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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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Hood's Sarsaparilla Demonstrates its Merits.
A scrofulous or catarrhal condition of the humors is often the prime cause of chronic diarrhœa, and when the tissues are built up and healed by the pure blood made by Hood's Sarsaparilla, a cure is effected. Read this: "I believe it my duty to tell what benefit I have received from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with chronic diarrhœa for four years, and
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IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
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Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic and have sold three gross already this year. In all our experience of 15 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
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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 of Testimonials mailed free. Sold by all Druggists.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TALMAGE ON DIVORCE.

National Scourge Due to a Free Love Campaign.

Dr. Talmage preached in the New York Academy of Music recently on "Wholesale Divorce." The text was from Matthew xix., 6; "What therefore, God has joined together let not man put assunder."

Dr. Talmage said:

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet that might be locket up and abandoned; but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in the apartments.

"Unhappily married," are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly mated pair that there is a hell; they are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated, and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle was an intolerable scold, and his wfie smoked and swore; and Froude, the historian, pulled aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and Five, Cheyne Row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear, easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as he authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know the wholesale divorce is one of our national scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation.

THE FREE LOVE CAMPAIGN.

For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free love millenium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Cooper Institute, New York; Tremont Temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement were afterward distinguished for promiscuity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, woman's rights, and the affinities. Prominent speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God because they were created women; while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity, and holding the parasols while the termagant orator went on preaching the doctrine of free love.

That campaign of about twenty years sent more devils into the marriage relation than will be exercised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of their perplexity, and the criminal and civil courts tried to disentangle the Iliad of woes and this one got alimony, and that one got limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

INFLUENCES OF POLYGAMY.

Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been polygamy in Utah. That was a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification and yet the whole body not be sickened, as to have those Territories pollygamized and yet the body of the not feel the putrefaction. Hear it, good men and women of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by Congress forbidding polygamy in the Territories and in all the places where they had jurisdiction. Twenty-four years passed along and five administrations before the first brick was knocked from the fortress of libertinism.

Every new President in his inaugural tickled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every Congress stultified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood more intrenched and more brazen and more puissant and more braggart and more infernal. James Buchanan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than most of the subsequent administrations. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than some of the administrations which did nothing but talk, talk, talk! At last, but not until it had poisoned generations, polygamy has received its death blow!

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs and infidelities and massacres and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any decencies or any common sense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the news stands of all our cities are reeking with the filth.

DIVORCE IS EASY.

"Now," say some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or cocrret them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that try het us find out how easy it is now.

I have looked over the laws of all the States, and I find that whlle in some States it is easier than others, in every State it is easy. If you want to know how easy it is, you have only to look over the records of the States. In the city of San Francisco three hundred and thirty-three divorces in one year; and in twenty years in New England twenty thousand. Is that not easy enough?

If the ratio continue—the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce—we are not far from the the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for application, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his newspaper in the middle of the floor, and all you will have to prove against a woman will be that her husband's overcoat is buttonless.

SOCIETY IS DISSOLUTE.

I want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissoluteness of society. Rome for five hundred years had not one case of divorce. Thse were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of vice began, and divorces became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the Empire went down, ask Gibbon.

What we want in this country and in all lands is that divorce be made more and more difficult. Then people before they enter that relation will be persuaded that there will probably be no escape from it except through the door of the sepulcher. Then they will pass on the verge of that relation until they are fully satisfied that it is best, and that it is right, and that it is happiest. Then we shall have no more marriage in fun. Then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea it is only a trial trip, and if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing. Then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous, and there will be no more joking about the blossoms in a bride's hair than about the cypress on a coffin.

What we want is that the Congress of the United States change the national Constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country, and what shall be right in one State shall be right in all the States, and what is wrong in one State will be wrong in all the States.

MARRYING MEN TO REFORM THEM.

Rigorous divorce laws will also hinder women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man by twenty-five years of age or thirty years of age have the habit of strong drink fixed on him, he is as certainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that a train starting out from Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkards grave, for something may throw him off the iron track of evil habit; but the probability is that the train that starts to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock will get there, and the probability is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed on him before twenty-five or thirty years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave.

The reformation may take place one time in ten thousand, but I have never known a successful experiment in such a matter.

And let me say to you who are married, if you make one man or woman happy you have not lived in vain. Christ says that what He is to the Church you ought to be to each other; and if sometimes through difference of opinion, you make up your mind that your marriage was a mistake, patiently bear and forbear, remembering that for those who have been badly mated in this world, death will give quick and immediate bill of divorcement written in letters of green grass on quiet graves. And perhaps, my brother, my sister—perhaps you may appreciate each other better in heaven than you have appreciated each other on earth.

AVOID LITTLE QUARRELS.

In the "Farm Ballads" our American poet puts into the lips of a repentant husband, a life of married perturbation, these suggestive words:

And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by me,
And lying together in silence, perhaps we will agree.
And if ever we meet in heaven, I would not think it queer
If we loved each other better because we quarreled here.

And let me say to those of you who are in happy married union, avoid first quarrels; have no unexplained correspondencs with former admirers; cultivate no suspicions. In a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gadabouts of society unload in your house their baggage of gab and tittle-tattle; do not stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud, or so stubborn, or so stubborn, or so develish that you will not make up. Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicities. The whole piled up train of ten railroad cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment one hundred feet down came to that catastrophe by getting two or three inches off the track. Some of the greatest domestic misfortunes and the wide-resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectability and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash, crash!

TWO TO HELP EACH OTHER.

And, fellow citizens, as well as fellow Christians, let us have a Divine rage against anything that wars on the marriage state. Blessed institution! Instead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four, instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four. Instead of two shoulders to lift the burden of life, four. Twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probility of worldly success, twice the prospects of heaven. Into the matrimonial bower God fetches two souls. Outside that bower room for all contentions and all bickerings and all controversies, but inside the bower there is room for only one guest—the angel of love.

Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Edenic bower with drawn sword to hew down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And for every Paradise lost may there be a Paradise regained. And after we quit our home here may we have a brighter home in heaven, at the windows of which this moment are familiar faces watching for our arrival and wondering why so long we tarry.

Are you all tired, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE RESUTLS OF "REFORM."

Charlotte Observer.

The Legislature just adjourned was to rectify the abuses which have grown up under long years of Democratic rule; to stop the extravagance in the State government and to give the people relief from excessive taxation. With all of its committees of investigation and of one sort and another, it did not find a blemish upon the Democratic administration of the State government; not an abuse nor an instance of extravagance in a public institution or in one of the departments; and not a fusionist in either branch made an attack upon the government which the people had given themselves through the Democratic party. This silence is the most eloquent argument which could be adduced in establishment of the claim that there was no reason for taking the government out of the hands of the Democratic party last fall. Not a thing was found wrong—mark that. As to the matter of public expenditures, what do we find? We find this Legislature providing for a large increase of these. It did not leave it where it was. It increased the State tax from 22 to 24 cents on the $100 valuation of real and personal property, and it levied special taxes heretofore unheard of in the State. It for instance taxes lawyers, doctors and dentists $10 per year, when it had as well tax blacksmiths, shoe-makers and ministers. Declaring against class legislation and in favor of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, it singles out three useful classes in the community and legislates against them in its taxing bill. But it is the general tax we are talking about. The Legislature has raised it 2 cents on the $100 valuation and the people will taste some of the fruits of "reform" when they meet the tax collector next winter. One of the fusion candidates for the Legislature in this county last year was in the habit of saying: "If you want to know what the Democratic party has done for you, feel in your pockets." So now we say. If you want to know what a fusion Legislature has done for you, look at your next tax receipt. We make the claim that this increase of taxation, and this beating about for new subjects of taxation, was unnecessary. A Democratic Legislature would not have increased the general tax nor levied these odious class taxes, and yet it would have maintained the efficiency of the government in all of its branches and would not have reduced the appropriation to the State militia, either the organization which insures the maintenance of the public peace. How would it have avoided an increase in taxation? Why, it would not have saddled three additional and unnecessary magistrates upon every township and voted them law books, to be paid for by the State, at a cost variously estimated from $20,- have taken their sons and other kin and favorites to Raleigh and quartered them upon the Legislature, which has made the expenses of this session $5,000 greater than those of the Legislature of 1893. It would not have spent $3,300 in payment of election contests (for the Legislature of 1893 spent only $200), nor would it have sent committees gallivanting around the State at public expense, hunting up election frauds, and coming back to Raleigh empty-handed. It is such things as these that has made necessary the increase of the taxes of the people, that has instructed the tax-gather to lay his hand twice on the lawyers, doctors and dentists, and that has even in instructed him to collect 50 cents for every boarding house, whether kept by a widow woman or other person. Yes, this Legislature, which was to have given us retrenchment and reform, has retrenched and reformed by raising taxes, and by perpetrating unnumbered abuses where there were none before. We were struck by the catalogue of its virtues enumerated in a Republican paper yesterday, in which it was said: "Its, work, compared with its pledges made the people, accords much more nearly than is usual with the average Legislature. An honest election law, the repeal of the present county government system and a liberal support of the State institutions, with an equitable revenue law, was the extent of the reforms the people demanded. These they have." Indeed and indeed! There was never a Legislature in North Carolina which had so many broken promises to answer for. "An honest election law" has taken the place of a dishonest one, we suppose; and yet under the law which has just been repealed the people swept the party which enacted it off the the face of the earth and thus gave the lie to the charge that a fair expression of the public will could not be had under its operation. How honest and efficient the new one is to prove may perhaps be foretold from the fact that the party which enacted it voted down an amendment providing that the judges of election should be men of "good moral character," and a second amendment providing that they should be men of "moderately good character." The present system of county government has been repealed. Yes. A system which has rescued many of the counties of the State from bankruptcy and given every one of them the best government that the best men in them could devise. The honesty, justice and economy of the government of the counties of North Carolina for twenty years have been a part of the glory of the State, and there is no possibility of an improvement upon the government of the counties until the present generation of men dies and abler and better men come upon the stage. This system has been repealed, and the first glimpse we get of the new one is revealed in the form of additional magistrates for every township—elected by the Legislature, mind you—each, the eighty new negro squires and all, carrying under his arm books furnished by the State for him to read law in. "Liberal support of the State institutions." True, and all proper credit for it. "An equitable revenue law." Great heavens! How this world is given to lying!

It was a Legislature in which partisanship, greed and rascality ran riot. It repealed the law letting the public printing to the lowest bidder, turned around and re-enacted it, and then gave the work to a Republican firm which was not the lowest bidder by $581. This is proved by the testimony of John Nichols, a Republican and an expert printer, and more fully established still by the fact that Edwards & Broughton said, while the matter was still in dispute, that they would do the work for $500 less than Stewart Bros. would—an offer which was declined, Edwards & Broughton being Democrats. Now Stewart Bros., to whom the contract was awarded, announce that they shall have a part of the work done in Richmond, thus cutting North Carolina printers out of work and sending just so much money out of the State unnecessarily. The lying charge was made from every stump and in every Republican and "reform" paper last year that the Legislature of 1893 had appriated $500 to pay the expenses of the Governor Carr inaugural ball. This can be offset by the truthful charge that this Legislature has voted a present of $581 to a partisan printing firm, which will not even keep the money in the State.

We said sometuing above about greed. Nearly every new place made or vacancy occuring was filled by members of the Legislature. Witness the judgeships of the two criminal circuits and the trusteeships and directorships of the various institutions. Nolo Contendere Wilson is the only outsider who got anything of value (the railroad commissionership) and he only got this as the result of a trade with the Republicans by which a berth was to be made for Senator Cook. Greed? Sons and daughters of members as pages and clerks—the like was never known before. The pay-roll was loaded with their names. Such shameless exhibitions of nepotism were never seen anywhere.

Did we say rascality? There was never before such an amount of talk about stolen bills. The air was full of it. Representative McCall, of this county, alone had one bill stolen twice and had to draft it a third time.

Falsehood? It paid the highest honor it could to the memory of Fred Douglass, the traducer of the South and the miscegenationist, and them undertook to make the record speak a lie about it.

Hypocrisy stalked about unblushingly. After all the clamor about free passes a number of the fusionists went on free passes to the Newbern fair, and in order to get them away and break up the session the Democrats sent a number of them to their homes on free passes in the early part of this week. You white men who have been gulled by chatter about "reform," what do you think of that?

The impotency of the combination in the end was laughable. It had been thoroughly dominated by the caucus while the per diem lasted. Every trifling measure was submitted to caucus action; individual manhood was strangled and every fusionist jumped at the crack of the whip. "Vote down all amend- House, they were voted down, no matter how meritorious they were. But when the pay stopped the bosses and the caucus lost their grip. Careful plans had been laid to capture the penitentiary, the State Library, the North Carolina and the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroads, but at the critical moment their quorum failed the conspirators—it had vanished—gone home, a part of it on free passes, to meet proud wives and children and admiring constituents.

And this was the end of the session of a Legislature which will be forever memorable in North Carolina. It broke nearly all of its promises, it disappointed all the hopes of the people who elect- it. In whatever proper enactments it made, it followed exactly in the footsteps of the party which it had denounced and which it dislodged from power by denouncing, and thus what would otherwise have been its glory is its shame. And in whatever particulars it departed from the landmarks which the Democracy had set, it exhibited its follow and its meanness.

Farewell, a long farewell!

Thanksgiving Lindsay, of Rockingham, was dead wrong. That Legislature has adjourned forever, and the people of North Carolina have much to be thankful for.

One on the Miller.

The man at the little mountain gristmill waiting for his turn became impatient, and growled at the miller.

"Now, did you ever," said the miller, "see anything so industrious as this mill is? It no sooner gets one grain crushed than it hops onto another one."

"Pshaw!" retorted the man. "I could eat it faster than your mill grinds it."

"You could, could you?" snapped the miller. "Well, how long could you?"

"Oh, till I starved to death, I reckon," replied the customer, and went on growling.

To Make Pure Blood

There is no medicine before the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it posesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who trys them. 25c. per box.

A Sad Occasion.

He—I called to see you last evening.

She—Yes?

He—Yes; the servant told me you were not in.

She—Yes; I was so sorry to have missed you.

—He—I thought you must be. I heard you laughing up stairs in such grief-stricken tones that I almost wept myself out of sympathy.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing, P. B. Fetzer's Drugstore.

THE REVENUE ACT.

The Rate of Taxation Increased Four Cents on Every $100.

As finally adopted the Revenue Act makes the State tax 24 cents instead of 22 cents, as fixed by the last General Assembly. The school tax is 18 cents; it was 16 cents in 1893-94. The pension tax is 3½ cents, the same as heretofore. The total is 45½ cents on every $100 value of real and personal property in the State. It was 41½ cents in 1893-'94, and 43 cents in 1891-'92.

Expenditures for the next two years are estimated at $925,000 or some soms $75,000 more than for 1893-'84. Thie includes not only appropriations made by the General Assembly but the expense of State officers, judges and the $130,000 interest on the State debt.

The receipts on the $262,000,000 of property are figured at $875,000, but it is believed that the new assessment will show a depreciation in value of 20 or 25 per cent. This will bring the receipts on property down to $730,000. Included in this is the $180,000 in the State Treasury. This depreciation will it is believed make the amount for the School tax and General tax about the same as heretofore notwithstanding the increased rate.

The school tax was first fixed at 16 cents in the House, and an amendment offered by Mr. Nelson, Democrat, of Caldwell, making it 18 cents was voted down by the Fusionists, but the same amendment was again offered in the Senate by Mr. Adams, Democrat, and finally passed, though it met with considerable opposition.

The liquor tax is 2 per cent. instead of 1 per cent., as heretofore. Druggists dealing in spirituous liquors, must not only obtain a license upon payment of $50 to the State Trasurer, but may also be taxed as liquor dealers by counties, and towns. No druggist, however, can deal in spirituous liquors except upon the prescription of a practicing physician, as now allowed by law. This makes the tax very high, and will, druggists say, drive them out of the business.

County Commissioners have discretion in granting license outside of incorporated towns and inside of such towns can only grant after the corporation has issued the license. This part of the law is exactly the same as was passed by the last Legislature.

Social clubs or organizations that dispense liquors for the use of the members or guests shall pay the same license tax as do companies and firms for selling spirituous liquors. Manufacturers may sell wines and spirits in quantities of not less than one quart instead of one gallon, as heretofore, at the place of manufacture or within 100 yards thereof.

Dealers in cigars, cheroots and cigarettes are subject to an annual tax of five cents per thousand. In the Act ten cents. Billiard and poll tables are to be taxed $25 instead of $75, while ferry bridges and toll-gates are to pay a tax of 2 per cent. on gross receipts. Heretofore they have been $5 and one-half of 1 per cent.

Practicing lawers, dentists and doctors (country doctors not excepted) shall be taxed $10 per annum, but no county, city or town shall impose an additional tax

Boarding house beds are taxed 50 cents each.

The peddler's tax remains the same as at present, except that sewing machine agents are required to pay to the State Treasurer $300, instead of $250 as heretofore.

The fee for license issued to any insurance company to do buisiness in the State is $200. It was $100 in 1893-'94.

The Bank tax remains the same as heretofore. This tax was slightly increased two years ago, all the stock being taxed even though held by non. residents.

The graduated Income tax and the Merchants purchase tax are unchanged.

The Drummer's license tax, which was originally incorporated in the Act was finally stricken out by the House.

A franchise tax is imposed on private corporations (railroads, banks and insarance companies excepted) in proportion to the amount of its capital stock according to the following graduate scale, to-wit: Capital stock of $25,000 or less, 5.00; over 25,000 and less than 50,000, 10,000; over 50,000 and less than 100,000, 25,00; over 100,000 and less than 250,000, 50.00; over 250,000 and less than 500,000, 100; over 500,000, 200.

The taxes on building and loan associations are as follows: On $100,000 and over, paid up capital, 100; between 50,000 and 100,000, 50; between 25,000 and 50,000, 25; between 25,000 and 5,000, 10; under 5,000, 5.

Do not forget that the Radical Legislature increased the taxes 4 cents in every $100 of property. That means an increase in the aggregate of many tens of thousands of dollars taken from the people, and that too in a time of monetary stringency and the lowest price for farm products known to this generation. And that is what the great blowing, humbug Radical "Refawmers" did in 1895, in the way of carrying out their pledges to the people. Just put us in and we will undo the evil of the rascally Democrats. That was the stupid, demogogic cry and boast. Never was there so much of brag and so little of actual performance before. Four cents increase on every $100 of property in the taxes. Remember that.—Wilmington Messenger.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These Pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by P. B. Fetzer, Druggist.

Give because you love to give—as the flower pours forth its perfume.

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

SOME OF THE NEW LAWS.

Seven of the Laws Passed by the Douglass Legislature.

Charotte Observer.

BARBED WIRE FENCES.

No. 122—An act for the protection of travelers on public roads against barbed wire fences.

Makes it unlawful to construct a barbed wire fence along a public road without putting a three inch plank on top of said fence. Persons violating act declared guilty of a misdemeanor.

Act applies to counties of Rowan, Swain, Haywood, Bladen, Granville, Davie, Catawba, Greene, Richmond, Stokes, Rutherford, Forsythe, Yadkin, Brunswick, Durham, Wilkes, Stanly, Alamance, Cumberland, Iredell and Macon and goes into effect January 1st, 1896.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST LAW.

No 12—An act to restore 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest for North Carolina. This act provides: First that 6 per cent, and no more shall be the legal rate of interest in North Carolina; second, that the taking, renewing or charging a greater rate of interest, either before or after the interest may accrue when done knowingly, shall work a forfeiture of all interest; third, that if a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person paying it may recover twice the amount of interest paid in an action in the nature of action for a debt, provided said action be brought within two years; fourth, that the penalty above provided may be plead as a counter-claim in any action to recover upon any usurious note or debt—and that no costs shall be recovered by any party endeavoring to recover upon a usurious contract; fifth that executed contracts are exempt from the provisions of this act and that conflicting laws are repealed.

RAILROADS MUST REDEEM UNUSED TICKETS.

No. 149—An act to require railroads to redeem unused tickets.

Makes it a misdemeanor for any person except agents of railroad companies to deal in railroad tickets. Provides that railroads shall redeem unused portion of round trip tickets by paying to legal holder the difference between the cost thereof and a one way ticket between station named in ticket; that railroads shall redeem unused one way tickets at the price paid; that railroads shall redeem mileage tickets at the rate per mile paid after 50 per cent. of said presented within sixty days after maturity.

TO PUT MITCHELL COUNTY IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.

No. 170—An act to restore Mitchell county to the ninth district. This act takes Mitchell county from the eighth congressional district and makes it a part of the ninth.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

No. 175—An act to amend 1165 of The Code, relating to fugitives from justice. This section of The Code relates to the arrest and detention of fugitives from justice, and this act amends by extending its provisions to "other persons" as well as fugitives.

ACTIONS TO TRY TITLE TO OFFICE.

No. 177—An act to amend section 616 of The Code.

Provides that in actions to try title to office the defendant shall give a bond in not less than the sum of two hundred dollars to secure costs and salary and fees in case plaintiff succeeds; that, if fraud is alleged in the election to such office, it shall be competent for the parties to examine election officers and other persons, to ask direct and leading questions and that no person shall be excused from answering such questions for any cause whatever but that such answers shall not be used in any criminal proceeding.

DEFINING BUTTER OR REGULATING ITS SALE.

No. 178—An act defining butter and regulating the sale thereof. Defines butter as the product made from pure milk and cream. Any other article having any other ingredient shall be known as oleomargarine or butterine. Manufacturers must label all pakages containing same, stating the ingredients and the properties of the same. Misdemeanor to fail to label or remove the same. Penalty for first offense fine of $50 or 30 days imprisonment and for subsepuent violation a fine of not less than $200 or six months' imprisonment or both.

The Old Friend
And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.
It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.
EVERY PACKAGE
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL 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.

Dr. W. C. Houston, Surgeon Dentist,
CONCORD, N. C.

Is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work in the most approved manner. Office over Johnson's Drug Store.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
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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,
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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.

Dr. M. HOLDEN,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
CONCORD, N. C.,
Offers his professsonal services to the citizens of Concord, and vicinity in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases. Office over furniture store on Main street, where he can be found at all hours day or night, when not professionally engaged. Feb. 21.—3m.

NO MORE EYE-GLASSES,
No More Weak 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

Cash to Lend to Farmers.
On improved farm lands in Cabarrus county *only*, at 7 per cent. interest on five or six years time. Loans to be paid back in small annual installments on the first of November when cotton is ready for market. This enables the borrower to pay off his indebtedness without exhausting his crop of any one year, and leaves him enough to raise his next years crop on a cash basis, thus enabling the farmer to get out of debt. This money belongs to farmers and is to be loaned to farmers only.
MONTGOMERY & CROWELL, Attorneys.
P. S.—We have other money to lend on town or county property at 8 per cent. on 1 and 2 years time.
Sept. 13.—6 m.

MONEY LOANED.
Local Representatives Wanted.
Our system affords an opportunity to borrow on either personal or real estate security. The plan is superior to Building and Loan Associations. The amount borrowed may be returned in monthly payments without bonus, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, it affords absolute security to investors, with a reasonable guarantee of an annual dividend of from 8 to 10 per cent.
We desire to secure to secure the services of energetic, representative men in every community to act as Local Secretaries. The position will be sufficiently remunerative to amply compensate for services. If you possess the above qualifications, write for particulars. For information regarding our system of making loans as well as investments and agencies will be furnished by addressing S. S. Robertson, President, 1122 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 27—3m.

DYEING!
DEAR FRIENDS:—I am not yet dead, though I have been dyeing for ten years. I am here yet to dye, clean and repair your clothes. Call and give me a trial and I will try to give satisfaction. Please don't forget me. I work cheap for cash. JENNIE KENT.
Feb. 28.—1 m.

NOTICE.
I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 383, and one will be sent you free.

DEAF NESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whisper heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies fail. Sold by F. HISCOX, 858 Broadway, New York. Write for book of proofs FREE.