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THE CONCORD TIMES.

JOHN B. SHERRILL, Editor. "BE JUST AND FEAR NOT." $1.00 a Year, in Advance.
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GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.
GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.
For sale by J. P. Gibson.

"Mothers' Friend"
Makes CHILD BIRTH Easy.
COLVIN, LA., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used "MOTHERS' FRIEND" before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.—DOCK MILLS.
Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To MOTHERS" mailed free. Sold by all Druggists.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment
Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

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For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists

WHAT THE NEXT LEGISLATURE WILL DO.

Cor. Wilmington Messenger.

Interest in what the new Legislature will do is unbated. Your correspondent has interviewed three persons in regard to the matter.

Here is what Mr. S. Otho Wilson said:

"First of all the Legislature will enact an election law which will as nearly as possible give all parties an equal chance. I do not think anything will be done which will not meet with the approval of every honest and patriotic citizen of the State who loves home and country more than party. I believe that the standing army, alias State Guard, will be very materially reduced as far as State appropriations are concerned; that the Railway Commission, Agricultural Department and other State Institutions will be so altered or amended as to make them more effective."

Mr J. C. L. Harris said:

"Of course the new Legislature will enact a new election law, not all on partisan lines, to give a fair election, with no advantage to either side. It will repeal the county government law and restore to the people the election of commissioners, magistrates and school committeemen, but will put a complete check on the commissioners by creating in each county a board of audit and finance. I do not think the Railway Commission will be disturbed. No doubt there is some sentiment in favor of repealing the commission act for a few days to get the present incumbents out of office, amid then re-enacting the law. But I do not think there will be any such tearing down and building up. No doubt there is now more opposition to State aid to the University than ever before, but I doubt that the Legislature will go so far as to withdraw the appropriation. That would kill the University. As to the election of United States Senator, Butler will get the long term without any objection. As to the short term, there will be a spirited contest, in which Pritchard, Ewart, Mott and Dockery will be the principal figures. As to the continuance of the Agricultural Department that will depend on what the farmers say. There is a considerable sentiment that it is of no use, save to prevent fertilizer frauds, and that the remainder of it should be abolished. The museum would of course be retained. Whenever it can be done there will be changes of the officers of the public institutions. The Legislature may take hold of the penitentiary question, confessedly a great problem. If the Legislature had the courage to pass a law abolishing the penitentiary and restoring the whipping post, and get this matter before the people in order that it could be voted on, it would be ratified by an overwhelming vote. The negroes themselves would vote for it almost unanimously. In fact there would be no opposition worth speaking of. Four months public schools will certainly be provided for if this can be done without increasing taxes. It is the purpose to cut down largely the expenses of government. This will be particularly the case in regard to the cost of criminal prosecutions. I think the Legislature will give solicitors salaries. A bill can be drawn to do this, and to get fees from criminals, the fees to be paid into the State Treasury. The expense on account of the criminal docket can be cut on one-third if not one-half. The jurisdiction of magistrates will be enlarged in various ways, and they will be given authority to try cases by a jury where there is a contest. A new code will very probably be ordered. There is a great demand for one. The present one was made in 1883, and has been so amended as to be of small value. The office of county superintendent of public instructions will probably be abolished and its duties placed under the charge of the chairman of county commissioners. The county boards of education will also probably be abolished. The charters of many cities and towns, such as Wilmington, Raleigh, etc., will be amended. The Legislature will be conservative, and will hold the State by deserving to do so. It will not enact a dispensary. It will do nothing to make the State uncertain."

Hon. F. M. Simmons, ex-State chairman said:

"If Butler and Mott can control the Legislature it will be rather conservative, because it will be to their interest to have it so, but there may be a division on the question of patronage so that they cannot control it. Such a division would open the flood gates to radical legislation. If the Legislature gets away from the leaders on this matter they will absolutely lose control. The members are mainly new men. Butler and Mott will give their personal and contant attention and make a great effort to control the body. There is little patronage save by abolishing county government, destroying and then building up the railway commission and making changes of officers of the penal and charitable institutions. Butler has great power: it is ten times more absolute than that of any Republican. So far as I know, he will be elected Senator, if the bargain made at Rutherfordton is carried out. The Republicans recognize Butler as in absolute control of the Populists and able to speak for that party. But he does not recognize any one of them as at all absolute. It was agreed at Rutherfordton that a Populist and a Republican should be Senator, but no one was named. To have named any Republican might have made some members of that party "lukewarm."

J. B. Lewis Co., Boston, are now making extensive alterations in their factory at Avon, Mass., so that they can take care of their largely increased business. Last season they were obliged to decline some orders in justice to their customers. This speaks very loudly the praises of this concern, and while other manufacturers were closed they were running overtime. The Boot and Shoe Reportsng Co's statistics show this firm to be doing the largest volume of business of any manufacturer selling to the retail trade from Boston which is the heart of the boot and shoe industry of the country. This means, in these days of competition, that up to date styles, courteous treatment, and prices lower than others care to offer, makes success.

NORTH CAROLINA'S LATEST ENTERPRISE.

Written for THE TIMES.

Possibly the most important internal improvement that is being agitated now in any Southern State, is the development of unimproved water powers by the State of North Carolina, with her convicts. The universal depression virtually suspending the construction of railroads through that as well as in all other States, the authorities more from necessity than from choice, heretofore were compelled to resort to farming, in order to make the penitentiary a self supporting institution, and while farming by the convicts has been carried on in the most improved and systematic manner by able and competent gentlemen, yet it is considered that the entire labor is done under the supervision of paid guards, it will be seen at a glance, that convict labor cannot produce crops as cheaply as free labor, consequently, the low price of cotton has caused many of the leading men in that State, to look forward to something else, which will not only bring better returns than farming, but will prevent the competition between free labor and convicts.

The wonderful strides which the manufacturing interest in North Carolina has made in the last few years, and the great profit which manufacturers have accumulated, has caused this interest in that State to be, if not the leading industry, one which is forcing its way to the front at a rapid rate.

There are many things which tend to indicate a bright future for her cotton industries, among which is her climate, and her universal good health. These things doubtless, going a long way towards producing the fact as ascertained by the last United States Census report, that a cotton spindle can be run in North Carolina for less money than the average cost of running it in the United States, and a great deal cheaper than in many other States.

Manufacturing is now largely done by steam power, and a great deal of the fuel coming from the coal fields of Virginia, while she has so many fine undeveloped water powers, which when properly developed, will enable the manufacturers not only to reduce the cost of the production, but will enable them to successfully compete with the large plants now in the North, which are run by water power. It is only recently that the Northern manufacturers have considered that the Southern cotton mills were really competitors of theirs, but it is now well known that inasmuch as the majority of the cotton mills in the South are new mills, and are of course equipped with the very best and latest machinery that is on the market, it is at this late day, that the Northern Manufacturer is beginning to realize that he not only has opposition in the South, but that it is of the most formidable kind; in fact, the South is spinning about 31 per cent of all the cotton spun in the United States.

Skilled labor, until within the last last few years, was comparatively unknown in the South, while to-day, many of her best and most intelligent young men are engaged in taking courses in the cotton mills, beginning at the bottom and working upwards, believing that the future offers them better compensation from this line of business than from any other source. It is for these reasons and many more equally as good that has turned the thinking minds in North Carolina in the direction of her water powers, and we understand that at the coming Legislature the development of her water powers will form one of the most important subjects that will be placed before it for its consideration; and should the Legislature see proper to extend its aid in this direction, we may look forward to this State taking a leading place in the near future, as a manufacturing State.

W. M. Smith, of Concord, N. C., has secured by options, the leading water power in the State—the Narrows and Falls on the Yadkin river, a power, according to the report of Government Engineers, of 40,000 horse power, and has agreed with some of the leading officials in the State, that if the State desires to develop it as a State institution, that they can have the property at the price which it has been optioned to him. But should the State decline to undertake the development of it as a State institution, doubtless this and many of her fine water powers will soon be developed by private corporations, aided in some way by the State, so that we may look forward to see something of great interest to the public come from this direction at an early day.

With the transmission of electricity pertected, and the good results that are near at hand, from the improvements at Niagara, Austin, Texas, Augusta, Ga., and other points, it is reasonable for the financial world to turn its attention in the direction of North Carolina water powers. S.

Death of Dr. Abernethy.

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, N. C., Nov. 28. Dr. Robert L. Abernethy. President of Rutherford College died here to-day. Dr. Abernethy has suffered bodily affliction all his life, but he has been unusually feeble for some time. The deceased was 72 years old, having been born in Lincoln county, April 3, 1822. His surroundings were very humble, though his parents were of ancient and honorable ancestry.

By his own efforts Dr. Abernethy secured the rudiments of an education, and his whole life has been a striking example of a self-made man.

He received his degree from Trinity College in 1869 and has ever since devoted his life to teaching. He founded and built up Rutherford College, which began as a school of eight pupils. Over 2,000 indigent students have since been gratuitously educated here,

In 1880 Dr. Abernethy had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by Alfred University, New York. He was greatly loved and honored by the people of his State.

Read Books.

During the long winter nights every young man and maiden, lad and lassie should devote much time to reading good books. Books are so cheap as to be brought within the reach of all, and none should neglect to buy, and thoroughly digest, at least, one good book a month.

WHAT A DEED TO A FARM IN MANY STATES INCLUDES.

Every one knows it conveys all the fences standing on the farm, but all might not think it also included all the fencing stuff, posts rails, etc., which had once been used in the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fencing material just bought and never attached to the soil, would not pass. So piles of hop poles stored away, if once used on the land and intended to be again so used, have been considered a part of it, but loose boards or scaffold poles merely laid across the beams of the barn and never fastened to it, would not be, and the seller of the farm might take them away.

Standing trees of course also pass as part of the land; so do trees blown down or cut down, and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

If there be any manure in the barnyard, or in the compost heap on the field, ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily, and in the absence of any contrary agreement, takes that also as belonging to the farm though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party, and has collected it together in a heap by itself, for such an act might be a technical severance from the soil and so convert real into personal estate, and even a lessee of a farm could not take away the manure made on the place while he was in occupation. Growing crops also pass by the deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved; and when it is not intended to convey these, it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be in the most States valid in law. Another mode is to stipulate that possion is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manure may be removed before that time.

As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary they should be. A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings on it belonging to the grantor, whether mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber or timber of any old building which has been taken down or blown down, and packed away for future use on the farm

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Decline of Polygamy in Utah.

Glen Miller, in the December Forum.

With the division of the Mormons on national party-lines, the renunciation of their obnoxious creed, and the inauguration of "the era of good feeling" in Utah, there has been a complete cessation of prosecutions for polygamy; and numbers of old-time offenders have resumed relation with their "plural" wives, with practical immunity from punishment. But the property, its social respectability and exaltation as a religious virtue, has been taken away. These old polygamists visit their younger wives precisely as a married man in an Eastern community might consort with a mistress—quietly and stealthily, not openly or boastfully as formerly. Their conduct is under the ban of the Church, and since it is no longer justified by a religious principle, is regarded simply as an affair of lust or of affection for former associations too strong to withstand. We find a close analogy to this condition of things in the prohibition States where, in spite of stringent laws, the old toper undergoes any humiliation to secure his favorite beverage. Human nature does not differ greatly in New York, Massachusetts, Kansas, or Utah. But, with the passing away of the present generation, the last vestige of polygamy will disappear. No edict of the Church could restore it. An insurmountable barrier in the way of its resumption is arising in the social amalgation of Gentiles and Mormons. Intermarriages between the two classes have rapidly increased under the new conditions. Within a decade, the distinguisnieg characteristics of Mormonism will be no stronger in Utah than the distinguishing characteristics of Catholicism, Presbyterianism, or Methodism.

Outwitted.

A man's theory may be first class and yet not stand him in good stead to the bitter end.

An Irishman, who had provided himself with a huge horse-pistol, and taken to the road to replenish his exchequer, met a farmer returning from the market with a bag of money.

"Your money or your life!" demanded Pat, presenting the pistol in the usual way.

The farmer chanced to be a Quaker, and he essayed to temporize. "I would not have thee stain thy soul with sin, friend," said he; "and didst thou kill me, it would be murder. But hold! A bargain is no sin, but a commerce between two honest men. I will give thee this bag of gold for the pistol which thou holdest at my ear."

The unsuspecting amateur highwayman made the change without a moment's hesitation.

"Now, friend," cried the wily Ephraim, leveling the weapon, "give me back my gold, or I'll blow thy brains out?"

"Blaze away, then, darlint!" said Pat. "Sure there's niver a dhrop of powther in it!"

How to Make Lemon Pies.

Mrs. Saunders, a recently married lady of Austin, Texas, had no practical knowledge of cooking, but she bought a cook-book, and made an earnest effort to overcome her deficiences.

"I wish you would make a lemon pie for dinner. My mother used to make such nice lemon pie," said Mr. Saunders one day.

"Well, if you want any lemon pies you can get your mother to make them for you, I'll not do it," she replied warmly.

"Why, I am surprised to hear you talk that way."

"I don't care if you are surprised. I'm not going to burn myself for nobody. I was reading the recipe in the cook-book yesterday, and it winds up 'then sit on the stove and stir consistantly.' I expect almost anybody would stir consistantly while sitting on a hot stove, but I'm not going to make any experiments. Catch me sitting on a hot stove!"

MAY THE DEVIL TAKE ME.

In a Caravan town of the most pronounced Catholic ortdodoxy the priest preached lately against the Baptists and related such horrible things about them that his pious hearers were literly horrified at the Baptists' impieties. At last the preacher cried out: "The Baptists are so vile that they all will be cast into the pit, and if what I say is not true may the devil take me now on the spot!" His excitement was terrible, and he so struck the cushion that the book fell from it. Not far from the pulpit there sat an American who had a negro servant with him to whom he beckoned to take the book up to the priest, who perhaps had never seen one of those sons of Ham in his life. The negro at once obeyed, and as he mounted the the lowest of the pulpit steps the elergyman repeated his wish, that the devil might come and take him if what he said against the Baptists was not true.

Although the negro went softly, the preacher heard his footsteps and turning around, saw a black object solemnly, steadily, and surely approaching him. He looked at him with terror, and believing that he would be the next instant colored by his Satanic Majesty, he cried out with a trembling voice, "It is after all possible that there may be good people among the Baptists." Turning then around to see if the object had disappeared, he saw it still steadily approaching. The perspiration burst out upon his brow, and full of despair he called out: "There are even many good people among the Baptists!" Thinking that this would suffice, he turned around, but what was his horror to find the object was close at hand, and turning partly to the negro and partly to the congregation, he cried out, "May the devil come and take me if all the Baptists are not better than we are!" The terrified priest fainted from the fright and it was only after some time that he recovered.

Failure of Christian Missions in India.

Purushotam Rao Telang, in the December Forum

It is a sheer waste of money to spend it on the missionaries. It does not help the people of India. On the contrary it only strengthens their own religious faith and creates international prejudice. The people bitterly complain against them for their interference, not only in religion, but in politics too. What benefit is it to India or America if a few pariahs are Christianized at an enormous cost? I again affirm that it is a waste of money, send your missionaries to those who have no religion—for instance, to the interior of Africa and the South Sea Islands, and to the cities of the United States. Let the aim of the missionary be to civilize and educate the savages and barbarians. To India send machinery instead of missionaries. Millions of people are kept back for want of education owing to intense poverty. Send good schoolmasters, mechanics, and scientists, and teach your practical arts to our people. This will cost you less than the missionaries.

But let us be friends, and, as children of one God, forget all differences of opinion. You have your religion and you think it the best. If it is the best, keep it yourselves. Christianity is best suited to the Western nations. As a religion we do not show disrespect to it, because every religion tends toward the same end, namely, salvation. Christ taught beautiful things; and if all his teachings were strictly followed, the whole world would be a Paradise.

He Returns His Passes.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Nov. 23.—Associate Justice, W. A Johnson, of the Supreme Court, who was re-elected November 6th, for a term of six years, announced yesterday that he had returned his passes, and will receive no more from railroad corporations.

He says: "Heretofore when a pass has been given me, in pursuance of the general custom, I have used it without any hesitation and without any fear of loss of my integrity, or of the respect and confidence of others. I do not now use passes, and have not used them since I heard during last summer, the first serious suggestion from a litigant in this court that the acceptance of these courtesies prejudiced his interest here. While I think there is no inherent wrong in the use of passes, as they had been given in this State, and that no honest judge is influenced by such favors, I shall certainly decline the use of them because of recently expressed objections to their use by the judiciary, that course seeming to be one that will most surely guard against any loss of perfect confidence in our courts."

He Got his Receipt.

"What are you waiting for?" said a Cherokee lawyer to an Indian who had paid him money.

"Receipt," said the Indian.

"A receipt! What do you know about a receipt? Can you understand the nature of a a receipt? Tell me the nature of one and I will give it to you," replied the young lawyer.

"S'pose maybe me die; me go to heben: me find the gates locked; me see 'Postle Peter; he say, 'Jim, what you want?' Me say, 'Want to get in.' 'You pay A that money? What me do? I hab no receipt; hab to hunt all over hell to find you."

He got his receipt.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at P. B. Fetzer's drug store.

The complete returns from North Carolina show that the favorite motto of many thousand Democrats on election day was: "There is no place like home," and that they acted it out.—Oxford Ledger.

Glass coffins are used in Russia.

THE POSTAL REPORT.

The Efficient Service of the Free Delivery System.

Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The press association keeps its readers posted as to the departmental reports and it is only occasionally necessary for the special correspondent to emphasize a statement in any of these long and necessarily tedious documents. The report of the Postmaster General is, however, full of suggestive matter and I venture to cull here and there at some slight risk of recapitulation. He says of the free delivery system that it is now believed to be in excellent condition at all offices where established. He calls attention to his order of June 28, 1894, that no letter carrier should be removed except for cause and upon written charges filed with the Department and of which the carrier should have full notice and opportunity to make defence. The order accords the accused letter carrier a right never before recognized. The Postmaster General repeats his recommendation against experimental free delivery. He now recommends that it be discontinued at the end of the current fiscal year. No tests were made under the ten thousand dollar appropriation for rural free delivery, as the sum was altogether too small and would have resulted in waste of money. The people, it is said, are not ready to be involved in the expenditure of $20,000,000 for the first year, the estimated cost if the proposed plan was adopted. Five per cent. of the amount expended on reasonable and economical lines in improving the postal system as it is now organized would produce greater benefit to the people at large. There is an increased estimate for free delivery for next fiscal year of $462,508.31 over that for the present fiscal year. There were 9,950 more requisitions for postoffice supplies in the fiscal year just past than in the previous one. The appropriation was smaller by $58,622, but the expended balance was greater by $50,573. The Postmaster General has some sharp criticism of what he justly styles the pernicious practice of boycotting postmasters by persons who have grievances against the postmasters, usually defeated candidates for the office. He recommends the passage of a law making systemic boycotting of a postoffice by two or more persons a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine.

The W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Cleveland.

Indianapolis Journal.

It is a great pity that a good cause like that of temperance cannot always be advocrated with a reasonable amount of good sense and moderation. We are led to this remark by the foolish speeches made at Cleveland by members of the convention of The Woman's Christian Union in denunciation of Mrs. Cleveland for following the time-honored custom in the naming of ships. What possible harm could come of cracking a bottle of champagne, and American champagne at that, against against the prow of an iron-clad, sane people will not find it difficult to discover. This is Mrs. Cleveland's crime, and her only crime. She did not drink the wine herself. She did not tempt some poor, weak man into drinking. She simply threw it away. And yet these good women who think they have the cause of temperance in their special keeping, denounce her as though she had perpetrated some awful iniquity. All of which is very sad and foolish. It is sad because it puts a powerful weapon—that of ridicule—into the hands of the ungodly, And it is foolish because the women have put a stumbling block in their own way. But Mrs. Cleveland is all right.

Remember the Poor.

Blessed is he that considereth the poor! The Lord will deliver him in every time of trouble. Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle ahd who shall dwell in thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart; he that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doth evil to his neighbor, nor taken up a reproach against a neighbor; in whose eyes a vile person is contemned; who putteth not out his money to usury nor taketh a bribe against the innocent—he that doeth these things shall not be moved forever and ever.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headach Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the boweis, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it at once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at P. B. Fetzer's Drug Store.

The Republicans are indicating, for the consolation of their Louisiana recruits, that they will at least pay the bounty of about $22,000,000 for this year. As this will have to be raised by taxation, a share of which every bushel of wheat and every pound of cotton will be compelled to bear, the Republicans will evidently again proceed on the theory that the wheat and cotton growers are still as blind fools as the protectionists have always assumed them to be,

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"Rest and change are good for people," said the wife, as she rose in the night to rifle her husbad's pockets. "I've had a rest, and now I'll think I'll have a little change."

The khedive of Egypt has a gorgeous bicycle, almost entirely plated with silver.

Every one of England's royal princes wears a facsimile of his bride's wedding ring.

At a recent wedding in Mokane, Mo., the groom's name was Abraham Lincoln Strickland and that of the officiating clergyman was Jefferson Davis Greer.

There are men who occupy high positions in the church at whom the devil never aims a dart.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

DEATH NOT SO GRIM.

Two Generally Accepted Ideas Which Experience Shows to be False.

Scribner.

Familiarity with death is apt to alter one's earlier conceptions of it. Two ideas are very generally accepted which experience shows to be false. One is that the dying usually fear death and the other that the act of dying is accompanted by pain. It is well known to all physicians that when death is near its terrors do not seem to be felt by the patient. Unless the imagination is stimulated by the frightful portrayal of the supposed "pangs of death," or of the sufferings which some believe the soul must endure after dissolution, it is rare indeed that the last days or hours of life are passed in dread.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has recorded his protest against the custom of telling a person who does not actually ask to know that he cannot recover. As that loving observer of mankind asserts so must every one who knows whereof he speaks asserts that people almost always come to understand that recovery is impossible; it is rarely needful to tell any one that this is the case. When nature gives the warning death appears to be as little feared as sleep. Most sick persons are very, very tired, sleep—long, quiet sleep—is what they want. I have seen many people die. I have never seen one who seemed to fear death, except when it was, or seemed to be, rather far away. Even those who are constantly haunted, while strong and well, with a dread of the end of lift forget their fear when that end is at hand.

As for the act of dying—the final passage from life to death—it is absolutely without evidence that the oft-repeated assertions of its painfulness are made. Most people are unconscious for some hours before they die; and in the rare cases where consciousness is retained unimpaired until a few minutes before the end the last sensation must be of perfect calm and rest. It it worse than cruel to add to the natural dread of of death which oppresses the majority of us while in good health the dread of dying.

A Word About Our New Congressman.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Observer.

Mr. A. C. Shuford, Congressman-elect from the seventh district, is a native of Catawba county and was born on the west bank of the south fork of the Catawba river. He is of German descent and belongs to a large and substantial family living in the county. His grandfather, Daniel Shuford, represented Catawba county, (then Lincoln), in the Legislature at different times. His father, Geo. P. Shuford, was an influential man and held the position of judge of the County Court for many years.

Mr. Shuford's educational advantages have been somewhat limited. He attended the public and private schools in the neighborhood, and then spent a few terms at Catawba College. For a few years he engaged in business in the town of Hickory. He married Miss Willie, the only daughter of the late Col. Thos. Lowe.

Mr. Shuford is a Christian gentleman, being a member of the Reformed church and holding the office of deacon in that Church Politically he has developed considerable ability as a leader, and now that the people have taken him up and elected him to Congress opportunity will be given him to further develop that ability.

General Lee's Story.

Richmond Dispatch.

In the course of his address last evening General Lee told a very funny anecdote on himself. He said that a New York telegraph operator spoke to a Washington operator of the wire, asking if Fitz Low was in the city. The operator at the national capital did not know whom the Metropolitan was talking about, but after puzzling his brains said: "There's no one here named Fitz Low, but Fitz Lee is in town."

The Gotham key-manipultator promptly telegraphed back:

"D—n those Chinamen; I never could keep their names straight."

Mrs. Waite, wife of "Bloody Boots" Waite, of Colorada, who was one of the foremost women in advocating equal suffrage before the Legislature, says she is disgusted with the result of the enfranchisment of the women. "The conduct of the women of Capital Hill, both before and after the election," she said, "has been perfectly scandalous. They have simply gone and cut the throat of the party that gave them the right to vote, and have disgraced their womanhood."

Mrs. Chilfey—"I see statistics show that seventy-five per cent. of male criminals are unmarried.

Mr. Chilsey—"Which shows, how many men prefer prison to matrimony." And the ensuing silence was so deep that Mrs. Chilsey could hear herself reflect.

ALL THE STRENGTH and virtue has sometimes "dried out," when you get pills in leaky wooden or pasteboard boxes. For that reason, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are sealed up in little glass vials, just the size and shape to carry about with you. Then, when you feel bilious or constipated, have a fit of indigestion after dinner, or feel a cold coming on, they're always ready for you.
They're the smallest, the pleasantest to take, and the most thoroughly *natural* remedy. With Sick or Bilious Headaches, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dizziness, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, they give you a *lasting* cure.

Headache; obstruction of nose; discharges falling into throat; eyes weak; ringing in ears; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility—these are some of the symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases,—*will cure you.*

PROFESSIOAL CARDS,

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DRS. LILLY & MONTGOMERY,
offer their professional services to the citizens of Concord and vicinity. All calls promptly attended day or night. Office and residence on East Depot street, opposite Presbyterian church.

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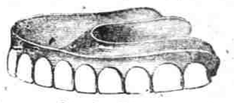
Is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work in the most approved manner.
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As partners, will practice law in Cabarrus, Stanly and adjoining counties, in the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State and in the Federal Courts. Office on Depot Street

Dr. J. E. CARTLAND, Dentist,
CONCORD, N. C.

Makes a specialty of filling your teeth without pain. Gas, ether or chloroform used when desired. Fourteen years' experience. Office over Lippards & Barrier's store.

D. G CALDWELL, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Concord and vicinity. Office in rear of bank. Night calls should be left at Mrs Dr. Henderson's.
Office Hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 2, and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sept. 20, '94.—1y.

JOHN THAMES, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Concord and vicinity. Office St. Cloud hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. Night calls should be left with clerk in hotel.
Nov. 8, '94—1y.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of authority vested in me by various mortgages executed by Jos. A. Cruse, which mortgages are duly registered in the Register's office for Cabarrus county, and to which reference is here made, I will sell at the court house door in Concord on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1895, to the highest bidder for cash, one town lot on East Corbin street, adjoining A. J. Winecoff, and others, and known as the "Peter Cruse house and lot."

This is a desirable property from the fact that there are several vacant lots upon which houses could be built, and to any one desiring to move to town from the country the place place should be especially attractive.

M. BOGER, Trustee.
By W. M. Smith, Attorney.
Nov. 17, 1894.

Eggs, Chickens, &c., Wanted.
We want to buy your eggs, chickens and hams. Highest market price paid. Bring them on.
SIMS & ALEXANDER,
Mch 8—tf. Concord, N. C.

Wheat and Oats.
I have a special preparation for wheat and oats. Nothing can be found superior to it. C. G. MONTGOMERY.
Sept. 13, '94.

FOR SALE.

Valuable House and Lot in Concord.

By virtue of a deed in trust given to the undersigned by J. S. Gibbston and wife on the 11th day of July, 1892, and duly registered in the Register's office for Cabarrus county in Book 6, pages 470-474, reference to which is here made, and default having been made in the payment of the debt therein named to be secured when the same became due, the undersigned will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in the town of Concord, N. C., on

Monday, 17th Day of December, 1894,

the house and lot in Concord, N. C., on East side of Church st. [illegible] the late J. S. Gibbston [illegible] being lot No. 4 in the subdivision of the Virginia Dare School property, and has on it a good new two story frame dwelling, and is in good neighborhood.

Covenant Building and Loan Association,
Nov. 14, '94. Trustee.

NO MORE EYE-GLASSES,
No Weak

More Eyes!
MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE
A Certain Safe and Effective Remedy for
SORE, WEAK and INFLAMED EYES,
Producing Long-Sightedness, and Restoring the Sight of the old.
Cures Tear Drops, Granulation, Stye Tumors, Red Eyes, Matted Eye Lashes,
AND PRODUCING QUICK RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE.
Also, equally efficacious when used in other maladies, such as Ulcers, Fever Sores, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Burns, Piles, or wherever inflammation exists, MITCHELL'S SALVE may be used to advantage.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25 CENTS