itself than those outside the State.

Judge Goff rendered the decision in the registration case. The courtroom was packed so that standing room could not be found. Scores of negroes were present as were no end of liquor men. The negroes, when Judge Goff ended, murmured their approval and order had to be restored.

After recounting the provisions of the law and the acts bearing thereon, together with the facts of the case he traced the negro's career from the time of slavery, gave the history of the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments; proceeded to show that these rights could not be abridged, held that the law in this report was unconstitutional and said the provisions of the registration laws seemed to him almost incredible, yet he thought them correct.

"The statement this complainant makes is appalling, the outrage stupendous, the result close on the border land that divides outrage from crime."

The Constitutional Convention act cured no defects. The State frankly admitted that the object was to disfranchise as many negroes as possible. He held that the laws were unconstitutional in toto; that the court had jurisdiction, etc. He held that certificates of registration could not be demanded; that no official of any State was above the law. He remarked that inclination was mingled with duty in this matter. He was very severe on the position of the State in regarding the court as a foreign jurisdiction. This position was as strange and wonderful to him as the story he had just heard in this case. He passed an order, as prayed for, restraining and enjoining the supervisor of registration as an official and individually from the performance of any of the acts mentioned and complained of. The injunction is perpetual.

Governor Evans declares that he will not call an extra session of the legislature. He says the fight will have to come on a free ballot and regards the situation as a grave crisis. To-night he said "you can say that I am wrought up with indignation and that we will take the decree, read it carefully and put our reflections to the people of the State in due season. It is the greatest question that ever confronted us, and the people may rest assured that we will take no action without mature deliberation. The time has come now to act and at the proper time I will act in a manner that no true South Carolinian can fail to uphold. But they may rest assured that white supremacy in South Carolina will be maintained."

Judge Simonton rendered the decision in the dispensary case, which created a profound sensation. It was in the case from Charleston. After reviewing the case and holding that the court had jurisdiction he said:

"The dispensary law now here declares that the use and consumption of alcoholic liquors in themselves are injurious to the morals, good health and safety of the State, or of her people. On the contrary, the dispensary law makes the most ample provision for the purchase of alcoholic liquors in this State and elsewhere, for their distribution in convenient packages within the reach of nearly every person throughout all portions of the State for the use and consumption by the people of the State, and in every way it encourages such use and consumption. Even in localities in which the majority of the inhabitants refuse to have a dispensary, provision is made for the procurement of alcoholic liquor by those persons within the locality who desire to use it. Alcoholic liquor is declared to be contraband and against the morals, good health and safety of the State only when it is not imported by the dispenser, or is not in his hands, or in the hands of some one with his permission. Alcoholic liquors imported into this State and declared contraband, and injurious to the good health, morals and safety of the State, and so subject to seizure, just as soon as they are seized and passed in the hands of the dispenser, lose their injurious qualities, are put into the channels of distribution and are sold to the people of the State for their use and consumption.

"It is not necessary to go into a minute and detailed examination into all the provisions of the dispensary law, nor to determine whether all these provisions are or are not in the exercise of the police power. It is sufficient for the purpose of this case to say: That in so far as the dispensary law forbids a citizen to purchase in other States, and to import into this State alcoholic liquors for his own use and consumption, it discriminates against the product of other States. Such discrimination cannot be made under the guise of the police power. And further, in so far as this act permits the chief dispenser to purchase in other States alcoholic liquors and to import them into this State for the purpose of selling them, for the use and consumption at retail within the State, and forbids all other persons from so purchasing and importing for their individual use and consumption, it discriminates against all other citizens of the State. It also makes a discrimination against all persons in the trade in other States who are not patronized by the State dispenser, forbidding them to seek customers within the State, and to enjoy a commercial intercourse secured to others in this State.

"These conclusions rest on this discrimination. It it did not exist, and if all alcoholic liquors were excluded from the State, or if all persons were forbidden to import alcoholic liquors, or if the law of South Carolina had declared that all alcoholic liquors were of such poisonous and demoralizing character and that their use and consumption as a beverage were against the morals, good health and safety of the State, other and different questions would arise."

The injunction is an iron clad one, the meat of it begins in the following: "Ordered, adjudged and decreed that a writ of injunction be awarded and do issue out of this court commanding and enjoining and restraining the defendants, M. T. Holley, Sr., as chief constable, of the State of South Carolina, and all other State constables of the State of South Carolina and officers and other person, acting under him, and their successors in office, and also the defendants J. M. Scott, R. M. Gardner and E. C. Beach and all other State constables of the State of South Carolina, and all sheriffs and their deputies and all municipal officers, chiefs of police, policemen and all other officers of the State of South Carolina or of any county, city or town of said State of South Carolina, and all persons whosoever, acting or claiming to act under the authority of the act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina approved Jan. 2, 1895, or under any warrant issued by or under authority thereof, from seizing or attempting to seize in transit or otherwise, both before and after arriving in the State of South Carolina or at any place in the State of South Carolina, take or carry away or confiscate any packages whatsoever of ales, wines, beers or spirituous liquors, the product of any other State or foreign country, imported into or brought into the State of South Carolina, by any means of transportation whatsoever, by the complainant James Donald or any other person whomsoever, for his own use and consumption, and from entering forcibly or searching or attempting the premises or dwelling of the complainant, James Donald or any other person in the State of South Carolina, or any depot, railroad car, or steamboat, or sailing vessel, or other vehicle of interstate commerce, or any vehicle whatsoever, within this State for such intoxicating liquors as aforesaid imported or brought into this State, for his use or consumption, or from hindering and preventing by any means whosoever the complainant, James Donald, or any other person in the State of South Carolina as importer and consumer of the ales, beers, wines and spirituous liquors of other States and foreign countries from importing, holding, possessing, using and consuming the said intoxicating liquors as afore said so imported for his use and consumption."

"As to the dispensary," said Governor Evans to-night, "it will continue its operations as heretofore, and the case will be pushed to the Supreme Court of the United States as speedily as possible. It is an absurdity to argue that Congress has the right to pass a law giving to the State the right to absolutely control whiskey brought into the borders of the State as though it were manufactured in the State, and yet powerless, if, perchance, a perjured bar-keeper may maintain it is for his own use and consumption. Judge Simonton's utter disregard for the Wilson act or the original package decision, and of his own decision heretofore rendered, shows the extent to which these people are willing to carry their animosity to this law of the people. The dispensary law is here to stay, and will stay, and I am confident that the Supreme Court of the United States will not stultify itself by such utter disregard of the acts of Congress and its own decisions. At any rate, they will be given an opportunity of passing upon it. Further developments may be expected. The constabulary will continue to make seizures; that's the way we have to get the court. The only way to get to the Supreme Court is by contempt proceedings."

Judge Goff returned to West Virginia this evening and Judge Simonton went to Charleston. Orders for liquors are flying everywhere. A constable claiming full knowledge of the mandate of the court has already made a seizure of liquor.

The contempt cases against Commissioner Hixson and the constables were dismissed in view of the disclaimers and apologies made.

### Tracing Typhoid Fever.

Interesting results have attended the investigation of a typhoid fever epidemic at Stamford, Conn., where there are 160 cases. It has been shown that the germs of the disease were distributed with the milk sold by one milk dealer. At the beginning of the investigation it was ascertained that all the cases were in houses on this dealer's milk route. He procured from several farmers the milk which he sold, but as these farmers sold milk to other persons who had not been attacked by typhoid, it was inferred that the milk had become infected after it passed into his possession. Bacteriological analysis has shown that the water, taken from a well on his premises, with which it was his custom to wash his milk cans, is very seriously polluted, and that the water of several other wells in the neighborhood of his house are in a dangerous condition. A typhoid fever epidemic at Monclair, N. J., a year ago, was traced to a milk dealer, as were also a similar epidemic at Waterbury, Conn., three or four years since, and one at Springfield, Mass., more recently; and in this connection the statement is made that in "Great Britain, during the last few years, the infection of the milk supply, proceeding from cases of typhoid in the families of dairy farmers or milk dealers, has been shown to have been the cause of twenty-five local epidemics of this disease, involving 3,000 cases and nearly 400 deaths."

The fact is about being established that, next to drinking water, milk is the most fruitful source of typhoid fever, which is another argument for guarding it with the most scrupulous care. It may be said that the theory of former years, that typhoid fever is taken into the system through the air we breathe has been exploded and that the fact has been established that in practically all cases it comes with the liquids we drink. There is a large measure of protection in the knowledge of this fact.—Charlotte Observer.


**Cure for Headache.**

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at Taylor & Banner's Drug Store.


### The Busy Ad.

How doth the little busy ad
Employ each shining minute,
And show, though trade is quoted "bad,"
That still there's something in it.
—Fame, London.


**A Household Treasure.**

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Taylor & Banner's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.


### STATE NEWS.

Mr. J. C. Buxton denies to the Winston Sentinel that he is a candidate for the collectorship of this district.

A 14-year-old son of Mr. Daniel Airy, of Big Lick, Stanly county, walked up behind a colt one day last week and it kicked him in the stomach. He died in a few hours.

The Biblical Recorder says that Rev. Patton, pastor of the Baptist church at Morganton, contemplates leaving for China next October, if the passage money be ready. He is just finishing a handsome brick church.

The Sampson Democrat says that at the Federal Court in Wilmington last week Aaron Johnson, aged 79 years, was convicted of retailing liquor without license in Sampson county, and sentenced to two months imprisonment in Sampson jail and $100 fine.

The Record says there are six children of the late Simon Bright, of Chatham, now living in the county, the oldest of whom is nearly 85 years old and the youngest about 70, and they all now reside within three miles of the old homestead where they were reared.

The Shelby Aurora says that Mr. Thomas Manning, a clever and aged farmer three miles southeast of Forest City, was cutting lightwood from a pine stump last Wednesday morning when his axe slipped and he cut a severe and deep gash in his leg. He severed an artery in his leg and died in less than half an hour.

A correspondent in upper Cleveland tells the Shelby Aurora how Robert Downs, a farmer, struck monazite on his farm, which cost him only $400 eight years ago, and he has made a profit of $3,100 on his investment. He sold $2,000 worth of monazite dug out of the land and last week sold his farm for $1,500 to a monazite miner.

The Raleigh News and Observer says that a Western expert whom Vice President St John, of the Seaboard Air Line, has had to report upon the deposits of coal at Egypt, Chatham county, finds, as to quantity, that in the 5,000 acres basin there is coal enough to last a hundred years with an annual output of 350,000 tons. Thus it will be seen that there are in Egypt coal fields no less than 25,000,000 tons of coal. The quality is pronounced superior.

It won't do to speed trading stock too high. The Sampson Democrat says: A horse-trader named Jim Carter traded for Abe Graham's yellow horse last week. He put this ancient steed out at a faster gait than he ought to have done, and consequently got on foot in short order. The horse stumbled and fell in front of Gidden & Carr's saloon and broke his neck. He was dead before the saddle could be gotten off, and it cost the owner the worth of his horse to get the remains to the horse cemetery out by the old mill pond.

Mrs. Eunice Curlee, who lives about two and a half miles east of Monroe, is in many respects a remarkable woman. She is nearly eighty years old and is almost as sprightly as any girl. Not long since she wove ten yards of cloth in one day. She looks after her farm and household affairs and is in every sense a business woman. Her granary is in the second story of her smoke house and the only way of getting to it is to climb a ladder from the outside, Mrs. Curlee scales this ladder almost as easily as a boy would climb it.—Monroe Enquirer.

It may be interesting to many of the readers of the Express to know how Egypt, the great coal centre of North Carolina, got its name. The soil of Chatham county in which Egypt is located is finely adapted to the raising of corn. Many years ago when North Carolina was very sparsely settled and before the iron horse had ploughed its way through our hills and forests, the people from far and near came to Chatham to buy corn, many of them camping on the hills around Egypt. That is how Egypt got its name. Some are of the opinion that this little town which is named for one of the old countries mentioned in the Bible, has a bright future and will one day be one of the leading cities of North Carolina.—Sanford Express.


**The Genuine Merit**

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, 25c.


The most beautiful sight in the world is to see a family gathered around a hearthstone with the head of the household reading his local paper—paid for in advance.—Rev. Sam Jones.


English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by TAYLOR & BANNER, Mt. Airy, N. C.

**Tired, Weak, Nervous Could Not Sleep.**

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep, I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

**Dr. Miles' Nervine**

and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

**It Cures."**

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.


### LET BROWN EXPLAIN.

**Miss Daisy Branson, Who Copied the Assignment Act, Gives an Affidavit That Requires a Statement from Brown.**

In the case in the Superior Court to test the assignment act, brought by Mr. L. R. Wyatt, the following affidavit was offered by Judge Strong:

Miss Branson is a young lady of such high character that nobody will for a moment question what she says. "Reformer" Brown will need to explain.

"Miss Daisy Branson, having been duly sworn, maketh oath that she copied sundry bills for enrolling for Mr. J. W. Brown, the enrolling clerk of the last General Assembly of North Carolina; that on Tuesday before the Wednesday on which the said General Assembly adjourned, or on said Wednesday, she does not remember which, the said Brown or one of his clerks, Mr. Moore or Mr. Lassiter, gave this affiant to be copied, together with other bills, 'An Act to Regulate Assignment and Other Like Conveyances in North Carolina;' that she copied the same on the same day, within the space of a few hours, and returned it with the others to the office of the said Brown and read it over with the said Brown to see that it was correctly copied; that this was the only one of said bills to which there was an amendment; that the amendment to this was: "Amend by striking out in section 1 all after the word creditors in line five of said section." Affiant further swears that she did not examine particularly the entries on the back of the bill, but she does distinctly recall this entry, 'Special, Friday evening 8:30.' On one occasion when she returned to the said enrolling clerk a bill which she had copied, he said: "This bill is not ready to be enrolled,' or words to that effect. I cannot say what bill it was. At first I took receipts for the bill I took to copy, but after awhile, on account of the rush of business this was dispensed with and the clerks who had charge of the books kept a memorandum thereof. I do not think I gave any receipt for those bills, including the one concerning mortgages.

"The foregoing having been read over to this affiant, she is shown the document now in the custody of J. C. Ellington, the State librarian of North Carolina, entitled 'An Act Entitled an Act to Regulate Assignments and Other Conveyances of Like Nature in North Carolina,' and identifies the same as that which she copied as above stated. She remembers well and identifies the proposed amendment on a separate piece of paper and attached thereto, and also the words 'Special order Friday evening 8:30.' She does not remember seeing the word 'Tabled' stamped on the back of said bill, and while she did not examine carefully she thinks if it had been she would have seen it and that it was not then there. She has seen what professed to be the enrolled bill deposited as the law in the office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; it is the same copy which she made as hereinbefore stated.

[Signed] DAISY BRANSON.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, April 26, 1895.

W. T. SMITH,
"Notary Public."


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