

Fyon; when a comp of Take GARHTH you willing a pinner by totter than by raining a mental pinner by the air blue about it. It is business to keep Washings matters through a we want to do it.

LAYE WAR ITEMS.

Our troops arrived at Manila June 30. There was only one death on the way The troops were greeted with glad shouts by Dewey's men and the oldier boys in turn cleared Dewey. Dewey was planning to celebrate the fourth by assaulting Manila.

A reign of terror is on in Spain. The feeling is thus summed up: "God sione knows what will happen."

It is reported that the Alphonso XIII a Spanish warship was sunk while trying to run the Cuban block-

A storm is raging off Santiago and the co-operation of Sampson and Shufter is delayed by It.

Cervera came but Schley saw and

Under pretext of security for war purposes the Republican administration at Washington has added nearly 50 per cent to the public debt as it existed on the 1st of January, 1808.

The injunction is watch and pray. Sampson may have gone off last Sunday morning to pray, or to see Shafter. or may-be to fish, but Schley be watched. And there was no getting

Cervera's desporate dash out of Santiago's harbor and its fatal denousment only furnished further proof that the Spaniards are not afraid to light and not afraid to die. They are simply not skillful at either.

The full name of the Spanish Admiral who was captured by Sampson's feet last Sonday and is now a prisoper of war is "Pascuele de Cervera y Tarpete Condo de Jerez, Murquis de Santa Ans." No wonder he had to burst out of the bettle. But his name now is mud or Densis or any old thing

Chicago without news Saturday, strike of the setreotypers isn't in it with the Ladrone Islands. On their way to Manila, our fleet fired twelve shots at the Santa Cruz fort but got no reply. That afternoon two officers came to the Charleston, thanked the Captain for his salute, and said the Governor regretted he had no powder to return the courtesy. When notified that they were prisoners of war, they were astounded and mid they hadn't

Candidate for the Senate.

from the big road.

Our fellow citizen, Mr. D. F. Morrow, is favorably mentioned in many es us one of the Democratic didates for Senstor from this the will make a most vigorous campaign on straight Democratic lines. The Alon will probably be held in rordton sometime in August.—

Mr. Morrow is an expendingly clover extleman, a good instness than and outid make a creditable supresenta-ive. One Senator will be chosen from ther Cleveland or Gaston secution. To learn there will be other candi-nian from Ratherford in the copyen-ter States.

y American soldiers in the vicin-finishings have been made slot by troplent fruits. After investi-ties matter and getting informe-om the Unban, the surgeons is-count that the troops must leave a slote except the milt of green ma. This is said to be health-

FIGHTING AT SANTIAGO.

OUR LORS IS 1,000 MIN.

Three Bays of Mard Pighting On Lines Deaving Closer and Close About the Town Our Lewis are Ter in relu are Besperate Fight crunud Their Tee of Amelisten Pour der puts one Forces at a Disadvan tage—Thousands of Spaniards Killed and Wounded.

On last Friday morning, the first day of July, Shafter's forces on the hills overlooking Santlago were in a position to move against the city's outouts. The Americans approached rom the south-east and their line extended from nearly to El Cancy on the portherst almost to Aguaderes on the outh, a distance of about five miles. Gen. Lawton was on the right near El Caney, Gen. Duffeld me the left near Ageadores, and Gen. Summer during Wheeler's illuess in the forenoon com-Wheeler's illuess in the forencen commanded the center before the strongly fortified heights of San Juan. The plan of battle was to take all three of the enemy's opposing positions. The movement commenced shortly after midnight Friday morning. All our forces except 2,000 to guard camp and supplies were in battle line, the reserve just to the rear of the advance forces.

On the left but little was done. In fact but little was intended to be finished until the right and center had pose their tasks. The feet and Duffield's forces were to co-operate in making a

pope their tasks. The fleet and Duffield's forces were to co-o-erate in making a feint and this they did. Here it was that the exciting flag-staff incident occurred, of which the details are given elsewhere, how that it was cut down by the last of three abots.

At five o'clock General Lawton moved against El Caney. Captain Capron, whose son was killed at La Quasins, fired the first shot into the Spanish stronghold, defended by about 2,000 Spaniards without artillary.

Two batteries played upon El Caney until her forces were compelled to retire. It was not important to occupy the town, it being surrounded with wire fences and earthworks anyhow, and so Lawton opened both batterries on the outer fortifications of Saatlago, It was fally 20 minutes before the It was fully 20 minutes before the Spaniards replied, but when their fire did come it was appallingly furious and accurate. A shell broke over Grimes battery, killing two men and wounding others. A sugar washen. Grimes battery, killing two men and wounding others. A sugar warehouse near by was struck and demolished and several Cubans were killed or wounded. The smoke of our batteries made them an easy target, while the amokeless powder of the Spaniards made it hard to find them. Kent's division of infantry breaking out of the underbrush in sight of the Spanish trenches was met by a murderous hall of rifle bullets. Americans fell right and left. It looked as if they would have to fail back. But they didn't. have to fall back. But they didn't. They went down on their breasts and fired volley after volley, until Grimes got his artillery in position and then a second artillery duel silenced the

But the enemy must be driven from the trenches on top of the slope guarded by wire fences. General Haw-kin's brigade and a division of diskin's brigade and a division of dismousted cavalry started forward with
a shoat. Met by a withering fire that
seemed too much for human endorsnee, they commenced a double quick.
Men were knocked right and left.
Then the line staggered, threw itself
to the ground and commenced firing.
Up again the line sprang and went
forward to the very trenches. There
ensued a fleree hand to hand encounter.
The Spaniards could stand it no longer, but broke nod ran toward Santiago. The American infantry and dismounted cavalry popped it to them
from behind, and Bate's battery, which
had in the meantime gotten on the
flank, sept a murdenue collection. had in the meantime gotten on the flank, sent a murderous endlading fire down the entrenchments. The Amer-icans held the crest of the hills, Friday

night. In the extrenchments they found hundreds of Spanish dead.

A no less heroic charge was made at the senter on the heights of San Juan. General Young was sick, and Colonel Wood communication. General Young was sick, and Colonel Wood commanded the brigade in his stead. The heights were held by 1,000 troops. The taking of the heights was one of the principal objects of the battle. They commanded the city of Santiago and the harbor. The position was well fortified with artillery from Cervera's ships, including machine guns. To take them meant an uphill charge of 600 yards over con paratively open ground and through wire fences. There were also in the way several block houses, defeeded by artillery. The work of currying the position fell upon the Hough Riders, the First, Second, Thirteeuth, Sixteenth and Twenty-secondinfantry, the Heventy-first New York and the Ninth cavalry. But it so happened that the isst two organizations, together with the Rough Riders, had to bear the brunt of it. heard there was any war going on. The Ladrones are a long ways back

gether with the Rough Riders, had to bear the heunt of it.

Every man saw to it that his cartridge belt was full, and the fence clippers were stationed in proper position. The advance was commenced under heavy fire. The men went forward shooting and cheering. The artillery and machine gun fire coming down on them from the hill was terrille. As the line approached the wire fence, the clipper man rushed forward. One man would clip the wires in the middle; two others would wrap and twint the loose ends about the posts. Several brave men were killed and wounded here; but the Americans suffered no check. In the face of the heat and fire, the soldiers fought their way on up the hill, to the very top, The Spaniards heat a husty retrest toward the city. Although thred and exhausted, the Americans succeeded in shooting dozens of them in the back.

While the Twenty-first life fire of the Spaniards, some one is the lines struck up the "Star Spangled Rasser." (theers joined in with the link notes, Even the wounded took it, and coon the valley legan to echo with the cadeuce of the soul-inspiring song.

FIGHTING OF SATURDAY.

PIGHTING OF SATURDAY,

Derivees Friday night saw the American army entenched every-where before Santiago. The night was spent in strengthening entenched every-where before Santiago. The night was spent in strengthening entenchments and carrying wounded to the rese. This was done largely in army wagons and the jostling over the rough reads indicated agoness on the poor soldiers. The main hospital was at 5thoney, time mile away. Here a comparatively small force of surgeons was busy all night, with hundreds of wounded must awaiting their turn for hours. The assistance of the Hed Cross Indice continued all night. They shirked no

duty and did not pretend to try to get a rest. By the light of candles they remained with the wounded, doing all they could, and after the surgeons were through with them assisted in laying them in blankets on the grass out side.

out side.

Picket firing continued with more or less spirit all during Friday night, and at 5 o'clock Saturday morning the Spaniands re-opened the fight with a flerce assault on San Jean hill. The Asserteans had fortified the hill with Hotelikias and other machine gunz. Twice the Spaniands tried to recapture the hairsta: but both times there were the heights; but both times they were driven back. The slaughter was fear-

Between Santiago and El Cacey the Spaniards were also in considerable force. General Lawton advanced on them there. They resisted stubbornly; but inch by inch be drove them back. On Saturday, General Shafter demanded the surreader of Santiago, on pain of bombardment within 24 hours. General Toral, commander, refused to surrender; but said he would notify foreign consuls to remove the noncombatants of their respective countries. The consuls then represented to General Shafter that there were 20,000 people who desired to leave. Between Suptrago and El Caner the 20,800 people who desired to leave, and said they could not be gotten out of the city before 10 o'clock Tnesday. General Shafter consented to allow General Shafter consented to allow until 12 o'clock Tuesday on condition

Barly Saturday morning the fleet en-gaged in a terrific bombardment of the fortifications at the channel entrance. The big ships went close into the mouth of the chaunel and smashed the fortifications to pieces. Morro was crumbled and the flag knocked down. Big shells fell on Punta Gorda in a perfect hall. All of the butteries confeet hail. All of the batteries were silenced during the firing but as the ships withdrew, a few shots were fired at them from one of the batteries at the west of the harbor entrance. None

troops in the meantime.

of the ships were bit. The Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Americans at the close of Saturday numbered as well as could be esti-mated about 3,000. It was estimated that 3,000 Spaniards bad been killed and wounded and the American loss in killed and wounded was about 1,800.

SUNDAY'S EVENTS.

The biggest of the day's events was Schley's splendid achievement in destroying Ceveras's fleet as told elsewhere. On Saturday night the Spaniards made desperate efforts to recapture General Kent's position. Reinforced by heavy fire from their guns and batteries, they drove some of our men from the trenches. But the American's guilling fire in structure and the men from the trenches. But the American's gailing fire in return sent the Spaniards recling backwards with heavy loss, while our Gatlins on the left did terrible execution. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning Shafter ordered battle re-opened along the whole time, and it was opened with a ven-

During the day General Shafter wired the department at Washington that he had Santiago well invested on the south and east but with a very thin line. Its defences were found to be so strong that "it will be impossi-ble," wired General Shafter, "to carry it by storm with my present force." deinforcements were ordered at once and have been sailing from Port Tampa this week to the sumber of 4,000 or 5,000 in all.

WAITING ON MONDAY. General Shafter at noon Monday rethe city, he notified General Linares that unless Santiago surrendered hos-tilities would be resumed at noon on

Tuesday.
The foreign cousuls said there were The foreign cousuls said there were 31,000 men women and children, foreign subjects in the city and they requested cessation in order to enable them to be removed outside Santiago and to be placed under the protection of the United States. This was definitely refused by the American commander, who declined to accept any such responsibility. The consula were such responsibility. The consula were told that it rested with them to insist upon General Linare's surrander.

Wheeler III but Active.

General Joseph Wheeler greatly diswas to have commanded the American centre. He was too unwell, however, to assume his post at the opening of the fight, and General Sumner com-manded in his stead. Unable to rec-oncile himself to the idea of remaining oncile himself to the idea of remaining in his tent while serious work was going on, at II o'clock the old general got into an ambulance and started to the front. After a short distance the the front. After a short distance the ambriance met some wounded soldiers, being borne to the rear on litters Immediately General Wheeler got out of the ambriance, and against the protest of the surgeon in attendance, assisted the wounded men into the yenicle. Then he mounted his horse and district and for the front. The men cle. Then he mounted his horse and started again for the front. The men who witnessed the incident burst into frantic cheers, others took it up, and all along the line there were hurrahs for the old Confederate. By noon, although still very ill, General Wheeler had established his headquarters at the extreme front and centre of the line, and he held his position during the balance of the day. balance of the day.

Our Halloons at Santiago.

Captive bailcone at hamsiage.

Captive bailcone were put to good account during the battle of Hantiago. The bailcone were attached to wagnes on the ground and allowed to account to a height of about 2,500 feet. They carried six men each. These men carefully scoured the entire field of operations and reported to headquartesrs below through telephones. The commanding generals were thus, in close touch with the movements of the enemy and were enabled to quickly arrive at the right thing to do at the coemy and were enabled to quickly arrive at the right thing to do at the right time. The Spaniards fixed at these balloons continually in the hope of puncturing them and bringing them down; but without encess. In order to confuse the fire of the Spaniards, however, it was necessary to change the past lon of the balloons often.

President's War Hap.

President's War Map.
President McKinley's war map is mounted on a wooden back. It is 18 feet leng and 10 feet wide, and shows the Atlantic ocean, with its islands and both coasts, from Newfoundland to the mouth of the Amazon river.
The position of war vessels is marked by little japer ships stuck to the map with pips. The yat jous places where the Mannish fleets have been reported are so full of pis holes that the ships compact to made to stay where they are put.

CERVERA'S FLEET IS DESTROYED!

BACAPER PROM MARRON AND SUSK IN THE SKA.

Cristobal Colos, Almirante Squendo, infanta Maria Teresa and Viscaya, and two Torpedo Vessela go Bown-Cervern and 1890 Men are Prisoners-Attempted Escape at 9:20 Su Murning, but Were Sighted as Soon as They Bounded the Merrinse's Mulk monisted to Charlotta Observer.

OFF SANTLAGO, July 3 .- Admiras Corvera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristo bal Colon, Almirante Oqueudo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Viscaya, and two torperlo boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the barbor of Santiago de Cuba for tim past six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, Hes to-lay at the bottom of the Carribbean Sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Glouceater (formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair), and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sallers, all who that no move was made against his escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States navy. The Spaniards, when they found they would be per-mitted to live, adapted themselves comfortably to the situation, rolled their eigarettes and began playing cards among themselves. ed the frightful carnage caused by

cards among themselves. BOLD DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Admiral Cervers made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preserva-tion of his ships this morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction, or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and fighting every inche of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on muz ale of overy American gun trained upon his vessels.

The Americans saw him the moment

he left the barbor, and commenced

their work of destruction immediately For an hour or two they followed the the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line sending shot after shot into their blazing bulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covoring their decks with the blond of the oring their decay with the blond of the killed and wounded. At no time did the Spaniards agow any indication that they intended to do otherwise than tight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their vessels toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men of war, and threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American chivalry, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers extended to them the gracious hand of There was breathless silence among American chivairy, but sent them a the watching crews. They crowded guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers on the tattered rag, bonding toward biding in the bush on the hillside, the earth from the top of what once eager to rush down and attack the anenger to rush down and attack the un-armed, defeated, but valorous foe. One after another the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain became the victims of the award rate of shells which the American battle-ships, cruisers and gunbasts soured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor their cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were living on the shore ten to fifteen miles off Morro Castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and fisme pouring from every part of them and covering the entire coast line with

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every fow minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air and causing a shower of broken from and steel to fall in the

water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand or else the rocks ground their halls to pieces as they rolled or pitched forward or sideways.

with every wave that washed upon them from the open ses.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himsulf and his command to Lightenant Morton and cester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the cap-

erai of his officers, including the captain of the flagship.

The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at the gangway by ther commander. Lieuteeant Commander Biohard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray bearded admiral and said to him:

"I congratulate you sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant Commander Walnwright

Lieutenant Commander Walnwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At the time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point, was the Cristobal Colon, but half a deem darks of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was waiting her. The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she obtained a lead over the others after leaving the barbor and escaped the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed with the Oregon. New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her aft guns.

SAMPAON'S REPUBLY. Admiral Sampson's dispatch to the

marked by little paper ships stuck to the map with plus. The rations places where the Spanish fields have been reported are so full of pin holes that the sittle cannot be made to stay where they are put.

The Spaniards in Santiago call the Yearving the "Rarthquake thrower."

Admiral Sampson's dispatch to the department was us follows:

The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Curvers's fleet. It attempted to escape at 7:30 a.m., and at 2 p. m., the last, the Cristobal Colon had ran ashore, sixty calls west of Santiago, and has let down her colors. The Infanta Maria

Teress, Oquendo and Vizoaya were forced ushore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago; the within twenty miles of Santiago; the Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Loss one killed and two wounded; enemy's loss probably several hundred from gundre, explosious and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners including Admiral Carvera. The man killed was George H. Etlis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn. "Sampson."

SAMPSON NOT IN IT.

When the Spanish ships came out Admiral Sampson on the New York was ten miles away eastward, where he had gone to hold a conference with tieneral Shafter. His ship got back in time to belp finish up the torpedo boats and also to be at the round up of the Cristobal Colon 60 miles westward. Schiley was on watch at the harbor and did the job for the Spaniards.

ONE! TWO! THREE!

And Nown Came the Spanish Plag-An Exciting Twee Accomplished by Lieutenant Blue and Delhanty Who Had Only Three Shots.

Associated Peres to Charlotto Observer OFF SANTIAGO. July 1.-Of our troops ashore in the brush nothing could be seen, but the "ping," "ping," of the small arms of the army Hosted out to sea during the occasional full in the firing of the big guns, which pep-pered the rifle pits until clouds of red pered the rife pits until clouds of red earth rose above them. An eight-inch shell from the Newark dropped in the massive old fort and clouds of white dust and huge stones filled the air. When the small shells hit its vattlements, al most hidden by green oreepers, fragments of musonry came tumbling down. A shot from the Suwa-nee hit the eastern parapet and it nee hit the eastern parapet and it crumbled away like a mummy exposed to the air after long years. Amid the smoke and debris the flagstaff was seen to fall forward. "The flag has been shot down!" shouled the ship's been shot down?" shouted the ship's crew, but when the smoke cleared away the emblem of Spain was seen to be still flying and bluxing brilliantly in the sue, though the flagstaff was bending toward the earth. Apparently the flagstaff had been caught tirmly in the wreckage of the fort. A few more shots levelled the battlements until the old castle was a pitted agent.

When the Gring ceased, Lleatenant Delehanty, of the Suwanee, was anxious to finish his work, so he signalled to the New York permission to knock down the Spanish flag. "Yes," replied Admiral Sampson,

"if you can do it in three shots."

The Suwanea then lay about 1,600 paris from the old fort. She took her yands from the old fort. Shi

time. Lieutenapt Blue carefully missed the four-inch gun, and the crews of all the ships watched the incident amid intense excitement. Whou the smoke of the Suwance's first shot cleared away, only two red streamers of the first were left. The shell had gone through the centre of the bunt-

delighted yell broke from the crew of the Suwanee. Two or three minotes later the Suwance fired again. A huge cloud of debris rose from the base of the flagstaff. For a few seconds it was impossible to tell what had been the effect of the shot. Then it was seen the shell had only added to seemed to have a charmed existence and the Nuwance had only one chance left. It seemed hardly possible for her to achieve her object with the big gun. Such a distance and such a tiny target

was only bending, not yet down.
Lieutenant Commander Delbanty and Lieutenant Blue took their time The Sawanes changed her position slightly. Then a puff of smoke shot out from her side, and up went a sponting cloud of debris from the parspet and down fell the banner of Spain. Such yells from the flagship will rubably never be heard again. There probably never be heard again.

was more excitement than is witnessed at the finish of a college boat race, or a popular race between first-class Suwanen's last anot had struck right at the base of the fligstaff and had blown it clear of the wreckage which had held it.
"Well done!" algorited Admiral

Sampson to Lieutenant Commander Dellianty.

SUPERVISOR'S EXAMINATIONS.

Dates Announced for Examinations of Public School Teachers, for Scholar-ships at A. & M. and Penbody Normal College.

There will be regular examinations of leachers of the Public Schools of Dallas on next Thursday, July 14.

Also at same time and place such teachers as may apply will be examined for life certificate.

Also at same time and place appli-cents for a vacant scholarship in the North Carolina College of Agriculture Mechanic Arts, will be examined for and 22od there will be a competitive examination for l'estody Bobolarships at Prabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn. The applicants for this fast must but be less than seventeen years of age, nor more than thirty, of good character and health and must make a pledge to teach at least two years after graduation. The use of tobucco is a disqualification. This scholarship is good for \$100 and railroad fars.

July 1, 1898. I. M. HOFFMAK, County Supervisor. A Card of Thanks.

I take this method of returning my thanks to the people of Gustonia, especially my neighbors, for their many kindnesses shown me since I had the misfortune of losing nearly all of my household goods by fire last Thursday night I especially thank those who helped me sylaithfully to save a few of my things.

D. F. MCSWAIN.

The barn and stables of Mr. James Bookout, wie hves about two miles atroped by fire last Thursday night, anys the Yorkville Engineer. Four head of lenses and muke were hurned. Air. Bookous had attended to the feeding of the stock hinself and the fire was discovered about half an hour afterward. The origin of the are is unknown.

The second secon

No! it is not claimed that Foley's Honey and Tar will cure CONSUMPTION or ASTHMA in advanced stages, it holds out no such false hopes, but DOES truthfully claim to always give comfort and relief in the very worst cases and in the early stages to effect a cure.

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I. L. JENKINS, President.

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