

THE MOUNT AIRY NEWS.

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"POOR DIGESTION, LANGUID AND TIRED."

[An Interesting Letter Concerning Pe-ru-na.]



Miss Della Janveau, Globe Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., is from one of the oldest and best known French Canadian families in Canada. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, she says: "Last spring my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached and I felt languid and tired all the time. My physician prescribed for me, but a friend advised me to try Peruna. I tried it and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system. In three weeks I was like a new woman, my appetite had increased, I felt buoyant, light and happy and without an ache or pain. Peruna is a reliable family medicine."

Money Value of Good Roads.

In view of the financial benefit and the many other advantages of good roads, it is probable that a majority of the farmers of the State would favor their construction as rapidly as practicable, under some efficient, economical and equitable system of highway improvement. But a considerable proportion, say one fourth or one fifth, who have little knowledge of the benefits of good roads would object on account of the great cost of highway improvement. They do not believe the statements of many writers relative to the losses and gains to farmers from poor and good roads, respectively, therefore they look askance upon the general agitation in favor of improved highways. Saying nothing of the educational and social advantages of good roads, or of their comfort and enjoyment, or of feeling unable to pay for them, these men regard with disfavor all plans for highway improvement, and are likely to oppose efforts for the betterment of our roads, unless they can be convinced that good roads will be a paying investment. Speaking then, only of the money side of the question, it would seem that all must agree in the following reasons for good roads, bringing dollars and cents into the farmer's pocket. A good road will: 1. Economize time and force in transportation between farm and market. 2. Enable farmers to take advantage of market fluctuations in buying and selling. 3. Permit transportation of farm products and purchased commodities during times of comparative leisure. 5. Enhance the market value of real estate.

Christ's Coming Daily Expected.

Every sensible man and woman should live as though they expected the second coming of Christ at the present moment, because it is plainly recorded in the Scriptures that the Son of Man will come like a thief in the night—when no man expects Him. Therefore, we should always be ready, for we do not know the day nor hour. A dispatch from Benton Harbor, Michigan, of recent date, gives the following in regard to the "House of Israel" people and their movements—a church that expects the coming of Christ within three years: "Benton Harbor is preparing for the second coming of Christ, and in anticipation of the event the members of the Church known as the House of Israel are gathering here. According to the Scriptures, as interpreted by the House of Israel, the event will take place within three years. The church has chosen Benton Harbor as the gathering place in America, and it is expected that one hundred and forty thousand members will be gathered here before the three years have elapsed. Special street meetings and grove gatherings will commence as soon as the summer is fairly begun. The House of Israel has had a large number of followers in this city for several years. A few days ago a delegation came in from Fostoria, Ohio, and among this number are the leading spirits, Benjamin and his wife, Mary. Benjamin says the seventh message, spoken of in the Book of Revelation, is nearly completed; that it consists of 780 pages, is divided into four parts, and that the printing, which is being done at Ashland, Ohio, is nearly finished. The message is known as 'The Star of Bethlehem,' or the 'Living Roll of Life.' The book was written by Benjamin and his wife. The sixth message, given out in 1875, was written by James J. Jay, of England, while the fifth was written in 1822 by John Wove, also of England. Other representatives are expected to arrive shortly from Los Angeles and San Francisco, also from Springfield, Mo. A farm east of Benton Harbor has been secured, which will, with other places, be made to provide accommodations for these people as fast as they arrive." The Lord tells us "to watch as well as pray," and every one should do this. They should watch their lives and their conduct, but no man can tell when the end will come.

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Plowing With Elephants.

It may be said of P. T. Barnum that he was the major domo or lord of laughter and fun, the protean dispenser of amusement. How well he became known through this function one curious incident certifies. Some years before he died an obscure person in some remote part of Asia wrote a letter, which he dropped in the post-office near him, directed to "Mr. Barnum, America." The letter reached its destination without an hour's delay. The great showman immediately enjoyed being known from the very beginning of his celebrity, and when he found his celebrity was a tremendous factor in his success he did everything that he could think of to extend the exploitation of his name. This was not to nourish vain imaginings or because he felt exalted. It was to promote business. Around his successive homes at Bridgeport, Conn., he was fond of putting something that suggested a show. Quercy marked cattle, the sacred cow or an elephant was frequently among the stock to be noticed in his fields. On one occasion he had an elephant engaged in plowing on the sloping hill where it could be plainly seen by the passengers on the New Haven and Hartford railroad, an agricultural innovation that he knew would get notice of some sort in every newspaper in the country. It was even said that he received letters from farmers far and wide asking how much hay one elephant ate and if it was more profitable to plow with an elephant than with horses or oxen. His replies were invariably frank and were of this purport: "If you have a large museum in New York and a great railway sends trains full of passengers within eyeshot of the performance, it will pay, and pay well, but if you have no such institution then horses and oxen will prove more economical.—Joel Benton in Century.

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CASTORIA advertisement featuring the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and the text 'The Kind You Have Always Bought'.

THE WEST-HILL CO. advertisement for shoes, featuring 'The Trade Palace, Under Opera House, SHOES' and 'The Famous Barry AND Heer's High Art Shoes'.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Strikes on the part of people employed in the various kinds of labor seem to be pretty general all over the North, with threats of increase in number. Dun's Trade Review, issued Saturday, estimated that "probably fifty thousand men are voluntarily idle who might be employed at the highest level of wages ever paid in this or any other country—an economic loss of this magnitude affects many more than those directly concerned." In point of number of men out of work the New England cotton mill strike ranks first, but the disturbances in the building trades lines are more widespread and hurtful generally and their number is being added to daily. Here is one day's (Tuesday's) strike record in New York: Extension of the strike of Connecticut mechanics for 20 per cent increase in wages to Westchester county, New York. It is estimated that the strike has caused the suspension of work on 2,000 buildings in Westchester county and Connecticut. Twelve thousand masons in New York make demand for increase in wages from 35 to 37 1/2 cents an hour, demand to go into effect June 1st. Two thousand wagon makers in Brooklyn strike for shorter hours at same pay. Three thousand and others will join their next week if the demand is not granted. About 2,500 more were added to the Pottsville, Pa., coal strikers' list and there is every indication that the operators will have to grant the demands or face another general strike. About 350 tar, felt and waterproof workers in New York have struck for higher wages. Other manufacturers have granted their demands. In Chicago the situation has been improved by the concessions to over 40,000 men, involving an increase in wages aggregating \$3,000,000 annually. Some trades are on strike and others present demands, and negotiations pending will probably eventuate satisfactorily. It is encouraging to note that in this widespread disturbance of labor circles the South is little involved. Having a very small proportion of foreign population any disagreements between employer and employe are usually easily settled and hence strikes have never been popular in the South, and it is to be hoped that they never will be. The most costly way of settling labor difficulties is by a strike, and remembering this it behooves both parties to take the utmost pains to settle their troubles without resort to striking having been had if that is possible.—Asheville Citizen.

Blaze Bankrupts Twenty Companies.

A Beaumont dispatch says: A careless workman kicked over a lantern at one of the Caldwell oil wells on block 38, Hogg-Swayne tract, on Spindle Top Wednesday and started a fire that resulted in the loss of property valued at \$1,000,000 and the bankruptcy of twenty or more smaller companies. There are 175 wells on the three blocks of the tract and only five of the derricks and pump houses are left standing. Every company that had property in the Hogg-Swayne tract is a loser. The fire swept the three blocks, covered with derricks and pump houses, clear of all its buildings. The derricks left are on the edges and are few and far between. None of the companies had a cent of insurance. The fire started near the southern edge of block No. 38 and spread three ways. Pumping stations, derricks and pipe lines all fell before it. Large engines and thick pipe melted in the heat. It is estimated that 170 of the wells sustained an average direct loss of \$2,000. This is exclusive of half a million dollars more, the aggregate loss on production and other damages. Fifty or more wells probably are ruined by the dropping tubing into them as the result of the fire.

To Gobble the Peabody Fund.

The trustees of the Peabody educational fund met in New York this week, and the fact is scarcely concealed that there is a scheme afoot to withdraw the aid the trustees have been giving to the various cotton states for educational purposes. The money is to be returned for the purpose of putting both capital and interest into a big normal college in some Southern city. The proposed change in the plan of the trustees rests in its last analysis upon the desire of Atlanta to gobble the whole thing—in a desire to boom that particular town. One of the trustees of the fund, Dr. Glenn, resident in Atlanta, and they propose to put the entire fund amounting to several millions into a college that will boom their own town.—Goldboro Argus.

Popularity of Rural Free Delivery.

If one were called upon to name the most popular innovation in governmental service during the two past decades looking to the greatest good to the greatest number and increasing the intelligence of its citizenship such as one would unhesitatingly name the establishment of the rural free delivery system. It is probably the most satisfactory service for the great mass of country people that has ever been undertaken by the government. It gives them many of the conveniences of a city life without the extra cost of living. It saves much waste of time in going to and from the postoffice. It encourages the habit of letter writing and increases at a manifold ratio the circulation of newspapers and magazines. The farmer is now able to keep informed in respect to the markets and the general movements in the political and financial world. Indeed, the establishment of this system, in connection with the telephone, may be accounted among the greatest of the educational machinery of the country, reaching classes of people too old or too busy to attend schools. This system makes country life an ideal one.—Southern Farm Magazine.

R. D. DeVAULT & CO'S advertisement for shoes and boots, featuring 'SHOES, BOOTS, Dry Goods and Notions'.

Habits of Self-Control.

Be sure love rules the world, and behind love, sustaining it, is that greatest power on earth, self-control. It is self-control that has made the great nations of to-day. Let a nation lose its self-control and it is as a little child grouping feebly in the dark. Every individual is a small nation in himself. He has his ups and downs, his warfare and his peace, his seasons of prosperity and his seasons of depression, and if we are to believe the followers of Proebel and Pestalozzi, the development of a human be-

Due Notice is Served.

Due notice is hereby served on the public generally that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the only salve on the market that is made from the pure, unadulterated witch hazel. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has cured thousands of cases of piles that would not yield to any other treatment, and this fact has brought out many worthless counterfeits. Those persons who get the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are never disappointed, because it cures. 1. W. West, druggist, Mt. Airy, N. C.

Sick Headache?

Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness. 25c. All druggists.

Healthy Children.

Are kept strong and well, weak and puny little folks are made vigorous by the use of this famous remedy—FREY'S VERMIFUGE.

MOUNT AIRY MARBLE WORKS advertisement for granite monuments and iron fencing.

Hague-McConkle Dry Goods Co., advertisement for dry goods, notions and hats.

YOU CAN FIND Guttering and Spouting advertisement for iron roofing and ornamental work.

ASK YOUR Neighbor to Take The MT. AIRY NEWS advertisement.

GEO. W. SPARGER, Attorney-at-Law, MOUNT AIRY, N. C. advertisement.

Dr. John E. Banner, Dentist, advertisement for dental services.

S. P. GRAVES, Attorney-at-Law, MOUNT AIRY, N. C. advertisement.