

UTAH AND HER CHURCH.
We shall soon be able to determine the attitude as well as the power of the Mormon church in the new State of Utah. The convening of the first legislature will afford the opportunity and perhaps reveal the necessity for the display of both the intentions and the potency of the church in the law-making branch of the Government, which will be, to all intents and purposes, the Government itself.

The St. Louis Republic says it has never been apprehensive of any danger to free institutions in Utah from this source. The Mormon hierarchy are well aware of the power lodged in the Federal Government to compel their recognition of the rights and liberties, as well as the interests, of the Gentile population, and they cannot fail to understand that the prejudice existing against them and the distrust of their intentions, which are doubtless more general than are justified, would force the exercise of Federal authority at the slightest provocation on their part.

Under such conditions, the State of Utah will certainly have a Republican form of government. That once assured, the inpouring of the Gentiles and their growth in numbers, wealth and industrial activities will in a few years take away the political omnipotence of the church. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, for it is certainly not a desirable condition that any religious body should have to be reckoned with as an organized and despotically controlled force in the politics of any State.

The withdrawals of gold from the treasury thus far this week are looked upon as ominous by treasury officials but this result is not altogether unexpected by the administration. They would not be surprised if a serious raid should be made, taking practically all of the gold out of the treasury, and if this should occur they will be disposed to say, "I told you so." It is what the President and his secretary expected to result from an attempt at a popular loan. It is said that in anticipation of a raid on the good course has always been decided on, to be followed as soon as the reserve is run below a certain point. As soon as it becomes apparent (if it does) that the gold in the treasury is being drawn on for the purchase of the proposed bonds, the President will, it is said, withdraw the advertisement for bonds and at once make a contract with the syndicate for gold. It is believed that he will not wait for the reserve to sink much lower before doing this, provided it is evident that the gold is being withdrawn in consequence of the offer of bonds.

In New York the dinner of the Confederate Veteran camp will be eaten at the St. Denis hotel on Saturday evening January 18th, the anniversary of the birth of General Lee. It will be a swell affair. The army and navy are to appear in full uniform, and the old rebs in evening dress. The speakers will flood the earth with eloquence, and all the songs of Dixie land will be sung in chorus. Colonel Edwin B. Hay, of Washington, will have something new to say of General Lee, and other subjects will be amply covered by able speakers on both sides of the line.

To the huge aggregate of the bonded indebtedness and other pecuniary demands upon the resources of our people, the Republican party proposes to pile on the additional burden of a revenue system under which, as experience has amply demonstrated, the people are required to pay a tariff tax, thirty or forty per cent, of which goes into the public treasury, and the other sixty or seventy per cent into the coffers of trust and corporations.

NEW JERSEY is a good State for young men who do not desire to get married to keep away from this year. The new State census shows that the women greatly outnumber the men. When the girls come to understand the awful meaning of this fact they will make up for the deficiency of men by extra personal efforts during the time when ancient custom allows them to propose.

APPROXIMATE estimates of the gold and silver output of the United States for 1895 have been reported to the Directors of the Mint. The total is \$56,614,000 of gold and 51,000,000 fine ounces of silver. The Director of the Mint thinks this a little high.

THE END OF THE WORLD.
Mrs. Quinby, the Kansas seeress who had predicted that the world would come to an end on December 29, 1895 and who had worked up quite a list of believers, has retired from the predicting business and did not make much fuss about it. She has been laid on the shelf with Mother Shipton, Michael Nostradamus, John Tillinghast, William Lilly and the host of minor prophets who in time past set dates for the consummation of all things earthly. In the Mother Shipton rhyme it was more poetically than truthfully said that—

Then at last the world to an end shall come,
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.
Nostradamus, the famous French astrologer, said that the world would come to an end in the year in which Good Friday should come on St. George's Day, Easter on St. Mark's Day and Corpus Christi on St. John's Day. In order to reassure the timid we will say the coincidence which the great astrologer believed would immediately precede the final wind up actually took place in the year 1886.

One peculiar thing about this end-of-the-world literature is the widespread belief that the earth's existence is to be divided into three periods of 2,000 years each. The following, from the fly-leaf of one of Martin Luther's books in the Berlin library museum, was written by the great Reformer himself: "Elijah, the prophet, said that the world had existed 2,000 years before the law was given; that it would exist 2,000 years under the Mosaic law, and 2,000 under the Christian dispensation, and that then it would be burnt." Some writers contend that the "six days" referred to in Holy Writ really means 6,000 years, and that the "Seventh Day" is the type of the coming millennium, or "Sabbath of a thousand years."

C. A. L. Totton, the cranky professor at Yale, says that the end of the world will come in March, 1899, but does not set the exact date. The late J. S. Willits settled on April 11, 1901, as the date for closing mundane affairs for all time.

We have the astronomers on our side, however, for they declare that the old earth is good for a half dozen million of years yet at least. Nor will the earth be burned, according to their belief. On the contrary, the sun will gradually die out and the human race will eventually perish from excessive cold.

THE car wheel works at Raleigh have made 1,000 wheels for the Seaboard Air Line, as many for the Southern, 400 for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and also filled orders for all the other lines in the State, save the Atlantic Coast Line and the Norfolk & Western. The iron comes from Alabama mainly and the moulding sand from near Gibson Station. Charcoal iron is used for wheels. Most of the other castings of the Seaboard Air Line are made at these works, under contract.

THE sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee having charge of the pension bill has decided to increase the amount for the next fiscal year from \$138,000,000 to \$140,000,000. The last sum was that asked for by Commissioner Lochren in his estimates. Influential Republicans thought that Congress should not put itself on record as allowing less money for pensions than the Commissioner thought was needed, so the bill was raised to the original estimates.

THE recent census of Durham, taken by order of the Board of Aldermen, shows the population of that thriving city to be 11,700. The Durham correspondent of the Raleigh Observer says: "Completed the census shows 11,699 and before the report reached the Board of Aldermen a nice little girl baby made its appearance at the home of Mr. W. M. Morgan. The Board named her Rosa, put the name on the list and now the population is 11,700."

IT WILL require more than \$141,000,000 to pay the pensioners of this Government for the coming fiscal year. This immense sum will be disbursed under laws passed by Congress from time to time, the majority of which originated in the committee on invalid pensions.

The Scientific Color of Sin
The Methodist Ministerial Association, in session at the Meridian Street Church, yesterday morning listened to an interesting lecture by the Rev. John W. Milam on "The Color of Sin." Mr. Milam made the assertion that scientific experiments have developed that sin is scarlet. These experiments were made in the Smithsonian Institution. By means of a chemical process the perspiration of a person aroused by sinful passion was subjected to a test that disclosed a pinkish color. Forty experiments were made and in each test the results were the same. Some of the ministers declined to accept Mr. Milam's new theory, and one member of the association asked if they meant that people could sweat out the evil in them. Mr. Milam replied that his assertions were based on scientific facts; that it was a convincing argument that the Bible and science are in accord, for the Bible speaks of the color of sin—Indianapolis Journal.

IN KENTUCKY AND MARYLAND.
In each of the two Democratic States—Kentucky and Maryland—which were captured by the Republicans last November, a seat in the United States Senate was one, and perhaps the most important, of the stakes. In Kentucky the Republican victory lacked the full measure of completeness in that it failed to secure a majority of the two houses of the Legislature in joint convention. Sixty-seven Republicans, sixty-seven Democrats and two Populists make up the membership of that body, thus giving to Populists the balance of power. But the two members of that party decline to take the responsibility of controlling the election of Senator, and neatly evade it by an equal partition of their strength between the two great parties. In other words, one of the two goes to the Republican side, the other to the Democratic.

Should this situation continue, no Senator could be chosen, nor could any appointment of a Senator by the Governor be lawfully made. But it is reported that the Republicans, who control the lower house, will undertake to break the deadlock by unseating two Democratic members. This, however, is a game that two sides can play at. The Democrats have the Senate and will furnish a Roland for every Oliver that the Republicans can produce. The scheme smacks of revolution, and the Republicans cannot afford to enter upon it.

In Maryland the Republicans have a clear majority on joint ballot, and the Democrats, although in control of the Senate organization, will offer no impediment to the election of a Republican to succeed Senator Gibson.

DEATH PENALTY.
Gov. Carr Sets the Date for the Execution of Murderer Covington of Cabarrus.

Governor Carr has signed the death warrant for Thos. Covington, of Cabarrus county, fixing the date February 13th, 1896. Covington stood trial at the Spring term of the lower Court in Cabarrus county, 1895 for murder. He was found guilty, and the sentence imposed was the death penalty. Covington was sentenced to be hung April 4th, 1895. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the decision of the lower court was affirmed. Governor Carr today fixed the date for the execution and Covington will be ushered from earth in the coldest, bleakest month in the year.

Covington is a brutal murderer. He murdered his employer, who is a part owner and general superintendent of the Long Island Cotton Mill. The superintendent had a merchandise store 225 yards from the mill. Someone had been using the store systematically for sometime by the use of a false key. The robber made frequent visits and the superintendent determined to put a stop to it, so he went to the store on the night of September 27, '94. He was found next morning in a pool of blood near his store entrance. Proof of the crime was abundant and Covington was the person. Covington worked in the mills, holding the position of superintendent of the spinning room.—Raleigh Visitor.

Crosslets of War.
On January 1, 1895, the armies of the world included 4,209,000 men. On a peace footing the regular army of China comprises nearly 400,000.

The total cost of our navy during the civil war, 1861-65, was \$312,000,000. Great Britain owns 3,212 cannons; France, 8,212, and Germany, 5,920. After the great battle of Cannae 50,112 dead men were found on the field.

On July 1, 1895, there were 261,000 men serving the navies of the world. The Jews' war was the twenty years' war between France and Algeria, 1827 to 1847.

The largest Krupp guns have a range of seventeen miles, and fire two shots a minute. Switzerland has a population of less than 3,000,000 and a standing army of 130,000.

During our great civil war 61,362 men on the union side were killed outright in battle. In time of war France reckons on putting out 370 men to every 1,000 of her population. In our celebrated "war with Tripoli," 1801, the United States did not lose a single man!

It cost the government at Washington \$345,543,880 to clothe the Federal army from 1861 to 1865. The queen of England can declare war without consulting her ministers if she wills so to do.

At the present time all Europe is a well-armed camp and has so been for more than a quarter of a century. The most expensive army of the world is that of Germany, which costs from \$85,000,000 to \$105,000,000 per year. It is simply and purely a prescription drug store. The prescription clerks are employed and kept busy. On the second floor are some of the finest microscopes in the world, and these are in constant use. The leading physicians of the city are the patrons of the place, and all their analyzing is done there. The annual income of the proprietor from prescriptions and analyses alone is over \$25,000.—New York Times.

A Solitary Drug Store.
I am informed by a man who ought to know that there is in the whole country only one drug store, and that is in 5th avenue, New York. No patent medicines, no proprietary articles of any description are kept for sale there. It is simply and purely a prescription drug store. The prescription clerks are employed and kept busy. On the second floor are some of the finest microscopes in the world, and these are in constant use. The leading physicians of the city are the patrons of the place, and all their analyzing is done there. The annual income of the proprietor from prescriptions and analyses alone is over \$25,000.—New York Times.

THE PENSION LAWS.
Important Amendments Provided in Major Pickler's Bill—Confederate Service Not a Bar.
The chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, Maj. Pickler, has introduced a bill in the House, which will be urged at this session, proposing some important amendments to the pension laws. Among the new provisions are the following:

That no person otherwise entitled by virtue of any law of the United States shall be disqualified from receiving pension by reason of the soldier's prior service in the Confederate army or navy, widows, generally, may prove their marriage and birth of children in the same manner as now provided by section of 4705 of the Revised Statutes in the case of widows of Indians and colored soldiers; that no pensions shall hereafter be reduced or discontinued except for fraud.

That all pensions reduced since March 4, 1893, except for fraud, shall be restored at the rate the pensioner was receiving at the time of reduction or discontinuance, and in case of death the accrued pension shall be paid to the widow or heirs; that the common law presumption of death, after the laps of seven years without tidings of the missing person, shall obtain in the administration of the pension laws; that the presumption shall be that the injury alleged was received while in the "line of duty" when the soldier was with his command at the time the injury was incurred; that in modifications from the pension bureau the claimant shall be informed as to every fact upon which further evidence is required, and of the character of the evidence necessary to establish the same.

Every claimant or his attorney shall have the right to inspect every paper or writing in any department or office that may bear upon his claim. The oath of a person who served as a private or non-commissioned officer shall not have less weight than the oath of a commissioned officer. That under the act of June 27, 1890, a service of ninety days shall be sufficient to give title to pension under said act, notwithstanding a prior or subsequent service from which said soldier was not honorably discharged, and the service as shown in the discharge certificate shall be conclusive; provided, that the death of a soldier while in the service of the United States shall be equivalent to an honorable discharge.

That an application under said act shall be sufficient if the applicant alleges a disability, which renders him unable to earn a support, and every disability found to exist which is recognized as pensionable under the general pension laws shall be taken into consideration and the ratings shall be the same, not to exceed \$12, as under the general laws, providing that pensions heretofore allowed at less than such rate shall be rerated and the difference paid the pensioner. That in all claims for pensions under said act the presumption shall be that the disabilities alleged are not the result of vicious habits, but this presumption may be rebutted, and providing that the pension shall be allowed unless it conclusively appears that the disabilities proved the result of the vicious habits established by the evidence.

No Small Pox in Gastonia.
There is no small pox in Gastonia. There hasn't been any and there is no likelihood that there will be any. The report that has gone out is a foolish rumor and a very silly scare—that's all. But it has been taken so seriously in some parts as actually to interfere with business—the people of some localities fearing to come to town. Word went out on Crowder's Creek, so we hear, that Dr. Wilson had served a warning upon the public to stay away from town. When asked about this, Dr. Wilson denied and denounced the report in terms both picturesque and energetic. In Lincoln, the rumor was handed around that Gastonia's small pox case had died and they wouldn't even have a burial—just stuck fire to the house and burnt it down over the corpse.

The facts of the case appear to be these, nothing less, nothing more: Mr. Ed. Whitesides returned from the Exposition and a western trip about four weeks ago. He had the grip then and has since been kept at home by it. One of the symptoms in his case, following fever, was a slight eczematous eruption on his forehead about the roots of his hair, and on his hands. This trifling eruption was confined to these exposed surfaces and did not extend to any other part of the body. But somebody heard that Mr. Whitesides had been West, somebody else heard he had been sick ever since he came back, which was true, somebody heard he was now broken out all over his body in "little sores," which wasn't true, then somebody else whispered "small-pox," and the way it went.—Gastonia Gazette.

Pen Pictures of the Sultan.
The Sultan is the most wretched, pinched-up little sovereign I ever saw. A most unhappy-looking man, of dark complexion, with a look of absolute terror in his large Eastern eyes. People say he is nervous and no wonder, considering the fate of his predecessor. Yet this is to be regretted, for if he could surmount these fears, his would be an agreeable and refined countenance, eminently Asiatic in type, and with a certain charm of expression. All I can say is that his eyes haunted me for days, as if one gazing at some unknown horror, so emaciated and unnatural in his appearance that were he a European we should pronounce him in a swift decline. I hear that his greatest friend and favorite is his physician, a constant carer, for he must need his life. How all the fabled state of the Oriental potentate palls before such a lesson in royal misery! The poorer beggar in his dominions is happier than he!—W. T. Stead in Review of Reviews.

THE LABOR REPORT.
Some Facts Pertaining to the State's Progress.
The ninth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year 1895, made its appearance today. It is an admirable presentation of facts pertaining to labor industry, enterprise, etc., in this State. Too much credit cannot be accorded Mr. Lacy and his able assistant, Mr. Logan D. Terrell, for the compilations of the facts which comprise 408 pages pertaining to North Carolina's progress.

The introductory begins with Mr. Lacy's report to Governor Carr dated November 30. Quoting from his report: "It gives me pleasure to say that this report is a decided improvement on the last. I cannot give too much credit to my Chief Clerk, Mr. L. D. Terrell, who, by efficiency and faithfulness combined with the knowledge he acquired while in the employment of the government, in Washington, has proven himself to be the 'right man in the right place.' There is no doubt that this bureau is doing a good deal of good in a quiet way, and as it is becoming better known and its objects understood it is meeting with the endorsement of both capital and labor."

Mr. Lacy recommends that the salary of the Commissioner and his Chief Clerk be increased so that the best talent can be obtained for the work and that an appropriation of \$5,000 per annum be made to collect data, figures and facts necessary to the making of an accurate report. A law also recommended restricting mills in the State to 11 hours per day, also no child to be allowed to work in any factory until they reach the age of twelve years, and children between ages of 12 and 14 "only allowed in factories when they have a certificate showing that they have been to school at least twelve weeks during the year, and that the Commissioner shall be empowered to see that these laws are enforced. Mr. Lacy does not think we need any law to compel questions to be answered, as the mill owner answer questions remarkably well when an agent waits on them; and there are only two or three that need such a law.

Mr. Lacy states that in some instances there was trouble in obtaining replies as to labor employed in mills and factories. Only 5 per cent of the tobacco men answered blank No. 4 sent out. Mr. Lacy states that if a law is passed compelling them to make answer, as is the case in Massachusetts and New York, they will have themselves to blame. The tables are very accurate. The statement that female labor is \$8.75, when the general impression is that it is \$7.50 will be doubted, says the commissioner.

The religious, moral and educational features at some of the milling districts is very remarkable. An employee at Swepsonville, who received his education at that place, can speak three or four different languages and is an expert stenographer. There are 136 cotton and woollen mills in active operation in the State and eleven in course of construction. In these mills 913,458 spindles and 24,856 looms are employed. In 1890 there were only 30,000 spindles in the State. There are 15,752 persons employed in these mills; the amount of capital employed is \$15,000,000, or about \$952.33 to each employee. Of these there are 4,888 men, 6,175 women and 4,689 children. There are 1,558 children employed under 13 years of age. The mills have consumed 369,147 bales. Twenty-six counties have produced 80,474,949 pounds of yarn, thirteen counties 87,742,655 of domestic six counties 61,737,547 yards of plaids. Forsyth and Cabarrus have produced 18,424,200 yards of woollen goods. Forsyth leading with 18,000,000 yards. This is a great improvement on last year. A advance leads in the number of mills, having twenty-two in Gaston county next twenty. Average wages paid per day, engineers \$1.61; firemen, 89¢; skilled men \$1.10; unskilled, 70¢; skilled women, 65¢; unskilled, 50¢; children, 30¢. The average number of days worked in a year 286½. Wages are paid in a majority of mills weekly. Only a few mills favor a state inspection. At only two mills are there libraries. The per cent of adults who can read and write are 95; children 75.

Mr. Walter L. Womble, who has traveled the State over gathering data, states in making his report to the Commissioner, that he has visited every mill in the State and obtained reports from them. Last year there was no traveling agent, and only about 15 per cent of the blanks were answered. Mr. Womble says his trip was very pleasant, and he was often given voluntary information. He found improvements in many places that did not exist last year.

Mr. Womble says: "Many mills that ran on half time last year, owing to the prevailing 'hard times' are running night and day, and now have on hand more orders than they can possibly fill, many of them are building additions to their mills that are as large, and in many instances larger, than the old mill itself. Quite a number of new mills are going up, and I am glad to say that the majority of them are large buildings well lighted and ventilated, and are being equipped with the latest improved machinery. These mills are model ones."

North Carolina now operates more spindles than any other Southern State, and is putting in at the present time more spindles than any State in the Union.

From the present outlook it will take from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds more of cotton next year to meet the demand of manufacturers than this year.

The majority of our mills, with only a few exceptions, are managed well. There is room for improvement in all of them. More comfortable hours might be built, less hours worked, and the scale of wages raised.

Mr. Lacy makes his report particularly interesting by the contribution of a large number of letters from factorymen, bearing on the milling question and its labor relations. Under the head of agricultural

statisticians, the condition of the farm laborer mentally, morally, socially and financially, is given. The wages of the laborer fluctuate with the prices of farm products. In 1893 the average price of labor was \$9.50 for men, \$5.50 for women and \$3.20 for children. Last year there was a decrease and this year still more. Men average \$8.75; women \$4.65 and child on \$2.40 this year.

The Commissioner this year estimates the cost of a bale of cotton, from the time the ground is broken until it is bagged is \$22.50, through the entire State. It costs 54 cents to raise cotton in this State.

These statistics show that in nearly every section the cost of living has been decreased. The question is asked of many persons "has there been decline in value of land during the past year, and if so, what cause?" The answers are varied and amusing. Some of them are "low prices, panic, standard 5 cent cotton, no money, general depression, hard times, bad government, storms, railroads bad politics, various causes," etc.

Letters from farmers are selected and a great number of them printed giving various ideas. Almost every letter touches on the financial question.

Early and Late Easters.
Easter Sunday cannot happen earlier than March 22, or later than April 25, but between these two dates it has a range of 35 days. At the time of the Council of Nice, 325, A. D., it was agreed by the representatives present that from that time forward Easter should fall on the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on or next after March 21; or, in other words, "the first Sunday after the first full moon after the sun crosses the line."

Since the above arrangement was adopted by the great ecclesiastical council referred to, Easter has fallen on March 22 and on every date between that and April 25, but it is only after long intervals of time that it occurs on its extreme dates, in 1886 Easter fell on April 25, its latest possible date, an event which had not before occurred during the present century, and which will not again occur until the spring of 1943. The last time Easter fell on its earliest date was in 1818. This will not happen again during this century or the next. In 1895 it came surprisingly near breaking this century's early Easter date record, falling on March 25.

The Easter dates for the remainder of the century are: 1896, April 5; 1897, April 7; 1898, April 10; 1899, April 12; 1900, April 15.

Hope for Him
Judge:—"There is no doubt that woman is losing all those finer instincts she once had."
Wickwire:—"Well, if that is the case, you may find one of them yet who will marry you."

Erysipelas
Has been my affliction from childhood. It was caused by impure blood and every spring I was sure to have a long spell and my general health would give way. Doctors did not do me any good. Last spring erysipelas settled in my eyes and I became totally blind for several weeks. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after taking one bottle my sight gradually returned, my blood became purified and I was restored to good health. Erysipelas one is well armed to meet any foe. MISS LULU LEE, 144 Market St., Memphis, Tenn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, etc.

Oh! My Eyes!
Don't suffer with your eyes. SHELL will examine them FREE OF CHARGE and have glasses made to suit them. REMEMBER I carry a nice stock of JEWELRY. REPAIR WORK done right at FAIR PRICES.

J. E. SHELL, Jeweler.

WILL SLIP THROUGH YOUR FINGERS
Don't let our \$2 shoes escape you. It is the thing to wear. You will get more solid comfort out of it to the square inch than out of any other shoe to the square foot at anything near the price, and talking of the square foot, it does the square thing by the foot. It isn't an exaggeration to say that its cheapness is phenomenal. Every consideration of economy justifies its purchase, and every consideration of comfort justifies its use. We never recommend a shoe that will do more to recommend itself, it won't try you much to try it. A large stock Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Handbags, always on hand.

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J. H. Weddington & Co.
29 East Trade Street.

BELK BRO
Cheapest Store on Earth
Our place has been crowded since the first we opened for business; customers begging to be waited on from early morn till night. The clearence force has been added to from time to time. Business growing every day; loads upon loads of goods every day, opened and marked at the ready for eager buyers. What's the explanation? It's simple enough—

SPOT CASH
gets all the discounts, and our one short added (and stop) to goods bought right, does the work. Think of what a figure

One Cent Will Cut With Us
25 slate pencils, cake of toilet soap, one quire note paper, 25 envelopes, 1 pack envelopes, half pint tin cups, 2 balls of sewing cotton, 10 matches, a nice colored bordered handkerch if, and 10 socks, all for one cent. Ladies' black hose 4c, men's socks 3c, suspenders 3c, 4c, and up; cloth bound slates 3c, 5c and 5c; three pair of shoes, Hats, Clothing, Children's, Ladies' and Men's Underwear, Caps for Babies, Men and School Boys; Capes and Jackets, Dress Gowns, Trimmings and Findings; Trunks and Valises, and all the people want, and

CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY
WE DO THE POCKETBOOK GOOD. ASK FOR WHAT YOU WANT. WE HAVE IT.

Watch the hacks and wagons as we load them. Watch the city streets, time for lively shopping is at hand and the place is—

BELK BROS
LOW PRICES! NEW STORE!

We have all grades of goods in the Crockery, China, Glassware and Tinware lines. Largest stock in Charlotte and the lowest prices. French and Austrian China, English Porcelain and American ware in dinner sets. Austrian and English China 65 pieces Tea sets. Tinware of every description. Glass ware all styles. Lamps all shapes and sizes.

To our country friends.
We solicit your trade and can furnish you goods from the cheapest to the best. Special inducements to merchants buying stock for retail.
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At the Washington Street,
No. 20 West Trade Street,
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CUTTING CORN TOPS

SUGAR CANE,
AND WE CAN SUPPLY YOU

With one made for the PURPOSE.
CALL IN AND SEE THEM.

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