Wool from Persia.

Persian wool is going to Russia, France and the United States. Our import of that commodity is made via Marseilles. A small portion only of that clipped from the millions of sheep in the country is used there, and that goes for manufacture of carpets. The chief centers of carpet manufactories are Suntanabad, Kermanan, Chiraz and Kurdistan, one house in Suntanabad employing more than 10,000 workmen.

You know what you say about your poor kin? Well, that's the way your folks who have money talk about you.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Elderly gentlemen seem to have a penchant for youngerly ladies. So. 29

Salt Rheum

That Terrible Itching, Burning, Smarting, Swelling

Which ruins pleasure, interferes with work, prevents sleep—yields to the blood-purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured thousands of cases, it will cure yours. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to operate.

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Augusta, Ga. Actual business. Notes by mail. Short time. Cheap board. Send for catalogue.

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WILL RE-OPEN SEPT. 7, 1893.
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Eleven Professors and Instructors.
Three Courses for Degrees.
Ample Cabinets and Laboratories.
Location Healthful and Beautiful.
Terms Reasonable.
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H. B. SHEARER, - - PRESIDENT.

Youngest Nation But Oldest Flag

Few people know that the flag of the United States is older than those of the other great nations, says the New York Tribune. The Union Jack, the present British emblem, dates from 1801. The French tricolor was adopted in 1794, and the German and Italian banners are no older than the existing administration of those countries. The Spanish flag was first established in 1785. On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed its memorable resolution that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate white and red, and that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation. It was afterwards decided to add a star for every new State admitted to the union, but this is the only change that has been made from the form adopted by those men who were prominent in establishing the government.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. Jenny Williams, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak I could hardly walk across the floor without fainting. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in stomach, inflammation of the bladder, gas and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would like your medicine they wouldn't not have to suffer so much."

Mrs. Joseph Perkinson, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb, had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and could not sit down, for then my heart would beat so fast. I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

THE REWARD OF FOLLY.

One Dead and One a Fugitive From the Law.

PASSENGER RATES REDUCED.

A Unique Character of Charlotte Says He Could Fight the Spaniards If He Had a Gray Uniform.

The quietness of King's Mountain's Sabbath was broken and intense excitement caused by the killing of John H. Edwards. It seems that Edwards and one Bonner had been drinking and painting the town red for several days, terrorizing and threatening everybody they met. Warrants were issued for their arrest, but the men locked themselves up in a house and refused to surrender. Marshal Ferguson went in and told the men he had a warrant for them and tried to reason with them. They would not surrender and said they would kill any one who came there for them. Ferguson went back and reported, and the citizens urged the execution of the warrant. Ferguson then picked a posse of six men and went down to the house and demanded a surrender. They told him the first man who entered would be shot. Ferguson ordered his posse in and they had to get in a window from the piazza, the doors all being locked. As soon as the first man was in and had straightened up Edwards fired on him, and he then began firing on Edwards, and so did a second man who had entered. Bonner presented his pistol at Ferguson with one hand, and a large knife in the other. Ferguson advanced and backed his man until an opportunity presented itself, when he grappled with Bonner and held him til the shooting was over with the other man and the posse. Edwards was shot through the head and died in about three hours. Bonner was arrested and put in the guard house. He was brought out and tried by the mayor and fined $10 and costs. The sheriff then served a State warrant on him and placed him in the hands of two men to hold. In some way he made good his escape and they are now hunting him. The people are much enraged that he escaped.

Copper Mines in North Carolina.

The Boston Carolina Copper Mining Company is working copper mines in Person and Granville counties, where it owns 1,254 acres. The copper mines of Granville were indifferently worked forty years ago, and are known to be very rich, the ore being of very high grade. Work shows that the ore is of quite uniform grade and that there is a large amount of it. The ore is said to run from 10 to 40 per cent. as compared with 1 to 20 per cent. in Lake and Western mines. The company controls the Blue Wing, Keystone, Pocahontas, and Gillis mines. Copper ore of good grade also exists in Cabarrus and Cherokee counties.

If the Color Was Gray.

Peg-leg Graham, of Charlotte, an unreconstructed live eater of antebellum day in discussing the present unpleasantness to a war crowd said: "If they would put one of them old gray suits on me there ain't no five men could hold me, but I just couldn't fight with blue clothes on. You know we was taught to shoot at the red stripes, and I might wake up in the night some time, and 'fore I thought, shoot the fellow next to me. You know force of habit is strong."

Passenger Rates Reduced.

The Railway Commission has reduced passenger fares on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to 2½ cents per mile, first class fare, and 2 cents per mile second class fare. The order reducing rates is effective August 1st.

Death Claims Mr. Joseph Black.

Mr. Joseph E. Black, who was run over by a freight train on the Carolina Central track, on the 7th of June, died at the residence of his father, Mr. John T. Black, at Charlotte.

A Painful Accident.

A horse which Mr. Harris, of Charlotte, was riding, fell, throwing him quite violently and inflicting an ugly gash in his head.

Judge Ewart Sworn In.

The oath of office as judge of the Fifth North Carolina federal judicial district was administered to Judge Ewart before Judge Purnell in the office of the clerk at Asheville.

Populists of Mecklenburg.

The Populist Executive Committee of Mecklenburg county met in Charlotte and passed resolutions offering fusion to any party that would fuse.

Convocation of Morganton.

The Convocation of Morganton met in St. Paul's Church, Wilkesboro. The session was most delightful and profitable. The congregations were very large, and seemed to be deeply impressed with these services.

Popular Blowing Rock.

The season is on at Blowing Rock. There are over 400 visitors at the hotels on the mountains. The pleasure on the way to Blowing Rock is much greater this year than in former seasons.

Our Tobacco Factories.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has a report showing that 145 tobacco factories are now in operation in the western district. Of these 32 are at Winston.

Hot Time in the Old Town.

The highest reading of the weather bureau thermometer Sunday was 95, but to those who braved the sun's rays it seemed easily 100. "General Humidity" was in town, and no mistake. The day was one of the most oppressive of the season.—Charlotte Observer.

Tanglefoot Joints Galore.

The State Auditor is collecting some statistics which show that there are 108 registered whiskey distilleries in operation in North Carolina.

Madison Republicans.

The Republicans of Madison county held their convention in the court house at Marshall. Speeches were made by Senator Pritchard, Wylie Rector, who is a candidate for Congress, and M. A. Candley. The attendance was large and the meeting enthusiastic.

A Successful Season.

The summer school at Wake Forest has closed its second session with a larger enrollment than last year. The work has been very satisfactory. The aim of the summer school faculty is to aid the teaching profession.

EDICT FROM WASHINGTON.

Instructions Issued for the Establishment of the New

GOVERNMENT OF SANTIAGO.

Local Government in a Measure to be Continued as it is Under the Supervision of the American Commander-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States. By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant-General Corbin cabled the document to General Shafter in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction to General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It makes the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1898.

General Shafter, Santiago de Cuba—The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, D. C., July 18, 1898.

"To the Secretary of War:

"Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the control of its support and protection. Our occupation shall be as free from severity as possible.

"Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerents, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officers connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it is necessary to do so.

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his own judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

"One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenue. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the State he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it, save in the extreme military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, railways and boats belonging to the State may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all school houses, are, so far as possible, to be protected and all destruction or intentional damage of such places, or historical monuments or archives or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

"Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupants, but unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be injured.

"While it need not be the right of the occupant to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaport towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, the right to levy exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of robbery or oppression. In the occupation of the military occupant, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the government, for the time being, are to be collected in the manner authorized by the laws of war and applied to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of judges and for the payment of expenses of the army.

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be treated by the officers of the military occupant as belonging to the territory of a friendly nation, except as to such articles as are declared to be contraband of war. Vessels of neutral powers will be allowed to enter and depart from such ports and places with their cargoes and crews, except as to such persons and such articles as may be deemed by the military occupant dangerous to his military possession, and such vessels will be treated in the same manner as those of the United States in the same situation. Neutrals will be allowed to land from their vessels and to pass through the territory occupied by our forces with their baggage and effects, except such as may be contraband of war, or be deemed by the military occupant dangerous to his military possession.

"Neutrals may also