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NOTARY PUBLIC,
(OFFICE WITH DR. W. SPARGER),
Mount Airy, N. C.

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COAL! COAL!
White Ash Anthracite Coal for Stoves and Grates.

Granite Rock Work.
When you have stone work to do you will find it to your interest to see J. H. Walker.

JOS. NATIONS,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
L. B. ALBERTSON,
MAIN STREET, MOUNT AIRY, N. C.

E. A. HANNAH,
DEALER IN
Coffins, Caskets,
Burial Robes, Slippers, &c.

AARON PENN,
THE
Fashionable Barber,
Under Graves Warehouse,
Mt. Airy, N. C.

Better Health Than Ever
An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again.

W. H. SIMPSON,
BROKER,
Mount Airy, N. C.
Representing Fifteen Houses On All the Best Markets.

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The Root of the Matter.

Hon. C. B. Watson, of Winston, has a clear conception of the underlying cause of the free silver movement. He said in an interview several weeks ago: The strength of free silver is this: The millions of the agricultural classes see the great reduction in values in the past few years, especially in the values of farming lands and agricultural products.

The country requires a state of affairs that will make property sought after, instead of money and interest-bearing securities. It is the loss of confidence in property and the value of property that is cursing the country. We have not seen a more sensible utterance upon the financial question. A sound dollar is not the only sound thing the country needs.

Mr. Watson puts the whole case in a nutshell when he says that we need a policy that will make property sought after instead of money. That is exactly. Property has depreciated woefully. The poor fellow who is in debt—and his tribe is numerous—is catching it hard. God pity the man whose property is forced on the market these days. Said a large property-holder the other day: "Free silver may not be the thing the country needs, but I am in favor of trying it. It can't make things any worse than they are. If a farmer owes a thousand dollars, he can't pay it to save his skin." Then he cited the sale of a town lot recently for \$200 that brought \$800 a few years ago.

But the laboring man's dollar buys more now than it ever did, the gold-bugs tell us. But where is his dollar? Labor must be paid out of that it produces, and with that product depreciating in value, wages must go with it. That is just what has happened in Reidsville, Danville, Winston and elsewhere. Our manufacturers have been forced to cut wages and even with that are not able to give steady employment. How is it with farm labor? The Martinsville, Va., Bulletin says that grown men are working for \$5 per month in Henry county. Can the factories prosper when their consumers are impoverished? All of us are in the same boat. What helps one will help all. So on with the fight for the money of the Constitution.—Reidsville Weekly.

Seen of Men.

Some philosopher has observed that "a man sometimes obtains a reputation for being close because he pays all his debts and hasn't any money left to get a reputation with for being liberal." We all know the folks who get a reputation for liberality by subscribing largely to all benevolent purposes but never pay the subscriptions; and we all know others who subscribe liberally and pay but pay with somebody else's money—that is, with money they honestly owe. They are seen of men and applauded while often the fellow who pays his honest debts and therefore has little to spare is called a skin flint because he doesn't defraud his neighbors by giving money away that he owes to them. But such is life. The Statesville Landmark says it, and it is so.

Ayer's Pills promote the natural motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, constipation, jaundice and liver complaint, these pills have no equal. Every dose effective.

The Landmark says that a phase of the new woman business in Statesville is that she gets drunk and fights the coppers.

Frank McEae, a negro in Robeson jail under sentence of death, has sold his body to Dr. T. A. Norment for \$5.

Better Health Than Ever
"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—EVA BRADY, Lincoln, Ill.
Highest Awards
World's Fair
Chicago.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

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

Governor Carr attended a wedding in Norfolk, Va., one day last week.

Big preparations being made for the 4th July celebration at Battle Ground.

Mr. James Ridge lost an arm at the spoke and handle works in High Point last week.

Mr. Priestley H. Mangum, of Wake Forest, says the hail storm damaged him \$5,000.

The University summer school, at Chapel Hill, which opens this week, will be well attended.

A colored man and his daughter were killed Sunday one mile from Raleigh by the train. Their bodies were horrible sights.

Mr. L. Rosenthal, of Raleigh, is dead. He left \$75,000 to be divided equally between three children when they come of age.

A Moxley ordinance fines bicycle riders \$5 for riding upon sidewalks or other public walks. Ladies, however, are exempt.

A colored man was found dead in Warnersville last night. Heart disease supposed to be the cause of his death.—Greensboro Patriot.

The hail storm in the Wake Forest section last week destroyed almost everything in its path. The farmers are preparing the land for peas.

1,900 persons went on the Tabernacle excursion from Raleigh to Norfolk and Washington last Tuesday. North Carolina leads as an excursion people.

North Carolina will be largely represented at the Confederate Veterans' Reunion at Richmond, Va., June 30th. Nearly forty old soldiers will attend from Mt. Airy.

The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly met at Asheville Tuesday. Prominent educators say the attendance will be larger than at any time during the past five years.

Dave Israel, colored, who killed Sam Henry, colored, near Biltmore, last week, was discharged, Israel having shot Henry while the latter was trying to enter his house by force.

Hon. Hort Bower, of Caldwell county, ex-representative in Congress from this district, will be before the convention for renomination. Hort made a good one before and he would do still better the next time.

The State Agricultural Department has discovered a new tobacco pest in Duplin county. It is a caterpillar which eats the substance and leaves the skeleton of the leaf. So far the pest is at work only in a limited area.

Superintendent McEee, of the Seaboard Air Line, has issued a statement denying the published charge of the postoffice authorities that his road has endeavored to defraud the government in the matter of carrying the mails.

The Goldbugs in North Carolina speak of the silver movement in this State as the "free silver craze." It would be better for the gold party cause if different language were used. It is hard to control a fellow after calling him crazy.

The watchman at the Henrietta Cotton Mills, near Raleigh, is named Kanipe. He is the last man who saw General Custer alive. He carried a dispatch from Custer to Major Reno. He was a sergeant in the famous Seventh Cavalry.

Concord is to have a savings bank. Mr. D. F. Cannon will be its president and Mr. James C. Gibson cashier. The corporation will be known as the "Concord Loan and Savings Bank," with a capital of \$50,000 and will be run principally for the wage earners of the town.

The Reimer gold mine, which is being worked by Mr. C. G. Lanier, is yielding liberally just now. Mr. Lanier is working a large force of hands and getting out a good deal of the precious ore. He is showing to-day a beautiful piece of gold weighing eighty five pennyweights and worth about as many dollars, which has recently been run out of ore from this mine.—Salisbury World.

Mrs. W. C. Jones, wife of Deputy Sheriff Jones, of Walkertown, Forsyth county, was killed by lightning about 5 o'clock Saturday evening. Mrs. Jones was sitting in her room near the fire-place surrounded by four of her children and mother-in-law when the fatal flash of lightning struck the top of the chimney, tearing it to pieces and running down in the house. The mantel-piece was knocked off, throwing a lamp and other articles on the floor. Mrs. Jones was killed instantly. She fell over on her face and her clothes caught on fire, as did the bed, which was near by. Mrs. Jones, the mother-in-law, gathered a bucket of water and threw it on the fire. At first she thought that her daughter-in-law was only stunned, but upon turning her over, it was discovered that she was cold in death. Strange as it may appear, none of the children were even shocked by the lightning.

Sixty-five per cent. of the Kentucky distilleries have agreed to shut down for eighteen months.

A Strong Fortification. Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles. "The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

An Eccentric Man Dead.

Mr. Lewis Click, aged 85 years, died at his residence near Hot Springs Monday evening. Mr. Click was a good citizen and very consistent in all his ways and dealings. Like many other men, he was a little eccentric and had some peculiar notions. For instance, one day his dog either accidentally or intentionally killed a young chicken. Mr. Click had the dog brought before him at once for trial. His son Dan and daughter Susie Ann were witnesses against the dog. After hearing the evidence Uncle Lewis pronounced the dog guilty and sentenced him to 11 years' close confinement. An old crib was used for a prison and in that place the unfortunate dog served seven years. Many of the neighbors plead hard for the poor dog, but he would not remit a day. The dog was fed and watered regularly, and after staying seven years in the old crib, some one under the influence of strong drink, who had considerable feeling for the dog, entered the premises one night and carried him away, and he has never been seen since. It is said by many who saw the dog that his claws grow long as a panther's, and his eyes turned green as grass, from staying in the dark so long. At another time he tried his ox for pushing down a few panels of fence. He found the ox guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment for three years in a rail pen 10 feet square. The ox served out his term and afterwards became a useful animal.—Marshall Republican.

Cotton Crop Condition.

The consolidated returns of reports to the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture for the month of June shows the State percentage of cotton acreage as compared with last year to be as follows: Virginia 107, North Carolina 117, South Carolina 111, Georgia 113, Alabama 112, Mississippi 114, Louisiana 109, Texas 116, Arkansas 130, Tennessee 128, Oklahoma Territory 161, Missouri 163, Oklahoma 194. The general average is 116.2, being 1.3 per cent. increase over the May statement. The average conditions of the crop for June 1st was: Virginia 91, North Carolina 99, South Carolina 97, Georgia 95, Florida 85, Alabama 103, Mississippi 104, Louisiana 94, Texas 92, Arkansas 102, Tennessee 119, Missouri 92.

In the Atlantic States, in spite of dry weather in early spring, the crop is a little earlier than usual. Poor stands, on account of drought, are reported from two counties in North and South Carolina, and from seven counties in Georgia; but the plants are in fine condition as respect both to cultivation and growth throughout this region.

Wanted to Drown Himself.

The Wilmington Star of the 17th says: A white man who has been in the city for two or three days, and who was evidently under the influence of liquor, tried to drown himself at the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad wharf yesterday morning. He had taken off nearly all his clothes and was lowering himself into the water, when he was caught and pulled back by some of the railroad employees. The man was turned over to the police and locked up until sober. He refused to give his name, but said his home was in Fayetteville.

Deserts Her Husband and Children.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Mr. Lee Murray, who lives in West Burlington, left home mysteriously a day or two ago, and has not been heard from since, leaving a husband and three or four small children. There is no cause assigned, but it is said she took \$80 in money that had been laid by. She has lived here for a long time, and friends are at loss to know why she has thus left home.—Burlington News.

Centenary League is the largest in the State, and on the whole, is one of the best. New plans have been formed in the religious and literary departments, and still greater results are to be expected from them.—Winston Sentinel.

Detective Edward Clifford has been convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Superintendent Watson, of the West Shore railroad.

According to the building committee of St. Louis the cyclone which recently swept over that city wrecked 10,000 houses.

Free coinage, as defined by a bill now pending in the United States senate in shape of an amendment to the house tariff or revenue bill, means simply this—that the man who produces or owns 33 dollars' worth of silver bullion may deliver it to any United States mint for free coinage, and receive therefor 100 legal tender dollars. In other words, the government by free coinage would be compelled to buy all the silver produced at nearly double its market value, by issuing in payment of the same legal tender dollars worth intrinsically but 33 cents, but which the government must make good for 100 cents in gold.

The 16 to 1 basis means simply

COL. McCURE'S OPINION.

Col. A. K. McCure's Explanation of the Meaning of Bimetallism, Gold Standard, Free Coinage and 16 to 1.

Bimetallism is the use of the two chief precious metals, silver and gold, as a double standard currency. The gold dollar and the silver dollar are made legal tender by the government, and thus, by the action of the government, made of equal value regardless of the variance in the intrinsic value of the coin. Our gold dollar has never varied in value for the reason that it has been the standard of value, not only here but throughout all nations of the world, and a gold dollar is stamped by every government that creates it with its actual value. There is, therefore, no variation in the value of a gold coin in any country of the world.

Our silver dollar is intrinsically worth to-day about 53 cents, but it is made worth 100 cents by the fiat of the government, and the law requires that the government shall maintain the equal value of the two coins, so that the government is practically compelled to redeem the cheap silver dollar in gold whenever it is demanded. This government has maintained bimetallism, or the double standard of gold and silver, since it was founded. In 1792, when the United States mint was authorized, gold coin precisely the same value as our coin of to-day was authorized, and silver dollars were authorized on the basis of 15 to 1; that is 15 ounces of silver were required to make the same number of dollars coined from one ounce of gold.

Both were made legal tender, and their value was at that time about equal. Silver slightly declined in value and the gold dollar was intrinsically worth more than the silver dollar, although both were legal tender; but the cheaper money was forced into circulation; the more valuable dollar was withdrawn, and in 1806 President Jefferson stopped the coinage of the silver dollar because it had driven gold entirely out of our circulation.

In 1834 another effort was made to make a more equal double standard, and the coinage of silver dollars was authorized on the basis of 16 to 1; that is 16 ounces of silver to coin as many dollars as would be coined from one ounce of gold. Soon thereafter the silver dollar became more valuable than the gold dollar by reason of the increased price of silver, and the silver dollar was retired from circulation, as it could be purchased by silver manufacturers in coin cheaper than it could be purchased in bullion. That was the second effort of the government to re-establish bimetallism or a double standard that could maintain itself.

The silver dollar was practically unknown in our circulating medium from a period soon after the act of 1834 until 1873, when 16 ounces of silver continued to be worth more than one ounce of gold. Had silver dollars been provided for at 16 to 1 by the act of 1873, they would not have circulated, because more valuable than a gold dollar. As the silver dollar had not been in circulation for nearly forty years, it was dropped from our list of authorized coins in the act of 1873 with the next to universal consent of congress and the country. Indeed, it had been actually dropped from the coinage laws twenty years earlier.

Soon after 1873 the immense production of silver greatly reduced its commercial value, and then the silver producers of the country demanded the return to silver coinage on the basis of 15 to 1, as 16 ounces of silver were then not equal to one ounce of gold, and the silver producers would profit by the sale of their product to the government.

In 1878 the policy of the silverites prevailed, and silver dollars were coined in large sums until we aggregated some \$500,000,000, which to-day are worth less than \$300,000,000 in fact, and the silver coin and bullion owned by the government is now worth nearly \$100,000,000 less than the government paid for it.

We are maintaining bimetallism and the double standard to-day by the government stamping its fiat of 100 cents of value upon a 53 cent dollar, and the government practically pays the difference in gold.

The gold standard of money is a policy that requires all other money than gold to be redeemed in gold, and therefore equivalent to gold in value. The United States maintains the gold standard, and redeems its 33 cent silver dollars practically in gold when demanded, and redeems all its paper of every shade and kind in gold, and pays all its bonds and other obligations in gold when required.

In Mexico, China, Japan, India and some smaller governments, they have the silver standard, and the silver dollars of those countries, although containing from 4 to 6 grains of silver more than the American dollar, circulate in their own countries and in all other countries at a value of about 35 cents. The free silver standard countries circulate their legal tender at its intrinsic value.

Free coinage, as defined by a bill now pending in the United States senate in shape of an amendment to the house tariff or revenue bill, means simply this—that the man who produces or owns 33 dollars' worth of silver bullion may deliver it to any United States mint for free coinage, and receive therefor 100 legal tender dollars. In other words, the government by free coinage would be compelled to buy all the silver produced at nearly double its market value, by issuing in payment of the same legal tender dollars worth intrinsically but 33 cents, but which the government must make good for 100 cents in gold.

The 16 to 1 basis means simply

this—that 16 ounces of silver shall produce our coinage the same number of dollars that one ounce of gold will produce. If the metals were coined according to their intrinsic value, it would now require over 30 ounces of silver to produce the same number of dollars coined from one ounce of gold.

Such, in brief, is the explanation of the legal and practical meaning of the four money terms referred to by our correspondent.

To Exclude the Negro Laborer.

A few days ago the colonists of the town of Fitzgerald in the State of Georgia, held a meeting, 300 being present. A resolution was passed unanimously calling on the entire population to exclude negroes from the colony. In addition to this, or rather as a supplement to it, notices were posted in various conspicuous places, adorned with skulls and crossbones to this effect: "Laborers—There will be a meeting of the laboring class and mechanics of the city of Fitzgerald to-night at 7:30 o'clock, in the Fitzgerald block, for the purpose of excluding all colored labor from the colony. If this be the white man's town let's have it white; if not let the niggers have it."

"By order of the committee." "New, Fitzgerald is a Southern town. It is in the heart of a Southern State. What Fitzgerald says the South is supposed to echo. And Fitzgerald says that no negro need apply. Fitzgerald is to be a white man's town. The colored man and his race must move on. How the Northern press will ring with denunciation at this fresh exhibition of Southern hatred of the negro! How the sectional shriekers in this part of the country will hold the bull-dox and the old slave-owner up to public execration because of their proscription and relentless persecution of the black man!"

And yet, Fitzgerald is not a Southern town. It does not represent Southern sentiment. It is not in line with any really Southern community, either in Georgia or in the neighboring States. The 7,000 persons who constitute the population of Fitzgerald are, almost without exception, of Northern birth and breeding. They migrated quite recently from the Northwestern States. Nearly half of them belong to the Grand Army of the Republic. They are not Southerners, not ex-rebels, not former slave owners or the descendants of slave-owners. They are Northern men, former soldiers of the Union, representative of the sentiment of the section from which they came and so little in accord with the people of Georgia among whom they have settled that on the occasion of the meeting above referred to, some of the speakers declared that the Southerners loved the negroes better than they did the Northerners, and dwelt upon that hypothesis with great resentment.

We mention these more or less important facts merely by way of arresting the flow of indignant comment which would otherwise have emanated from sectional newspapers of the North.—Washington Post.

Find Your Places.

Every human being, however small and insignificant, has a place to fill and a great work to do that no one else can do for him. There is always some aching brough that we can soothe, some rugged pathway to be made more easy to travel, some heavy burden that we can assist our fellow traveler in carrying up the hill of life, and some dark life that is bowed down in grief and despair, that we can brighten.

Every one has his place and vocation and it rests with himself to find it. Be new, in every sense of the word, find your places and go to work, for life at best is short and what we do must be done now, for to-morrow may be too late. Honest, true men, are what the world wants to-day and "pretension is always despicable," it matters not from whom it comes.

The dispute between Oswego and Niagara Falls as to which place enjoys the honor of possessing the site where stood the last British fort evacuated after the revolutionary war is becoming very warm. Oswego proposes to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Fort Ontario's evacuation July 15, while the Niagara Falls people are talking of holding a centennial celebration of the evacuation of Fort Niagara, fixing Aug. 11 as the date. Unfortunately historians are so indefinite concerning these two important events that it is impossible to state which of the two has the better right to the distinction claimed.

Sure to Win.

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Mr. A. N. McNinch, a prominent citizen of Concord, died Tuesday morning at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

Not many business houses in these United States can boast of fifty years' standing. The business of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., whose incomparable Sarsaparilla is known and used everywhere, has passed its half centennial and was never so vigorous as at present.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Banks Preferring the Fiat Standard to the Gold Standard.

The war of words which is going on as to whether we shall maintain the gold standard, or go over to the silver standard, has no meaning for a clear brain. The redemption of greenbacks with borrowed gold at the rate of \$180,000,000 a year, shows in fact that our legal business standard is fiat paper. How can gold be our standard of payments when it cannot be demanded in payment except from the Government? The very banks which are crying importunately for the maintenance of the gold standard, mean by it only that the Government shall pay gold to the banks for their greenbacks. The banks themselves selfishly cling to the "fiat money" basis, on all that they are liable for to depositors. If the banks want sound money and a gold standard, they can get it at once by recognizing gold on all their obligations, paying gold at once themselves for all greenbacks and thereby ending the run on the treasury. If they are afraid to pay gold, and mean by a "gold standard" only that the Government shall pay gold to them while they pay only fiat money to others, i. e., to the merchants who need gold for export, as they have been doing for four years past, then they are no true advocates of "sound money."

We have now been out of the war for thirty years, and sixteen years of that thirty the Government has been the only party in the country from whom gold could be drawn. The banks and exchanges talk "gold" but pay "fiat."

The Treasury must be relieved of its burden of supplying gold for commerce from the revenues drawn from the tax-payers. Such a process is confiscation and not "honest money;" it is "fiat wind" and not sound currency.—From Editorial Crucible, in Gunton's Magazine.

Dyspepsia Twenty-Five Years.

Mr. A. Y. Sheats, Kingston, Ga., says, May 31st, 1895: "I was troubled with Dyspepsia for twenty-five years, and could get no permanent relief from any treatment or medicine until I began the use of King's Royal Germetuer, some five years ago. It gave me great relief, and after the lapse of five years, I can recommend it as the best medicine I know of for Indigestion and Dyspepsia." This case is but one out of thousands which prove that for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all stomach troubles, Germetuer cures when all else fails.

New package, large bottle, 108 doses, \$1. For sale by Taylor & Banner and D. A. Houston.

It is not likely that the coalition of Populists and Republicans against the Democracy of North Carolina will be successful in the coming Presidential election.

A good recommendation for Simmons Liver Regulator is, that it is purely vegetable and strongly tonic. Then too, it is better than Pills because easier to take in liquid or powder and with no gripping, while the relief from Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, is quick and sure. "I find Simmons Liver Regulator a very safe and valuable family medicine."—Rev. J. M. Rollins, Fairfield, Va.

The wife of Rev. J. W. Edwards dropped dead at her home in Campbelltown, near Fayetteville, Sunday night, as she was preparing to retire.

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DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Of the Eighth Congressional District.

A convention of the Democratic party of the Eighth Congressional District is hereby called to meet in Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday, June 25th, 1896, for the purpose of choosing two delegates and two alternates to the National Democratic Convention, which meets in Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, July 7th, next.

The delegates selected by the counties composing the district to the State Convention, which meets at the same time and place will be recognized as delegates to this convention.

The convention to nominate a candidate for Congress and a Presidential elector is hereby called to meet in Wilkesboro, N. C., on Wednesday, July 29th, 1896.

By order of the Executive Committee.

EDMUND JONES, Chairman.

W. H. SIMPSON, AGENT For Fine Rubber Stamps IN OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Everett's Tin Shop.

Headquarters for Tin and Steel Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Valley Tin—all widths Single Strips, etc., etc.

Water and Steam Fittings of all kinds kept on hand. The Old Reliable Jenkins Globe & Check Valves, Eberman Injectors, Detroit Lubricators are a few of the many reliable supplies in stock.

Guns, Pistols, Sewing Machines, all Bicycles repaired by the best skilled workmen at short notice.

We keep Good Old Fashion Coffee Pots, Dish Tins, and in fact everything in the Tinware line.

T. M. Everett & Co.

DR. KING'S ROYAL GERMETUER

This pleasant and perfect remedy, so delightful to take, so refreshing and exhilarating, stands in highest favor with all who know it best, as the greatest of all medical remedies for both sexes, of all ages and in all conditions.

WHAT IT WILL DO FOR YOU. It will give you APPETITE. It will give you restful SLEEP. It will stimulate your DIGESTION. It will restore your NERVOUS ENERGY. It will put your KIDNEYS in perfect order. It will purify your Blood. It will change your weakness into STRENGTH. It will bring you out of sickness into HEALTH.

NEW PACKAGE, LARGE BOTTLE, 108 DOSES ONE DOLLAR.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Manufactured only by The Atlantic Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga.