

Tired, Nervous Mothers

A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing a child involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly. She cannot help it, as her condition is due to suffering and shattered nerves caused by some derangement of the uterine system with backache, headache, and all kinds of pain, and she is on the verge of nervous prostration. When a mother finds that she cannot be calm and quiet with her children, she may be sure that her condition needs attention, and she cannot do better than to take

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

It builds up her system, strengthens her nerves, and enables her to calmly handle a disobedient child without a scene. The children will soon realize the difference, and seeing their mother quiet, will themselves become quiet.

Read what the Vice-President of the Mothers' Club at Hot Springs, Ark., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had obtained from your Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, and the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave premature birth to two children. After that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy, and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born which is the pride and joy of our household. If every woman feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health, and happiness your Vegetable Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely your friend, Mrs. MAE P. WHARRY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. CHAS. F. BROWN, Vice President Mothers' Club,
21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark."

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From a vast experience in treating female ills, extending over 20 years, Mrs. Pinkham has gained a knowledge which is of untold value. If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. Address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, always confidential and helpful.

\$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
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GATHERING OF WAR NEWS

The gathering of war news requires a small army of trained correspondents, up-to-date methods and the highest order of organization. If the system is to be equal to the test and the result satisfactory. The Associated Press at the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan had not less than nine trained war correspondents at or near the scene of conflict. Of these the staff correspondents at Tokio, Manila, Peking and the resident correspondents at Seoul, Nagasaki, Chee Foo, Shanghai and Hong Kong were already on the ground and had more or less familiarity with the diplomatic negotiations that preceded the struggle and in addition, of course, a more or less intimate knowledge of the topographical conditions of what was to become the theatre of the war.

Three war correspondents who had served through the Spanish war, the Philippine campaigns and the Boxer uprising were sent to reinforce this staff of workers as soon as it was seen that a clash was inevitable and imminent.

When the news of the naval skirmish off Port Arthur, which cost Russia so dear, was received at the Associated Press office in New York, it did not come in the way of any great surprise to the men in charge there. That actual hostilities were under way had been known there for three days, though the information was not to be given to the newspapers.

The Tokio correspondent of the As-

sociated Press, Mr. Egan, had been informed by the Japanese government that in order to mask the initial movements of the fleet, there would be a three days' embargo on all press dispatches, beginning at the moment the order to begin hostilities was given. This information reached the New York office with little delay, but when some time after the code word which meant that his dispatches had been held up was received from Mr. Egan the Associated Press people knew in an instant that this meant that war had begun.

The pact of secrecy was held inviolate, as a matter of course—or perhaps the Russian warships would have worked their searchlights with a little more diligence on that fateful night, but without loss of time a code word was flashed to every correspondent at a point on the Yellow Sea warning them to be on the alert for developments.

During the three days of rigid censorship the Associated Press knew that it could not handle any Japanese dispatches, but worked its Chee Foo cable, which is near Port Arthur, but not under the control of either of the contending powers, for all it was worth. Since then the Japanese censorship has been raised to a certain extent and news can now be obtained from there, but on account of its freedom from censorship Chee Foo will be maintained as long as the naval conflict lasts as the base from which cable news will be transmitted.

During the Spanish war the dispatch boat played an important part in the transmission of war news. The Associated Press spent more than \$300,000 during the three months that war lasted for war news, much of it to maintain its fleet of five specially chartered dispatch boats. These fleet little vessels, besides carrying dispatches to the various points in the West Indies, where they could be filed, followed the

American war vessels and thus were able to report their movements with great accuracy.

There will be nothing of that kind in the Russo-Japanese war, at least not with official sanction, nor will the correspondents be allowed to board either the Russian or Japanese naval vessels. What may be done is quite another thing should the war be carried so far out to sea as to make the points of vantage already occupied by the Associated Press men on the scene useless, which, however, is not regarded as likely. The naval fights will naturally be to cover the landing of troops or to threaten some strategic point on shore, as was the case at Port Arthur.

The Associated Press, with the permission of the Japanese government, sent two men with the expedition landed in Corea. They will accompany the troops during their campaign in the Hermit Kingdom. Other correspondents have been sent with the Russian force starting from Port Arthur for the Yalu river.

From interior points the sending of news will be slow necessarily and fraught with difficulties, chiefly on account of a rule issued by the Japanese government which makes it necessary for all dispatches destined for points beyond Tokio to be filed with the censor in Japanese.

This necessitates the sending of Japanese translators with each correspondent, and, of course, retards the work of getting out the news to a very considerable extent. But the Japanese newspapers are very enterprising and are likely to get more freedom in the handling of news, and the Tokio correspondent of the Associated Press has been instructed to improve the opportunity that will thus come his way.

Of get news through from the Russian side will undoubtedly be harder still. First of all, the censorship will be more rigid within the Russian lines,

both as matter of well-known Russian principle, on account of the early setback to the Russian arms, and, on account of wretched telegraph facilities. But the Associated Press has taken all that into consideration and made ample preparations to meet this emergency. Already its ability to get war news out of the Muscovite Empire has been put to the test during the present campaign and not been found wanting.

From the interior of Corea and Manchuria, where the land campaign undoubtedly will be carried, there is one single telegraph line, operated by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which, straggling across the Siberian steppes and following the windings of the Trans-Siberian Railway, finds its way to St. Petersburg and furnishes the sole purely Russian connecting link between the modern capital of Russia and its forbidding sentinel in the extreme East, Port Arthur. While this line is likely to suffer from the ravages of warfare, it will form the most reliable medium for transmitting news of the movement of Russian troops in the interior.

In view of this fact the Associated Press has established a full bureau in St. Petersburg, and has sent its Washington correspondent, Howard Thompson, who served through the Spanish war, to take charge.

Already this bureau has rendered excellent account of itself. For over a week it has transmitted graphic and very full dispatches of news from the Russian capital affecting the war. It was through Mr. Thompson that the full report of Admiral Alexieff's report of the Port Arthur defeat was sent out without delay, and practically uncensored, though damaging to the prestige of Russian arms and Russian credits, and on Tuesday evening the Czar's war edict, which was given to the world exclusively through the Associated Press, came through from St. Petersburg.

The Pacific cable will be an important factor in the transmission of war news. Its existence marks a distinct forward step in the rapid handling of news. The old way of sending news from the far East was from Shanghai through the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and Suez to London. This involved 32 or 33 relays. By this route dispatches were likely to be long in transmission and less accurate. Across the Pacific, with the new cable, there are only five relays.

Under the old system the British capital practically became the clearing house for news from the entire East. The British papers and those in other European capitals as well, not only had time to receive extensive news dispatches and get them into print where only the briefest account of some far Eastern event appeared in the American papers, but they even had time to make the fullest editorial comment on them.

This has all been reversed by the Pacific cable which ends in Manila, where the Associated Press has a well organized and fully equipped bureau, in charge of an experienced correspondent, and already at this early stage of the trouble in the far East it has been demonstrated that San Francisco and New York are likely to take the place of London as news centers in this war.

Three Duchesses of Wellington are living—the widow of the second duke, who was in her day a famous beauty; the widow of the third duke, who was the son of Lord Charles Wellesley, and the reigning duchess.

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