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WHOLE NUMBER 841

Scrofula Sores

Health Was Greatly Impaired, But Hood's Sarsaparilla Brought It Up--Sore Has All Disappeared.

"I was troubled with eruptions on my face, which appeared like scrofula. My health was so much impaired that I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to build me up, and I bought six bottles. Before I had taken half of this amount I found that I was improving. I could rest better at night, and felt refreshed in the morning. I gained in flesh and when I had finished the six bottles the sores on my face had all disappeared." J. D. BOPPIN, Postmaster, Nashville, No. Carolina.

"After suffering from a sore leg for 25 years, four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made a complete cure. It is several years since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, but I have not suffered with any sore or erysipelas in that time." Mrs. M. J. HARTLEY, Lovetts, Georgia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best--The One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's--and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills
Easy to take, easy to operate.

R. T. BENNETT, J. W. T. BENNETT
CRAWFORD D. BENNETT.

Bennett & Bennett,
Attorneys-at-Law,
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Last room on the right in the court house. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Special attention given to the examination and investigation of Titles to Real Estate, drawing Deeds and other instruments, Collection of Claims, the Managing of Estates for Guardians, Administrators and Executors, and the Foreclosure of Mortgages. Will attend the courts of Stanly and Mont gomery counties.

Special attention given to all business intrusted to them.

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Will be at Morven first Tuesday in each month.

MOTHERS
We have a book prepared especially for you, which we will mail free. It treats of the health of mothers, and how to keep every child in the family to and for Frey's Vermifuge.

Not successfully used for half a century. Frey's Vermifuge, P. O. Box 100, Wadesboro, N. C.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, EYE-GLASSES, Spectacles and Jewelry of all kinds repaired on short notice.

Inspected Watches for S. A. L. R. R. four years.

Fourteen years experience. Can be found in Caraway's store on Bath street.

THE BEST CURE

This is often the best cure. But many people cannot afford to rest indefinitely. We sell still the very best medicine, they cannot seriously interfere with the best of the rest they have. Too often going to the doctor means that the patient shall stop short while cure and duties and expenses continue. Many, therefore, hesitate and delay.

Dr. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen Treatment presents an easy way out of the dilemma; it has done so for more than a score of years and for more than three score thousand people. The agent used is the Compound Oxygen. The method puts it away it will do the most good--in the lungs. The treatment neither interferes with business or pleasure. This simple thing has made multitudes of run down, over-worked, nervous and sick people as good as new. For further particulars send for book of 200 pages, sent free. Home or Office Treatment. Consultation.

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1329 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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FROM PENURY TO FAME.

A Californian Incident in Life of General U. S. Grant.

San Francisco Chronicle.

"I have not a cent to my name; will you allow me to sleep to-night on that lounge?" "You need not do that," was the answer; "here is a dollar for your lodgings."

"An amazingly obliging, but I will save the dollar by sleeping on the lounge and use the dollar for my dinner and breakfast." So this man who was shabby and penniless slept on a rickety old lounge in a back office in San Francisco and for he had no place in the world to go to the next morning said he had slept well. He added, with a pleased look, that he had saved his dollar. Ten years later this shabby and penniless man, having changed his fortunes by his own exertions and commanding general, represented the regular and the volunteer services, mostly men whose heads and hair have become silvered since they threw their caps in the air, nearly thirty-two years ago, when Lee capitulated at Appomattox.

The meeting was one of the California commanders of the Military Order of the Royal Legion of the United States, and the occasion was designated as a "Grant night." Speech-making was the order of the evening, and it all referred to Ulysses S. Grant, whose portrait, enwreathed with American flags and crowned with laurels, was suspended over the table on which the repast was laid.

The two principal orators were General W. H. L. Barnes and Bishop Newman, the one robust and athletic, standing erectly, his eyes sparkling with good health and a keen intellect; the other, the other, equally well known as an orator throughout the United States, tall of figure, but bowed somewhat by years. Both had new stories of General Grant, which have never previously been in print. Those told by General Barnes, who is a Californian, and the consideration of the characteristics and exploits of the great military leader a racy touch of early California. The meeting of the commandery was held in the Occidental hotel, not very far from that office where General Grant, who is a Californian, slept, to save a dollar that he might have enough to purchase two meals and avoid going hungry. The occasion and the locality gave realism to a story which, were it not sober history, would be justly considered a fiction. The orator, intending to take passage by steamer for New York, Captain Richard L. Ogden was at that time a clerk in the office of the United States quartermaster at San Francisco. Some time after his arrival in California he told the story of his capture of General Grant, and the entire accuracy of which he has no reason to question, which illustrates very clearly the condition in which he was at that time.

Then General Barnes, who has been making a study of all that appertained to General Grant, gave Captain Ogden's story for the first time, which he (Barnes) recently copied from Captain Ogden's diary, the narrative, in which Captain Ogden's words, running as follows:

"As I was about closing the office a stably dressed person came in and inquired for Major Allen, quartermaster, who had just left. I did not at first recognize him, but on asking if I could attend to his business with the major he produced a certificate for per diem service on a courtmartial, which, of course, identified him. The certificate entitled him to about \$40, but it was the receipt for a dinner and breakfast and which I felt I had no right to give. As we were destitute of funds wherewith to pay in any case, whereupon his countenance fell and a look of utter despair came over it.

"I returned to leave the office, then hesitating and turning back, asked me if I would allow him to sleep on the old lounge in Major Allen's room, 'for,' said he, 'I have not a cent to my name.' I said, 'You need not do that. Here is \$1 for your lodgings.' He replied, 'I am greatly obliged that, with your permission, I will use the dollar for my dinner and breakfast and the lounge will save me the dollar.' So he slept on the rickety old lounge and I found him there when I went to the office early in the morning, and when I said, 'You had a hard bed,' he said, 'Oh, no; I slept well and rested myself.'"

Some accounts of the strains to which Ulysses S. Grant was put on this occasion of California interest has been made heretofore, but the full particulars are, it is believed, now told for the first time. A few days later than this Grant had left San Francisco, not to return again to the Pacific, but the victorious leader of the army of the United States in the greatest war of modern times, and president and fresh from the honors which the crowned heads of the world delighted to bestow upon him, once more he was to be seen in the Golden Gate, which he had just gone out of in penury.

"He told me that the certificate," said Grant, "was a matter of much importance to him, as he had depended upon it to pay his steamer passage east, and I thought I can't do it." I was so struck with his look of affection that I said, 'Well, I will cash the certificate personally and can send it back to Oregon for correction. His face brightened up all at once, and signing the usual receipt, he said, 'I am greatly obliged to you for this favor, and now I must go and get my ticket.'"

"It occurred to me that I could help him in that direction, too, possibly, and said, 'I will go to the office with you and may get you some connection.' Walking over to the Pacific Steamship office I left him outside, and, going in, explained the case to Mr. Babcock. He was paying the case to the company thousands of dollars for transportation, and I frequently obtained concessions for officers in the way of free passes for their families; hence did not hesitate to act. Mr. Babcock, in his prompt, off-hand manner, he said, 'I will explain the case to you, and what do you want?' I said, 'As near a free pass as you can give in the cabin.' He called to the ticket clerk, Mr. Havens, and gave orders to issue a cabin ticket on payment of the regular cabin fare across the continent, which the company had to pay for each passenger, which, in his case, was tantamount to a free pass to New York.

"I came out of the office and announced my success to Captain Grant, who as a matter of course was delighted, as the arrangement led him with some little money to get home with. Having occasion to go to the steamer again to see some friends off, I met the captain (Grant) again and he showed me the nice state that had fallen to his lot, and said: 'This is a great fortune and what I did not expect, and I am indebted to you for it. The prospect of ever being able to reciprocate is certainly remote, but strange things happen in this world and there is no knowing.'"

"With these prophetic words on his lips Ulysses S. Grant sailed. Four years he vegetated on his Missouri farm. He was always a dreamer and always a mystery. He failed to make a success at farming and went to Galena, Ill., where he attempted to carry on the leather and shoe-keeper and delivered with his own hands the goods that he sold. When he had leisure he chopped wood for his own kitchen stove.

The government of the United States when the civil war broke out did not accept his services, and he was not in the army. McClelland declined to give him a place on his staff. He recruited an Illinois regiment and the governor of that state made him a colonel in command of the regiment which he had brought into existence. Then he became a brigadier-general of volunteers, and soon after, as General Barnes phrases it, "this leather dealer who did his own wash and split his own wood, this listless, sluggish, ineffective citizen upon his motion, was permitted to capture Fort Henry and Fort Donelson with 15,000 privates."

Amid the singular annals and reverses of those who have figured in the world's history as conquerors, there is no circumstance more striking than that of the man who, ten years later, was the greatest of modern generals, coming into San Francisco penniless and hungry and hoping, at the best, to be able to get in some way to New York in the steerage of a Pacific mail steamer, the full account of which is authentically given in the foregoing. It ranks with the fact that Ulysses S. Grant when he is reported to have said, "I had no fondness for military duty and went into the army because I thought I would prefer that to the tanning business."

GRAIN USED AS FUEL.
Experiments Made by the Minnesota Farmers--Corn Better Than Wood.

From Marshall, Minn., the New York Advertiser has the following dispatch: "The long cold winter of this Northwest section, particularly in the Dakotas and Eastern Montana, has developed many new ideas in regard to the future supply of fuel for the prairie farmer and other individuals of that section must come from, and it is now quite definitely settled that such supply sooner or later must be obtained from the farm, for the farmer who does not own any timber finds that his fuel in one winter is a very costly item, wood being anywhere from \$5 to \$8 a cord. When the farmer lives away from the timber belt the supply must come by rail, whether the perfect corn stove or special furnace which does not own any timber finds that his fuel in one winter is a very costly item, wood being anywhere from \$5 to \$8 a cord. 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