To Cure Stillterary.

to ours illiteracy in our State a most important matter to our people, whites and blacks. There is as much neglect

and blacks. There is as much neglect among the whites as to educating their children as among the blacks we apprehend. Capt. Asha thinks the chief fault is at home. He says:

"The children remain illiterate because there is no instuence in their bornes."

bomes to make them attend school and learn. It is because there is no

and learn. It is because there is no ambition at home for the future of the children; no hope of improving their condition in life; no incentive to equip them for rising to a higher level."

This sort of neglect and indifference is not peculiar to North Carolina or thosouth. The statistics of New York state show a very large non-attendance and, of course, a consequent illiercey.

A man to vote in a free republic ought to know what he is doing. Will be be well informed if he can not read and does not read? He will be a

victim of demagogues who will hood wink and deceive him.

Another Blunder.

Another evidence of the incapacity of the last Legislature is found in the fact that the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional and void sec-

tions 2 and 3 of the revenue act, upon the ground that they lo not preserve

the proper equation between the poll and property taxes. The facts as stated are that "the act of 1897 fixed

the property tax at 453 cents on the hundred dollars valuation and \$1.29 on

the poll, while that of 1895 is 43 cents

too, in the face of the fact that

the Treasurer's estimate that oven the

increased tax rate-43 to 46 centswould not yield revenues sufficient to

meet the appropriations made by the

crimes. This is another blunder added to the list. The leason is that when

the people come to elect another Legis

Beatesville Landmark.

Wilmington Mossenger.

Gastonia, N. C., May 6, 1897.

(Cush in Advance)

No 18.

## ARP ON HIS MAIL.

HE TELLS OF WHEN POSTAGE WAS TWO BITS ON A LETTER.

He Is Asked Many Questions-Barton Man Shows the Pleasure There Is in a Correspondence With Old Friends.

There is porhaps no invention or contrivance that has brought more comfort to mankind than that of letcomfort to mankind than that of let-ters and their easy transmission by modero postal service. How wonder-fully cheap they are, and how swiftly they come and go I Only two cents to the utmost limit of the United States, say 4,000 miles, and only five cents to be carried across the coeau.

cents to be carried across the ocean. It takes only two cents to curry a letter to the City of Mexico, but it takes five cents to bring one back.

My wife says that it is hard on Carl, for besides his weekly letter to us, he has many friends, and the girl he left behind him, and his postage is quite a tax. She thinks I ought to write to President Diaz and Mr. McKinley and demand reciprocity, just for Carl's sake, but I compromised with her by promising to inclose a dime in every letter I wrote to the boy. In almost every mail that comes she is on the lookout for a letter from some of the absent ones, and when she gets one she reads it two or three times and files it nway on her side of the room, The morning and the evening mail has become as important an event in the become as important an event in the routine of our daily lives as our daily meals. It is an event that has grown on us and become indispensable. Time meals. It is an event that has grown on us and become indispensable. Time was when neither she nor I received a letter a month, for she had no lover but me, and I had none but her, and our postal system was a darky boy. It was like that of Zeb Vauce, who received a note from some fashionrole woman in Washington with the mysterious letters "R. S. V. P." endorsed on it, and when he answered it he put on one corner "S. B. A. N.," just to keep up with society, he said. When she afterwards asked for an explanation, he smiled and said: "Oh, they stood for: "Sent by a nigger." I remember when the postage had to be paid at the last end of the line by the person who received it, and it was 25 cents if it came 500 miles. If less than that, but from out of the state, it was 182 cents, and if within the state it was 122 cents. We had no decimal currency then, but we had the seven pence (122 cents) and the thrip

seven pence (12) cents) and the thrip (of cents) and they were worn to the quick from constant use. Nothing told their value except their size. We received the great United States real twice a week and the tooting of the stage driver's horn as he rose to the brow of the distant bill aroused all the people of the little village, and most of people of the little vinage, and most of them gathered at the post office to hear the news. Perhaps there were as many as 20 weekly papers taken in the fown, but none of them made mention of murders or salioides, or lynchings or elopements, or baseball or football, or bloycle races or the fashions or rewards for guessing or advertisements of celery compound, or photographs of men or women or bables, or the arrival men or women or bables, or the arrival of anybody less than a president or a governor. But in our state papers there were some little pictures or outs of habty departures -runaways—and all were uniformly advertised: "Ran away from the subscriber, my boy Dick, etc., and I will give ten dollars reward for his apprehension."

"Suppose there should be a constitutional amendment that no personcoming of uge after January 1, 1901,
shall be allowed to vote unless he can
read and write; would not that supply
the incentive? Would any boy become of age after that date without
knowing how to read and write? I
think not. There would be an end of
illiteracy among the new growth; for
if the boys went to school, the girls
would, too."

A man to vote in a free republic reward for his apprehension."

But now the letters—ah, the letters that come every day! Besides the family letters from kith and kin, there arc scores from good people who are working for church or charity, or want information about Florida or Mexico. Very often am I comforted with compliments which I love to receive, and very often I get a good, long letter from some old-time Georgi-an who for balf a century has been an who for built a century has been living in Texas or Arkansas, or somewhere in the great west. It phases me to reply to all and make the best answer that I can. But perhaps I had better say just here that I have long better say just here that I have long since ceased to write compositions for the schoolgirk or to assist the bays in their debating societies. I wish sincerely that I had time to help them, but I have not. I know how it is, for I need to get help myself.

But some of these letters are amusing. One received a few days ago is yery urgent to have my opinion upon the propriety or impropriety of a

the propriety or impropriety of a Christian man digging a storm pit and the poll, while that of 1895 is 43 cents on property and \$1.29 on the poll." To maintain the harmony provided for by the constitution, the poll tax of the act of 1897 should have been \$1.38. In consequence of this decision the act of 1895 as to poll and property taxes will be in effect. This will mean a loss to the State of \$50,000 to \$75.000, and this too, in the face of the fact that getting in it when the cyclone gives its warning. Is it sinful or not to show such lack of faith in God? He says they are making a church question of it in his community. I have had several letters asking for assistance in guessing the missing word that the Constitution offers \$1,000 for. These some beg me not to mention it even to Mrs. App. But the delicious humor in one of them is the offer to give me half the reward if I will disclose Legislature.
The records of the two Legislatures past is a succession of blunders and crimes. This is another blunder added to her the word. That is very like the generous fellow who told the boy that if he would furnish his own hooks and lines and buit he would give him half

the fish be caught.
Since my last letter about how to raise ohildren was published I have had several very comforting epistles from friends and some from strangers. Rev. William H. Strickland makes mention of several farilles from old gwinnert whose children are all grown and are esteemed by all who know them as good people—bonest, law-abiding and temperate. He names the three sons and five daughters of my old friend lim Danlay. Also the my old friend Jim Danlay. Also the eight children of Rev. D. H. Monorief, Also the one of whom now lives in Athuta and has are some and are daughters, all grown up and all good men and women. John and Mary B. Sammona, his wife, bad is to grow to maturity, and they were all good line rich those parents were I—richer than Vander-bit or Astor. And so were the children of D. W. Spence and Wash Allen.

One had eight and the other ten.
Well, new, one of the reasons is that

# Gwinnett, and most of the children were from that old Sammons stock that lived on Alcovy creeks and aboy. The first couple I ever was a boy. The first couple I ever was a boy and Rebeece Sammons, and Jim outmarried himself when he got her. That was an old fashioued, country wedding, and its was a big one. They had tutuesy and do the country of the last year or so it has been the sentiment expressed by hundreds upon hundreds of people in Gaston county. It is the these good people had bad so many children. May all such be perpetuated. And I have a good letter from Buena Vista, telling of old Dr. Reese, who tas raised seron boys and two girls, and they are all good, sober, industrious, Christian children, and had a goule, kind, loving. Christian mother. The statement grows in force every day of our business life, because each day brings new evidences that "It Pays to Trade with Gray and Love," and new people to be convinced of it. Our Last Full-page Ad, so tastefully displayed by THE GAZETTE, brought throngs of anxious buyers to our store, who some symposed up the reason.

so tastefully displayed by THE GAZETTE, brought throngs of anxious buyers to our store, who soon swooped up the many bargains offered.

# Replenished Fourfold. Our friend, Capt. Samuel A. Asbe, of Baleigh, published an article we did not see at the time. Some of our exchanges have discussed the best way

But alas! Too true, we have replenished our stock fourfold, and here we come again:-

25 Dozen Ladics' Laundried Shirt Waists, beautiful styles and patterns, softly pass away for \_\_\_\_\_ 25c. so Dozen Ladies' Hose, in colors only, .... 3c. 50 Dozen Good Spool Cotton, only.....

500 Yards Lawns, Dimities, and Satteens, worth 10c to 12 1/2 c. Come and get 'em roo Pairs Ladies' Slippers, all toes in tans

and blacks, good goers at \$1.25, \$1.35. Soon they'll leave us at the price.....

# Come in and watch us. No trouble to show goods.

# GRAY AND LOVE.

gan to beat their breasts like a jot or madmen. Then suddenly, in the middle of it all, the Hindoo reappared, 30 yards up the stream. Both hands were above his head and he was screaming, "Tan, tan, tan !" He had slipped the noose of his lariat around the shark's tail and drawn it taut; and he had the first and in he hand to be shark's tail and drawn it taut; and he

## HE SURPRISED THE SHARK.

and, of course, a consequent illitereopy on the part of those who are not taught, it is an error, an offense, a wrong that needs to be corrected. Illiterate parents cannot well appreciate the advanthe Monster of the Beep Ventured Too tage of education, and hence they are rendered indifferent and would rather Near Shore.

Detroit Free Press. work their children than have them at school. We favor education, low and school. We favor education, low and high, primary and the best, but we have not been able to divest ourselves of the old democratic opposition to paternal government. We can not say that we think "compulsory" schooling either wise or desirable. It has too much of the Blue Laws flavor, and is too much of home invasion by autocratic power or government. The people are surrending too much of primal right to arbitrary power. The tendency is far too much to centralization to a personal government, to paternal

Detroit Free Press.

"Talk about your shark hunters in the South Pacific Islands," remarked the old traveler, "but I remember seeing an encounter with one of those long-toothed gentry that for cool nerve beat anything I ever read about.
"I was loading around Calcutta one day, late in the autumu, waiting for the evening train up to the City of Hugli, when I heard a tremendous shouting coming from the direction of the River Ilugli, which is practically one of the mouths of the Ganges. Trotting over to the shore as fast as a white man ever travels in India, I saw a huge commotion. Natives were hurdency is far too much to centralization to a personal government, to paternal discipline. It will grow until a revolution comes as a whirlwind. We would not support a man for office who favored compulsory education. We would be afiald of him.

Capt. Ashe's plan, good or bad, effective or otherwise, is this:

"Suppose there should be a constitutional amendment that no person. a huge commotion. Natives were hur rying away from the bank as if in ter for and then running back as if their curiosity had oversome their greatest fears. The river was full of roats. The occupants of the larger ones were screaming with excitement, while those in the scall ones were shricking and jabbering with a considerable amount of fear. "I soon discovered that the fuse had

been created by a large shark which had come up with the tide and had ventured a little further than it was customary for sharks to do. His dorcustomary for sharks to do. His dorcustomary for sharks to do. His dorsal fin was cutting the water here and
there, and when occasionally he turned
on his back and sent his nose and grining teach above the water growns and
score of Hindoos were drawing at it.
It took them half an bour to get Mr.

It took them half an bour to get Mr.

It took them half an bour to get Mr.

It took them half an bour to get Mr.

It took them half an bour to get Mr.

It took them half an bour to get Mr.

It took them half an bour to get Mr. out for supper, and was casting long-ing glances at the succulent Hindoo bables, of which a considerable num-

ber were in right.
"In the midst of all the hubbub tall, lank Hindon stepped out upon the root of a kind of houseboat, and in a short speech announced that he would catch the shark.

"Instantly a dead hush fell upon the multitude. The ilindoo stood erect. multitude. The Hindoo stood erect. He was perfectly naked save for a little garment at the loins, which our Texas cowboys call a 'gee string.' He was armed only with a long rope like a lariat, which he held behind his back with his left hand.

"I'resently Mr. Shark came to the surface about 8 yards from the boot.

surface about 8 yards from the boat and immediately the Hindoor plunged everboard.

"A chorus of groans and exchanathe Hindoo reappeared, swimming with his right hand. Man and shark faced each other, and I faucied that I am a pleased expression in the monater's eye, as much as to may: "Well, this is eye, as much as to say: civil, to say the least!

"The stark evidently thought be had a cinch on the situation, for he swam leisurely towards the Hindoo, turning slowly upon his back and opened his mouth. The mostly closed with a snap and the people screamed, but the Higdon had dived, and presently he appeared again on the offside of the shark, smiling and still carrying his

The big fish looked surprised and then made another gentle dab at the Hindoo. The result was the same, and Mr. Hindoo came up fresh for the third round.
Then the shark began to grow angry

and made a vicious run at the Hindon, and again he missed. The people on shore and in the boats began to feel confidence in the human chamulon and their groups were changed to ap-plause. Every time the man made a point against the fish those heathers would send up a rousing cheer.

getting exciting. I never saw vimming before, and I never will snake. He dedged, twisted, dived and jumped like on cel. The fish made charge after obarge. Once his fin grazed the Hindes's arm and the water was colored with blood. The man's stock went down a point, but it soun rose again, when the crowd began to

# see that the fish simply wasn't in it. The man was besting him at his own game. You see the fish could only go in one direction—straight shead like an arrow—while the man turned and doubled like its a THE ORIGIN OF A MYNN.

"Blest be the Tie That Binds" Votend an arrow—while the man turned and doubled like a for.

"Well, by and bye the exertion and excitement told on the monster. He got rattled, churned the water into foam and then become quiet again. It was the last round.

"The aback churned languids. The Charlotte Observer.

Charlotte Observar.

A pathetic and yet charming story is told of the origin of the well-known hymn, "Bleat Be the Tie That Binds." It was written by Rev. John Fawcett, an English Baptist, who died in 1817. It was written by Rev. John Fawcett, an English Baptist, who died in 1817. In 1772, after a few years spent in pustoral work, he was called to London to succeed the Rev. Dr. Gill. His farewell sermon had been preached near Moinegate, in Yorkshire, six or seven wagoes stood loaded with his furniture and books, and all was ready for departure. But his loving people were heart troken; men, women and children gathered and clung about him and his family with sad and tearful faces. Finally, overwhelmed with the sorrow of those they were leaving, Dr. Fawcett and his wife sat down on one of the pacting cases and gave was to grief.

"Oh, Joho," I cannot bear this; I know not how to go."

"Nor I, either," returned her husband, "and we will not go. The wagons shall be unloaded, and everything put in its old place."

His people were filled with intense joy and gratitude at this determination. Dr. Fawcette at once sent a letter to London explaining the case. was the last round.

"The shark charged languidly. The man waited, lying in the water until the great mouth was opened to selze him. Then, with a convulsive backward leap, he straightened his body and sank feet downward, like a plummet of lead. lashing the water into a lather of foam. They seemed to be grappling with each other. The crowd groaned and acreamed, and then became silent.

"For the space of what seemed an hour the people watched the surface of the water, until even the bubbles had disappeared and all was quiet.

"Lost! Lost! screamed a priest, and the mob re-schood the cry and began to beat their breaste like a lot of madmen. Then suddenly, in the mid-

memorate the event.
When Mr. coding, a missionary at

Aintab, in Armenia, set out in 1800 to explore the Taurus Mountains, he was to penetrate an entirely new and dangerous field. This fact was fully realized by the inhabitants of Alntab, and they gathered to the number of 1,500 at the roadelde and bade farewell to the missionary and his family in the Armenian words of this hymnesian. the Armenian words of this hymn, written nearly a century before by the devoted Yorkshire preacher.

Statosville Landmark State Treasurer Worth declares himself in favor of calling in the outstanding State bonds as early as possible and replacing them with "baby bonds"—\$5 and \$10 bonds. These, he says, "are the poor man's bonds; the present ones are the rich man's bonds."

Treasurer Worth is quite correct. The State bonds should be of small denominations, so that poor people and peo-ple of moderate means can have a ple of moderate means can have a chance at them. There are a good many people in North Carolina who can lay their hands on \$100, \$200, \$500, who would like to lovest the amount in State bonds at 6 or even 4 per cent.—a security which is readily convertible into cash—but who cannot reach a bond of a large denomination. It would seem that a \$5 or \$10 bond is rather too small to talk about; \$50 would perhaps be small sacough; but the Tressurer's general idea is correct. After the war of 1870 between Germany and France, when France was defeated and found that not only were the expenses of the war to be met but

defeated and found that not only were the expenses of the war to be met but abe had a tremendous indemnity to pay to Germany, she issued boods of small decompations which her owe people snatched caperly, and thus she raised at ouce all the money needed and had created a fielt which was held all at home. The interest went to the French people and the principal has been long ago discharged.

been long ago discharged.

To scatter the obligations of a government as generally as possible among the people is to give them the feeling that they are stockholders in it. It makes them more conservative and better ditizens.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer in Catawha county says the prospect there for a good crop of wheat is the finest in 60 years, and that there are peaches, apples, grapes, and blackborries in quantities.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL EQUATION MUST BE OBSERVED.

The Supreme Court Becides That the Property and Poll Tax Lavy of the Last Logislature to Void-The Corre pending Clauses of the Aut of 1800 Still in Porce. Cause Campat Curv Vitel Beleets in Acts of the Logisia ture\_Two Justices Bissent.

Rabeigh Cor. Wilmington Messenser.

RALEIGH, April 23—A decision of the supreme court filed this evening puts in effect the rull tax and general tax of 1895. It was rendered in the case of the governor against the auditor in which the former sought to make the latter change the pull tax to \$1.38 and thus correct the carelessness of the legislature which in the revenue act made the general taxes 46 cents and the poli tax only \$1.20. The mejority of the court decide that sections 3 and 3 of the revenue act are unconstitutional and yold, leaving the corresponding set of 1895 in force. Justices Clark and Douglass dissent.

The opinion is longthy and is written by Justice Mentgomery. It overrules the decision of Jadga Adams and sustains the demirrer of Auditor Ayer It says the equation between property and poli tax is not preserved: that the governor has but done his duty for the best interests of the state is instituting this proceeding and that the decision will no doubt be a great relief to the suditor; that section 2 of the revenue act fixes the capitation tax at \$1.20, without conditions and without reference to any other of its sections or provisions, and there is, therefore, no room for enquiry into the intention of the law makers. It cannot be said when they wrote \$1.29 they meant \$1.38. It must be presumed that they knew what they were doing and that they meant to do what they did. The act was perfectly regular on its face, had passed its several readings and was duly ratified and no proof as to mistate or error can now be heard in this court.

So the auditor's duty is to send out forms with the voil tar dwar or \$1.50.

the act of 1897 contains a clause re-pealing all acts and parts of acts con-trary to it, yet parts of sections 2 and 3 of the act of 1897 being amountitu-tional and void, it follows that these parts of the act of 1895 which levy a coll and recovered to the sections of the act of 1895 which levy a poll and property tax are unrepeand are in full force and effect. and are in full force and effect. Hevenues which the treasurer will receive from taxes on property levied in 1865 of course will be less than they would have been under the levy of 1807 and the treasurer will of course disburse the name for the various purposes set out in section 3 of the act of 1897 provides and according to law, regular expenses, for conducting the state government first to be considered.

The statement that a strawberry patch was destroyed by fire would sound queer, but Mr. C. F. Herring, who has a farm two miles from Clinton, had two acres of strawberries burned on Wednesday. Firs bruke out in the woods near his strawberry patch, and communicated to the straw which he used to cover his berries to protect them from frost. The atrias and the berries were swept off the ground. Mr. Herring's loss was several hundred dollars.

# dotting Lost to Hight.

Philadelphia Meccord.

A Brooklya pastor recently declared "that many a man of ability is lost sight of in the world because of his lack of self-assertion." The remark is "as true as gospel." There are various forms of self-assertion; but practically speaking, the only one that tells in a business way is the advertisement. A man of ability who advertises with ability can make it very hand for the world to loss sight of him.

A card on the outside of office door says:
ione to hinton. Be back in ten minutes,
nd, the man will be there us isno. That is
or mone days, wacks or even anosthe
out. Then he will be nat home nonshinally
or a tay, Ho'll tell you be had a benchencestra of chalters sowelss, or may be hell may be
ad a jump in his stoumen and fail no existento to mony. The large was probably two or
inco ten-minute language anostoumen.

SOLD BY ALL DO

Justices Clark and Doughan discourt.
The opinion is lengthy and is writted by Justice Montpomery. It over the property and the demurer of Auditor Aper it says the equation between property and poll tax is not preserved: that he coverance has but done his duty for the best interests of the state in inaltituding this proceeding and that the decision will no doubt be a great reliable to the auditor; that metion 3 of the revenue or likes the capitation tax at 31.20, without conditions and without reference to any other of its sections or provincina, and there is, therefore, be rounded to any other of its sections or provincina, and there is, therefore, be rounded to any other of its sections or provincina, and there is, therefore, be rounded to any other of its sections or provincina, and there is, therefore, be rounded to any other of its sections or provincina, and there is, therefore, be read to a superior of the sections of the section is the section of the section o

## A Great Victory for Mamonity

Charlote Observes, April 20.

The Supreme Court yesterday desided the inmans anylom cases in favor of the insumbeous, thus austaining Judge Adams, of the Superior Court. It will be remembered that it was sought by acts of the recent Legislature to reorganize the hospitals at Morganton, Baleigh and Goldsboro, and plans had been made for changing the management of each. The auperintendents, Drs. Murphy, Kirby and Miller, as up the claim that they could not be dispossessed during their term of office and went into the courts. Judge Adams, as staled, held with them and now the Supreme Court sustains him. Dr. Murphy has two or three years of his present term yet to serve; we do not know how it is note Drs. Kirby and Miller.

not know how it is as to Drs. Early and Miller.

This is no party victory and we should despice oursolves if we for one moment so regarded it. It is a victory for humanity, for the helpless insane and for all the people of North Carelina. It would have been immentable to see these institutions for the tussue pass into the hands of apulismen—for the offices connected with them to have been distributed around as rewards for party services. This declaion means that the insane are safe for two more years and that the Sinte's interests as represented in these hospitals will continue to be comerved, for that length of time at least.

least.

We suppose judges deserve no credit for correct interpretation of the law, std yet a cannot resist the impulse to than: Judge Adams and the Sepreme Court for the great service they have done the State. There have been times when, a polot of law being alosty balanced, judges have decied it under political influence. Not so in this case. These judges have rises above partiagnship and all the State owes them gratitude sud thanks.

The fact has been recognized among metal scriters that the sole clusteries to the wide use of aluminum was he high cost as compared with other osful metals. Through United States Consul Germans at Surish is is issued that probably within a year, the price of this metal will full to about 37 cents per pound, so that but three commercials will be cheaper than alumnium, namely; iron, lead and the

# lature they should choose for it men who are capable of transacting intelligently the public business.

omothing to Know. It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for re-storing the tired out hervons system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, note by giving tons to more contres in the stometh, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing of impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite. aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic.

Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at J. E. Curry & Co's Drug Store.

One had eight and the other ten.

Well, now, one of the reasons is that lt cures. We sell and guarantee it. all of these families came from old J. E. Curry & Co.

Barlotto Observer.

To be called a cotton king in the South, that is, a king of cotton grow-ers, the phater must have at his command fertile acres by the score and settlements of intorers such as were seldom known even i. the note bellum days. Just now the distinction of being 'Georgia's cotton king' is accorded to Hon, James M. Buith of Ogleed to Hen, James M. Smith of Ogle-therps, who one day thus week sold 2,000 bales is one lot to a Mason buy-er. All this was raised on a single plactation, and from this sale Mr. Smith pocketed \$70,000. It is further stated that Mr. Smith grows similarly large crops of grain and hay, and that cotton is his surplus money crop, after cotton is his surplus money crop, after producing all the provision crops he needs. With that fact in mind, one can grasp some idea of the scale on which Col. Smith farms, All this may read strangely to the people of this section, who supposed that all such glories had passed away with the war, ploties had passed away with the war, yet Mr. Smith is only one among many outton kings. In Osorgia, Louisiana and Ahthama, there are some planters whose operations are conducted upon even a larger scale than in the instance cited. If we mistake not the eastern section of this State can produce one or two, or possibly three, matches for Mr. Smith. The days of big farming operations in the South live by no means passed away.

A prominent western newspaper recommends flux seed ten as un excellent remedy for whooping cough. It may Complete recovery is much quicker too when this remedy is given. There is no danger in given it to small children as it is a pleasant syrup and contains nothing injurious. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. 2. Ourry & Co., druggists.

# Shark ashore, for he pulled like a loco-motive, but they finally managed it. He proved to be nine feet long and sold for a sum which enabled his cap-tor to live in comfort for nearly half a

Big Fortunes in Farms.

remedy for whooping cough. It may be good but it is not to be compared with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This preparation will allay the violent fits of coughing and make them fess severe. It also liqueles the tough mucus making it easier to expectorate. Complete recovery is much quicker too when this sensedy is given. There is