THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

VOL. VII. NEWTON, CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C., OCTOBER 2, 1885. NUMBER 34.

The Enterprise.

WILLIAMS & SHANNON,
Editors and Publishers.

One copy, one year.....$1 50
One copy, six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment of the subscription in advance. This is an invariable rule of our business and must be adhered to in all cases.

☞ Advertising, one square of ten lines or less, first insertion, one dollar. Each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Business Cards

R. J. SHIPP. T. H. COBB.

SHIPP & COBB,
Attorneys at Law.

Practice in all the Courts. Office on Public Square.

L. L. WITHERSPOON
Attorney at Law,
NEWTON, N. C.

M. L. McCORKLE,
Attorney at Law,
NEWTON, N. C.

J. B. LITTLE,
Surgeon Dentist,

Has located in Newton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the people of town and county.
OFFICE IN YOUNT & SHRUM BUILDING.

DR. G. C. McNEILL,
Physician & Gynæcologist,
—CATAWBA, N. C.—

Makes diseases peculiar to women a specialty.

CAMPBELL & McCORKLE,
Physicians & Surgeons,
NEWTON, N. C.

TO THE PUBLIC:
[illegible] M. McCorkle with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery at this place. Dr. McCorkle has had the advantage of an unusually long course at, and is graduated from, one of the leading Medical Schools of this country, and prepared to meet all the requirements of the practice.
Respectfully,
J. R. CAMPBELL.

J. E. THORNTON,
[illegible] as fine [illegible] money. Reasonable time allowed to reliable parties. Shop one mile North of the court house.

R. P. REINHARDT,
BREEDER OF
Short-horn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep.

I have now for sale some very fine bucks and ewes. R. P. REINHARDT,
Newton, N. C.

STOP AT THE
Central Hotel,
—LENOIR, N. C.—

WILL H. RAMSAUR, Prop'r.

STOP
—AT THE—
YOUNT HOUSE.

The subscriber having taken the Yount House, Newton, N. C., wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate travelers in a first-class style. Prices reasonable. Board by the day or week at reduced prices.
☞ Formerly proprietor of the Delaware House, Delhi, N. Y.
F. S. HALL.

AT
Henkel & Corpening's

Livery, Sale and Feed Stables,
NEWTON, - - - N. C.

Will be found the best stock and neatest vehicles in town. Persons can be accommodated by us with anything in the livery line, and prices are guaranteed to give satisfaction. We only ask a trial.
Transportation to all the surrounding country.
We solicit the patronage of the public.
Respectfully,
HENKEL & CORPENING

DEAFNESS Its CAUSES AND CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th St., New York City.

Selected Poetry.

FORCE—ONWARD.

The stars know a secret
They do not tell;
And morn brings a message
Hidden well.

There's a blush on the apple,
A tint on the wing,
And the bright wind whistles,
And the pulses string.

Perish dark memories!
There's light ahead;
This world's for the living,
Not for the dead.

In the shining city,
On the loud pave,
The life-tide is ebbing
Like a leaping wave.

How the stream quickens
As noon draws near!
No room for loiterers,
No time for fear.

Out on the farm lands
Earth smiles as well;
Gold-crusted grain fields
With sweet, warm smell;

Whirl of the reaper,
Like a giant bee;
Like a Titan cricket,
Thrilling with glee.

On mart or meadow,
Pavement or plain;
On azure mountain,
Or azure main—

Heaven bends in blessing;
Lost is but won;
Goes the good rain cloud!
Comes the good sun!

Only babes whimper,
And sick men wail
And faint hearts, and feeble hearts,
And weakling fail.

Down the great currents,
Let the boat swing;
There was never winter
But brought the spring.

TO A PRETTY WALTZER.

What! the girl I adore by another embraced?
What! the balm of her lips shall another man taste?
What! touched in the twirl by another man's knee?
What! panting recline on another than me?
Sir, she is yours: from the grape you have pressed the soft blue;
From the rose you have shaken the tremulous dew;
What you have touched you may take;
Pretty Waltzer, Adieu.

Miscellaneous

COMING TO CAROLINA.

OUR LANDS CHEAPER AND MORE PRODUCIVE AND OUR CLIMATE BETTER.

Raleigh Cronicle.

Mr. W. J. Peele, who has been up talking with the people of Pennsylvania, returns prouder than ever of his own State. He is thoroughly convinced that farming pays better than in Pensylvania to the capitol invested, and says that if our soil was cultivated with the same degree of intelligence and industry, it would pay vastly better than it does. He visited some of the fairest portions of the Key Stone State, and even there, according to the testimony of the citizens, three and four per cent. on the capitol invested was the average. Land is from five to ten times higher in Pennsylvania than in North Carolina, but it is nothing like five or ten times as productive—especially where our land is a little improved. They cannot grow one-half the variety that we can. Corn, wheat, oats, Irish potatoes, and in some sections a heavy tobacco are their principal crops. The tobacco they raise there they have to hurry forward with very high manuring, or the frosts will catch it in September. He said, however, that they sometimes made two and even five hundred dollars a few years ago on a single acre; but this was in Southern Pennsylvania, and was confined to a small section, and was on land worth even more than two and five hundred dollars per acre. Of course no other crop, except perhaps vegetables near the large cities, approached in value the tobacco crop.

Mr. Peele passed by the poor house farm of 200 acres, in Cumberland county, and asked the value. They told him $30,000. "What per cent. Will its products pay?" "About three or four," they said. "Is there much land around here valued like that?" "Plenty of it."

They fertilize land up there with green grass and lime. He said, "I never saw a one-horse plow while I was in the State—frequently saw two and sometimes three, horses to the plow."

The people are not yet very well informed about us and our State. They know much more about the West, where so many of their friends and relatives have already gone. The West has also been making great efforts to induce immigration for a very long time, while we have only just commenced. In ten years, if not in five, immigrants, as many as we want, will be coming this way if we keep up our advertising, and even what we have already done will bring hundreds to our State.

The best way to advertise and to induce imigrants too is to get cheap rates—rates that will compete with the great West. If the State has any more money to spend in this direction this ought to be the way it should go. If the tide once sets this way it will continue, and will rapidly increase the value of our lands. These people are too thickly settled where they are, and they are certainly going somewhere. That somewhere will be the place that offers the most inducements. Their attention has already been arrested by our various Expositions and exhibits. They have begun to study us and our resources, as everyone will be very soon convinced who mingles with them. If they find us what we say we are, they are coming.

Speaking of the best way for North Carolina who have land to sell to advertise them, Mr. Peele said, "I saw one Carolinian—an old man—walkig about the fair grounds at Willaims Grove, Pa., carrying his advertisement on his shoulder on a long pole; it read thus: '20 farms for sale in North Carolina; 100 acres each, at $1,000 a farm.' This man said he talked with 5,000 people, and that many were coming to see his farms. He said he din't feel quite at home toting that pole, but that he was 'land poor,' with 3,000 acres and must do something. He will sell his land, and so will anyone else who will do likewise."

Speaking of the best methods of advetising the State, Mr. Peele said: "It is to employ intelligent North Carolinians to go and lecture throughout the small towns and villages of the North on the products, the people and the resources of North Carolina. I asked often about this and was told uniformly that the people, especially the farmers, would be glad to listen, and preferred this method of gaining intelligence, as they do here.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Wilmington Review

In the case of the State vs. W. R. Kenan a verdict of not guilty was given by the court and the defendant was discharged. This case was one of nine which were brought against several of the merchandise brokers doing business in the city who were charged with drumming without the necessary license. The case did not to go the jury, but was decided by the court. In the opinion of the court the law upon which the action was based is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it discriminates between drummers from other States doing business here and those who are residents here. A drummer from another State is required by the law to pay a State tax. A resident drummers' tax is also required, but section 25, of chapter 175, of the laws of 1885, gives a rebate to the resident drummer of the amount of his purchase tax for the same time, which is discriminative against the non-resident drummer and makes the law unconstitutional. The supreme court of the United States has decided that no State can impose a tax upon a non-resident drummer which it does not impose upon the drummers of its own State. In consequence of this decision, which affects the entire State, a nol pros. with leave was entered in all the other cases of a similar character.

ANOTHER EXAMINATION.

Charlotte Observer

Capt. R. D. Graham, of the United States Civil Service Commission, informs us that on Tuesday Oct. 6, a special examination will be held at Charlotte, N. C., and other points, open to such persons as shall have filed regular application papers for positions as experts in the Pension Office. These embrace two classes:

1st. Examiners—Whose duties are to instruct claimants as to the evidence necessary to establish claims, to brief and prepare cases for final consideration, and to make special examinations in the field, when detailed for that purpose.

2d. Medical Reviewers—Who are required to be physicians of skill and experience; whose duty it is to determine medical questions, including the degree of the disability of claimants, as the basis of the rate of pension.

There are four grades of examiners; but appointments for service in the office at Washington are usually made to the lowest grade, salary $1,200, and examinations of applicants for examiners will include—

1st. Orthography, penmanship and letter writing.

2d. Arithmetic, to include fractions, interest and discount.

3d. Geography and history of the United States.

4th. The principal provisions of the pension laws.

5th. Elementary rules of evidence; competency of witnesses; specimen affidavits.

6th. Optional—Elementary and hygiene; disabilities — permanent, variable, climatic and the common pathological sequences.

The examination of applicants for appointment as medical reviewers will include the first four branches mentioned under head of examiners with an examination in medicine and surgery, including medical jurisprudence and hygiene.

Applications for examination for the above named positions must be made upon the special application blank, which, together with the Civil Service Rules, will be furnished upon request made to the Commission.

The applicant whose application is in proper form will be notified of the first convenient examination to be held thereafter of the class into which admission is desired. The examination will be competative, except when otherwise ordered by the Civil Service Commission.

Special examiners whose duty it is to investigate cases in the field are detailed by the Commissioner of Pensions from examiners of experience in the office. Their pay is $1,400 per annum and traveling expenses. For this special corps applicants who attain a general average of 50 out of a possible 100 are eligible for appointment. The pay of Medical Reviewers is $1,800 per annum. An excessive number has already applied for the legal part of this examination, but the medical profession is not so well represented.

Capt. Graham says that the Old North State has already furnished some of the very best material on the eligible registers, but as his letter to Congressman Johnston shows, the Commission can only afford the applicants an opportunity to show their attainments, and leave their selections to the respective appointing officers.

THE PEOLE LIKE THE DOLLAR.

New York Star.

The paper money newspapers such as the *Sun* and the *Herald* say the people do not like the silver dollars. But the *Star* knows better. The plain people like the silver dollars. The market women like them. The hack drivers like them. The newsboys dote on them, and the bar tenders receive them with delight. The mechanic likes the eighteen silver dollars that he gets Saturday afternoon. He is not distressed by the weight of them. The *Troy Times* is feeble and cannot carry a coin that weighs an ounce, but our city workmen are strong and can carry a pound of silver without the least trouble.

The workingman takes them home They are a pretty sight—eighteen silver dollars! They make a goodly pile; their music is pleasant to the children's ears, and the baby likes to cut his teeth on the shining metal. Would the workingman rather have eighteen one dollar or nine two dollar bills, which are torn and so greasy that it is hard to read them? Of course not. They would not make music for the children, and the baby wouldn't be such a fool as to put one in his mouth. Nor would the mother let him. It might give the child some terrible disease.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has just had the smallpox. He got it from a dollar bill. He is a silver man, of course. But all the others like silver dollars. Even the newspapers like them. If all the silver dollars in this great city were taken in wagons to the *Sun* they would be received; yea, verily and treated with hospitalify. The *Sun* would sell its whole edition, including its cat, for them; and, if it were necessary, it would hire the *Tribune* building, tall tower and all to hold them.

CHEER FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Boston dispatch says: From all over New England there come reports of a great revival in manufacturing industries. In Maine several new shoe factories are being constructed, and the cotton mills are running on larger orders. The lumbering interest promises to be larger than usual this winter. Some new pulp and paper mills are being constructed, and work has been resumed in some small 'points' and iron mines. Manchester, New Hamshire, shows great improvement. The Amoskeag corporation has just given out a contract for a large new mill. The hosiery and cotton mills and car works of Lecoria and Lake Village report heavy orders. In Massachusetts there is a general revival in the shoe factories of Lynn and Haverhill. There has been an increased demand for help at higher wages. Bracton and Holyoke are growing rapidly. In Lawrence the old Washington mills are to start with three hundred hands, and the Atlantic mills are running on full time with a full force. The large cutlery works at Shelburn Falls will resume soon on full time. North Adams, Springfield, Westfield, Pittsfield, Marlboro, Fitchburg and Worcester made a good showing. In Rhode Island there is increasing activity in Providence, Pawtucket, Valley Falls and Westerly. In Connecticut, New London, Hartford, Stafford Springs, New Haven, Meriden, New Britain, Waterbury and Norwalk are improving, while Norwich is exceedingly dull. In Vermont, Brattleboro is booming, and the marbie and slate industries of Rutland are more active than for some time past.

MME. NILSSON AND HER HUSBAND.

Mme. Christine Nilsson lived with her husband until shortly before his death, two years ago, and had out of her private funds lent him at one time 75,000 francs to buy an estate in which his family were interested, and at another time 100,000 francs to become a partner in a stockbroking business. The balance of the sum claimed was employed by M. Rouzeaud in the purchase of Russian stock and Panama bonds. M. Rouzeaud died intestate and in a lunatic asylum, and the defendants, as heirs at law, then took possession of the property.

On their behalf it is contended that some of the sums claimed were really never received by M. Rouzeaud, and that what he did receive from his wife was given and not lent. Great stress was laid by the counsel for defendants on the circumstance that Mme. Nilsson, though an excellent woman of business, can produce no documentary evidence in support of her plea. Judgment was deferred for a fortnight.

THE FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

The story of the Township Trustee frauds in Indiana, the whole of which is not yet told, shows that in some of the counties of that State the moral sense is a plant that is dying for lack of cultivation. In these days, when fraud and embezzlement are generally discovered without much delay, and the news is promptly circulated by the telegraphs and press, there is nothing surprising in the announcement that a County Treasurer here or a town officer there has been false to his trust. Two or three such affairs in one State, made known on the same day, would not attract much attention outside of the towns or counties directly affected. But this is a more serious matter. It is shown, within two or three days of the original discovery, that there are no less than twenty-five counties in Indiana in which Trustees have issued fraudulent orders. From day to day new names are added to the gloomy colony of thieves in Canada. No one knows when the last of these frauds will be reached or how much money has been secured. At one time the sum was estimated at $750,000.

These Township Trustees were picked men. In some respects their positions and duties resembled those of the Selectmen in New England. They were required to take charge of educational affairs in their respective townships. Naturally they were regarded in their townships as leading citizens, intelligent, active an trustworthy.

"INNOCENT IN ITSELF."

Presbyterian Banner.

How often is this remark made whenever the question of doubtful popular amusements is being discussed! Dancing, testing the speed of blooded stock, boat racing as ordinarily practised, games at billiards and cards,—these, and numerous other amusements, are sometimes justified on such grounds alone

If it be urged that, under the circumstances, these things are inexpedient, and ought to be avoided, the reply is, "Oh, these are innocent in themselves."

The error lies in assuming that certain actions and words may stand alone, and separated from all others, may have nothing to do in molding character. But can we conceive of such insulation? Every moment our influnece touches other souls. Whatever may be the cause or even the occasion of evil, is to be carefully avoided. There is no law more plainly written than this.

Personal influence, rightly considered, has no place for the doctrine, "This is innocent in itself." Life is profoundly serious, because each part holds a necessary relation to every other part. In all our estimates of the guilt or innocence of human action, this view ought to be ever present with us.

"That Terrible Man" is the title of a current story. We all know him. He is the father of the boy with a drum.

A man in California has two pairs of ears. If he knows on which side his bread is buttered he will stay single.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

Asheville Citizen.

We had the pleasure last Thursday evening of meeting Mr. Murch, the distinguished Greenback ex-member of Congress from Maine, and Mr. Lowry, from Philadelphia. These gentlemen are part of a party of four who come to this section on a very important undertaking. Mr. Murch informs us that the city of Cincinnati has given out contracts to the extent of four millions dollars for supplies of dressed granite, a portion of which contract he has taken, and expects to spend a half of a million dollars here. He has been led to this determination by information derived from Prof. Tiernan, the gentleman who established reduction works here a year ago, and who has since industriously investigated the mineral characteristics of a large portion of western North Carolina.

DR. DEEMS ON POLITICS.

News and Observer.

Dr. Deems made his first political speech Monday night. Dropping into a district convention he was called upon for a few remarks and though taken by surprise spoke at some length in response. He said among other things: "Gentlemen, I hardly ever voted until I was past 50 years of age. Now and then, when there was a good man in the field and a bad one on the other side, without even telling my wife. I voted for him. I confess that from the time I attained my majority until I was 50 years old I was derelict as an American citizen. I look back upon all these years with no pride. I used to be proud that I had never attended a political meeting. I used to think that a clergyman ought to have nothing to do with politics. I was entirely mistaken. I found that all the bad men in New York after I came to reside here were precisely of my opinion. I found that all the political hucksters, tricksters and political prostitutes were exactly of my opinion—that no clergyman and no other decent man ought to teach politics. I found that I delighted bad men because I would have nothing to do with saying who should make and who should execute the laws of this great Republic under which I was born. I owe my conversion to a personal friend, for whom I had great regard as a man of integrity." There is fun in this, but there is also, as in all that Dr. Deems says, a moral worthy of study.

COLONELS, MAJORS OR JUDGES.

Denver Tribune-Republican.

"Well, I've looked the thing over pretty thoroughly, and I've sized up a good many of the men who are most frequently called by high-sounding titles, and I've got a plan by which I can designate every man of title as soon as I lay my eyes on him. Now, mind, there are many honorable exceptions; but if you would like to know how to tell a man with a title, so as to address him just right, the first thing I'll tell you how to do. And mind! it's pretty dangerous to call a man by a title below the grade to which he thinks he belongs."

"I really would like to have the recipe."

"All right. When you see a little, insignificant looking man taking long strides, and wearing a plug hat, if he's over' 30 years old you address him as 'Captain.'

"If he's pretty stout, and has a plain red nose, and smells of bad whiskey and cob pipe, he's a 'Major.'

"If the man is large-framed, or only very tall, and has a red face and a very red nose with a wart upon the side of it, you will be dead safe in calling him 'Colonel.'

"Now, if the man is large, or, as I said before, only tall and has a gray moustache or, beard, drinks his whiskey straight, and a good big drink that; if he has a loud voice and a red nose with two warts upon it, he's a 'General' every time, and don't you ever seem to forget the fact!

"Judges are a little harder to place Any man who has practised in a Justice's Court, or has been a Justice or a clerk for a Justice of the Peace, can with perfect safety be addressed as 'Judge.'

"So you think youv'e got it all down fine, do you, sir?"

"Well, you just bet your life Colonel."

A libel on lovely woman:—Smith, did you see my wife go down this street?" "Yes, she passed about an hour ago." "Wonder what my chances are for overtaking her?" "Good. The sidewalk is just lined with show windows."

This and That.

The President has appointed W. T. Weaver, postmaster at Asheville, N. C., vice H. L. Gudger, suspended.

Since the new administration began work 285 post-office changes have been made in North Carolina alone and yet some folks want Cleveland to move faster.

Roscoe Conkling has returned from his European tour. Politicians are now surmising as to whether he will take a hand in the campaign now opening in Ohio.

Cholera failed to strike a single one of the 4,000 women employed in the national tobacco factory at Valencia, Spain, though the disease raged violently in that city, and the *Medical Record* recalls that tobacco workers were also noticed to enjoy exemption from attack during an epidemic at Amsterdam.

The Columbia *Register* says that a gentleman of that city will prepare a bill to be introduced in the Legislature providing that all legal hangings in South Carolina shall be done within the walls of the Penitentiary by a regular executioner, to be elected or appointed. Such a law is in force in Ohio and has been found to work well thus far.

There is a novel case pending in the Superior Court at Atlanta. Two years ago Philip McIntyre, a boy of fifteen, was married to Virginia Coggins, a girl of thirteen. Recently the course of true love has not run smoothly in the McIntyre family, and it agreed to disintegrate, the fifteen year old mother taking the baby with her, and now young McIntyre asks the court to annul the marriage on the ground that he was not legal age to make a valid contract of marriage.

In the election for schools commissioner at Binghampton, N. Y., last Thursday, the women generally voted. This had the effect of bringing out a very large male vote and the total number of ballots cast was twenty times as great as usual.—Many young ladies tried to vote who were neither mothers nor taxpayers, and their ballots were rejected. The scenes at the polls where women were electioneering was novel. The women generally voted for the successful candidates.

At a Mormon conference held in London on the 15th instant, President Penrose, of Salt Lake city, in an address boasted that Mormonism was spreading in England, Scotland and Wales, but admitted that small results were being met with in Ireland. He said that there were six Mormon meeting-houses in London and several thousand converts, and that two years ago last January 1,200 Mormon emigrants had been sent to Iowa and Utah. He predicted the defeat of the United States Government in its efforts to suppress polygamy.

A few nights ago a mob of citizens of Chester, Neb., started out to hang Warren Coon, a blacksmith, who had repeatedly beaten his wife and threatened to burn the town. For many days he had been drunk and had whipped his wife several times. His threat to destroy the town excited the citizens and culminated in a determination to hang him. They surrounded the house, captured Coon and were about to lynch him, when his wife pleaded for him on her knees, and prayed to heaven and to the mob to spare him and to give him one more chance. Coon also prayed on his bended knees, and promised on oath over a Bible never again to mistreat his wife and to stop drinking. Upon the understanding that a violation of his oath would result in his hanging, the mob concluded to let him have another chance, and thereupon dispersed.

The creditors of the late firm of J. M. Ivy & Co., of Rock Hill, met in the banking house of the late firm on Tuesday evening of last week. J. Adger Smythe, of Charleston, was selected chairman and Capt. Allen Jones, of Rock Hill, secretary. Richard P. Williams, of the firm of Williams, Black & Co., who are the largest creditors, was selected as agent, his firm and Ivy & Fewell supporting him, the other creditors supporting Capt. Allen Jones. The schedule of assets showed, with $25,000 life insurance assigned, $253,000. Liabilities $245,000. J. R. London, Allen Jones and J. Adger Smythe, were appointed a committee of creditors. At the meeting a resolution was adopted by the creditors that the assignee and agent be instructed to sell the residence of Col. Ivy and all its contents, together with nine and a half acres of land adjacent to the dwelling, to Mrs A. V. Ivy, (widow of Col. Ivy,) for the sum of $100, and to make a deed of conveyance to her for the same for benefit of herself and her children.

The Prohibitionists of Ohio are making this year the strongest canvass that they have ever managed in that State. Dr. Leanord, their candidate for Governor, has addressed some very large meetings. The main point of his speeches is that prohibition is the foremost issue in American politics, that it is to destroy one of the two great parties by absorbing the best men in both of them, and that the consequence will be the breaking up of the solid South. This is in harmony with the private conversation of the leading Prohibitionists here, who express the belief that the South is ripe for just such a movement, and who have even gone so far as to name Colquitt, of Georgia, as their probable next candidate for President.

As a reporter strolled through the State House yard yesterday he was accosted by one of the officials who asked, "Don't this remind you of *on's bellum* times?" The reporter replied that his memory did not carry him back so far, but would like to know what was meant by the remark: "I mean," put in the official, "that the work now going on here reminds one of the good old times just before the opening of the war, when several hundred workmen were employed in getting out stone for the building. Then the chisels and hammers made the place resound with music." About this time we reached the group of stone cutters who had begun work just to the left of the main entrance of the State House. A force of some fifteen or sixteen men were busy with their hammers and chisels. They had begun early in the morning, and already could be noticed the fruits of their labors. Another still larger force will soon be put to work. The sheds for the tools have rapidly run up and are now nearly finished. There is a bustle about the yard which shows that the work is actually begun. From this time forward the busiest place in Columbia will be the State House yard.—*Columbia Register.*

A MEAN OLD GENERAL ROUTED.

Old "General Debility" has been put to flight in Arkansas, with happy results. From Brinkley, from Webb City, and from Walnut Ridge, Messrs. P. R. Anderson, E. M. Taylor and F. S. Pinchback respectively, write that they were all afflicted with general debility, and received solid benefit from Brown's Iron Bitters. This is pleasant to know, not only for Arkansas people, but for all sections of the country where General Debility has counted victims by the thousand. For sale everywhere.

He is a mean father who will paint the top of the garden gate every evening and buy fresh bull dogs as fast as they come along.

For like an unsolved problem,
Its complex parts suggest
Endeavor crowned with failure,
And everything but rest

I'll let it slide at auction,
And buy the "Vertical Feed"
That's never out of order,
And runs with matchless speed.

Then all those haunting troubles—
Which, like grim spectres, come—
Will fade like mists of morning,
Before the rising sun.

It would be wise, and well worth your while, to investigate the merits of the "Davis Vertical Feed."

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c

"Rough on Corns," for Corns, Bunions. 15c.

Thin people. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. $1.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Buchu-paipa," great kidney and urinary cur

"Rough on Pain," Porous Plaster, for Pains in the Chest, Rheumatism. 25c.

"Rough on Coughs," troches, 15c.; liquid. 15c

For children, slow in development, puny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Dentists," Tooth Powder. Try it 15c

Nervous [illegible] ness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

Catarrhal throat affections, hacking, irritating coughs, colds cured by "Rough on Coughs."

Stinging, irritation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-paipa." $1.

Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using "Wells' Health Renewer"

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

Three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c., Balsam, 25c.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swelling, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Pain" Porous Plaster, strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.