THE MOUNT AIRY NEWS.

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THE BEST

SPRING MEDICINE

is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR, it is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You won't find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

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Russel Creek Coal for Stoves and Grates
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☞Order filled promptly.

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Granite Rock Work.

When you have stone work to do you will find it to your interest to see J. H. Walker, he will furnish none but best granite, either rough or cut. Cemetery work a specialty. Apr-9-1m

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Of all kinds, Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in best possible manner and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want to save money see me before making your purchases or having your work done.

Mount Airy Shoe Shop,

Situated on Main Street,

Opposite upper end of Franklin. Sign at the door. New shoes in stock at $3.00 and $3.50. Shoes made to order on short notice. Shoes repaired promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed and work delivered when desired. Terms cash.

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Representing Fifteen Houses On All the Best Markets.

Everything in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Confections.

Lowest market prices given. Office in Joyce Block, at head of steps, on right hand side, fronting on Main Street.

☞Out-of-town Merchants will please call or write for delivered prices on all kinds of groceries.

Visiting and Country Merchants cordially invited to call at office.

Growth of Crime.

If any one can doubt as to the growth of crime in the United States he is very hard to be convinced. Italy is generally thought to be very much addicted to murders, and it is. And yet last year while it led all European countries, its murders were but 3,000, while the United States had 10,500. Great Britain, with nearly 40,000,000 of people had but 250. Think of our own country having forty-two times more murders than Great Britain and with a population but 75 or 80 per cent. greater—not double. It is said that in Virginia there is a large increase of crime. Dr. W. F. Drewry, first assistant physician in the State Central Hospital at Richmond, will read a paper before the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Grand Rapids, Mich., which will rather discourage the blowers that crime is decreasing. He says there is a large increase in crime. Punishment has diminished. The tendency has been rather in the direction of greater leniency. For certain crimes the law still demands the life of the guilty, but their number has been reduced, and less severity is exercised toward offenders against property. Notwithstanding the disposition to temper justice with mercy, however, the increase of criminals has been surprisingly large, and the evidence of the effect of living under free institutions furnished by the colored race is particularly disappointing. Not only do the negroes furnish a greatly excessive proportion of the criminals of the State, but cases of insanity are also getting to be very numerous among them.

In 1871 there were less than 600 white insane and 150 colored in the Virginia asylums. Now the number of the white patients is 1,725 and that of colored inmates 825. Seemingly, insanity among whites has nearly trebled, but among the negroes it is five times as prevalent. The increase cannot be attributed to growth in population, for this has remained almost the same.

Positively startling are the criminal statistics. The penitentiary contains 1,616 prisoners—1,289 negroes and 327 whites—the ratio being, respectively, 1 to 490 and 1 to 3,400. The number of white prisoners has remained almost stationary since 1880, when it was 317; that of negro criminals, however, has doubled, it having been 680 in 1880.

Whither are we drifting? If crimes continue to increase in the same ratio in this land, people who can get to England or Scotland would do well to pull up and go. Is it any better in North Carolina than in Virginia? We believe not. Our criminal laws are more lax and the courts more inefficient. Where lies the remedy? Not in putting the negro party in power.

Look at Baltimore. The grand jury in its Criminal court reported their work a few days ago for the January term. The report states that 2,202 cases were brought before it for consideration, and that presentments were made in 1,221 cases. Among the latter are enumerated 329 for larceny, 139 for murder or attempts to murder.

Think of 139 presentments for murder in one city at one term of a court. There were 45 presentments for sale of intoxicating liquors.—Wilmington Messenger.

Cuba Tobacco Not to be Sold Here.

The order of Gen. Weyler prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from Cuba, it is believed, was intended to throw Cubans in the States, especially in Florida, out of employment, with the ultimate end in view of crippling their pocket books and cutting off their contributions to the support of the Cuban army. It will doubtless have the intended result, so far as depriving many American Cubans of employment is concerned, but it will do more. It will be viewed, doubtless as an unfriendly measure toward their country by the people of the United States and increase their sympathy for the Cuban insurgents. The press reports say the ruling will cut off American custom receipts at the port of Tampa alone, $1,000,000, and the Cuban advocates in the Congress may be expected to make the most of this argument. Weyler's order may do more than he expected of it

Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Oldest And the Best

"In the Fall of '93, my son, R. B. Routzie, had a huge carbuncle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no permanent benefit.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect."
—H. S. Routzie, Champlain, Va.

The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

STATE ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE GATHERED FROM OUR MANY WIDE-AWAKE EXCHANGES.

Dr. J. W. Ring has purchased a new electric battery with which he is treating himself. He says he is improving.—Elkin Times.

Great damage to crops by a hailstorm in the Laurinburg section. Crops have been so damaged they will be ploughed up and replanted.

Wilson, Oxford and other places had severe storms recently. At Wilson a tobacco factory was unroofed and other losses were sustained.

A report of the State farms which are operated by convicts show there are now 5,000 acres in corn and 4,060 in cotton, and that the condition of the crop is 25 per cent better than last year at this time.

The State board of medical examiners Saturday gave out the names of the applicants who passed and were granted license to practice medicine. There were sixty-two successful ones. Fifteen failed to pass

Mr. Wm. Anderson, foreman of the Southern round-house, has come into a snug fortune. His uncle, Major Anderson, whose death was recorded some days ago, left him an estate valued at $30,000.—Charlotte Observer.

Salem has cause to deplore the loss of a most estimable christian lady in the death of Mrs. Lavenia Mickey, wife of Mr. J. E. Mickey, which occurred early Monday morning, at the age of 62 years.—Winston Republican.

Governor Carr has authorized the payment of $100 to J. S. Fisher, Sheriff of Robeson county, for the capture of Archie Brayboy, wanted for murder in that county. Brayboy was captured in Colquit county, Georgia.—Raleigh Press.

Col. A. B. Andrews, vice president of the Southern railway, says that by the last of this month through passenger trains will be run on the Southern between Memphis and Nortolk, via Raleigh and Rocky Mount.—Rocky Mount Argonaut.

Mr. J. S. Bell, of Elkin, a native Cabarrus man and a brother of our townsman, W. L. Bell, is in feeble health and has gone to Tarboro for medical treatment. Mr. Bell has many friends in this county who wish for him a speedy recovery.—Concord Standard.

The car shops narrowly missed a big fire last night. The watchman saw a light in the paint shop and opening the door saw a bundle of waste, saturated with turpentine, burning rapidly. He put out the blaze, stopping what in five minutes longer would have been a great fire.—Salisbury Herald.

The World says Sheriff Johnston, of Clay county, passed through Salisbury one night last week with three prisoners for the penitentiary. One of them was a young woman, Eliza Stiles. She was handcuffed to her husband and the two were being sent to the penitentiary for twelve months for stealing tobacco from a barn. The World says the woman seemed to feel her degradation keenly and while the prisoners waited for the train at Salisbury she hid her face from the gaze of the curious on the breast of her husband.

Toward the sunrise stands the modest Orphan's Home of the I. O. O. F. This institution is merely an index to what the future is expected to develop. At the recent session of the Grand Lodge in this city the ediet was sent out and the papers signed for the erection of a $10,000 building. The dependent orphans of Odd Fellows throughout the State will here find a home and receive instructions that will prepare them for the great battle of life. There are several already in this small institution. They have the appearance of being happy and contented. Those old enough are allowed the privilege of spending their idle moments in the pursuit of several innocent games, while the younger ones look on with amused countenances.—Goldsboro Argus.

A Northern man and a Republican, a Mr. Baker, of Fall River, Mass., arrived in the city last night with his eyes opened. Mr. Baker was sitting in front of the LaFayette hotel listening to a number of gentlemen discussing politics. He suddenly arose from his seat and said: "Gentlemen, you are all strangers to me, but if you will allow it, I want to unburden my mind of an humble thought. I was born and reared in Massachusetts, the hot bed of abolition, and have been taught to believe all my life that the Republicans and negroes were badly treated by the Democrats of the South; in fact that they were still little better than slaves. Last Friday I stopped in a Southern city, the city of Raleigh, for the first time in my life. I heard that there was a Republican State convention in session and I went, charged with sympathy for the oppressed Republicans. I stood and gazed at that howling, seething, cursing mob, and but a few moments was sufficient to convince me that if this was Republicanism in the South, then God deliver her from it. Boys, I am a Southern Democrat in heart and spirit if not by residence."—Fayetteville Observer.

Spoiled Children.

"Spare the rod and spoil the child," has a new illustration in the sentence imposed by a New York court upon the youthful train-wreckers who succeeded in derailing a passenger train on the New York Central Railroad, thereby causing loss of life. One boy was sentenced to the penitentiary for life and his two comrades in guilt each to 40 years. It is altogether probable that with proper parental care these three young ruffians and murderers would have never reached the maturity of wickedness which culminated in their terrible exploit. How many uncared-for youths who have the license of the streets and of evil associations are on the high road to criminal undertakings? Those who are furnished with money to spend have their journey to the jail facilitated. Commenting on this deplorable parental laxity, which operates as an opportunity and an inducement to youthful wickedness, the New York Tribune forcibly observes:

"The old-fashioned stern discipline and rule of families by fear is not attractive in our day, and a thorough going companionship of elders and children is much to be preferred. But certainly the stern rule was preferable to the indifference that leads children to educate themselves. So left, they are pretty sure to educate themselves in crime. The world they have to encounter is bad enough at the best, but here there is developed a special service of the devil for the contamination of youth. The doings of the immoral, the exploits of the criminal, and everything morbid and horrible that can be imagined or discovered are specially prepared by sensational publications for inflaming young passions and debauching young souls. Yet with that scrupulous regard for democratic freedom which makes the simple enforcement of a law a matter of public excitement in some of our communities, the American permits this propaganda to be carried on. Then he turns his child loose without observation to absorb successively the habits of the loafer, the sport and the criminal. Then he weeps when the boy is convicted of crime."—Philadelphia Record.

Words of Commendation.

Mr. Editor:—I want to express, through your valuable paper, my sincere thanks to the liberal hearted and energetic Mr. Woodroffe and others who have helped us to build the Flat Rock school house. I feel in doing this that I am voicing the sentiment of the surrounding country. We feel that nothing but a kind providence has sent them among us.

We have just closed a seven month's school with an average attendance of more than fifty scholars. We had Mr. R. L. Yokley at the head of our school, and that is the secret of our success. We intend to run eight months next year.

We have a fine Sunday School with an enrollment of eighty or more, and at the ringing of the bell, at 9 o'clock every Sunday morning, it is delightful to see 80 or 100 little bright eyed boys and girls take their seats in the school. We intend that this school shall be second to none in the State. We have gotten the old folks interested in this work and that means success for the children.

In addition to our Sunday School we have preaching very nearly every Sunday. On last Sunday, May 17th, we had the pleasure of hearing a sermon by Old Father Needham, who is 96 years old. He preached a practical and forceable sermon for a man of his age. If he lives four more years he will break the record for age in this country for he will have lived in three centuries, having been born in the latter part of the 17th century. We are inspired with new hope in this country and expect to see it blossom as the rose. J. A. D.

A Butcher's Experience.

Mr. J. W. Herring, a butcher of Phoenix City, Ala., says, May 14th, 1895: "For five years I had indigestion, which continued to get worse till my suffering was intense. I spent hundreds of dollars trying to get relief, but grew worse until the fall of 1893, when I commenced to use King's Royal Germetuer. I took only three bottles, but began to improve from the first use of it. I bought it of Dr. D. E. Morgan, and he can tell about my case. I cheerfully recommend Germetuer as the best medicine for Indigestion and Dyspepsia." New package, large bottle, 108 doses, $1. For sale by Taylor & Banner and D. A. Houston.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

has never failed to cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Croup, Grippe, Bronchitis, Asthma and other Throat and Lung Affections.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is worth its weight in gold, but costs only 25 cts.

Tell your dealer you want Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Grow LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote. 10c. dealers or mail, R. C. Meyer & Co., Balto. Md.

BAD ON THE SEABOARD.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL EXPOSES MEANS WHICH IT IS ALLEGED TO HAVE ADOPTED TO INCREASE ITS PAY FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.

Postmaster General Wilson today authorized the publication of the following statement in regard to an alleged attempt to overcharge the government for the conveyance of the mails in certain Southern States:

Every four years the mail transported over the various railways in the United States is weighed for a period of 30 days for one-fourth of the country each year. Upon the average weight obtained during the 30 days the commission of the railroad is adjusted and remains in force for four years. The last weighing was conducted in the month of March, 1896. One railroad company, the Seaboard Air Line, whose main line extends from Portsmouth, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., attempted to take advantage of this opportunity to swell the weighing of mail carried over their system during the weighing of the mails by very large shipments of public documents. About 300 sacks of documents franked by a United States Senator and a member of Congress were sent to the various station agents of this company, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The sacks weighed from 100 to 125 pounds each. Two, three, four or even five sacks were sent to one agent. Some agents were furnished by railroad officials with lists of addresses in North Carolina and Virginia. The division superintendent and road master gave oral instructions to the agents under them as to pasting labels or writing addresses on the books which were not previously addressed, but the tags of the sacks were addressed, "All for—" (namely for a railroad agent at that point.) The books were then remailed and again transported over the route of this company to be again weighed. A few agents, not understanding their instructions, gave out the books for public distribution before the frank labels were received. Fifteen sacks were delivered at Portsmouth, Va., addressed in bulk to the general superintendent. That night the books were re-addressed in the railroad building by his secretary and a division superintendent and re-mailed the following morning to various persons along the route. A newspaper at Ellenboro, N. C., learning of the transaction, published a short article headed: "A Mistake," stating in substance that a United States Senator in mailing documents to his constituents had by mistake addressed them to station agents along the Seaboard Air Line Railway. A division superintendent, learning of the article, proceeded to the town and induced the editor to cut the item out of every copy of his paper, on the ground that it would hurt the road.

The "padding" of the mails by this company was investigated by the Postoffice Department and to prevent the practice, the Department ordered the weighing to be continued for 30 days during April. The railroad company then resorted to a new scheme, by contracting with publishers of newspapers for a large number of papers to be sent over their line daily, to addresses furnished by the company. At Portsmouth, Va., the general superintendent arranged with a Portsmouth paper to send 6,800 copies daily for ten days, and after that 2,400 copies daily, in bundles of 25 to each address to parties in South Carolina and Georgia on the Seaboard Air Line. At Raleigh an official of the railroad arranged to have 6,000 copies the first week and 8,000 copies a week afterwards of a weekly paper, sent in bundles of 45 over the Seaboard Air Line Railroad to stations in Georgia, South Carolina and a few in North Carolina.

At Atlanta, the private secretary of the division superintendent arranged with an Atlanta paper for 2,000 copies daily to be sent over the Seaboard Air Line to Norfolk and Portsmouth, 1,000 copies addressed to regular subscribers, the other thousand as sample copies. Arrangements were also made with another Atlanta paper to send 5,600 copies of the Sunday issue weighing over half a pound each, to addresses in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Norfolk and Portsmouth city directories were furnished to the newspapers from which to print labels for mailing the papers to parties in those cities. Several of these parties thus addressed had moved from those cities or died. Had the weighing been accepted by the Department, the Seaboard Air Line would have received for the next four years a much larger compensation than it was entitled to.

Some of the newspaper publishers were indignant when they found that they had been made parties to such a scheme, and the publisher of one paper at Raleigh refused to send out the fourth shipment of his paper.—Washington Dispatch.

Pulmonary consumption, in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

SIX BROTHERS INDEED.

Editor News:—In a recent issue of your paper I see a history of the five James brothers, and, as they hail from South Carolina, I concluded to let your readers have a line of six North Carolina brothers, five of whom were Confederate soldiers and the descendants of a hero of the Revolutionary war. These brothers' great-grand-father was wounded at the battle of King's Mountain and lived many years in Stokes county. The writer, when a boy six years old, having seen him when he visited his son, Frederick Wolff, in Surry county. His name was Lewis Wolff.

These six brothers are the sons of C. Norman, who did not know a letter and who died in 1886 at the age of 84 years, and Anna Wolff, their mother, who died in 1851, aged 42 years, leaving two daughters who married in Surry county and whom are now both dead. They left large families of children, one nine and the other six. The six brothers are all citizes of Surry county, except one who lives in Alleghany county. They were all born in Surry county, viz: L. J. was born in 1829; taught school from the age of 18 until the war when he and D. M. Cooper raised the 7th and last company from Surry. L. J., 1st Lieutenant, joined the Battallion of that great soldier and statesman, Col. W. J. Green, and on the resignation of Capt. Cooper was elected Captain and led his company at Gettysburg with 32 guns. There were 7 killed on the battlefield, himself being wounded. He received another wound at Winchester, and on the 19th of October, at Cedar Creek, received six wounds from one ball. The ball passing through three fingers, his chin and through the neck, coming out under his shoulder blade. At every fight he would throw down his sword and pick up a gun, and at Spottsylvania court house, May 10th, when Col. Brabble, of the 32d, and Maj. Indell (commanding the Battallion) of the 53d, were both killed, he mounted the breastworks and fought for 50 yards on his knees, shooting as fast as his men (from under the breastworks) could hand him their loaded guns. L. J. was elected Clerk of the Superior Court of Surry county in 1874; was re-elected in 1878, beating Col. Gallawny, of Elkin, the regular nominee of the Democratic party, 1,010 votes, but was defeated for the legislature by R. R. Gwyn, of Elkin, by 66 votes, Surry being Democratic by 450 majority.

M. T. was born in 1831. He enlisted in Capt. Boring's company of Cavalry as a private, in Grayson county, Va. Capt. B. sent him home to get up some recruits from Surry and Yadkin, and when he returned he had a company and was duly elected Captain. He served in the 37th Virginia Battallion until the surrender. On the 9th of October, 1864, below Woodstock, Va., he was shot from his horse in the charge on the enemy. The ball passing through his left pocket and out at his right side. The doctors at Woodstock hospital cut the caul fat from the bullet hole and he lay at Woodstock until February, 1865, when he obtained a furlough. When he arrived home he found that his wife had died, leaving him five children. He moved to Alleghany county, where he married the widow Crouse (another soldiers widow), at which time she had 4 children, now she is the mother of 7 and he is the father of 8, yet there are only 12, all living but one. How is that?

William was born in 1833 and enlisted in Capt. R. E. Reeves' company, which was the 1st company from Surry county. He was elected Captain to succeed Maj. Reeves and served twelve months before coming home. When ordered to report at Camp Raleigh, N. C., he was made Captain and was then sent to the North Carolina regiment and served until taken prisoner at Kelly's Ford, Va., and carried to Johnson's Island. He was discharged at the surrender, came home and has raised a large family of boys and girls. He has served as county surveyor, commissioner and justice of the peace on the Democratic side of the house.

Jackson Norman was one of Governor Vance's pets and took his part in the mountains of Surry and Wilkes, hunting up the delinquents. He heard a few bullets, but thinks, perhaps, his brothers heard more than he.

M. H. comes next. He was born in 1841, had asthma and when 17 years old L. J. gave his father $1.25 for his time and sent him to school. When Capt. R. E. Reeves came to Dobson to raise the 1st company in Surry M. H. was the first volunteer. He was elected Lieutenant and served under Stonewall Jackson and A. P. Hill all along the line until captured, while out foraging, and taken to Johnson's Island and held until the surrender. He was the Republican candidate in 1890 for the legislature and was defeated by R. by 8 votes. In 1894 he again came forward against the bull-dog of Democracy from Surry, J. R. Lewellyn, the Cleveland elector, and he cleaned him up by the handsome majority of 148. He went to the legislature and redeemed every pledge he made to the people of Surry and is now a private citizen at home with only two children eating hog and hominy.

F. W. is the youngest boy and was born in 1844. He enlisted with James Adams who raised a bogus company, and, instead of marching to the front like a soldier, he raided on the good citizens of Wilkes county until captured by the Confederates and their horses taken from them. F. W., who was ignorant of the force after losing a good horse, enlisted in L. J.'s company at Petersburg. He was one of the six in company B, who surrendered at Appomattox court house with a gun in his hand. He served as justice of the peace under Cleveland until 1894 and is now an ex-justice of the peace and the crier of court at Dobson under the present sheriff. He is a Democrat from whence ye came.

The six brothers are brothers and don't you give them out. They stand by each other through thick and thin. Have never had an angry word with each other since grown. Three are Democrats and three Republicans but they all vote Republican when a brother is the candidate. All six belong to the Baptist church and all sat together last Sunday was a week at the funeral of sister Mays, who was also a Baptist. On the last 1st Monday all met at Dobson and had their photographs taken. All subscribed for the Mount Airy News. All returned to L. J.'s where his good wife had a sumptious dinner prepared. When done eating all shook hands around the table and pledged, by the help of God, to meet each other in the sweet bye and bye.

M. T., from Alleghany, has spent two weeks with his brothers and is now on his way home. May God bless the six brothers of Surry and not forsake the five brothers from South Carolina, is the prayer of the writer, one who knows a heap about the Six Brothers.

The Bankruptcy Law.

The House of Representatives has passed the bankruptcy bill, and, if the Senate concur, we shall secure a law that will be of inestimable benefit to business men throughout the country, and save many an honest trader from the ruin that under existing conditions is almost sure to follow any business misfortune that may happen to him.

The strange antipathy that for so many years has been manifested by Congressmen to the proposition to establish a general bankruptcy law is due to the the sentiment that all such laws are in the interest of creditors. As a matter of fact they are really in the interest of honest debtors. Another argument constantly urged against the proposed law is drawn from the operation of the act of 1867, under which the expenses of administering bankrupt estates sometimes amounted to official confiscation of the property that ought to have been divided among creditors.

The Torrey bankrupt bill now before Congress is an excellent measure. Under present conditions the debtor whose solvency is suspected is the victim of a scramble of eager creditors, who pursue him under State laws. He usually goes down under the mad rush. The distribution of his property is inequitable. The swiftest of his creditors get all, while others receive nothing. He remains under the burden of unpaid obligations, for there is no such relief for him as there would be through a discharge granted to him under a bankruptcy law. The House Committee on the Judiciary finds that since 1879 there have been 171,389 failures, whose liabilities amount to $2,611,521,704. If there had been a general bankruptcy law during all this time, all these insolvents might have taken a fresh start in the world.

Some of the opposition to the pending bill is based on the theory that under State laws local creditors have an advantage over distant creditors, which their Senators and Representatives would like to retain for them. There is no greater mistake than this, for distant creditors usually obtain security from a suspected merchant.

The Torrey bill limits involuntary bankruptcy to wrong doers, and provides a cheap and equitable method for winding up the affairs of an insolvent, and leaving him free to start in business again.—Harper's Weekly.

PIERCE'S Golden Medical CURE

OR MONEY RETURNED.

For all chronic, or lingering, Pulmonary or Chest Diseases, as Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Severe Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pains in Chest and Sides, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy.

In Asthma it is specific.

To build up both flesh and strength, when reduced below the standard of health by pneumonia, or "lung fever," grip, or exhausting fevers, it is the best restorative tonic known.

Mr. Norman.

R. B. Norman, Esq., of Ainoa, Ga., says: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I was cured and well, and I owe it all to the 'Discovery.'"

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Scissors sharp, linen clean.
For a shave you pay a dime—
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Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and all professional men will do well to get my prices before buying elsewhere. Your patronage is solicited, especially.

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March 5, '96, tf

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