

MONEY.

NO. 11.

The reader who has examined the last two communications is no doubt ready to admit that whatever the standard of value, the value of the money unit, may be, it is of the greatest importance that it shall be as nearly invariable as the nature of things will permit. Let it be supposed, however, that it is desirable to have two standards, or the double standard as it is commonly called, and that the aim shall be to have them established on absolute equality. How shall the equality be established? The first notion of equality that presents itself is that the two metals, say, shall have equal recognition at the mint, that each shall have the same time given for its coinage, that each shall be coined into the same denominations, that there shall be as many one dollar pieces, two dollar pieces, five dollar pieces, ten dollar pieces, twenty dollar pieces, coined of the one as of the other. This would put each on equal terms in the mint provided the expense of handling the one was no greater than the expense attending the handling of the other. If the expense incident to handling the one were greater than that to handling the other, the difference could be adjusted so as to put the two metals on equality in the matter of handling.

The next step towards securing perfect equality would be to repeal all legal tender laws, requiring all contracts to name the kind of payment to be made, and if money is to be paid, on the basis of which standard payment shall be made. If the two metals were gold and silver, all notes would be drawn payable in either gold or silver coins respectively or their equivalents. Stores would have notices put up in each house stating on what basis all sales would be made, and by what standard all accounts would be settled. Contractors, mechanics, day laborers, clerks etc. would have special agreement in each case as to the basis on which payment was to be made to them. In the absence of special agreement as to the basis of payment the law might require that the mean or average of the two standards be taken as the basis for settlement. In this way the two metals would be given equal chances before the people. The parties to a contract would then say what the payment should be and their preferences would be indicated in the contract. There would be no necessity for calling in the sheriff to enforce the receipt of light weight, heavy weight, cheap or dear money. The parties would have a definite understanding and no mistake could be made.

As to whether the people would receive the two metals on equal terms, it is no doubt would happen that they would be governed by their own convenience. If the natural equality of the two metals was the same there would hardly be any preference shown for either the one or the other. If, however, there was not a natural equality, that is, if the color, weight malleability etc. of the one metal was not equal to the color, weight malleability etc. of the other metal, the people would hardly receive them on equal terms. The likes and dislikes, the desires of the people would enforce a preference for the superior metal.

Now, if the two metals are not naturally equal, no law, it is evident, can make them so. Even in cases where attempts have been made to compensate for the want of natural equality by establishing ratios, failure to maintain the ratios has followed because an increase or decrease in the quantity especially of the inferior metal has practically had the effect of increasing or decreasing the inequality, by adding to or diminishing the burden incident to circulating and handling, the inferior metal.

It should also be noticed that in the matter of comparison we are so constituted by nature that in making comparisons, the ideal, whatever that ideal may be, usually is what we conceive to be the best of the class, and with it we compare all other members of the class. In comparing trees, cattle, horses, men, metals, the most nearly perfect specimen is chosen, the other members of the class being compared with it.

Similarly with metals used as money material. If they are all different, some one will be selected for comparison. The selection will not be made at random or to suit the fancy of some one person or class of persons, but will be made in accordance with the decision of the people who

as a whole have without consultation decreed in their own minds which is the superior. The selection is not made because the law says so, but the law is enacted to suit the selection already made.

That metal which fulfills more nearly all the requirements of a money material will be taken as the standard of comparison. The ratios 15 to 1, 16 to 1, 32 to 1, are by nature comparisons, and show that one quantity is estimated in terms of another, that a less valuable metal is compared with a more valuable metal; and, also, notwithstanding our preference for either the one or the other metal, we still recognize, somehow or other, the 1 as the unit, and the 15, 16, and 32 as numbers or quantities compared with that unit.

SAVIGNY.

What is all this about? EDITOR STANDARD:—As you may not know me I will state that I am an oral architect. In classical parlance I would be called an odontologist, so you see I am somewhat of a scientist, but I have recently discovered that which I cannot explain. On hearing that you could solve knotty problems and with the eye of futurity gaze upon things explicable, I submit it to you for an explanation.

When I go down town at night a short route takes me through an alley. About midway of said alley there is a mud-hole—or at least it is so situated during the day—but at night its location is erratic as will be shown in the conclusion. The first night I went to the right, but I went into it. The second trip I veered to the left, but into it I went again. The third night I cautiously kept in the middle but I found it there.

Out of thirteen nights trying to avoid it I have stepped into it twelve times and the most remarkable feature is I have invariably stepped into it with my left foot. Why is this, or can it be a movable mud-hole? WM. SMOTHERSOCK.

The above is profounded by a gentleman, well known to Cabarrus people. We can not answer it, but we have reasons to believe there are several gentlemen, who have in the past solved more difficult problems, for Col. Smothersock, whose earmarks we believe they will at once recognize. To them, it is submitted—they are surviving members of the Lyceum that didn't survive.

Smothersock Answered by Lexington EDITOR STANDARD—William Smothersock seems to have run across a problem that gives him as much trouble to elucidate as the financial question gives the ordinary Democrat. If he had submitted the question to the Populists every one of them could have given him a clear, concise and satisfactory answer, just as easy as they can solve the financial question. True, there would have been this difficulty about it: each one would have given him a different answer and probably some of the answers would have been diametrically opposed to the other, but then you see he would have had the advantage of variety as well as the privilege of selecting the answer that best suited his taste.

Now as he says he is an odontologist, let me suggest that he stick to his calling, and, Odon't go into that alley after dark. Better keep on the Main street, Willie, if you do have to go a little further around. Now, were he perambulating around Concord the mud hole would have remained stationary even if it were in an alley. No, William, stick to the odu fountain and coca cola and that mud hole will remain as fixed as Mount Mitchell; Odon't you see! As to the question of why you should always get your left foot into the mud hole is a much harder problem to solve, but with the aid of our futurity glasses we shall not despair of solving even this. Now William being a man is consequently a biped; a biped, unless he should have been in the late unpleasantness has two feet. Now William being a biped; a biped having two feet, William necessarily has two feet. One of these for convenience is called his right, the other his left foot. When both of these pedal extremities come in contact with the aqueous mixture, vulgarly termed a mud hole, then necessarily his left foot must have been in the mud each time.

That's why this is thussy, William, Now, O! don't you see, when a man is chock full of science, futurity glasses and the dead languages, how easy it is to make perfectly transparent a subject that to those who grope in dark alleys at night, is as a sealed book.

Yours fondly,

GREGG LEXICOM

SUITS AGAINST FRALEY.

Races Fair, But Crowd Small—Johnston, the Fakir, Not Yet Heard From

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 29.—The racing at the fair ground yesterday afternoon was fairly attended, but was not as satisfactory as that on Tuesday. The horsemen having the crowd would not begin the races until sufficient money—a certain amount was raised. This took some time, and then only two races were run—a trotting and running race. The gate receipts for the two days and the money raised yesterday, it was said, amounted to about \$275, which should meet nearly all the expenses incurred by the horsemen in coming here.

Rev. L. K. Probst, of Atlanta, Ga., lectured in St. John's Lutheran church tonight on the subject of Home and Foreign Missions. The lecture was both interesting and instructive.

Rev. C. B. King and J. D. Heilig attended the meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society at Organ church. Have had no report from them of the season. Five of the horse men who were duped into coming here to the race meet advertised by the fake [Salisbury] Racing Association yesterday entered suits against Mr. W. C. Fraley of \$50 each for conspiracy and confederacy. The trial was held last night in the court room before Judge Andrew Murphy and attracted quite a crowd of interested spectators.

Messrs. Lee S. Overman and L. H. Clement appeared for the plaintiffs and Hon. Theo. F. Klutz for the defendant. On a hearing, without examining all the witnesses the case was not suited. The plaintiffs appealed to the Superior court.

Your correspondent would suggest a solution to the problem of Mr. William Smothersock propounded in yesterday's STANDARD if Concord was not a dry town. As it is he lets it go by the board. For the sake of saving shoe leather and a dirty sock would it not be a good idea for the aforesaid gentleman to go a little further around or go home in the day time.

Secretary Johnson, of the racing association, who skipped when his fraud was discovered, has not yet been heard from. His old clothes and a few of his handbills are still here.

An Unfortunate Youth.

Carlos Dollar, the youthful unfortunate who sometime ago suffered the loss of the sight of one eye and was taken to the county home, was last Friday transferred to Charlotte, where a skilled optician will take the case. The sight of his best eye is badly impaired by corneal ulcer and opacity of crystallized lens, and upon advice of Dr. L. M. Archer, the county physician, the boy was moved. Sympathizing friends contributed quite liberally to defray the expenses of the little fellow, who, if not aided in time, will be entirely blind. The child is about 13 years of age, and his people live on Forest Hill.

Mrs. M. L. Moore accompanied the boy to Charlotte and will see him safely in the hands of friends.

A Smoke House Robbery.

There have got in their work at the home of Mr. Reese Johnston, in No. 11 township Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are in the mountains at the home of Mr. Johnston's father and left on his plantation a family of colored people.

In looking around the place Wednesday morning the tenant discovered that robbers had dug a hole under the smoke house and taken from within all of Mr. Johnston's meat, which amounted to several hundred pounds.

Efforts are being made to locate the guilty parties. Suspicion is on one or more. Mr. Johnston will be apprised of his misfortune, as parties have written to him.

Bad Devilment.

Besides their trains being rocked, the Southern suffers in quite a different way at the depot. Capt. Ed Patterson, of the local freight between Charlotte and Salisbury tells a reporter that some mean person or persons are in the habit of pulling the coupling pins from the cars that stand on the side track and carrying them off or hiding them; and that the air hose connecting the brakes are often cut in pieces. Such devilment as this should be looked into and the ones who perpetrate such deeds should be accordingly dealt with.

Mr. S. H. Garmon has been prospecting on the lands of Mr. Mathew Stallings, of No. 10. He has found some gold, too.

LOCALS.

Pumpkins are ripe.

Mr. Chal White is with Cannon & Fetzer, on the clothing side, during the fall season.

Mrs. Wagoner, on West Depot street, is having a drive nicely graded in the front of her residence.

After September 1, the stores will begin to keep open at night. Many of the merchants did not close, anyway.

Rev. M. A. Smith has announced that a revival will begin at Forest Hill Methodist church about September 15, so says Rev. Simpson.

Mr. Pink Misenheimer shot into a bevy of English sparrows Wednesday at the Fenix roller mill and killed fifty-two birds at once.

Eight cases of typhoid fever, in two families, is reported at China Grove. Mr. Frank I. Frank Patterson, of that place, is quite sick, also.

A man by name of Coleman was brought to town from No. 9 township and lodged in jail on Wednesday for carrying pistols and knuckles.

The Observer says that last Sunday was one of the greatest days the street car line of Charlotte has ever had. The receipts from fares were about \$250.

There will be a big picnic in No. 4 township next Saturday. A game of baseball will take place between Grant's Creek and a team from No. 4.

Among the improvements of the city is one at Forest Hill Methodist church. The payment immediately in front of this building is being built of cement.

A number of little girls and boys of the city, on Wednesday, changed their attire from that of girls to boys and boys to girls. It was a great time for them.

At Anderson, S. C., the town daddies have prohibited the livery men from hiring a horse, running a transfer, or ice and dairyman from selling ice or milk on Sunday.

Rev. Walker White, who has been visiting relatives in this county, with his two little boys, has returned to Statesville, where he will join his family. He will return to Texas about September 15.

While the baseball games by the colored people in rear of the city hall are quite noisy, they furnish amusement for quite a large crowd of spectators every afternoon, who greatly enjoy the funny movements and play of this people.

Mr. Paul McGraw, a brother to Mr. Frank McGraw, of this city, met with a painful accident while chopping Tuesday by an axe glancing, which cut a terrible gash in his foot. He lives in Rowan county, near Organ church.

No appetite? Then do not try to force food down; but use the most scientific means for restoring tone to the stomach. How? Why, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in a surprisingly short time, your appetite will come again, and come to stay.

Mr. W. W. Morris has a walking stick which he brought with him from the mountains, on which he has very artistically carved emblems of the order of Masons and of the Kappa Sigma society. The stick was cut on the top of Juna Lukea mountain. His talent as a carver is seen by his work.

A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral taken in time has prevented many a fit of sickness and saved numerous lives. This proves the necessity of keeping this incomparable medicine where it can be readily reached at all hours of the day and night.

Fred Miller, a colored boy of the town, was employed by Mr. Oester to do some work, and on going through the shop to the rear end the boy's attention was attracted by something in the lot, and not looking where he was stepping fell to the ground from the door, a distance of 7 or 8 feet. His arm was full of lumber at the time, but the boy was not seriously hurt.

It is said that soon after the campaigning was established at Pleasant Grove there was a staid, unwavering old man in the neighborhood who considered it an unpardonable sin almost for the men and women to sit together during services. Therefore he built a high partition running lengthwise of the arbor to separate the sexes. The night after the partition was finished, some one, or ones, tarred and feathered it well. The next day the partition was torn down and has never been erected since.—Monroe Enquirer

TWO DEMOCRATS ANSWER BOND QUESTIONS.

THE STANDARD PUT A QUESTION TO MESSRS. J. P. CALDWELL AND JOSEPHUS DANIELS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF "SOUND" MONEY AND FREE COINAGE ON THE BOND ISSUES ON AUGUST 21ST—BELOW ARE THE ANSWERS.

The Raleigh News and Observer answers as follows:

In a recent issue of the CONCORD STANDARD, there appeared an editorial relating to the issuing of bonds to maintain the gold reserve, and this question was asked:

Does the editor of the Raleigh News and Observer believe, if the views and principles (those he espouses relative to the solution and correction of the financial troubles) become laws in their fullest and completest meaning and scope, that the government officials would not be compelled to again issue bonds to protect the reserve fund or to maintain the credit of the United States or to make its promises to the people good?

To be clear, we answer, yes. To be full, we must needs explain. In our judgement the run upon the Treasury gold has been largely due to the agitation for free silver. We are a creditor nation. Our foreign creditors, noting the rise of the silver tide, have, many of them, sent their securities here for sale while yet they could get for them the same quality of money that they paid for them—gold. They have feared that the United States are coming to a silver basis and know that in that event they would be paid off in a depreciated currency. Again, the balance of trade has for some time been against us and these balances, payable in gold, have helped to weaken the Treasury reserve and necessitate issue of bonds. Yet again, as pointed out by ex-Comptroller Hepburn in his article in the Forum for August, the operations of the McKinley tariff act were such that a bond issue became necessary not alone to strengthen the gold reserve but to afford cash with which the government might pay off its current obligations.

We have dealt thus far with causes. Causes other than those recited might arise to produce the same results. So long as the paper currency referred to is outstanding it is a menace to the gold reserve and as far back as 1876 the national Democratic party in convention demanded that these obligations should be discharged. As early as possible they should be redeemed and destroyed and the government go out of the banking business, confining itself to its legitimate functions. The notes thus redeemed should be replaced by another currency—as for instance State bank notes, as has often been suggested, issued under such supervision as would guarantee their character in order that there may be no contraction of the currency.

In this explanation we have sought to be candid and explicit. We do not believe that as things are now the Treasury is entirely exempt from the danger of raids with the accompanying necessity for further issues of gold bonds; but this danger would decrease with the subsidence of the free silver agitation, with the full restoration of confidence in the equal value of all our money, and with the adjustment of business, now in rapid progress, to the new tariff law.

3. The obligations of the government are all payable in coin at the option of the government. As long as we pay our debts according to the written letter of the contract it cannot be justly said that we are not preserving the faith and credit of the government.

4. The government has made "no promise to the people" except its bonds and its various notes, and none of them, except the gold notes, are payable in gold. The coin five dollar notes contain this contract on their face: "The United States of America will pay to bearer five dollars in coin." The silver certificates contain this stipulation: "This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States five silver dollars payable to bearer." The Treasury notes, "greenbacks," have this promise: "The United States will pay the bearer five dollars." The bonds of the government are payable in any kind of money.

It is therefore seen that there is no obligation of the government payable in gold; no authority of law for a gold reserve; no clear legal warrant to issue bonds; and no need to do any of these things to preserve the contracts and credit of the government. The bonds having been issued to preserve the gold standard, the necessity of further issue is done away with when debts and notes are paid according to contract, and not according to the selfish demand of the creditor.

Buying Machinery.

Mr. R. J. Russell, of Colorado, who has leased the Jimmie Hartell mine, two miles northwest of Furr's Store, has gone off to purchase machinery. He will put in engine, stamp mills, etc.

The ore is low grade, being worth \$4 per ton, but is abundant and easily gotten out.

It is Lord—Not Lloyd.

Charlie Lloyd, the murderer, belongs to a family in this county known as "Lords." He was raised near the Phoenix mine, this county, and his father and mother still live there. His father remarked, when hearing of Charlie's act, "it's mighty bad, but I raised him right."

NOT A SICK DAY For Over Thirty Years!

RESULT OF USING AYER'S PILLS

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills for over thirty years have kept me in good health. I never having had a sick day in all that time. Before I was twenty I suffered almost continually—as a result of constipation—from dyspepsia, headache, neuralgia, or both and other eruptive diseases. When I became convinced

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Strange Romance—A Husband, a Wife and a Child.—The Second Husband Also Missing—May Know It All.

There is lurking around loose among the atmosphere around Hickory one of the most blood-curdling and romantic, as well as highly sensational recitals of murder, attempted murder and suicide, which in all our long experience, has ever come to our knowledge. It is now proposed to suppress names for the present in order that the law, like Nature, may take its course. It is said that murder will out and this case is no exception, but seems to justify the statement.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago a man residing near Hickory, suddenly and very mysteriously disappeared from mortal ken. It was whispered about that he had been murdered and his body cast into the Catawba river. Not long before that he had trouble with his wife. In fact he shot her in the breast and attempted to shoot himself. He was before the Superior Court Judge at Newton on the charge when he told the judge in open court that he had intended to also kill himself, but that the pistol would not go off and there were only three loads in it anyway. He created quite a scene in court. It was something about his child, which he wanted to take from the mother. He told the judge he would have the child if it was the last act of his life, or that he would die in the attempt. He got the child and went away, but was induced to return to his wife again. It was not long before he disappeared. In course of time the widow married. She did not live very happily in her second alliance. Not long ago her second husband left and told some ugly tales. There was something said about a grave and its locality. Tuesday of last week parties investigated the grave. It was there, but there were no human remains in it. Husband number two has made himself scarce in this section. The officers want to find him. He may clear up the mystery of the missing husband number one. Meantime the good people round about are saying such strange things do happen.—Hickory Press.

[Hickory has a sensation, but outsiders can't have one over this article. Lord, what a difference there is when names are left out!]

Punched His Head Through a Window

Rob Goodman and Rufus Alexander, two little negro boys who loiter around the streets, got into a scrap Friday evening, when one punched the head of the other one through one of the large glasses in a window at Swink's beef market. Not even a kink was out from the boy's head to say nothing of the tender skin. His honor, Mayor Morrison attended to them this (Saturday) morning.

A special to the Charlotte Observer from Morven, Anson county, says that the first bale of new cotton was sold at that place yesterday (Thursday) by Steve West. The cotton was purchased by J. M. Harrison, who paid eight cents for it.

The Salisbury correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says: "The Daughters of the King gave the children an exhibit of curiosities, etc., in the chapter house tonight. The curiosities exhibited were loaned them by Rev. Dr. Davis, of Concord."

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SUSPECTED POISON.

Craving for the Standard, Earlier Work Progressing—Brick From Concord.

MT. PLEASANT, Aug. 29.—Mary Knott, a colored woman of the town is critically ill, and the nature of her sickness seems not to be understood. Some persons are inclined to the opinion that it is a case of poisoning. Yesterday she was out in the country, at about two miles from town, and while at the home of Jerry Motley, colored, she ate some watermelon. As others ate of the same melon and as no other case of sickness has been reported, it is not likely it had poison in it.

It is Miss Mabel Barrier instead of Miss Maggie, with Mr. D. D. Barrier, is now visiting relatives in S. C. THE STANDARD was not informed correctly.

Work on Moore's drug store was suspended yesterday, no brick being the cause. The work was resumed today, several loads of brick having been brought from Concord.

It would be a great convenience to the readers of THE STANDARD if the paper could be received the same day it is printed. As it is the news is about 24 hours old when we get it.

Mr. Robert Dove left Thursday night for Baltimore, where he will be under treatment by a special physician for a peculiar trouble puzzling our local physicians.

Mr. Hazellius Suther, a native Concord boy and son of the late Caleb A. Cuther, now of near Troutman, Iredeell county, was in the city shaking hands with friends of departed boyhood days.

Miss Fannie Stricker, a most estimable young lady of this city, has gone to Forest City, where she has accepted a position as instructor in a music school. Forest City is fortunate to secure one so competent.

A number of young ladies and gentlemen picnicked at Glasses Thursday night. "The ride was delightful," says one, "but the dust was almost stifling." The excursion went and returned without accident.

During the absence of Miss Williams, Mr. Bryant, a recent graduate of the University, is localizing for the Charlotte Observer. His first experience, in a new work and among strangers, is a success. He has a nose for news.

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Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

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