

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County

Vol. XVI.

W. F. MARSHALL, Inditor and Proprietor.

may wish.

in its place.

Gastonia, N. C., January 31, 1895.

{Cash in Advance.}

No 5

TEARS, BEDS, AND DINNERS. INTERESTING STUDY OF TEAR-

BOTTLES, BEDROOMS, AND SUCCESSFUL LAY-OUTS.

Bab Thinks Starchod Mandkershiefs Will Drive us Back to Tear Bottles-How the Newly Rich Go About Preparing Their Besting Piaces-A Room of Errors-Sheets That Cost Monoy-Bab Gives Good Advice on the Disner Question.

Bt. Louis Hepublic.

These are the days when the grip, or the cold that resembles it, is abroad, and womankind is wishing that as she has to cry, she might bottle her tears as they dropped, slowly and gracefully, into bottles of cut glass, having gold stoppers, set about with precious stopes. That is what the ladies of Pempeli used to do, and no well-bred woman of that day, or that city, thought of such a thing as weeping in-to a bandkerchief. There can be no doubt that the woman who wished to be thought graceful could practice a lovely poss, with her tear bottle he-fore her mirror, and then when she semiled it up she could send this bottled grief to ber best young man in a regis has to cry, she might bottle her tears grief to ber best young man in a regis-tered letter, with a little note, saying: 'You have all my heart, and there are the tears I have wept for you since you left." The tear bottle would be an absolute proof, and the maiden, fair but thoughtful, could write on the outbut thoughtful, could write on the out-side of the envelope, in very large let-ters: "Glass; please don't stamp too hard." These were undoabtedly the days of romance. It was said that some very fitching young women who lived then, and who appreciated the impression made by a bottle of tears, and still did not like to have a red nose used to get their slaves to do their waeping for these, and gave them phys-ical culture by administering to the said slaves good sound whippings, so that they might have something to ory about.

HOW WE WEEP.

Nowadays we wrep in handkerchiefs, It is just possible that they may have magic in the web of them, but the way they disappear when they visit a French laundry is something past de French is undry is something past de scription. And the way a French laundress can assure you that you on-ly had five tandkerchiefs in the wash, when you remember counting 10, is most beautiful. She is cool and col-lected when among the linen equares referred to you is one trimmed with returned to you is one trimmed with coarse lace and having somebody else's initials upon it. This, she will pleasantly inform you. is it because you cannot get any other.

UNSTARCHED HANDKERORIZPS.

The handkerchief nowadays-that is the proper handkerchief-is large in size, fine of texture, has a tiny frill of size, fine of texture, has a tiny frill of real lace about it, and your initials, very small ones, embroidered quite simply far down in one corner. I never could understand propie having black handkerchiefa. They were not pretty, they were not useful, and they would look like dust cloths. However, they are out of fashion long age, and no-body criteres for them.

body grisves for them. Any woman of sense knows that her handkerchief should never make the handkerchief abould never make the acquaintance of starch, that abomina-ble stuff the has ruined so many pretty ones, and that it should be only folded twnce. The laundress thicks differently and so she makes it as stiff as presible, folds it in the size of a postage stamp, and is surprised that you don't like her method. I feel positively certain that we will go back to the tear bottle

THE PRETTIEST BEDROOM. THE FRETTIEST BEDROOM. The protiest bedroom that I know has a Chippendale bed in it, which stands against the wall, while from the canopy top fall curtains of bolting cloth embroidered in the most exquisite manner, those on the top having pop-pies upon them, suggesting that sleep may come to the eyes, while those at the foot are bright with morning glories, inviting the beautiful sleeper tw wake and see the sun. Inside the canopy is lined with rose colored silk. te wake and see the sun. Inside the canopy is lined with rose colored silk, and so is the part of the back against which is hung a lovely picture of ivory. This bod is always dremed, as it should be, in white. The finest of linen forms the sheets, and these are hemistiched by hand, and have a monogram on each. The outer spread is of linen made lacelike by the drawn work up-on it, and trimmed with Irish isce. When Jack Frost comes and traces etchings on the window pape, there is a dainty satin douvet, and if more apreads are registed, there is one of made and one of white for.

YES, THERE ARE OTHERS.

Withington star. There is a good deal of good farming done in the United States, and there is a good deal of bad farming, more bad than good. The bad is the rule, the good the exception. An average yield of about twelve bushels of wheat to the scre, and of less than twenty bushels of corn, does not say much for average American farming. Nor does one-third of a bals of cotton to the acrs, say much for the average cotton grower. It is the misfortune of the American farmer, North and South, that he persists in cultivating too much land, that is if skinning the sur-face can be called cultivating, instead of taking one-half or one-third the number of acres, and getting twice or three times as much out of them. The investion and introduction of The invention and introduction of

labor-saving machinery has had much to do with this, for it has enabled the farmer to plow and plant three or four times as much land as he could plow, times as much land as he could plow, plant and harvest without such machinery. But this machinery is designed for quick work, rather than for good work and therefore much work is done with it that is not well done, and that it were really better if not done at all.

Good and Bad Farming

gton Star.

At the foot of the bed is a little lounge that matches, it being up-boistered in white brocade with pink roses upon it, while pillows of pink and guid and white and pale green are piled up and seems to ask one to rest against them for a 10-minutes' map. There are no end of comfortable chairs and the dressing table, besides all its silver belongings, shows that this room is lived in, for there is a hastily writ-ten note, a couple of photographs and done, and that it were really better if not done at all. Every arre planted which does not return a fair yield of that in which it is planted is that much additional tax on the planter and that much money taken out of this pocket, sithough he may not redize it. It coess almost as much to cultivate (although this is the wrong word) an acre of ground which produces twelve bushels of wheat or a third of a bale of cotton as it does an acre which will produce twenty-five bashels or more of wheat or one bale or more of cotton. If as moels can be produced from fifty acres cultivated with intelligent method as can be raised upon one hundred in the usual slipshod way, isn't it a waste of land, time, money and labor to cultivate the additional fifty? What would be the thought of the farmer who would keep a half dozen roses or mules and men? His business sense would be condemned at once. But in what would that differ from working three acres of land to get what could be got-ten from one? Working three acres ten note, a couple of photographs and a little prayer book with a ribbon mara little prayer cook with a ribbon mar-ker, showing where it was last used. Then before my lady goes to bed, the small "in case" table is pushed within reach of her hand, and on the silver tray upon it is a taper with a box of matches basids it, a Dreaden plate with some fruit and biscuits on it, a jug of Waler, oue of clurct and two turbulars water. one of claret and two tumblers. If my hely should waken and be frightened at the dark, she can quickly light the candle at her side, while if she is hungry or thirsty, there is al-most under her hand whatever she

Another beautiful bed of white and Another beautiful bed of white and gold is slept in by a young girl. The frame is of white enamel, picked out with gold here and there, while at the acres of land to get what could be got-ten from one? Working three acres means three times as much, work and expense as the one acre and keeping a half down work animals and men to top are two goldes angels, while at the top are two goldes angels, who look as if they were blessing the sleeper, while from their hands full the full, soft, musin curtains that draps the bed. half dozen work animals and men to do the work of two means just that much more expense than necessary. That's all. No wooder the farmer who raises twelve bushels of wheat to the sore starce ruin in the face with wheat at fifty cents a bushel, and no wouder the outon planter who gets only a third of a bale of five cent cot-tor to the sore dean likewise. Nowadays me's linen must be made by uand. Not long ago I asw some sheets that came direct from Fellx. They were fine enough to certainly go through a bangle. The upper item was very deep and all the edges were hem-stitched. Upon it was wrought in shows it a Viscount's crown, while the ton to the acre does likewise. If the wheat haud or the cotton land

upper edge was finished with a frill of real Walenciennes lace half a yard wide mere capable of producing no more than this, the farmer could do no bet-ter, and that would be the end of it, but there is not an acre of land sown

The reality of the lace and the fact in wheat or planted in colton that can't do better than this if treated rightly, and wish as much sense as the

The reality of the lace and the fact that there is not a great deal of it seen nowadkys made there sheets cost \$250 a pair. Some wonsen with more money than brains bought in Paris scope superb beds that had set in the top of the canopy huge mirrors. However, after they had bera hughed at by peo-ple who knew better and they had dis-overed where these beds were origi-nally used, the Venetian glues was quickly removed and silk drapings put in its place. By the bye, a woman asked me to tell her something about successful dinners. Here is what I have got to

rightly, and with as much sense as the man in any other business would have to show to succeed. The average land, with the ordinary cultivation of the day, will wear out in a few years, anless it is fed and nourished. Land which is weak may be made strong and fertile by proper feeding and nourishing. We have seen in this and other sections thous-auds of acres which once yielded gen-erously reduced to a condition of sterility and abandoned as worn out, and we have seen some of that same land in the bands of intelligent, indus-triouf men, with proper nursing, brought back to more than its original fertility, and made to yield wing A hostess who wants to make her dinner popular, may have them as sim-ble as the like but there are some section marvelous crops.

COBY IS HING. A Big Corn Crop in the South in 1895 in Basen tini.

> The Manufacturers' Record. The total production of eorn in the United States in 1894 was 1.919,000,-000 bushels, a decrease of uver 400,-000,000 bushels as occupared with 1893, and a decrease of 850,000,000 bushers as compared with 1891. Fortunately the South had a large grop this year, or otherwise it would have had to pur-chase its corn at a very lick figure. The Manufacturers' Record. the South had a large grop this year, or otherwise it would have had to pur-obase its corn at a very high figure, because of this great shortage. As the average crop of the United States for some years has been about 1.780.-000,000 bushels, the production of the has two years is over 500,000,000 bush-els short of the average. The country will therefore eater upon the next crop year with a very small stock of corn on hand-so small, indeed, that even should we have another 2.000,-000,000-bushel grop, as in 1991, it would require all of this enormous yield to make up for the deficiency of the fast two years. Even should such a crop as this be profiles, prices would probally still be high, because of the decrease in 1996. Another small crop following the one of last year would necessarily scan exorbi-tert prices for com

> of the decrease in 1995. Another amail crop following the one of hat year would necessarily scan exorbi-tant prices for corn. Because of these facts it becomes more imperative than ever before that the South should increase its corn acreage this year. The South's large orop last year was due more to a heavy yield per acre than to a large increase in acreage. If this section is to main-taiu its independence of the West so far as corn is concerned, every effort should be made to urge upon farmers the importance of planting a large acreage this year than ever before. With a big occu crop the South is bet-ter prepared to stand low-priced cot-tom thau it could is any other way. It behowes every trade erganization in the South and every business man individually, as well as the press, to persistently exert all possible influence to encourage an increase of acreage in corn and other food supplies. If the vigorous work of the press is supplemented in this direction by the active personal co operation of bankers business men and all others who deal

supplemented in this direction by the active personal cooperation of bankers business men and all others who deal with farmers, it will be prasible to se-cure an increase of 25 or more per cent. In the acreage devoted to sorn and foodstuffs compared with last year. The vital interest which the entire South has in the increase of its grain production, which also means an in-crease in the supply of provisions, prompts the Afanafacturers' Record to press this matter upon the attention of every man in the South.

Six Per Cent Interes

lecklepburg Times,

There is no doubt basement the pres-ent legislature will reduce the rate of interest allowed by law to 6 per cent. This is evident from the discussion so far had upon this question. It is our firm conviction that the rate of interest is too high. At the present depressed prices few farmers or business man are able to pay as or business men are able to pay as much as 8 per cent interest on capital used in their business. Six per cent is a fair rate for money is proportion to prevailing prices. But while we hold these views we have vary grave fears as to the effects this haw will have. We fear is will have a tendency to decrease the smoant of money more than ever befors. The poor man who needs a small amount of money to run his farm may find it harder than ever to borrow the amount of money to run have. Large borrowers with fine securi-ties will be able to get what money tiey need, but the pour and needy will suffer first. A cother objection lies in the fact

About Proquent Electio nd Neck Demoerat,

The Democrat bas, for more than two years, held that elections in North Carolins are too frequent. Several times we have given our reasons for thinking so. Again we give them briefly and hops to see some action taken by the present Legislature that will put elec-

present Legislature that will put elec-tions less frequent. 1. THE EXPENSE. The expense of s general election in North Carolina is simply enormous. It is two fold, but marrows down to dollars and cents, af-ter all. The expense incurred by an election is in actual expenditures of money and in loss of time. Say there are in round numbers 400,000 waters in North Carolina. Election day is now practically wholly lost from work and business by every voter in the State. Now, it is a fair estimate to put every man's time at one dollar for that day. To be sare, many are not worth so To be sare, many are not worth so much, but as many are worth more; so we call election day lost by 400,000 voters at a cost of \$400,000 from work and business. For at least two months previous to

For at least two months previous to the election there are constantly as many as fifty speakers in the field every day - Swenty-five for each party. They are generally the very ablest men that can be secured, and their time is worth on an average \$5 a day. That is \$250 a day to be charged for the time of fifty speakers for at least fifty days, which makes \$12,500. Their traveling and other expenses average \$5 a day canch and that \$12,500 more. This pats the cost of the speakers for a campaign at \$25,000. Now, each voter in every campaign

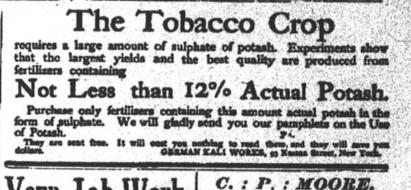
Sic 000. Now, each voter in every campaign at Sic 000. Now, each voter in every campaign devotes one day hearing the discussions of "issues of the day." This makes another \$400,000. These figures make the cost of an election \$615,000. But there has been no estimate made for paying postage for the great flood of correspondence that it has carried ou by each political party during a cam paign, nor for the cost of printing bal-iots for these 400,000 voters, the extra work of going to the county seats, making returns, travelling to and from conventions, &c. All these put to-gether, we can easily see that it costs North Carolins at least one million of dollars every two years to hold elec-tions.

tions. Now, these figures apply to only what Now, these figures apply to only what can be seen and easily calculated by any one, to say nothing of the thous-sands of dollars expended that the bright, broad daylight knows nothing about. And most of this expenditure is drawn one way or another from the men who can ill afford is. 2. DERICHARTION. With a gon-ard elaction every two means. the pairs

men who can ill afford it. 3. DERICHALINATION. With a gon-eral election every two years, the peo-ple hardly get settled from the effects of one before the forces must begin to muster for the next fray. And so we have it all the time. The people of North Carolina have searcely soon a single year since the close of the war when there was not some political strife in the State. Strife either grow-ing out of the effects of an election just past, or growing out of the one insta thesed. All this is demoralizing, terribly demoralizing. It has a tenden-cy to keep the people disturbed and discontented. It is a source of many riots and oftentimes blood-shed. It keeps the fires of envy and malice that grow out of personal difference in political opinions forever aglow. It saps the contentment, and therefore, the languiness of the people, and works great harm in the everlasting flurry that comes through the excitement of heated campaigns. INCONVERIENCE. As to county officers, they ementions harely harm

INCONVENIENCE. As to county

officers, they sometimes barely learn the routine duties of their office bafore abother man is elected, the office chan-ges hands, and all is done over anew





Monday, Pob. 4. 1995.

t the court house door in Dallas, and at public auction for each, to the highest bidder, a to interest in a house and lot in Gattoria, or isining 60 by 138 fast. For more particul description see workings. JAS. P. CULS, Moragages Jan. 2, 1895.



There are so many good specimens of ghas and china to be used for this pur-pose, that it seems almost a shame not to have the beautiful materials developed in the graceful vase-shaped affairs.

How many people that you know look pratty when they are salesp? Of course, a baby always looks like an an-gel, but people don't keep babies all their lives. These women who studied the subject mu the survey and barber the subject say the grace and beauty of the figure is increased by the position taken when tired nature's sweet re- pride of his life. storer rules one. It is said that the best position in which to sleep is best position in which to sleep is slightly to one side, with the body stretched at its full length. The Rus-sian soldiers, credited with being the straightest men in the world, claim that their fine figures come from sleep-ing in the shape of the letter S, but in-sist that this way of sleeping must be been activ in life and persisted in segun early in life and persisted in. After all, what one sleeps on really concerns the alegner very much more than anything else. You would not like to think of the Bleeping Beauty resting upon busks and goverad with coares linen, while you can perfectly the dainty court hdy understand whose skin was supersensitive that sh feit the rose leaf under 40 silken

spreads. The iden of luxury in the bedroom is the result of generations of ease and wealth. The nouveau riche never ap-preciates it. She is apt to put her badroom in the hauds of a professional furmisher, and the result is a cross befurnisher, and the result is a cross be-tween the royal apartments at some of the Continental hotels and a funeral couch. His idea is to have a huge four-poster in the center of the room, resched by four steps.

A BOOM OF PRROBA

The chairs are in harmony with this awail bed, and not one of them for an instant suggests such a delightful thing as leading. The foul field, in the shape of the decorator, then puts gloomy curtains about the bed, three feathers on the top of each post, and finishes up by giving you a dressing table so beary looking that it suggests years uncounted on it the mission of the table so beary looking that it suggests year preparing on it the poisons of the Borgias, rather than all the belongings, bottles of sweet scents and howle of perfume that helong to the lady of the Fineteenth Contery. A seeman's bed-room ought, first of all, to look restful. It should have lounges and chairs that gamma to hold open wide their arms and implie you in their dumb way to repose.

The pie as also likes, but there are some section marvelous crops. Is we she must observe as strictly and with as much force as those of the necessity to save the cotton-growers from rulu, but with reduction of She must not bake what ought to be acreage there must be diversity of must be diversity of the necessity be acreage there must be diversity of the necessity be acreage there must be diversity of the necessity be acreage there must be diversity be

DINNER ADVICE.

HOW'S THIS FOR PRICE?

time he pames his napkin to his mouth he is risking the destruction of the She must not count the sweets as of

the greatest importance, nor should to she believe that a bad dinner can be it. saved by a much-decorated cake, or an elaborate iced pudding. She must not have a servant who is

She must not have a servant who is interested in anything except serving; she should not smile at a funny story, nor should be seem interested when the future of Ireland is being dis-

She should see that her coffee is as elear as her conscience and as strong cotton for five cents a pound and then as ber love. She should not attempt too elaborate

a menu, as she wishes each dish to reach the height of, perfection. And when the successful dinner is schleved, she should give the cook a

solieved, and should give the obox a large dose of encouragement—a medi-cine always pleasant to take. The woman who understands the art of diamer giving is the woman who is past mistress in the art of keeping her bushad at home. Has. husband at home. BAB.

The Question Asked and Amwared.

New York Bus.

What the south is going to do with five cent cotton, is partially answered by the announcement that the Lowell otton mills are unable to manufacture course fabrics in competiton with the South. The South will hereafter soundfacture moore and more of its long desired -- more diversitied indus-tries. It can do this because it lins hraper cotton., choaper coal, cheaper abor, and because the natural oust of living to a warm climate, is smaller than it is under the protracted winters

of New Rogiand.

Braffish fourts Lintrant composes all Hard, Bart or Chiloused Lornege and Monsteines from Invess, Blood Sparing, Curtha Righting, Burussey, Biag-Mone, Stiffes, Springer, all Sweilies Threats Couging, ed. Savi Sell or east of one bootie. Warrakand the mone work rate of one bootie. Warrakand the mone work rate of one bootie. Druggies, Gastonia, B. C.

roasted, nor serve a fillet in such a crops. The home supplies must be condition that nobody knows whether raised on the farm, for if they are not oblightion that bobody knows whether i raised on the farm, for if they are not is a gutta percha shoe or a piece of Lincrusta Walton. She must not have the napery starched so stiffy that the man with the youthful mustache feels that every with the reduction of anorgen should With the reduction of soreage should

come intensified furming, (which simply another name for good farm-ing.) that is so cultivating the land as to get the greatest possible yield from it. This reduces the cost of produc tion and enables the producer the better to stand low prices.

We read a statement a few days ago where a Mississippi planter got thirty bales of sotton from thirty acres of iand. He kept an account with his cotton field and found that it cost him or cents a pound to produce those thirty bales. He could afford to sell th

make a reasonable profit on it. Ha cleared about \$300 on his thirty acres. not counting the seed, even an the low price of five cents a pound,

But to come pearer home for an illustration. A young farmer named Douglass, in Mecklenburg county, concluded last year that he would do some experimenting in intensified farming. In 1898 he plasted thirteen acres in cotton, caltivated in the mount may and get div below of onthe form way, and got six bales of cotton from the thirteen acres. Last year he conaluded to see what a change of method

would do, and laid off three acres of thirteen, cultivated these after the intensified method, and harvested four bales of cotton from the three acres. Another acre so cultivated would have grown him nearly as much as he got from the thirteen mores the year before. One fact is worth a ton of theory, and here is the fact, that the yield was more than doubled in one rear by better and more sensible far m-

ing. If that young man doesn't cultivate to sing?

all his land, as soon as he can, on the intensified plan, he will be a very queer or a very foolish mun, and if his neighbors who have seen what he has done do not take the hist and do likewise, they will be very queer or very foolish neighbors.

on pumps, manipo on horsen, dons and of cound in B minutas by Woolfurd's arf furtion. This never fails, hold by 's Karminov Drugsuid, Gestionis, N.C.

Another objection lies in the fact that mon-y lenders will be tempted to violate the law, and in this case they will prey upon the necessities of those in extreme need, and grounwent the haw in various ways. These things may work a hardship gion the poor who have to borrow, but the people de-mand that it be reduced, and their representatives are going to obey the decaud maud. There are some good reasons, on the

There are some good reasons, on the contrary, why the rate should be re-duced. The times demand it. The ueccesities almost require it. It should be given a fair trial, and we sincerely hope that it will have no bad effects, but that it will serve to lessen the barden of a superfection of the term the burdens of our overburdened peo-ple, and belo them is some measure to

work out the financial success of our people. The credit system has hrought us to the verge of ruin. We have made long striden towards a cash basis. We would see to it that this measure does not doing a back to the old credit os not drive us back to the old credit system. Let the mortgage on your crop be a thing of the just. At all hazards pay each we you go, and by good management let us strive to bring prosperity back to our bomes and our beloved land.

About Little Bill Tongue.

Two items from the Newton Raterprise

Two items from the Newton memorythe. Little Bill Tengue of Alexander, who was suspended from the Alliance and the church while business agent of three institutions, is one of the numer-ous deadbeads and hangers on draw-ing pay from the Legislature at \$2.50 a day. Bill is not a one legged soldier, and of course he is sligible to office. ing pay from the Lagranders at a soldier, and of course his slightle to office. Bill Tragno, who was about the du-diest looking man we saw on the stump hat year, must make a dandy "labor-er" down in Ealeigh. Wonder what Hill 'labora' at anyway? It would be a great sight for his Alexander neigh-bors to see Bill 'laboring" once in his life. Bill, by the way, is a singing teacher by profession. Does his "labor" consist of teaching the law-makers how

Many stabborn and aggravating cause of rhenmatism that were believed

by the new officer. Thus, books and by the new officer. Thus, books and papers and records and what not are always more or less uncertain and un-satisfactorily kept. By the time an officer learns his business he frequently has to step out and let some one eles learn; and so the office is all the Line being banded from one to another, and the incombent seldom remains long enough to have time to study the in-terest and conveniences of his cousty. As to the Legislature, few magie-trates or lawyers in the State get their Codes properly annotated before the laws are repealed, amended or other-wise tinkered at by a new Legislature. It seems to us that it will be wise to have our elections less often, when we consider the EXPENSE, DEMORALIZA TION and INCONVENTENCE that grow

out of the system as it now stands. The Democraf hopes that this mat-ter will be brought before the present Legislature, and that they will take There are other considerations which

we hope to present in future immues.

Relief in fitz Hours.

Restor in All Realized Distreming Kidney and Badder diseases ye-llovad in al hoars by the "A gw Gazar Sourn A samacaw Kipster Cours." This new recording promptase in reliance of its according promptase in reliance of the science of kidneys, bank and every part of the unnary passages in and our feanic. It relians to insect ion of water and ball in passing it almost im-speciase remoty. Such a gw Count & Kaz-rator Drugging, Sada gw Count & Kaz-rator Drugging, Gastonia, N. G.

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Causemann and Rings.

Backlenburg Times.

The Populist and Republicans are given to much ensembles. They caucua jointly almost faily. In this connec-tion the Bildical Rocordes mays: The General Amerably of the State

of North Carolina will please stop : minute:

How many of you were denouncing caucuess and caucue methods several weeks ago?

How many of you began your legislative careers by assembling in out-Susan?

Cancuses are stumbling blocks, yes terday, to-day and forever. Any ju-Anny stabborn and agravating terday, to day and forever. Any iu-cases of rheamatism that were believed to be neurable and soopend as life people and the sensiting by the elected legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's papile and the sensiting by the elected is a meanor to the progress of the sov-oreign people. Cascases and lobbyists are such interventiona." Populata used to kick about rings and cascases ibut now that they have an effectual case. For sale by Curry & Kennedy, Druggista.

cinets, while disgraced guard officers or general staff officers obtain the colouelship or lisutenant colouelship of the regiment to which they devoted their lives.

Only very rarely does a line office Only very rurely foces a line officer success in obtaining a commission in the war academy, and eventually in the general staff. It should be mentioned, however, that the majority are unfitted for such advancement. The require-ments of the officer's examination in the line are considerably less stringent than those upon which the admission to the strand's officer's events are back then those upon which the admission to the grand's officers' corps are based; the aspirant's codel standing is not at all couldered, and, to complete the wretchedness of the line officer, his pay is ridionlously small and imde-quate, especially that of the infantry officer, the literisment reserving not more than two hundred dollars pay year, all told. The captain has a little over three hundred dollars, the major four hundred and fifty dollars. The most abject poverty prevails among hem, and only a few of the younger officers own more than one uniform, which must do service both on and of officers own more than one uniform, which must do service both on and off parade. The infantry private of the line receives in money fitness shillings per year, including the mar's and others' presents.

Taught in Yadh in

likesbore Chronicle.

News comes from Yadkin county that a drama or more armed men made a charge upon the house of H. M. Monis charge upon the house of EL.M. Mou-oy, Jr. a few nights ago and drive him and his wife and budy out in this cold. Non satisfied with this, the gang of toughs went in the house and broke up all of the table-ware and cooking we sels; took all of the bed-clothing from the brows and set fire to it, basides sumahing up the furniture generally. Thure is no clue to the gang. Money There is no clue to the gang. Mone bears the reputation of being a peace able and harmless citizen.

Mathematics

Hit You?

The management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Department of 3 the Carolinas, wishes to stcure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this A Rare Opportunity It is mork, however, and those who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Further information on request. W. J. Roddey, Managar, Rock Hill, S. C. -----



PHOLENIAV. SORE, WEAK and INFLAMED EYES

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AND PRODUCTING OUTOR STRATES

SHAD BY ALL DEVADISTS AT 25 CONTS.