THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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

Gastonia, N. C., February 3, 1898.

Vol. XIX.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

THE BEARING IN BATTLE OF THIS MASTER OF WAR.

It is Builder Life the Subject of a Nasseh

In New York, on the night of January 22, two hundred white insired soldiers who fought for the confederate cause under Les and Jackson, met for the eighth time to toast the memory of under Les and Jackson, met for the eighth time to toast the memory of their dead comrades and reuew asso-clations. The banquet was held at the st Danis betal the St. Denis hotel. Colonel C. E. Thorburn, command-

Colonel C. E. Thorburs, command-er of the ouldefrate vetteran caup, the official title of the gathering, pro-sided. Grouped around him at the centre table wer- Colonel A. R. Chris-holm, Major S. Ellis Briggs, Ex-Gov-ernor Hugh S. Thompson, Augustus W. Peters, Dr. Huuter MoGuite, of Stonswall Jackson's staff; Major Jed Hotchkiss and Rev. Dr. James P. Smith, both of whom served with Jack-song Brough the war, Rey. G. S. Baker and Rev. W. F. Jenkinz.

Smith, both of whom served with Jack-son through the war, Rey. G. S. Baker and Rey. W. F. Jenkina. 'I'de disper was given in memory of Stonewall Jackson, and the portrait of the famous confederate leader looked down upon the gathering. Above this was a portrait of General Lee, both framed in the flags of the union and the combderate camp.

the confederate camp. The toast of the night was that which darried General Jackson's name and to this Dr. McGuire who extracted the bullet from the confederate leader,

as he hay dying, replied. There were repeated cheers at the more fervid periods of the ductor's eloquest enlogy, but the wildest eathusissue of the night occurred when he said, pointing to the Rav. J. P. Smith:

said, pointing to the Rev. J. P. Smith; "This clergyman threw himself in front of Jackson's body to receive the built aimed at the leader." Dr. McGuire said in part: "I am to speak of Stonewall Jack-son, not is the formative years of his life, nor in the quiet of peaceful avo-cation, but as men knew him when "The fire from heaven fell upon him in the battladeld, us it did upon Arthur the battlefield, as it did upon Arthur --the fire by which bir Launcelot knew him for his king-the fire that, like the live coal from off the alter. touched the lips' of Jackson and brought from them that kingly voice which the engle of victory knew and obeyed. For a king was Stonewall

resolute.

Jackson, if ever royalty annointed as by fire appeared among men. "In seeking to define Jackson's place in bistory, 1 accept Lord Wolssley's definition of a great commander. He declares, in effect, that the marks of this year character way Fine a col this rare character are: First of all, the power-the instinct, the inspira-tion-to define the condition and the purposes of your enemy. Secondly, the genius that is strategy instantly devices the combinations most likely to define the combinations most likely to definat those purposes. Thirdly, the physical and moral courage—the ab-solute self-reliance—that takes the risk solute self-reliance — that takes the risk of decision, and the skill that promptly and properly delivers the blow that shatters the bostlie plans — so manag-ing one's own forces, even when small as to have the greater number at the point of attack. Fourthly, the cool judgment that is unable by the class and clamor of emergencies, and hast, but not least, the provision—the caution—that cares for the lives and well-being of the private soldiers, and the personal magnetism that rouses personal magnetism that rouses enthusiasm and affection that

make the commander's presence on southern volunteer better and sooner the battlefield the incentive to all that (as I believe) than any other of our scan dare, and the un eat leaders. On this subject. I once questioned hope and sure promise of victory. "Many incidents of Jackson's career

giula, in order, as Lincoln said, to protect the fedoral capitol, while an-other superior force operated against Lee and Richmond. THE STATE PRIME Confederate Holdiers Getting 893.139 Annually .- Or \$760,118 During Past I cannot give you any instances or illustrations of the mental action by Nine Years .-- Buring the Past Light

W. F. MARSHALL, | Editor and Proprietor.

Ris Soldier Life the Subject of a Npeech by Dr. Hunter McGatro as the Au-must Banques of the Conference Vet erans Camp, of New York. In New York, on the night of January 12, two,hundred white haired cokliers who fought for the confederate cause inder Lue and Jackson, met for the sold one, course Vet bar and his subject of January (2, two,hundred white haired cokliers advancing upop Winebester for Har. teen Years \$836,336 Sine Boon Paid Out by the Sinte of North Carelian to Its Wounded Cofederate Heidlers, lakighiNows and Observer. The State Auditor has prepared the following interesting figures regarding the pession list and appropriation in this State: The facts speak for themselves, and The following is given out from that

the latter declined, and on the night of the lith of March wont into camp In 1879 the General Amembly enacted a law providing for the payment of \$60.00 per annum to such Coafederate S60.00 per annum to such Coafederate soldiers as had lost their sight, or both hands, or buth feet, while engaged in the service of the Confederate army; also providing commutation in a lim-ited way for lost limbs. This Act re-mained in force for four years, during which time an aggregate of \$6,000 was paid out. The annual average expen-ditures was \$9,600.00, paid to an aver-age of twenty-five soldiers, who re-ceived \$60.00 each per annum. In 1883 the Act referred to a how general as we left the place, and as we reached a high point overlooking the In 1883 the Act referred to above

general as we left use place, and as we reached a high point overlooking the town, we both turned to look at Win-chester, just evacuted and now left to the mercy of the federal soldiers. I think that a man may sometimes yield to overwheiming emotion, and I was utterly overcome by the fact that I was leaving all that I held dear on earth. But my emotion was arreaded by one look at Jackson. His face was fairly blazing with the first that was burning in him, and I falt awed before him. Presently he cried out with a manner almost mayage: "That is the last council of war I will ever hold." Aud it was—his first and last. There-after he held council in the socret chamber of his own heart, and acted. Instantaneous decision, absolute self-reliance, every action, every word dis-played. His voice displayed the sharp crack of the rife—sudden, imperative, resolute. In 1883 the Act referred to above was amended so as to make the annual appropriation to each totally disabled soldier. S120.00 per ansum. During the fifteen years in which this Act has been in force, there has been paid out an aggregate sum of \$88,000.00. The annual average expenditure has been \$4,200 00, paid to an annual average of 35 soldiers, who received \$120.00 each per annum. In addision to this, the amount paid out for commutation of lost himbs, has uncounted to \$2,228.00. In 1885 the General Assembly passed at Act appropriating a sum not ex-ceeding \$30,000, as a pension fund to be paid to soldiers who were wounded or disabled while in Confederate ser-vice, and to widows of soldiers. This Act remained in force for five years, during which time the aggregate sum of 5149,303.46 was disbursed for pen-sions. The average annual disburse-

Jackson always expected to hold his

ments was \$29,860.69 distributed among an annual average of 3,038 pen-sioners. The average amount received lines, but was siways most dangerous-ly aggressive. I heard him once say: We sometimes fail to drive the enemy We sometimes fail to drive the enemy from his position. He always fails to drive us. But he was usver content with the defensive, however successful or however exhausting. In the terri-bly destructive battle of Sharpsburg he was looking all of that day for a chance to make the counter stroke. He was always calm and self-controlled. He never lest his balacce for one moment. At the First Manus-mas when we reached the field and found our men under Bee and Bartow falling back-when the confusion was by each pensioner was \$9.84 per annum.

num. In 1889, the existing general pension law was repealed, and one substituted creating a special tax on general and personal property, for the purpose of creating a larger pension tund. This law provided for the elsesification of remains as follows: pensions as follows: First Class-Such as received

First Class-Such as received a wound rendering them totally incom-petent to perform manual labor. Second Class-Such as lost a lag above knee, or an arm above elbow. Third Class-Such as lost a limb be-low knee, or below elbow. Fourth Class-Buch as lost one eye, or were otherwise disubled. Providen was made by the Act for

found our men inder Bee and Bartow falling back -- when the confusion was greatest-- and Bee, in despair, cried out: 'They are driving us back'--there was not the slightest emotion appar-ent about him. His thin lips were compressed and his eyes were ablaze, which he cartly and. 'Then, sir, we will give them the bayonat.' Provision was made by this Act for peusioning widows of Confederate sol-diers who died in consequence of wounds received while in Confederate will give them the bayonet.' In the very severe engagement at Chantilly, fought during a beavy thun-der storm when the volce of the ar-tillery of heaven could scarcely be dis-tinguished from that of the enemy, an aide came up with a measure from A. P. Hill that his ammunition was wet and that he saled heave to estim

widow received while in confederate service, or in consequence of disease contracted while in said service. Widows are rated as fourth class pensioners. The purpose of the Act was to pay the following rate of pen-

1. Hill that his ammunition was wet and that he saked leave to retire. 'Give my compliments to General Hill and tell him that the yankee ammuni-tion is as wet as his; to stay where he is.' There was always danger and blood when he began his terse sen-tences with 'Give my compliments.' Jackson knew the value of the souther volumeter batter and scorer

CHARLOTTE'S SMALLPOX FATAL. William Jackson, First Victim-Be bled Last Thursday Morning. and Was Baried in the Afternoon-No gross Afraid to Touch the Casket-Difficult to Get Any One to Bury Stime.

harlotte Observer, Jan, 16, William Jackson, colored, the first

William Jackson, colored, the first smallpox patient reported to the au-thoritize, died yesterday moraling at 5 o'clock, at his house on South Mo-Dowell street. From the time it was discovered that he had smallpox, the doctors saw that they had a serious case on their hands, Dr. Wilder said to the Observer Monday siter first see-the series and that he case a very similar

to the Observer Monday siter first see-ing Jackson, that he was a very sick man. He was treated vigorously, but the disease had too strong a hold on him. Symptoms of arroing a hold on him. Symptoms of arroing a hold on him. Symptoms of arroing a hold on him. Symptoms of the disease. His face and neck were a passe of sorea, large pits being on hoth. He was fully aware of bis condition, the doctors telling him from the first that he had somelipor. He was comprised to withsmuliper. He was councieus to with-in a few minutes of the time he died.

There was no one in the house but the man's family. Dr. Wilder was below phoned for an hour before he died, but knowing that the mas was beyond human help, and not caring to take any unnecessary risk he telephoned di-rections of what to do, to the guards. At 6 o'clock he went over and saw the remains. News of Jackson's death suread as soon as devices to award, and

spread as soon as daylight dawned, and

spread as soon as daylight dawned, and a hundred or more negroes collected in a group on McDowell street, about 100 yards from the house and remained there holding a daylight wake until the body was removed. The coffin in which the unfortunate man was to be placed, was taken to the house at an early hour. Ills sons, who with the rest of the family, were in the house, but in an isolated roo m, put him in the coffin, and placed the coffin in the box. They then put the remains on the porch. Chief of Police Orr made every effort

Chief of Polles Orr made every effort Chief of Police Orr made every effort to get the body removed in the early morving, but he could not get any one for love nor money, to touch the box. He spent all morning trying to find a drayman who would hant the body to the cemetery. Not a negro would touch it. The chief was just about couoluding to bury the man in the atreet in front of his house, when a begro man finally agreed to haul the remains to Pinewood, the colored cem-etery.

etery. The casket was put is s double box,

and placed on the wagon. The driver sat as far from it as possible. Chief of Police Orr, on horseback, rode in of Police Orr, on horseback, rode in front, and thus the funeral procession of the first smallpox patient known in Charlotte since before the war, moved on to the cometery. There was no need to notify the people to get out of the strest slong which the wagon passed. Chief Orr simply motified them-those on McDowell and Ninth streets. The people did the rest. The grave was dug in the potter's field in Pieewood, and was nive feet deep. Chief Orr doesn's fear any attempt at grave robbery in this instance.

SHE LOVED DISPLAY. The Beath of the World's Riebent and

Most Recentrie of Women.

The Beath of the World's Riskest and Rest Escentrie of Worses. The cable dispatches announce the death in Paths of Mirs. J. C. Ayer, widow of the famons patent medicine manufacturer, and one of the most re-markable women in the world, mays W. E. Curtis, in the Ubicage Record. She was one of the richest women in Paris, had the costlicat diamonds, the largest number of gowns, the finest horses and carriages and speet more money than any woman in that city. Her wealth was calimated at \$20,000,-000, her income at \$2,000,000, and she spont every dollar of H. Although Mirs. Ayer was a liberal contributor to charities, and assisted many poor A maritan young men and women who appealed to her for aid, most of her expanditures were for the gratification of her love of display. She purchased one of the largest and most magnificent private palaces in Paris, located in the mistomatic Saint Germain quarker, and About ten years ago, soon after she took possession, gave a series of entertainments that atouished the most extravagant prin-ces of Europe. Of inte years she has been in the ha-bit of giving her entertainments clas-where for a peculiar reason. It is maid

Of late years she has been in the ha-bit of giving her estertainments else-where for a peculiar reason. It is said that she never appeared in public twice in the same gown; that she purchased from 200 to 300 could desses every year, and that she never gave one away, but when it was once worn it was placed upon a wire dummy and set up in one of the rooms of her house, where she could look at it and color its beauties herself. Her collection of gowns increased so rapidly that it tilled her great house from cellar to garret. gurret.

Mrs. Ayer was the best-known we-Mrs. Ayer was the best-known wo-man in the American colocy. She was one of the bast-known women in Paris. She was as familiar to the public as Sarah Bernhardt. Her appearance was as peculiar as her econstricties. In her desperate fight against death and age she employed an army of attend-acts. She had a skillful physician employed mbow he is said to have paid 55 (200

whom she is said to have paid 25,000 franc a year for his exclusive services. france a year for his exclusive services. He examined her carefully every morn-ing and evening and gave her remedies. for the slightest symptoms of an al-ment that be could perceive. Size had a measeur from Sweden, suid to be the most skillful in Earope, who rabbed har twice a day, she had a maid who did nothing but paint her face and her eventrows. Like the wife of Nero she balled in

milk, and there was not a trick known to the art of beauty that she did not practice in order to give her a youth-ful appearance. Although the was over seventy, at distance she looked like a woman of thirty-live, when one observed her closely her face was so completely made up that she seemed to wear a mask.

So rich a woman of course could not escape adventurers, but Mrs. Ayer was a shrewd woman and was impervious to their blaudiahments. At one time it was reported that she was engaged to Don Carlos, the pretender to the Span-

ben carros, the presenter to any span-tsh throne. Mrs. Ayer was a genuine Yankee. She was born and bred in Lowell, Mass., and married Dr. Ayer while be was to pay the following rate of pen-sions: First Class-\$100 60. Second Class-\$75.00. Third Class-\$50.00. But it is provided that in case a suf-ficient sum is not realized to pay the amount specified to cach class, such paid pro rata. No time has the full amount for each class teen paid. The general average has been about as folSouthern Traths Spread. ofurers' Repord.

(Cash in Advance.)

Nextborn Trains Agreed. Manufacturer' Roord. The fact that the oottom mills of the footh almost without exception are remained on fail time, and in many cases on double stury, while a happen number of the leading mills in Hew England are closed on account of labor troubles, is foretby bringing to public attention the advantages that the Manufacturers' Ecourd has purdistantly elaimed for this section. For years we have preached the doctrine of "the cotton mills to the sottonfields." We have no war to wage against How Eugland, and have no desire to see its manufacturing interest crippled, but has its wast industrial structure is largely an artificial one is too evident to admit of discussion. Importing its cotton, its iron, its coal, its lumber, and even its foodstuffs, New England has built up a vast agreegation of in-dustrial interests that is amaxing when staring practically income of the raw ma-terial on which its great industrial interests that is pro-ture is without natural advantages, having practically income of the raw ma-terial on which its great industrial life is built, had 8000,000,000 invested in panetactures, giving employment to \$55,000 hands, whose wages aggregated \$255,000 hands, whose wages aggregated \$255,000 hands, whose wages aggregated \$255,000 hands, a product valued at \$255,000 hands, a product valued at \$255,000,000, and turning out a pro-duct valued at \$888,000,000, while the factures of \$658,000,000, paying to the factory employes \$255,000,000

their incorry employes pars, CU, CU, CU, and therming out a product valued at \$917,000,000. These figures show shat the one little State of Massochusetts had created a manufacturing business almost equal, in capital and product, to that of the fourteen Southern States, and in wages paid much greater. They indicate the something of the unlimited possi-bilities for expansion in the South. Toder the conditions that formerly existed, manufacturing was profitable even with the disadvautages under which New England labored, but the consult coate goeds at the fowest possible coat. The tendency every-d where is away from the artificial con-ditions of the past, and the South, with its unequalied advantages, is rapidly daiming the world's attention as the place where cotton manufacturing ind, wood working can be more profitably ope-rated than anywhere else, either in this country or abroad. The trend of industrial life cust steadily move a costhward. While the present size-tion in the cotton mill industry is due in part to the local coultions that are being under by the manufacture of industrial life cust steadily move a value and the set for the set of industrial life cust steadily move a costhward. While the present size-tion in the cotton mill industry is due in part to the local coultions that pre-ry vali is New England and the efforts that are being unde by the manufacture the set of the set in part to the local coultions that pre-to that are being under by the manufacture of that section to counterat the set of the set in part to the local coultions that pre-to a set is being unde by the manufacture of the section will industry is due in part to the local coultions that pre-to that are being unde by the manufacture of the section to counterat the section to counterat the section to counterat the section and the set of the section to counter to the section to counter the section to counter the section to counter the section to counter the section the section the section to counter the section to counter t

turars of that section to counterast the stringent labor legislation these, it is unquestionably true that the competi-tion of the South has much to do with the case. This competition must steadily increase. Some mouths ago a leading outton manufacturer of New England, in discussing the situation, stated that while Southern mills did yot. of Course, urglues a confidence stated that while Southern mills did oot, of course, produce a sufficient quantity of goods to meet the con-sumptive demands of the country, they did set the price for all other goods, and New Eugland mills must meet their price or go out of business. The Brooklyn Engle, commenting on these facts, so often presented in the Manufacturers' Record, says: "The South has the cotion in her fields, it can be passed into her mill doors without putting it on a train, or boat; she has waterpower, wood and coal, brick, clay, building stone of all sorts, and her land is still so cheap that it is easy to acquire all that is

BUT A BORADEA

5.000

Surt of 15

No 5.

Asheville Carpon, San. A. C. Guster, formativ s a dense in Asheville, is in a p roker in Asheville, is in a p roker in the true applied foreis gold jubles, which day. Mr. Genetar has call strue. Some time age is a none property for hanne in C Both parties that there represent or optimies that there represent of an optimies that there represent of an optimies that there represent of a property in a pignet Mar. of \$30,600 wynyy was made through the gup

left paster

Restrict American. Mark Twain, when deriving tone recent the world, dod an risewer at Winnings Dow for all a desire to 'cast local's from of too and to get away by times be content. In this connection the store should the hit meeting the a store about the hit meeting the a content. In this connector the story should the hit meeting the a conting on this with transhitts and and to Kingping. "" (meet to will i cast with 19

and said to Elingalay: "I want to yall; I meant yall I" The canon addt: "All right, y away; I don't mind." "And with blast," and Mart, stopped back a faw stops, and throwing my arms above my head. As out may be arms above my head. As out and in ices thus than you would don ten Canon Kingsley and myself we entrounded by a smallinger of sarilo citizens who wanted to know what withe matter, I told them nothing with the matter; I just wanted to yell, as had yelled."

We are adding to do a little are work and and they of a plate pro-nay to do it they be reaching the of a source provide the second second second to the second second second second second that follow and second second second that follow and second second second that follow and second second second for the second sec TORRENCE & CO.

First Indistant for File

Inozville, Zenn., Dispatels, 27.

The Know county grand jary has in-dicted the first victim of the 'Johnny law," encoded by the Tennessee Logis-laters last year, making it a winds measor to firt with achoolegets. The case, if tried, will probably go to the Supreme Court to test the gon-stitutionality of a law which infringen as inherent right to firt with a girl.

7.777

Boss It Pay to Harry ?

ook Rill Hevald, The Atlanta Journal is propos

DBBIT.

Atlan

prove that he possessed the instinctive power to know the plight and to foretell the purposes of the federal army and its commanders."

Dr. McGuire then went ou to tell many incidents of General Jackson on the battlefield, the most interesting and dramatic of which were the following: At Malvern Hill, when a portion of

our army was beaten and to some ex-tent demoralized, Hill and E well and Early came to tell him that they could make no resistance if McClellan attacked them in the morning. It was difficult to wake General Jackson, as he was exhausted and very sound asleep. I tried it myself and after many efforts partly succeeded. When he was made to understand what was walted, he said, McCiellan and his army will be gone by daylight, and went to sleep again. The generals thought him mad, but the prediction was the.

At Fredericksburg, after Burnalde's repulse, he asked me how many ban-dages I had. I told him and asked why he wanted to know. He maid that he wanted to have a piece of white eloth to the on each man's arm, so that his soldiers might recognize each other is a night attack; and he asked to be allowed to make such an attack and drive his foe into the swollen rive or capture him; Subsequent event demoustrated that he knew the state of things within the bostlle lines, and would have accomplished his purpose. General Les withheld his consent, for the reason that so often restrained bim in like eases; be could not put at so great risk an army which the south could not replece.

That Jackson possessed the second and third requirements-the penius to devise and the skill and courage to de-aver the blow needed to defeat his fors and fact that his own force in the Valley campaign was mover over 17, had neared to sympathize, might have 000 and generally lear, and that for a intervened to shape a different fate for time he was keeping at bay 00,000 fed. erni soldiers in or near the great val-ley, and 40,000 at Frederickburg-soundly thrashing in the Beld from time, to time large portions of this Cuts, Bruines, Sorte, Ulcers, Salt great army ? Or, taking a wider view Bieum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Jackson and his small force so in- Hands, Ohilblaim, Corns, and all Skin discoord the whole campaign us to keep 100,000 federai troops nwsy from Richhond, and compel the federal gov-ernment to employ a larger force that the entire confederate army in Vir-

investor a second

to the in a

heard him say. "The patriot volunteer fighting for country und his rights makes the most reliable soldier on earth. lows: The first time I was under fire the attempt to diagnose my feelings did not discover to me anything that I too discover to me anything that I recognized as positive enjoyment, i told General Jackson frankly what my feelings were and asked bim how be feit the first time be experienced it. Afraid the fire would not be hot ecough for me to distinguish myself.

will give them the bayonet.'

ie promptly replied. I have seen General Jackson stop while the stray was on the march to belp a poor simple woman fad her son when she only knew that this son was in 'Jackson's company.' There is no

easuring the intensity with which very soul of Jackson burned in battle. Out of it he was very gentle. After the battle of the Second Manassas we were sitting by the fire drinking coffe out of our tin cups, when I said: 'W · We have won this battle by the hardest kind of fighting, and be answered me gently and softly, 'No, no; we have won it by the blessing of Almighty God.'

The story of Jackson's death is su familiar to you all, that, though inti-mately associated with its scenes, I will not marrate it. I will only de-olare that he met this great cachy aud steadily expecting, as always, to con-

What Might Blave Bean

Now Oriesas Piesys

Had Stonewall Jackson lived to play his great part to the conclusion of the war in which he was so putent a force, war in which he was so pitchs a force, the pages of history might record events which never otherwise could have occurred. Had he been at Gettsyburg, to have launched the lightening of his glorious legions on the federal flack, the fail of Phila-

delphia, the abandonment of Wash-ington and the uprising of the people of the north to stop hostilities in which wast bodies of the peopletion

Buettlen's Arabes Salvo.

and the second sec to an oral preserve of the re-

THE BRET DALVE in the world for

First Class-\$00.00. Second Class-\$45.00. Third Class-30.00. Fourth Class -\$15.00.

Fourth Class - #20.00. During the plue years during which this Act has been in force, there has been an aggregate expenditure under its provisions, of \$766,113.05. The apbual average expenditure has been

805, 139, 13, The aroual number of pensions has been 4,877, and the average annual amount received by each gensioner has been \$10.50.

SUMMARY. Disbursed under the Act of 1879. Disburned under the Act of \$6,000.00

9,993 00 1889 and amendments thereof...... 768,118.00

Work That is Nover Dane.

delphia Mocord.

Wise advertising is a continuous per-formance. It begins with the proper pricing of stocks; it goes on to attract public attention to the stocks, and when it has sold them it cannot rest. its work is never doue. It has made friends, and it must hold them; and the way to do this is to appeal continually to their interest by appealing an often as possible to their self-interest. Few stores are so uninteresting that they cannot make appeals of this charseter.

Ntandy at the Hand.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Sisevepurt, Let., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that Cares my could, and it is the Leat seller I have." J. & Campbell, mer-chant of SisEvel, Ariz, writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fulls, and is a sure care for Computing, Coughs and Colds. I cannot my enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Dis-covery for Consummption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a guarter of a centurr, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free triat bottles at J. E. Cumy & Co's Drug Store.

Ma addate the cha

takel, sick a week ago last night, com-lug in from Greeoville, S. C., on that day. He was employed as fireman on the Southern and worked between here and Greenville. He was in con-text there with a max and there

tact there with a man said to have a very bad case of chicken-pox, but which must have been smallpox. His disease was on Monday pronounced mallpox.

Sallie Wagner, the colored woman the second and last case reported, was moved to the house of detention yes-teiday afternoon at 4 o'clock. She is improving repidly.

Chamberlain's Congh Remoty Always Proyes Effectual,

There are no better medicines on the market than Chamberlain's. We have used the cough Hemedy when all others

need the cough Hemsely when all others failed, and in every instance it proved affectual. Almost daily we bear the virtues of Chamberlain's remedies ex-telled by those who have used them. This is not an empty pull, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hops that suffering humanity may for the the edies and, like the writer, be benefited. -From the Glenville (W. Va.) Path-finder. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

statement of the

ostal Bayings Banks and Good Hands Jan, Hoy Stone.

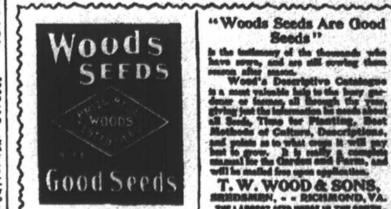
Gen. Hoy Brone. The proposed postal savings deposi-tories offer possibilities for funds to improve the rands. What to de with the funds of such depositories assume to be a most important consideration. Invest them in bunds immed for the im-provement of county reads, under skilled supervision, and a double bene-ft will be conferred. The money de-posited will thus go out among people thrifty enough to save, and a security obtained of unquestioned integrity.

Name Halld Sease.

Robert M. Mains in Parm and Home.

If the farm is too large and the farmer is obliged to hire too much help, it takes much of a crop's value to pay for labor. If the farm is small and the farmer can handle it alone, be is not obliged to birs. If the farm is immeusely large, it keeps the farmer working hard a great deal of his time and some farmers work very hard a great deal of their time and do not get much pleasurs. Prospects for farming are looking brighter than they have been for some time. Times have been hard for farmers. Yet everybody in barra Lor namera. I de everyoody is depending for something to est from farmers. The prospects for salaried people are always the same. But farm-ers have to depend on current prices for their money.

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Studei, for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a linement known as Chamberlain's Pain Baim, which I found excellent restort theoremitien and well as method against rhsumation as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (givsoreness of the throat and chest (giv-ing me mosh easier breathing.) I had a touch of pneumools early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and sheet releved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything.". For sale by J. E. Carry & Company.



sorts, and her innd is still so chasp that it is easy to acquire all that in ineeded of it for factories; it is easier for operatives to live in the douth, too, than it is in the North; rents are chesper, because land is cheaper; there is has need for fuel to thep the houses warm, and of thick clothing to keep the body warm; foud of all kinds is offered in greater variety than in the North and at lower prices in some sea-sons."

sons.

sons." Referring to the mills already in op-eration in the South, the Engle adds: "They are forerunners of a vast in-dustry that will one day be developed in the cotton helt, and that will be fol-lowed by a transfer of the sugar fadme-try to the region where the sugar fadme-try

And as to the artificial foundation of the industrial life of Massachusstts, it says: "Normally, there was never a reason for these mills in Massachusetts, be-cause the ooton was grown a thousand miles sway from the State." These are truths which the Manufac-turers' Record has been preaching for fitteen years. They were ridiculed for many years by the papers of other so-tions, but at has they are being adopt-ed as the views of many of the fors-most publications of the North. The Manufacturers' Record, while always willing, if necessary, to light its bat-ties for the South alone, in ever ready to welcome allies whe poin in the good work, and so it rejoices that the Engle and no many other papers are now adopting as their own the grappet that weak after week and year after year we have been preaching.

the quantion, "Does IS Pay to Marry?" Many answers have been received from Atlants people, all agraning that it does pay. An experienced family man sends the following unique distances of the loss and gain is unstrimony ;

Childre.

San ville or and sand a second er's fee. 1 m 1 m Bride's -Longing (Tare to 15 0 Total out-Iny \$ 37 15 Clear profit, Do not these figures abow that it pays to get married ?

Butler will make one upon Reart configuration by the Meante, in case i dosen't win then the apprintment w probably go to Col. Jac. S. Boyd.

Self Las

Finner Tommen on & Co.

President McEinley was 18 year eday. There was no main and the second state of the day of Walts How DOOC THA

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The Ralaigh board of bealth recommended general vaccination , has provided to supply it from

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T. W. WOOD & SONS, THE LANGEST SEED MODEL IN THE SOUTH

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