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# THE CONCORD TIMES.

John B. Sherrill, Editor and Owner. "BE JUST AND FEAR NOT." $1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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THE CONCORD WEEKLY TIMES

Leading Paper in This Section.

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Parties desiring to lend money can leave it with us or place it in Concord National Bank for us, and we will lend it on good real estate security free of charge to the depositor.
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Indian Herb Liver Pills
They will give you brighter eyes, a clear complexion, a better appetite. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by
GIBSON DRUG STORE.
Jan. 1—1y.

Southern People are Modest.
But send me your address and I'll send you the names of our people who write of
Mrs. Grier's Real Hair Restorer.
One says: "One bottle of your R. H. R. has relieved me of the most dietressing dandruff and falling out of my hair."
Another says: "For sixteen years I ave had to use your Real Hair Restorer now and then, or I would have been bald. It has never failed to stop the hair from falling out."

Knowing How:
Christmas is always a happy occasion with those who know how to make it so.
THOSE WHO KNOW HOW never overlook
..JEWELRY..
Those who don't know how will find many ideas
HERE.
See our RINGS for any finger—a special ring for each finger.
PRICES will fit you, too. Lots of Christmas cheer here.
W. C. CORRELL,
THE JEWELER.

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## BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Wedding bells have been ringing around here for some time. Their music always excites the good people and everybody talks about the coming **nuptials. Mothers,** wives and daughters are specially interested, for it is the bride who has most at stake and is about to surrender everything to her lover. But hope is stronger than fear and the women all rejoice in it and wish the good work to go on. They dissect and discuss every phase of the new relationship and crowd the church or the home where the knot is to be tied with anxious and eager interest. The bridal trosseaus and the wedding gifts have especial consideration and are carefully inspected. What a difference between man and woman about such things. What a difference between my wife and I. It was of small concern to me whether the bride's apparel cost a thousand dollars or a hundred. Just so she was dressed in good taste and wore a few pretty ornaments was enough for me. I like to see a pretty woman dressed in a way that you can tell pretty well how much of her is clothes and how much is flesh and blood. Padding and petticoats may fool a man in a new acquaintance, but a home girl can't fool anybody. We see them ride and walk and stand up and sit down and run around and we can measure them up like David Harum measured a horse. The modern style of dress is much more pleasing to men than the old style of hoop skirts and bustles. Nothing is lacking now but to shorten their walking frocks so that they won't drag behind and sweep up the sidewalks with all their filth of cigar stumps and quids and bacteria and expectorated germs of expectorated consumption. When I see a girl's skirt dragging along I suspect that she is pigeon-toed or box-ankled and wants to hide it. My wife never wore a dress that way in her life for she wears a number two shoe and steps like a deer.

But it is a woman's nature to love ornament. She cannot help it and it is no sin. John Wesley tried to cure her of it in the discipline, but he couldent discipline about ornaments and jewelry and other finery is a dead letter. I have suspected that maybe he was too hard on his wife about such things and that is why she quit him. What a miserable time those women had in the days of the Puritans when a pretty girl had to wear a plain black dress to church, a home made straw hood shaped like a coal scuttle on her head, and not an earring nor a breast pin nor even a string of glass beads around ner neck. The creator adorned the earth with flowers and studded the heavens with stars. He gave the birds their beautiful plumage and taught them to sing for our pleasure. There are diamonds in the mines and pearls in the ocean and of course they were made for women. We men care nothing about such things. I wouldent give ten dollars for a bushel of them, but my wife goes into rapture over them and would give everything she has got for them, except her children and maybe me.

Woman is a curious and peculiar creation. I have been studying them for sixty years and don't fully understand them yet. They are very near to us and very dear to us, but very unlike in their devotional nature; their love of the beautiful; their long suffering under trial and adversity. They go willingly and eagerly to the marriage altar when they know that theirs is all the peril and theirs to be all the pain and care and grief that inevitably comes to a wife and mother. I have pondered over all this and if I was a woman and had only a man's instincts and emotions I would not marry any man upon earth. It is the God-given maternal instinct that persuades and forces a woman to marry. She will launch her boat upon the stream and take her chances to jump the waterfalls. She will marry even against her judgment and the pleadings of her friends. She does not realize the force of this maternal instinct, but it impels and controls her. My little granddaughters are perfectly happy with their dolls. They play with them by day and sleep with them by night. A little four-year-old said to me last night, "Ganpa, don't take dolly away from me till I get fast asleep." Little boys care nothing about dolls. They want balls and drums and fire crackers and guns—something that will make a noise. A man loves a woman and marries her, but there is not a particle of paternal instinct influencing him. The young mother hugs her first born to her bosom and is happy. The young father takes the advent of the child as a matter of course, but not of choice. In course of time the little one grows into favor and he becomes attached to it, and even proud of it, but there is no paternal instinct. The true woman loves to be a mother. She is not content with one child. She wants another and another. Two children double her love and therefore her happiness, and finally when she has no more little ones to fondle, her maternal love laps over to her grandchildren, and she would claim them if she could. Mrs. Wilcox wrote a lamentation on the "Decay of the Maternal Instinct in New England," asserting that the women up there did not wish for children and there was hardly a household that had more than one or two—just enough to inherit the father's estate.

When that decays everything else decays. A town or a city or a state without children—a natural complement of children—is on the downgrade. To arrest or impede the coming of children is a violation of the law of God.

The earth must be peopled by honorable marriage. Milton says: "Hail wedded Love—true source of human offspring." And again he says of marriage, "It is the sum of earthly bliss." Other cynical old poets make sport of it and call it a "lottery." "An institution where those who are out wish to get in and those who are in wish to get out." Some of our modern poets ask the question, "Is marriage a failure?" and discuss it in prose and poetry. Well, suppose it is, what is to be done about it? Who is going to stop it? How shall the earth be peopled when we all die off? What kind of incubators do they propose to substitute?

Emerson says, "All the world loves a lover," and that is why the good people of every community flock to witness a marriage ceremony. Everybody loves the happy couple then and wishes them joy. Will he be kind to her, and there is a smothered thought in every mother's mind.

Dr. Gaines, of the Agnes Scott Institute, gave us a discourse the other day on the importance of educating our girls. It was deeply entertaining and convincing. How comes it that six times as much money is invested in giving our boys a high education as there is for our girls? Who are our educators at home and in our public schools? Sixty-six per cent. of all the teachers in Georgia are women and they should have the best opportunities to fit them for their vocation. Who teaches the children until they can go to school? The mothers—the patient, loving mothers all over the land, while the fathers are in the field, the counting room, the workshop, or maybe at the club or the billiard table. Why should the female colleges be neglected by the State? Who are doing the most good in the school room, the church, the Sunday school or by the fireside in establishing and perpetuating morality and virtue among the children? Is it the boys who come from college or the girls who cannot go, but have to be content with such education as they can get at home.

Well, the good doctor gave us food for thought and when he closed I felt a wish that I was rich so that I might enable every good girl to get a higher education than she can get at home. When will we have a legislature that will have heart enough to give to woman all of her rights? The marriageable girls ought to form a trust and vow to marry nobody until their rights were recognized. If it wasent for the maternal instinct they would.

BILL ARP.

## The Dead Queen.

Ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland June 20, 1837.

Died January 22, 1901, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

Length of Reign—63 years, 7 months and 2 days.

Length of longest previous reign in English history (George III's)—59 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Length of reign exceeded in European history only by Louis XIV of France—72 years, 3 months, 18 days, and by Sancho II, of Navarre and Castile, 65 years.

Born May 24, 1819, at Kensington Palace, London.

Age at death—81 years, 8 months 29 days.

Most aged sovereign in English history, 1 month and 4 days older than George III.

Married February 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, who died December 14, 1861.

Had 4 sons and 5 daughters, 40 grandchildren and 36 great-grandchildren; 2 sons and 4 daughters survive.

Had 20 Premiers at the head of Government during her long reign, from Viscount Melbourne to the Marquis of Salisbury. The Parliament recently elected was the fourteenth of her reign.

Leaves private fortune estimated at $20,000,000.

Formally crowned in Westminster Abbey June 28, 1838.

Proclaimed Empress of India January 1, 1877.

## Medical Examination Before Marriage.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A marriage license bill was introduced in the Minnesota Senate which promises to eclipse the marriage law of 1899. This bill provides that no persons can marry who are suffering from true or hereditary insanity, insanity caused by vicious habits or the use of drugs, consumption and various other diseases which are named in the bill. Every person who wishes to marry is required to go before an examining board of three surgeons to be appointed in each county of the State by the county judge, and must pass an examination before a marriage license can be issued to them. In addition all male candidates for matrimony who are under 25 years of age and all female candidates under 18 years must produce a written consent of their parents before they can secure a license.

Any clergyman, Justice of Peace or other person who can perform marriages and who marries any couples who do not produce a certificate from the examining physicians of his county is to be fined not more than $500 or confined in prison not more than one year.

## Brought Good Fortune.

A small item in his own paper lately brought amazing good fortune to Editor Chris. Reitter of the Saginaw (Mich.) Post and Zeitung. He and his family had the Grip in its worst form. Their doctor did them no good. Then he read that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds was a guaranteed cure for La Grippe and all Throat and Lung troubles; tried it and says: "Three bottles cured the whole family. No other medicine on earth equals it." Only 50c and $1.00 at P. B. Fetzer's drug store. Trial bottles free.

## She Died While "Telephoning" to Heaven.

WARREN, Ill., Jan. 22.—Agnes Louise Davis, the 4-year old daughter of the Rev. Cass Davis, has been in the habit of saying her prayers by telephone. The child, when ready to say her prayers, would go to the telephone and say: "Hello Central: give me Heaven. I want to say my prayers." She seemed in perfect health last night, but just as she was saying her prayers she died.

The investigation of the brutal and barbarous conduct of the cadets at West Point has borne fruit. The cadets have signed an agreement to discontinue all forms of hazing.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.—Lieutenant Governor Turner called the Senate to order.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Henderson, to allow alimony in cases of divorce a vinculo matrimonii. This is a very important bill and gives the wife alimony in some cases of absolute divorce.

Long offered a resolution of respect in memory of Queen Victoria.

By Marshall, for the relief of certain ex-Confederates of Surry; also an act to amend the constitution of North Carolina.

The calendar was then taken up.

House bill to allow the town of Concord to issue bonds passed final reading.

Senate resolution of respect on the death of England's great and good Queen, and providing that the flag on the capital be at half mast for three days passed third reading.

House resolution expressing the sympathy of the people of North Carolina, for the royal family of England and the people of the empire and wishing King Edward a long and prosperous reign was adopted by a rising vote.

Senate bill to impose a graduated tax on the charters of corporations, ranging from $25 to $250, passed second reading, and went over on the objection.

### HOUSE.

Speaker Moore convened the House at 10 o'clock.

Petitions were introduced as follows: By Baidwin, from Junior Order, for compulsory school law; by Masting, from Wilkes, against the stock law; by Whitaker, of Guilford, from Alamance, in regard to appropriation to University of North Carolina.

A resolution by Mr. Connor expressed the sympathy of the people of North Carolina with the people of England on the death of Queen Victoria.

To amend section 894 of The Code relating to appeals in peace warrants cases.

The hour of 12 having arrived the special order being the joint session of the Senate and House for the election of a United States Senator, the sergeant-at-arms announced the approach of the Senate.

The Senate and House being in joint session, Lieutenant Governor Turner presiding, the report of the action of the House and Senate Tesuday was read. The tellers on the part of the Senate then announced that F. M. Simmons had received 124 votes and Richmond Pearson 26 votes, whereupon the President declared that F. M. Simmons was duly elected United States Senator for North Carolina for a term of six years.

Senator Simmons was greeted with an ovation that would have warmed the hart of any man. At the opening and all through his speech he was generously applauded.

Representative Willard's bill to provide a stock law for the whole State was reported unfavorably by the committee on propositions and grievances. Mr. Willard said the law was badly needed if for no other reason than the protection of forests. He said in a few more years without the law, the long leaf pine would be extinct and many other valuable trees would disappear. That where the no-fence law prevailed in the east, the long leaf pine was coming back. That the shipment of tar, pitch and turpentine and long leaf pine lumber was becoming of very small proportions. Mr. Smith, of Gates, said the bill was of too much importance to be passed over with an unfavorable report and on his motion the bill was referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Garrett, of Rockingham, introduced a bill to reduce tax on dealers in wood and coal.

### SENATE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24.—The Senate convened at 11 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Turner in the chair.

Petitions were introduced as follows: By Warren for the citizens of Newbern against the sale of cigarettes; by Alexander, from the citizens of Mecklenburg for a tax on dogs.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Henderson, to authorize persons who have been lunatics or confined in asylums to manage their own property; by Travis, to regulate the fees of clerk and register for recording chattel mortgages; by Warren, to protect policy-holders.

Senator McIntyre stated that Dr. J. L. M. Curry would speak at noon and he moved that the Senate adjourn at 12 o'clock in order to hear him. Unanimously carried.

Senator Woodard, for the judiciary committee, submitted two reports on Henderson's bill to allow alimony in divorce a virnculo marimonii, one a majority favorable to the bill and a minority against it.

The Senate bill to prevent hunting on lands of another without permission of owner in Washington, Wilson and Bladen counties come up. Amendments were offered adding Pender, Cabarrus and Wayne were adopted. Morrison thought this went too far. Posting land was surficient, and saying a man cannot hunt on land without a written permission smacks of feudalism. Woodard said this bill filled a want; it afforded protection against insolvents doing damage on land; men who had nothing would go on land and cut down a $5 tree to get a 25 cent opossum. Morrison believed he represented the land owners. Morton's amendment was lost and the bill passed third reading.

### HOUSE.

Speaker Moore convened the House to-day at 10 o'clock.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Smith, an act for the correction of youthful offenders.

Mr. Carraway said he voted for the motion to table the resolution inviting Dr. Curry under a false impression and wished to take it back. Mr. Thompson said he voted aye with the lights before him. If he had known of the facts he would not have so voted. Messrs. Blount, McIver and Morphew also explained their vote.

Mr. Craig moved that the hour of 12 o'clock be set to hear Dr. Curry on the subject of education. Mr. Graham moved that the Governor and other State officers be invited.

The hour of 12 having arrived, on motion of Mr. Cannon the House adjourned until Friday at 12 o'clock.

## DR. CURRY'S SPEECH.

Dr. Curry said: "The only measure I ever lobbied for in Congress was in company with that grand man there (pointing to the picture of Vance) Zebulon B. Vance and we were pleading for help to meet the white man's burden in the South and give us help to educate and because they cruelly refused we have had to work our own slow and burdened way for all these weary years.

"I was over in the Senate this morning and I heard members talking very excitedly about whether Northern people should come down here and kill out birds; they were almost as excited as I see by the papers some members in this House got over the false report that I had lobbied for a certain man in Congress.

"It is an honorable thing to be a member of the Legislature. I was proud when I began my career at 21 as a member in Alabama. I can give you a receipt to promote the best interests of your constituents that will never fail: "Have courage."

"I am glad slavery has been abolished, but I regret that its curse of ignorance, stupid, unintelligent labor remains.

"To-day Spain is bankrupt because there are only 25 women out of 100 that can read and write and only 30 men. With all her gold and silver Spain is not rich, because her people are uninventive and ignorant.

"I learned last night that since June last 37 new cotton mills had been built in North Carolina. That means more intelligent labor, more progress, more wealth in grand old North Carolina. The Adirondacks do not begin to compare with western North Carolina in beauty of scenery and delightful climate.

"What is needed is for people, instead of standing at the railroad station with their hands in some one else's pockets saying there is no one to hire, to go to work; for industries to open up, to give employment to these people.

"It is well understood that you can measure the wealth-producing power of a people by the advantages of education they have enjoyed. Massachusetts is rich; she gives seven years of education to her children; North Carolina gives two years.

"In Wurtemburg there is not a single pauper. There is not one in one hundred there who cannot read and write. In North Carolina there are 23. Why wait five years to do what we shall be compelled to do eventually at a great deal more cost? We are too poor to wait.

"God never did create two babies equal. There never was a government on earth that derived its powers from the consent of the governed. Nobody, white or black, ought to have the right of suffrage unless he can read his ballot and has paid his poll tax.

"Government, free government, is dependent on intelligence and virtue. Anybody who would cheat a negro at the ballot box would cheat his neighbor in a trade. You must prepare the people for voting. You can only do it by education. Suffrage is not a natural or inherent right. It is a conventional right. This humbug was invented up here in Massachusetts to put upon us here the unspeakable wrong of the negro vote. There is no hatred between the white and colored youth of this country and I have no sympathy with the doctrine that there is.

"There are two remedies for the negro problem: One is diffusion and one is colonization. I do not see how it would be feasible to do either. I am probably the aldest man here and I have had much experience and to me the negro problem is the most serious that ever confronted a people. I know it will never be solved until it is solved justly.

"I know that no two races can live in peace together when one is enlightened and the other is semi-barbarous. If the Southern States refuse to do justice to the negro they will become insurrectionary and lawless and it will require all the powers of this government to control them.

"You must educate them. The future wealth of North Carolina is not so much in factories or crops as in the harvest of an educational sowing and reaping. In the long line of illustrious Governors of North Carolina I have never read anything to equal what I see as coming from your noble and magnificent young Governor who has just assumed the duties of office. He will henceforth be known as the educational Governor, for the magnificent sentiments and brave position he has taken on that question.

"I should want no prouder epitaph than this: 'Here lies one who gave his life for Southern boys and Southern girls.'"

On motion of Judge Connor the thanks of the body were unaimously tendered Dr. Curry.

## A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at P. B. Fetzer's drug store.

## Then Bought Them.

Several clerks in the dean letter office department have been dismissed on the charge of having bought packages at the dead letter sale, knowing in advance their contents and falsely representing their character in the catalogue.

What is believed to be the largest oil well in the world has just been drilled in Texas, on the Sabine River, near Sabine Pass. It is estimated to yield 15,000 barrels a day, though such production will, of couse, be continued but a few days.

Saloons fitted up to entice children and cultivate a taste for spirits are said to have been found in Chicago.

## BATTLE OF GUILFORD COURT-HOUSE.

### The Last Decisive Conflict of the Revolutionary War.

W. I. Underwood, in Atlanta Journal.

Lying five miles northwest of Greensboro is the site of the battle of Guilford courthouse, the last decisive conflict of the Revolutionary war. Here it was that the British army, though victorious in battle, was so crippled that the surrender at Yorktown followed the hasty retreat of Cornwallis to his ships at Wilmington and later into Virginia. The battlefield is now owned by the Guilford Battleground Company, which was organized and chartered a few years ago for the purpose of reclaiming, beautifying and perpetuating the site of the battle that made certain American independence. The company owns 75 acres of land, which have been converted into a public park. Previous to its purchase the land was traversed by yawning gullies and covered by a rank growth of briars, weeds, etc.—a veritable wilderness. Since passing into the hands of the Guilford Battleground Company the property has been cleared up, roads and avenues graded, monuments, buildings, pavillions, etc., erected, and many other improvements made.

The Guilford battleground is what its reclaimers intend it should be—a Mecca of patriotism. It is annually the destination of thousands of visitors from all sections of the country. One of the earliest visitors from a distance was George Washington, who, a year after the battle, went over the entire field and carefully inspected the lines of the battle.

To Hon. David Schenck, jurist and historian, is due the major part of the credit of reclaiming the battlefield from oblivion and giving to the world a true and accurate account of the battle. It has been a most arduous task, to which Judge Schenck has unselfishly devoted his life for the past fifteen years.

The battle of Guilford courthouse was fought on March 15, 1781, between veterans of the British army on the one side and regulars of the Continental army and volunteer and militia troops from North Carolina and Virginia on the other. The British forces were commanded by Lord Cornwallis, fresh from the conquests of South Carolina and Georgia. Major General Nathaniel Greene commanded the American troops. The engagement resulted in a British and American loss of 600 and 372, respectively. While the field was lost to the Americans, the victory was theirs, for after the battle Cornwallis started across the colony in a hurried flight to Cross Creek and Wilmington. Greene followed in hot pursuit. Realizing that he was not safe at Wilmington, Cornwallis gathered his shattered forces, the remnant of a once powerful army, and retreated into Virginia. Just seven months and four days after the battle of Guilford courthouse he surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown. Judge Schenck says:

"Without Guilford courthouse there would have been no Yorktown. The fight for liberty began at Almance on the 16th day of May, 1771, and was virtually ended at Guilford courthouse the 15th day of March, 1781."

The battle of Guilford courthouse was second in importance to none fought during the bloody war of American independence. It checked the rising spirit in behalf of the mother country and gave Cornwallis the first decided check he had receive since assuming command of the southern army. The battle brought about a reaction. Soon thereafter Rawdon was defeated in the south and Clinton in the north. The surrender of Cornwallis followed, resulting in permanent and lasting peace.

One writer has said: "No enlightened English statesman or general ever entertained hopes of the subjugation of the American states after the battle of Guilford courthouse and the retreating march of Cornwallis. Subsequent battles were only the spasmodic efforts of humbled national pride and dying domination, and were solely prompted by the irritated feelings of a feeble and bigoted king and his servile ministry."

The results of the battle are not surprising when the type of men composing the American forces is considered. Over half the strength of the Continental army was composed of militia and volunteer troops, raw and untrained soldiers. In Western North Carolina, east of the Blue Ridge country, there was an organization of Whigs called "minute men." By solemn vows they were pledged to go immediately to the front whenever called, at their own expense, and furnishing their own horses, arms and ammunition. They used rifles and carried ammunition in horns and pouches. No baggage or baggage wagons impeded their march across the mountains and hills. They neither asked nor expected pay. When Greene decided to fight the British he informed these "minute men" by secret messengers, and immediately the hardy mountaineers got ready for battle. While the men were preparing to leave, their women folks were busily engaged in molding rifle balls for them. During the fight at Guilford courthouse, in order to save time, it is said that many of the "minute men" carried bullets in their mouths.

In connection with the task to which Judge Schenck has devoted the last years of his life has been the constant aim to refute the oft-repeated charge of cowardice on the part of the North Carolina militia during the battle of Guilford courthouse. These raw troops were placed in the front line of battle and ordered to fire twice upon the advancing foe and then fall back, receiving the first shock of the battle. Their orders were carried out with telling effect on the British forces. If there was disorder and confusion when they fell back, it was due to the fact that they were untrained soldiers and unacquainted with the rules of battle. Judge Schenck, after much patient research, has established the fact that the North Carolina volunteer riflemen, from the counties of Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth and Guilford, were the very last soldiers to leave the field of battle, and that the last man who poured out his blood as a libation to the liberty of his country was Richard Talliaferro, a volunteer rifleman from Surry, who fell and died under a saber stroke from one of Banister Tarlton's dragoons.

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 14, 1901.

## Tribute to Hobson.

Newport, R. I., Herald.

Lieut. R. P. Hobson is lying sick at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York city. He seems to be almost forgotten by his fellow-countrymen and entirely forgotten by his Government. Yet in the Spanish-American War he performed an act of the finest heroism and won for himself a name that will be written large a generation hence in American history. Because to the minds of some people, he seemed too susceptible to the blandishments of flatterers he was ridiculed and lampooned, but in the hearts of the American people the Hobson now in hospital is the Hobson of the Merrimac, who braved death in his country's service. When he needed them little the American people gave him thousands of kind words. Now that he needs them how may kind words are going to him? A grateful people made Dewey an admiral and Funston a general, but Hobson of the Merrimac is still Lieutenant Hobson.

## Negro Postmasters' Salaries.

The Republican administrations recently have had considerable difficulty with their appointments of colored men to small post offices, especially in Southern States. Where these appointments have been forced against the wishes of the Democratic patrons, the latter have, it is asserted, inaugurated very effective boycotts of the appointees. The custom has been that the patrons would permit the offensive postmaster to handle the the incoming mail but outgoing letters would be sent to the trains, or the adjoining post office, in order to cut the local office out of the commissions payable for stamps canceled.

To meet these boycotts, at the request of the administration, the Post Office Committee reported a provision in the pending bill authorizing the Postmaster General in such cases to fix special compensation for the boycotted postmaster, regardless of the stamps canceled.

The House in committee of the whole has defeated this proposition. The members evidently believed the proper solution of such matters is for the Postmaster General to appoint postmasters who are fairly satisfactory to the patrons of the offices.

## Live on $52 a Year.

Valparaiso, Ind., Dispatch.

Judge Talcott of this city has proved that a man and his wife can live on $52 a year. The judge is 85, tall, strong and active. Mrs. Talcott, who is 10 years younger, has almost a girlish complexion and does all the work about the home. Judge Talcott has plenty of money, so the $1 a week dietary regime adhered to is purely choice. Following is what the judge has lived on for several years, as has also Mrs. Talcott:

Breakfast—Oatmeal mush and sugar.
Dinner—Bread, milk and sugar.
Supper—Cornmeal mush and sugar.

Once or twice a month this is varied by nuts and fruits. One coffee cup of cereal at each meal satisfies the judge. His wife eats less.

"I walk four or five miles daily, work about the yard, cut all the wood for winter and do other things. In the last 10 years I have made three trips to California," said the judge.

## A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relived me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by M. L. Marsh.

## North Crolina's Newspapers.

According to the report of the state labor commissioner, North Carolina has 284 newspapers. Twenty-eight are daily, 81 weekly, 14 semi-weekly, 38 monthly and 29 semi-monthly. Of these 135 are Democratic, 26 independent, 19 Republican, 3 Populist, 11 Baptist, 8 Presbyterian, 5 Methodist and 4 Episcopalian. Eighteen of them use typesetting machines.

Every cotton planter should write for our valuable illustrated pamphlet, "Cotton Culture." It is sent free.
Send name and address to
GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., N. Y.

Children
must have constant attention from the mother. Their wants are numerous, but that palatable, simple, vegetable remedy
Frey's Vermifuge
meets most of them. Keeps the stomach sweet and well ordered; expels worms; induces natural sleep. Bottle by mail 50c.
E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

TRY IT

Women suffering from female troubles and weakness, and from irregular or painful menses, ought not to lose hope if doctors cannot help them. Physicians are so busy with other diseases that they do not understand fully the peculiar ailments and the delicate organism of woman. What the sufferer ought to do is to give a fair trial to
BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator
which is the true cure provided by Nature for all female troubles. It is the formula of a physician of the highest standing, who devoted his whole life to the study of the distinct ailments peculiar to our mothers, wives and daughters. It is made of soothing, healing, strengthening herbs and vegetables, which have been provided by a kindly Nature to cure irregularity in the menses, Leucorrhœa, Falling of the Womb, Nervousness, Headache and Backache. In fairness to herself and to Bradfield's Female Regulator, every suffering woman ought to give it a trial. A large $1 bottle will do a wonderful amount of good. Sold by druggists.
Send for a nicely illustrated free book on the subject.
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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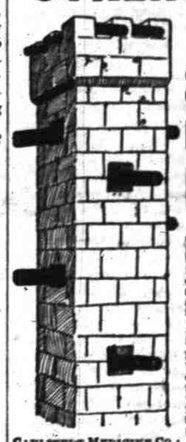

In all cases of Incipient Consumption is Dr. Otto's
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This remedy is a scientific compound, and its virtues are largely due to the peculiar process by which the active principles are extracted and the skillful and well judged proportions with which they have been combined. The most stubborn coughs never fail to yield readily when this remedy is used. It cures them and cures them quickly.
CARLSTEDT MEDICINE CO.:
Gentlemen—I wish to write and thank you for saving my life. I had a bad cough and doctored with our family physician but got no better. I thought I would go into consumption. I bought one bottle of Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam and it cured me. I have not been bothered with a cough since. I recommend your medicine to all my friends. Yours truly,
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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.