

The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1896.

THIS PAPER IS 44 YEARS OLD

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Professional.
DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
Office 7 West Trade St.
Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Apr 3, 1896

DR. E. P. KEERANS,
Dentist,
Office—7 West Trade St., Charlotte
Nov 2, 1894.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office, Nos. 14 and 16 Law Building,
July 6, 1896.

OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,
Attorneys at Law,
Offices 1 and 3 Law Building,
Oct 29, 1895

H. N. PHARR,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 14 Law Building.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
Office No. 12 Law Building.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND
Dentists,
No. 21 North Tryon St.
Charlotte, N. C.

DR. W. H. WAKEFIELD.
Will be in his office at 609 North Tryon street, during November, except on Wednesday and Thursday of each week. His practice is limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

DRS. M'COMBS & GIBBON
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HAIR TONIC.
It keeps the Hair and Scalp in perfect condition all the time. Trial size 25 cents.

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NOTICE.
Don't you want a good watch. If so come to the

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Don't you think

You have been promising your wife long enough to buy her a NEW STOVE? There



is no excuse for further promise while we are selling them at LOW.

WE HAVE THEM AT

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CALL IN AND SEE THEM. EVEN IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BUY NOW!

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May 10, 1895.

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TOMMIE SLICK: THE LIFE OF A COUNTRY LAD,

ROW TOMMIE SLICK WAS BROUGHT UP—HIS SIBBINGS ETC.—A BAD BOY TO BEGIN WITH—HE TROUBLES HIS OUTSCHOOL TEACHER FROM THE START.

CHAPTER I.
Tom went down to hard work on his books just after work was over on the farm, in August. He began in earnest to fit himself for entering college in the early fall and by October left, all was ready and Tom on the train. When he looked before him he saw a rough and uncouth course. He knew that his road was one hard to travel. But the determined mind of this lad was fixed. He was in the long run a brilliant future, if perchance he could pull through the rough of college life.

When Tom reached the college campus his heart beat with fear and his mind trembled homeward. He was not home-ick, but he was afraid to stand the entrance examinations. The day on which he arrived was the day set apart for the English examination. Tom, after a 200 mile ride, brushed himself up and went to the room in which the examination was to be held. There stood the most dignified English professor imaginable. He was copying the questions from a paper to the black board. The first one was: "Give an example of a verb used as a noun." Tom was chilled through and through at the sight of that question. He couldn't get his mind to act at all. So it was with the whole bunch of questions. The poor fellow had made a desperate beginning. He was crest-fallen. But the next day he stood examinations on Latin and Algebra. On Latin he did nothing but on Algebra he made perfect, not missing a thing. This helped him up a little. Early the next morning Tom got a note from the professors in English and Latin asking him to call at once. Tom obeyed. The professor of English told him that his work was not satisfactory. But he would try him. The professor in Latin gave him an oral examination and saw Tom in a better light, and he promised a trial at the partial success the little hero of this story was encouraged. He at once made up his mind to make the fight of his life. The trial was all that he asked.

After having secured a comfortable room in one of the college buildings he got down to hard work. Every night he burned the midnight oil. From early morn till late at night he tugged at his books. About the third week after Tom had entered, sitting studying in his night shirt, he heard a drove of boys running up the steps toward his room. He became somewhat frightened for he had been abolished by a set of resolutions, Tom still feared. That night he reckoned well, for in a minute a heavy stocky-built boy dashed in the room and blew out the light. Tom sprang to his feet and grabbed a piece of plank and prepared for a fight. The room was full of boys and every one seemed to be shouting. Tom dashed himself in a corner. The first man that went to him received a desperate blow from the piece of plank in Tom's hand and rolled upon the floor. Tom cried out: "Light the lamp and you can black me." Cries came from the crowd: "Catch him, black him, knock him down," etc. But not a man would move on the little tough looking country lad standing in the corner. He still cried: "Light the lamp and you can black me." Soon one of the leaders came out and told Tom to come out. He marched out and took two swipes of blacking, one on each cheek. The mob dispersed and Tom washed his face and went again to his work. That was his last night with the "Mollies." But many poor fellows, who roomed near him had to dance and sing for the soporifics for hours at the time for several weeks. Tom never went out of his room except to get his meals and to go on recitations. A steady boy was not to be found. Books, books and nothing but books got his attention. When Christmas came he had bad flesh and color. But the results of his examinations were posted he had done better than he expected. He passed on all the subjects in his course but one. After spending a week at home during the holidays, he went back to his work much invigorated.

Tom, while at home that week was a different boy from what he had been, in days gone by. He cared nothing for parties, dogs or sports of any kind. During the spring term Tom worked hard, all day and most of the night. He did better than in the fall. On leaving college in June, he was compelled to go home and work on the farm during the summer in order to regain his health.

While Tom was at home he saw the little blonde-haired girl that had so long been dear to his heart. That same bashful feeling kept him from talking to her except now and then. He would think mighty hard but say nothing. She had been off to school and was bright. Tom was dull and uneducated when compared to Sallie. But one day at church Sallie was alone in a buggy by where Tom hid himself. He walked up with his heart in his mouth and spoke. She greeted him with a smile and said: "I am so glad to see you Tom. I have heard so much of you recently." Tom was overcome with joy and excitement combined. However, he managed to muster up courage to take a seat when asked by the girl that he so dearly worshipped. Sallie knew it not, but

A CHILD ADOPTED BY A BEAR.

A Stolen Pennsylvania Boy Found in the Mountains.

William V. McIntyre, writing to the New York World from Gordon Heights, Pa., says that little Fritz, a mere baby, but just turned three years of age, who was kidnapped from his parents six months ago, in a manner strangely dramatic, if not melodramatic, has just been found under circumstances as startling as was the event of his taking off.

Fritz was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Yorst, a thrifty, happy young married couple, who had just returned to their comfortable little home back in the mountains near here. Hans was absent from home from early morning to the evening, for he worked in a bituminous coal mine some little distance away. One day about noon, while Hans was away at work as usual and his wife and little boy were in the cozy little kitchen eating their midday meal, Mrs. Yorst was startled by the abrupt entrance of two men. She was thoroughly alarmed when she recognized in one of them a former lover whom she had rather ceremoniously thrown over when she married Hans Yorst, and who had made some obscure threats which those who knew his dark, sullen temper did not regard quite so lightly as did Mr. Yorst.

HOW FRITZ WAS STOLEN.

The moment the startled mother recognized him and saw the fixed, vicious determination that was in his face she grabbed up her child and made a feeble, quivering effort at bravado, demanding to know what the intruders wanted. "We want that brat of Yorst's," said the jaded lover, "and what's more we're j'nt to have him." So poor little Fritz was dragged screaming and kicking from his mother, who fought furiously but idly against the overwhelming odds against her. Mrs. Yorst then faintly away of course, which was a great help to the villains, when it came to hiding and gagging her, a ceremony to which she devoted as much skill and care that it was several hours after before she managed to free herself, and then she was too much exhausted from the shock and fright to do anything save lie moaning and sobbing on the floor of the house.

In this plight poor Hans found her when he came home from the mine at night, and when he learned what had happened his very knees went to water. He took only a glance to see that his wife had not been seriously harmed, so he left her to console herself as best she could and plunged furiously into the darkness to hunt for his stolen boy and soundless who had taken him away. The neighbors for miles around, when they heard of the outrage, were almost as angry as poor Hans, and Yorst himself, and he joined him readily in the search, scouring the mountains in every direction, but with no result.

For days Yorst and his friends searched far and wide for the kidnapped boy, but as the day ran into week and the weeks into months one by one the kind-hearted neighbors dropped out of the chase, convinced that it was useless, until at last only Yorst himself was left, and he losing heart with every dragging day that passed. Finally he, too, gave up in despair and settled down in his blighted little home to live the thing out with his heart-broken wife as best he could.

THE FATHER'S VAIN SEARCH.

Six months passed and nothing was heard either of the boy or the men who stole him until one day recently when old Cal Fisher and Jim Boone, two famous hunters hereabouts, appeared unexpectedly at the Yorst home carrying with them the strongest mite of humanity anybody hereabouts had ever seen. It was a little begrimed, thin, scratched, inconspicuously dirty and besmirched boy. Only the remnants of clothing were hanging to him, and even that rotted and in spots leaving the body bare. He was trembling with fright, yet every now and then made fierce efforts to scratch and bite his captors.

But through all the hideous plight he was in the mother recognized him. Fritz, Jim Boone went off to fetch Hans home from the mine, and old Cal meanwhile remained behind and told the mother how it was he had found the boy. It was in a deep, savage recess in the mountains, about 10 miles away, Cal said, and he and Boone, who were bear hunters, had halted for a rest. Suddenly they heard what sounded like a child's laughter. Going in the direction whence it came they saw Master Fritz, and with Master Fritz was a cub bear, and between the two they were having a high old time. They rolled and played together and now and then Fritz varied the performance by chucking the cub bear into a pool of ice-cold mountain water close by and laughing loudly as his playmate floundered spluttering to land again.

IN THE BEAR'S DEN.

The instant the hunters appeared the boy fled in terror, with the cub lumbering and stumbling at his heels. Both disappeared in a dark cleft in the rocks, and when Cal and his companion got there they were met at the entrance by the grim muzzle of an old she bear who gave them a hot fight before she was killed. As she fell dead at last both the cub and the boy ran out and nestled up against her body, whimpering and snarling at the common enemy. The cub was killed and Fritz captured, although he

ought like a fiend demon. At last he was coaxed and soothed into quietness, but when he was asked where he lived, only answered by crying in German for his mother and father.

Then Cal and Boone remembered Hans' lost boy and felt sure they had found him, and set out for the hills in the rocks. Fritz, who was adopted as her own offspring by the she bear who lived there with her cub. It is believed that he not only became attached to his savage foster mother, but that he and the cub both got their sustenance from the same material fount. The doctor who has had charge of the boy professionally since his restoration to his parents is fully convinced of this and that no other manner could the child have been kept alive.

A BEAR AS A FOSTER MOTHER.

The theory is that the boy was abandoned to die, that he crawled into the cleft in the rocks, that he was adopted as her own offspring by the she bear who lived there with her cub. It is believed that he not only became attached to his savage foster mother, but that he and the cub both got their sustenance from the same material fount. The doctor who has had charge of the boy professionally since his restoration to his parents is fully convinced of this and that no other manner could the child have been kept alive.

POLITICAL PROBLEM.

Rev. Peyton H. Hoge Recommends an Honest Restriction of the Suffrage. PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 28.—At Tabb Street Presbyterian church, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., of Wilmington, preached an eloquent Thanksgiving sermon on Christian civilization. Dr. Hoge, speaking on political issues, said:

"We have not reached our present state because of the death knell of the Union and when the several armies of the United States were marched around this devoted city and its faithful defenders had to retreat, many thought that the preservation of the Union meant the end of liberty, and that the South could only exist as a conquered province, but we have lived to see the last trace of hostile legislation removed from the Federal statute books and ex-Considerate law-givers and soldiers high in the councils of the new truly United States. I, this very month after a campaign of unusual intolerance and bitterness, we have seen our people return every where to their own affairs and accept the decree of the ballot as unhesitatingly as though it had been attacked by cannon and bayonets.

In our own section we have one peculiar problem, the greatest perhaps that ever confronted a free people—the sudden enfranchisement of our poorer classes. To my mind the worst evils of that experiment were not found in the first years of corruption and misrule, but in the fact that for a whole generation every question of policy and of men had to give way to the so-called question of white supremacy and our younger politicians have had to study no political question but the sole question of how to carry elections. We have recently seen signs of the breaking of that yoke, but another danger comes before us—the carnival of corruption that begins to bid against each other for the black man's vote. For myself, I can see no solution for this problem except an honest restriction of the ballot, vigilantly applied to black and white alike, and a secret ballot to protect the colored vote alike from the corruption of the white man and the oppressor of his own people."

Raising Onions from the Seed.

All things considered, if means of protection are at hand in case of very cold weather, and unless we are planting on a very large scale we prefer planting in the fall. Should a drought then occur in the spring we are in a measure insured against serious injury. Onions require very rich, deep, finely pulverized soil, which should be well drained. It is also impossible to raise them successfully without reliable seed of approved varieties. The American varieties are better suited to some sections and keep longer than the Italian or Spanish kinds, although the flavor is not so delicate as those of foreign origin. In raising onions from the seed, two methods are used. One is to sow the seed in the field in the early spring where they are to stand without transplanting until gathered. The other is to sow the seed in protected situation or cold frames in the fall and transplant in the spring. Or they may be sown in a hotbed under glass in January or February, or even as late as March, according to latitude, and transplanted as soon as the ground permits.

The larger part of the crop grown in the United States is produced by the first method—that is, seed sown in the open ground. The advantages of transplanting are, larger bulbs and of more uniform size; increase in yield; earliness of maturity. The last is a very important consideration. In the spring as soon as the weather permits, the young plants should be set out.

Used in Germany.

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WASTE OF GIVING FREE SEED.

Secretary Morton Again Recommends Its Discontinuance.

Washington Dispatch, 23. In his fourth annual report, the Secretary of Agriculture shows that there will have been covered back into the Treasury since March 7, 1893, over \$2,000,000, that this great economy was effected without any loss of efficiency he attributes to the personnel of the force under civil service rule.

The seeds distributed gratuitously by the government weighed 230 tons. The cost of carrying them through the mails was over \$70,000. Each Congressman received enough to plant 163 acres. For the current year, the amount of seed required by Congress will make each Congressman's quota double what it was last year. The Secretary calls this an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of public money, and hopes Congress may put a stop thereto.

Secretary Morton refutes the idea that the farms of the West and South are more heavily burdened with mortgages than those of the East and Northeast. States along the North Atlantic, he says, are quite heavily incumbered with farm mortgages, and New Jersey carries a debt of this kind greater in proportion to its farm valuations than any State in the Union. In Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Texas and Alabama, the rates of interest are less for money secured by farm mortgages than for money secured by other realty. The rate of interest charged on mortgages upon farms averages eighty-four hundredths of one per cent, less than the rate of interest charged upon farm loans.

During the fiscal year just ended the exported products of American farms aggregated \$570,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over the preceding year. The principal market for American products is found in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and her colonies.

American agriculture, manufactures and commerce are steadily gaining more trade, and thus furnishing an enlarged wage fund, on a gold basis, out of which some millions of American laborers are employed. The principal market for American products is found in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and her colonies.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report.

We have in former papers from time to time called attention to the importance of fall plowing on our heavy clay lands or on those with an under strata of stiff clay. We have also pointed out the importance of supplying vegetable material to these soils, in order to gain the full benefit of such fall plowing. But perhaps it will not be amiss to refresh our minds as to the powerful influence which humus or decaying vegetable matter exercises on all characters of soils; also its office in perfecting, as it were, the work which it is following beginning in supplying land with humus from any source it should not be overlooked that in giving it this plant food we at the same time encourage chemical combinations with the locked up elements already in the land. On all clay soils, more particularly, there are mineral deposits of plant food, but they are in such form that growing plants cannot appropriate them. They are not soluble in water alone, and it becomes necessary that we supply some more powerful agent to accomplish the work of changing and dissolving them. The carbonic acid, which is constantly being generated by decaying vegetable matter, is known to be an effective solvent of mineral substances, and becomes at once the factor to transform these otherwise unavailable deposits into such soluble elements that the plants can draw upon them for sustenance and development. Humus therefore not only feeds the plant directly, but is the active agent by which we secure additional plant food supplies from surrounding conditions of soils. Humus has also the direct mechanical effect of loosening stiff clay soils, and causing them to absorb and hold a larger amount of moisture from rains and from the atmosphere. The stiffest land, if well supplied with humus, will rarely crust or bake even in the most protracted drought. On sandy land humus has the opposite effect of holding together the too loose particles, and of preventing the escape of moisture. A porous soil well filled with humus is also an eminently moisture-absorbing as well as moisture-holding soil.

It is the presence of moisture more or less on which the success of our main crops depend. In our usual summer drought it is the land which retains the moisture that develops the best crops. This drought-retaining quality of humus filled soil is greatly aided by its power to hold the water, which in dry weather is pumped up from the subsoil. Unless the land is very hard and bare the winter rains as they fall on the surface are absorbed and sink into lower depths. During our usual summer drought it is the tendency of this water to return to the surface and then be evaporated into the atmosphere. This can be effectually prevented by a supply of humus, which will check this evaporation and hold the moisture in reach of the thirsty plant. Humus from all decaying vegetation, but more especially from leguminous plants, is a source of nitrogen. It also helps the soil to absorb heat. Land well supplied with humus is usually more exempt from blight and from the presence of destructive insects than on fields where clean culture and continuous re-cropping is pursued with the soil. The vegetable matter in the soil. We hope we have said enough to arouse a vital interest in this subject. All things else being equal, it is the humus filled soil which will make the best returns. Being convinced of this fact, we should set about securing humus-making materials from every available source. The pea crop is our main dependence at the south for supplying this most important converter of raw materials into available plant food, but clover, grass and rye (the latter may still be sown), even the natural growth of weeds and grass, which spring up after every cultivated crop may be made to contribute a share to the successful result.

Every Young Man

should be possessed of certain information without which millions contract pernicious and most destructive habits—habits which make young men prematurely gray, pale, haggard, listless, devoid of ambition, easily tired, languid, forgetful and incapable; fill mad-houses and swell the lists of suicides; separate husbands and wives; bring untold suffering to millions, even into the third and fourth generations. Parents, guardians and philanthropists can do no better service to the rising generation than to place in their hands the information and warnings contained in a little book carefully prepared by an association of medical men who have had vast experience in dealing with the grave maladies here hinted at, and they feel that they owe it to humanity to warn the young of the land against certain destructive habits which are far more prevalent than any layman can imagine, and which if persisted in gradually undermine the constitution and health and destroy the future happiness of the victim. Cut out this notice and enclose it with ten cents in stamps (to pay postage to The Dispensary Medical Association, Invaids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and the book will be sent, secure from observation in a plain sealed envelope.

CASTORIA.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report.

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We are selling the only

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on the market, and it would PAY you to examine our stock.

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DOWLAN COTTON PLANTER

always gives satisfaction and is the one for all farmers to buy.

TURN PLOWS

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March 13, 1896.

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Stock of Goods for the Fall

and Winter Season.

We are ready to supply all your wants in Dry Goods of every description, especially

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The most superb line ever shown upon this market. Our JACKETS and CAPES can not be compared by any house hereabouts.

Our new prices are fetching. We ask but a close examination of our complete stock, then we are sure of your trade.

REMEMBER

We can show you goods that you can't find elsewhere, and the ordinary, everyday articles that are shown elsewhere can be had from us as cheap as any house anywhere will sell them.

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We will do the rest.

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Silver places for 29-samp mill, 4 1/2 feet long, in perfect condition; two 14-inch rubber 1-1/2 60 feet long, hose and fittings, dies, plates, jectors, etc., for sale at a bargain. All or in part.

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Stanley Creek, N. C.

oct. 15—1m.

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Who can sell of more than 500,000 copies of a book? Write JOHN WEDDINGTON & Co., Publishers, 200 Washington, D. C., for their plan, and list of two hundred inventors who