

A FREE SILVER BANKER.

Mr. W. P. St. John is perhaps the only Bank President in New York city who advocates the free and unlimited coinage of silver on a ratio of 16 to 1, or free and unlimited coinage on any other ratio. He is President of the Merchants National Bank. When Secretary Carlisle issued his call for bids for bonds that bank turned \$500,000 in gold into the Treasury in exchange for any other kind of money the Government chose to give for it. Another bank in the country, the Germania Bank, of Cincinnati, offered all the gold it had—about \$50,000—on the same terms. This is not a great deal of money, but if the banks of the country generally were inspired by the same patriotic impulses how easy it would be for the Treasury to get all the gold it needed. A good many of the gold standard men think Banker St. John is a crank on the silver question, but Banker St. John started out as strong a gold man as any of them are now, gave special study to the financial question to be better fortified to defend the gold side of the question, but the more he studied the less he believed in monometallism and the stronger he became in the belief that bimetalism, not theoretical but practical, was the only safe course to pursue. His action in turning these \$500,000 of gold into the Treasury, shows that he is not a gold hoarder, that his actions are consistent with his professions and that he is as conspicuous in his unselfish patriotism as in the signal ability with which he champions the cause of silver. It is too much perhaps, to expect that other bankers will follow his views on the financial question, but he has set them an example in patriotism that they would do well to emulate.

There are three candidates for sergeant-at-arms of the Senate—Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska; Mr. Curtis, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Grant, of North Carolina. The candidates for Secretary of the Senate are Mr. Gorham, of Washington City; Mr. McMichael, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Shaw, of Washington. Mr. Wilson, of the latter State, who is the champion of Mr. Shaw, says that all he wants is for the caucus to place its candidates in nomination. If his man has not the necessary number of votes, then let the best man win, and, Mr. Wilson says, he will support him for the place. This is not the spirit that appears to actuate the rest of the caucus. The Post says that there is an element in the Republican party in the Senate in favor of retaining Sergeant-at-Arms Bright. He has made a good official and has many influential friends. But Republicans who are Republicans and partisans combined say there are just as good Republicans who will make as efficient officials as Mr. Bright can possibly be.

The South Carolina General Assembly is in session. It will be a particularly long and important one, as the statute laws will be made to conform to the provisions of the new Constitution. The only important election will be the choice of an associate justice for the Supreme Court. The election laws will command the greatest interest, but so far there has been absolutely nothing to indicate any serious division. The reform element is in a large majority and it is unlikely that there will be serious organized opposition to it. The raising of additional revenue will also be an engrossing feature, and several radical bills on this line are to be introduced.

GOLD mining in the South is having quite a boom just now, according to reports in the newspapers. The gold mines in North Georgia are said to be doing a profitable business; a company with \$2,500,000 capital is about to develop gold mines in West Virginia, and finds of considerable value and importance are reported in North Carolina. It is said that hundreds of miners have recently arrived in the gold fields in Montgomery and Stanly counties, this State.

The impression appears to be growing among Democrats that the custom of the party in power holding the first National Convention will not be followed this year, and that the Democratic Convention will not be held until after the Republican Convention has made its platform and nominations. The National Committee will today decide both the time and place for the Convention to be held.

FOR LABOR, MORALITY, AND SOCIAL ORDER.

The fact that of the 229,370 immigrants who came in through the port of New York last year no less than 42,942 above fourteen years of age could not read and write has a direct and strong bearing on the pending effort to add illiterates to the list of the excluded. The Washington Post says that if such a law had been in force we should have missed whatever of benefit or injury has resulted, or may result, from the addition of 42,942 illiterates to our population. They would not have been sent back, for they would not have crossed the ocean. The steamship companies would have found means to protect themselves against the heavy loss that they would have incurred had they been compelled to transport so large a number of persons back to the ports from which they sailed.

We have no doubt that most of these illiterates are honest and industrious people, but as we already have in all our cities a large surplus of unskilled labor, it seems impolitic to re-enforce it with such material. True, there is a loud call for immigrants in the far West and in the South, but those sections do not want ignorance and poverty. And if they did want it they would not get it, for the statistics show that these people go into the slums of the Eastern cities.

About 149,500 of the 229,370 immigrants were over fourteen years of age, and only 29,287 of these brought with them \$30 and over. The South and West want immigrants who can take up land, make a payment, buy stock and implements, and subsist themselves till the first crop comes in. Families that have no money, or only a few dollars, and are not wanted in the agricultural regions, and if they were they could not be had. The statistics of Ellis Island show that no less than 182,000 of the whole number of immigrants had some point in the North Atlantic States for a destination, while only 2,451 were bound for the South Central States.

The industrial and social conditions of this country not only justify, but demand the passage of the pending bill to exclude illiterates. It does not require that an immigrant shall know a word of the English language, but it demands a slight knowledge of the immigrant's native tongue. The theory that this country is the asylum for all the misery of the old world was set aside long ago. We put up the bars against China because we believed it right to protect ourselves against the degradation of labor. We barred out paupers and lunatics because we found that the asylums of Europe were being unloaded on us. We shut our contract labor to maintain living wages in our mines and mills. With increasing illiteracy, in spite of our enormous expenditures for education, with a labor market glutted, and with our poor asylums and prisons crowded with inmates, it seems to us quite time to give to labor, morality, and social order the increased protection promised in the restrictive measure now before Congress.

THE DECISION of the Populists to hold their national convention on the 22nd of July, after the Democratic convention has been held, is in accordance with the idea that is prevailing in political circles. The Democratic convention, contrary to the practice, which is for the party in power to hold their convention first, follows that of the Republicans, because the Democrats want to know in advance of their own convention what the silver Republicans intend to do after being turned down at St. Louis. The Populists put their convention off until after the Democratic convention in hopes of capturing the dissatisfied silver men from that convention if the anti-silver men control it. The whole program is laid out on the theory of a possible bolt by the silver men. The silver Democrats think that if the silver Republicans should bolt it would increase the chances of a silver platform and candidate coming out of the Democratic convention, with the hope of securing this Republican support. The Populists calculate that the silver men will be beaten in the Democratic as well as in the Republican convention, and that they will be able to draw off the bolters from both parties, if there are any. The radical silver men who are not Populists and who dread association with that party, express the opinion that if there is a general silver bolt it will result in still another convention, and that the Populists will not get the benefit of it.

LAST year Mr. Dill, of Sandy Flat, S. C., raised 530 bushels of potatoes on one acre at a cost of twenty-five dollars. If sold at only 50 cents a bushel this crop of one acre would net \$240, as much as the gross price of six 200 pound bales of cotton at 8 cents a bale, or as much profit as would probably be made on twenty-four bales of 8 cent cotton. Such instances as this ought to have effect. The "all cotton" theory has long ago been condemned by experience, and the nearer our farmers come to making cotton a surplus crop the better off they will be.

YESTERDAY, January 19, was the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1807, and died in Lexington, Va., October 12, 1870.

CROP TALK.

The final statement of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington contains some interesting facts concerning the wheat crop of 1895. The bureau has increased its figures on crop to 467,000,000, which is 7,000,000 in excess of the crop of 1893. This brings the average per acre yield of the country up to 13.7 bushels. The bulk of this addition has occurred in the four leading States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and California. The State of Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, however, have about the smallest wheat production of years. What these States lack in wheat, though, they have more than made up in the production of corn; Missouri, for example, has an estimated crop of 235,000,000 bushels, as against 116,000,000 last year; Illinois, 235,000,000 against 169,000,000; Kansas, 294,000,000 against 41,000,000. In the latter State the increase seems phenomenally large, but it must be remembered that the drought of 1894 had the corn crop of Kansas practically in half. This is true also of Nebraska, which shows a production of 125,000,000, as against only 13,000,000 in 1894. Iowa shows the biggest corn production of any State in the Union, having a crop this year of 298,000,000 bushels. Texas and Arkansas also have distinguished themselves in this line of product, and have respectively a crop of 107,000,000 bushels. Figures as prolific of result as these obtain in nearly all the corn-bearing States, and go to make an aggregate crop of 2,151,000,000 bushels, which is an average of a little over 35 bushels per capita distributed among the population of the United States.

The oat crop for the year 1895 is also exceptionally large, in fact the largest on record, being estimated at 624,000,000 bushels, as against only 682,000,000 in 1894. In Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska only, of the States directly tributary to the St. Louis trade, was the yield above the average, Illinois and Texas showing a smaller production than in 1894.

While the final figures on the cotton crop of 1895 are not, as yet, in, still the consensus of opinion seems to be that the yield will show somewhere between 6,500,000 and 7,000,000 bales. There are some who seem to incline to the idea that the yield may go to 7,250,000 bales, but in view of present reports this appears somewhat excessive. That the crop is considerably short of an average yield may be apparent from the receipts at Southern points for the past year. There were in 1895 5,619,000, as against 6,538,000 in 1894. Recent reports from the State of Arkansas, however, go to show that there is a good deal more cotton in that locality than is generally accredited to. On some plantations a third crop is being gathered. A great number of planters also have stored their cotton, and declare they will not sell it until the price changes radically one way or the other, though it is generally conceded that it would take a drop of fully a cent in the price to force them to let go. Should the price advance a half or even a quarter of a cent, though, this cotton will probably be coaxed out of its hiding places and figures materially in swelling the present estimates of the crop.

THE pension appropriation bill passed the House, being several weeks in advance of the usual time for action on that bill. It carries \$141,325,820. Mr. Bartlett of New York raised the point of order against all new legislation proposed in the way of amendments, such as that looking to making a pension a "vested right," &c., and Mr. Dingley of Maine, who was in the chair, sustained them. In this way the clause in the bill changing existing law so as to allow widows to obtain pensions under the act of 1890 whose net income did not exceed \$500 per annum was stricken out. Mr. Bartlett, however, did not raise the point against the provision making pensions under the act of 1890 rejected, suspended or dismissed, and afterward allowed, to date from their first application. It was announced in the debate that bills covering the amendments ruled out would be reported from the invalid pensions committee.

MAY 18 is to be celebrated as "Vance Day" in North Carolina. Schools are to be closed and a general subscription is to be taken up throughout the State for a monument to the Senator. Mr. Vance was born on May 13, 1830, and his protracted public service as County Attorney, State legislator in Raleigh, Representative in Congress, Governor (three times), and United States Senator made him during his lifetime the most conspicuous and probably the most influential citizen of North Carolina. He served, too, in the civil war on the Confederate side, and was one of the most popular campaign speakers in the South. He died in Washington on April 14, 1894.

OLD LIBERTY BELL.

THE FIRST JOURNEY OF THIS HISTORIC RELIC.

Interesting Facts Concerning Its History—Historical Episode of the Revolution—Some Things in Connection With It That May Not Be Familiar to Many of Our Readers.

The Liberty Bell, originally cast in London on the order of the Colonial Assembly, arrived in Philadelphia, August, 1752. It was put in place and the very first stroke of the clapper cracked it, greatly to the mortification of those who had brought it over; they were about to send it back, when two ingenious workmen of Philadelphia named Pease and Stowe, offered to recast it, and did so successfully; but when they came to sound it, it was found to contain too much copper and they again re-cast it, and that is the Bell as it is today.

By direction of the Assembly there had been cast on the shoulder of the Bell, the prophetic inscription, "Proclaim Liberty through all the Land, to all the inhabitants thereof." Lev. xxv. 10. When completed it was swung in the open belfry sometime in 1753; there, for 23 years prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, it rang curfew and call and greeting to Colonial Philadelphia; there upon the 4th of July, 1776, of hallowed remembrance, upon the stillness of the summer air, and the attentive ears of a waiting, solemn people, its pealing tones sped first and far and wide the announcement that the Declaration of Independence was an accomplished matter, and that as "free and independent states they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown." Enshrined in the affections of the people by its prophetic motto and earliest message of liberty, its safety became the solicitude and its keeping the treasure-trove of the people. For as the war swelled, southward from Lexington to White Plains, and from White Plains towards Princeton, and the patriotic gettings of the advancing British columns, they hastened to put their loved Liberty Bell in safer quarters. Under the direction of Congress, after the battle of Brandywine, while the British were approaching the city it was lowered from its stanchions, placed on a wagon and hurried away among endless baggage trains of a patriot people, fleeing under the September skies before the invaders of their homes.

Out the Old York Road (or pike) to Trenton they pushed on, and thence under the escort of Virginia and North Carolina troops, both horse and foot, over the hills and through the almost wilderness roads they bore it to the peaceful Moravian Village of Bethlehem—ever then overflowing with our sick and wounded soldiers. On its way through the City of Bethlehem, the truck on which it was conveyed, broke with it; it had to be picked up and carried on; it sustained a slight injury there. It is this scene of the cavalcade, picturesque with its colors of the serene year, and its tales of exile, that is depicted in the painting; the stirring incident in the history of the Liberty Bell that illustrates that the love of our people for it is no new thing. The Bell was afterwards taken to Allentown and hid in a cellar until after General Washington's victory at the battle of Monmouth, in August, 1778, when it was brought back to Philadelphia and replaced in its position. It announced the proclamation of war of 1812; it announced the proclamation of peace in 1815; it rang for the reception of Lafayette in 1824; it was rung, for the last time and was cracked tolling for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall on July 8, 1835. It was a needless story to relate in these days how the Bell was brought back to its olderie with pageant and joy, with breeze-flying flags of red, white and blue and buzzes and arches of flowers and parades, and how the people kept festival upon its return. Sixth and Chestnut swayed and swung with its multitudes of patriot men and women, girls and boys, the roofs and windows added to the joyous throng, tearful in their gayer, as they welcomed back the Liberty Bell, guardian of their Commonwealth, and looked on the soldiers, who were to fight and win, through famishment and tatters, from open enemies and traitors, the land of their birth and toil and establish it among the nations—"heritage of liberty forever."

After 21 Years.
Dr. W. S. Taylor, of this place, cut a minnie ball out of the leg of Mr. John H. Hollyfield, of Rockford, N. C., which had been troubling him ever since it was fired into him on the battlefield at Petersburg, Va., thirty one years ago. Mr. Hollyfield was at Dobson last Thursday complaining with his leg and Dr. Taylor told him he could soon stop all that. He performed the operation successfully and Mr. Hollyfield is doing well. He kept the ball and placing it in his pocket, remarked that he intended to give it to his wife. This old Confederate veteran has some pluck yet, as it is not every man that will sit down and allow the surgeon to apply the knife after carrying a bullet in his person thirty-one years.—Mt. Airy News.

Prozen to Death.
Last Saturday night Mr. Gus Shook, while crossing Lile's creek at Roseman's mill, in Cline's township missed the road, and got into a branch that empties into the creek just above the ford. The cart turned over and from some cause or other he was not able to get out of the branch and froze to death. His friends hunted for him all day Sunday and found his body about five o'clock in the afternoon. He was a son of Mr. William Shook and leaves a wife and two small children.—Newton Enterprise.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Same Turned In By the Various States—Some Curious Figures.

Very nearly, if not exactly, one half of the Federal revenue of the Treasury Department in Washington comes from internal revenue taxes levied upon American products. During the civil war, when many American ports were closed to foreign commerce, the internal revenue receipts augmented by stamp and income taxes exceeded largely the customs revenues. This condition continued until 1868, but from that time on until 1893—a quarter of a century—the Custom House receipts predominated. In 1894 the war-time division was resumed, and it continued in the year following. The internal revenue tax, however, is not evenly diffused, for some States pay an undue proportion of it and others practically escape all responsibility. The total sum raised from this source is about \$145,000,000 a year, and a sample of the inequality of the burdens which it imposes is found in North and South Carolina.

In the latter State the State Government has assumed control over the sale of liquor under the Dispensary law, so called, which endeavors to restrict to a nominal amount wine making in the Palmetto State. The total amount of internal revenue raised in South Carolina was \$87,000, while in North Carolina, where there is no Dispensary law to limit the manufacture of liquors (North Carolina has a large tobacco business besides), the Federal Government's internal revenue was \$2,500,000. The population of South Carolina in 1890 was 1,150,000; of North Carolina it was 1,600,000. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont contributed collectively last year \$500,000 to the internal revenue receipts of the Government. These three States have collectively a population of 1,500,000, but the one State of Wisconsin, which was returned in the census of 1891 as having a population of 1,600,000, contributed to the internal revenue receipts of the Government \$4,700,000, this large total being due in considerable measure to the breweries of Milwaukee, the generous product of which is well known.

Far in advance of all the other States in the amount of internal revenue taxes which it yields is Illinois, the "distillery State," it is sometimes called, with a total of \$31,000,000 last year. Next, of course, comes Kentucky, a State where the friends of prohibition are less securely entrenched than in Maine, New Hampshire, or Vermont. Kentucky contributed to the Federal revenues last year \$20,000,000. New York State, first in nearly every thing else, is third in the amount of internal revenue furnished—\$19,000,000 last year. Ohio, generally near the top, follows with \$12,000,000, and then Pennsylvania with \$11,000,000, toward which the Pittsburg district, where distilleries are numerous, contributes considerably; and Pennsylvania is quite a tobacco-producing State, too, with 20,000 acres of its fertile land devoted to the raising of Raleigh's leaf. The following, after a considerable distance, Missouri; then, in the order named, Wisconsin and Indiana, Michigan, and New Jersey. Some of the Western prohibition States, so called, Kansas, Indiana, and Nebraska, contribute very little to the internal revenue total, and the big State of Alabama, where the mint juleps used to come from, turned in last year only \$88,000—\$1,000 more than South Carolina. Arkansas, where "bad whiskey" was once thought to be as common as bowie knives, turned in only \$85,000, or \$2,000 less than South Carolina. Texas turned in \$300,000, and Massachusetts \$2,600,000.

A Year's Work of the Factory.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Odell Manufacturing Company was held to-day (Thursday) in the offices of the company at Forest Hill. Among the other facts and figures, submitted by President Odell and Treasurer Odell, to the stockholders we find the following of much interest: During the year the mills manufactured 19,338,753 yards of goods, or enough to reach half around this old world of ours; 149,238 seamless bags and 722 dozen (8664) towels, or eight to each family in Concord. The company used 4,019,144 pounds of cotton, or 8,038 500 pound bales.

There was paid out to operatives \$135,571.36; and for the wood and coal \$24,387.28. The company paid during the year for help, wool, cotton, etc., on the average over \$2,000 per day. This brings it down to where we all can grasp what a big enterprise it is, not only for the stockholders, but directly and indirectly for hundreds upon hundreds of our citizens.—Concord Standard.

For the Compunctious One.

When you are dieting to reduce flesh you must eat stale bread and give up potatoes, rice, beans, corn, peas, beans, milk, cream, all sweets, &c.—indeed, anything which even suggests sugar or starch. Dry toast without butter, tea without either milk or sugar, rare meat with no fat, and, as far as possible, no vegetables at all should form your diet. Take all the exercise you can in the way of walking. Go twice a week to a Russian bath where possible and invariably do to bed hungry. Anybody brave enough to live up to these laws will certainly lose flesh.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of Cutler's Catarrh Remedy, to be paid to the person presenting a copy of the same to the undersigned before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, 1895.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public for Lucas County, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for circular and free trial. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

The House Banking Committee Considers a Favorite Project of James G. Blaine.

At a meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday the project of establishing an international American bank was under discussion. The project is in line with the recommendation of the pan-American Congress, and was largely the idea of the late James G. Blaine. Among the would-be incorporators are Cornelius N. Bliss and Charles R. Flint, of New York; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Andrew Carnegie, J. S. Clark, P. D. Armour, and M. M. Estee, of California. The bill puts the capital stock at \$5,000,000, and authorizes the bank to act as the financial agent of any government, State municipality, or corporation; to handle bonds, &c., but bars it from issuing notes to circulate as money in the United States.

The committee was addressed by Comptroller Eckels, who stated that he favored the establishment of such a bank under proper restrictions. It would give to the United States, he said, cheaper exchange with South American republics and enable them to compete successfully with European merchants and manufacturers. All South American exchange is now handled through London and other European centres, and a small saving in exchange often determined who should do the business of a country. The international bank, he thought, should not be permitted to issue circulation in the United States, and it should be under such restrictions that it would not be given an advantage over other banks under government control in case it should decide to do all its business in the United States. The question whether such a bank could be chartered under the Constitution was one for Congress to pass upon.

Commodore William T. Hughes, of New York; S. C. Neill, and Charles J. Bell explained the details of the plan.

The Potato in France.

In France we find that the potato was placed on the royal table in the year 1616, but it was Parmentier, an apothecary, who really introduced it and did all he could to get it generally cultivated, though not without the assistance of the government. In 1771 a high prize was offered by the Academy of Besancon for the discovery of a new food which would fill the place of cereals in case of a famine. Parmentier showed his potatoes, and Louis XVI gave him fifty morgen of land to plant them on. When showing the first flowers of his potatoes the king used them as a button-hole bouquet, Queen Marie Antoinette had them in the evening in her hair, and at once princes, dukes, and high functionaries went to Parmentier to obtain such flowers. All Paris talked of nothing but potatoes and the cultivator of them. The king said, "France will thank you some time hence because you have found bread for the poor." And France has not forgotten Parmentier, for I saw myself, in 1882, potatoes growing on his grave in the grand cemetery of Paris, the Pere la Chaise, and I was assured that they were planted there every year, so that his services might never be forgotten by Frenchmen.—Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society.

What Shall I Do?

In the earnest, almost agonizing cry of weak, tired, nervous women, and crowded, every-where, struggling men. Slight difficulties, ordinary cares, household work or daily labor, magnify themselves into seemingly insupportable mountains.

This is simply because the nerves are weak, the bodily organs debilitated, and they do not

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

proper nourishment. Feed the nerves, organs and tissues on rich red blood, and how soon the glow of health comes to the pale cheeks, firmness to the unsteady hand, and strength to the faltering limb.

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.
- All sorts of REPAIR WORK done right at Fair Prices.

J. E. SHELL, Jeweler.



WILL SLIP THROUGH YOUR FINGERS.

Don't let our \$2 shoe 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 to do it. A large stock Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Handbags, always on hand.

A. E. Rankin & Bro.

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Small Men

33, 34 or 35 inches chest measure, to buy 50 cutaway suits that we have in small sizes only. We will give them the greatest bargain of their lives. These suits formerly sold for \$25, \$20, \$18, \$15 and \$12, and we will let them go now for \$5 a suit. DID YOU EVER HEAR OF SUCH BARGAINS? We lose a pile of money on these suits but THEY MUST GO. We have also some cutaway suits that we sold for less than \$12.50 and these we offer you now for \$3.70 a suit. GOODS BOUGHT AT SHERIFF'S SALES COULD NOT BE SOLD AS CHEAP AS THESE SUITS ARE OFFERED.

Closing Out Sale

WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st. Our entire stock of CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS are offered at closing out prices as this Company will be dissolved on February 1st.

Rogers & Co.,

CLOTHIERS and FURNISHERS.
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Large 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.

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