Tempera mutantur et non mutame

and the late when the author to the author to the author walks; it then to the author bet comelow it grieves me to lose its weakly visitations. We feel this an old family freend its deed. But then we will still have it in more and in better form and we will still have it in more and in better form and we will still empty the train week and been work at Mr. Soals and Mrs. Bryan. Magazines are the order of the day; they contain the best interacture of the world and are illustrated in the highest style of modern art. They do not more instructive and reference instructive and reference. of modern art. They etive and refining than the highest style of modern art. They are more inneractive and retining than is possible for a merespaper to be. A setting of a for news and can not be emballished with a high-style of artistic work. The paper is too poor and it has to be doubled and creased into determiny. The finney South does need a first class family magazine and just now is the time to establish one. W. G. and T. A. Eichards tried one before the war and W. J. Scott tried one before the war and W. J. Scott tried one before the war and W. J. Scott tried one before the war and W. J. Scott tried one before the war and W. J. Scott tried one before the war and W. J. Scott tried one before the war and W. J. Scott tried one before the war leases of progress most always fall but they do lay the foundation for others to build upon. Magazine means a store, former, not of news but of thoughts. The first-one ever published war in 1371 by Etward Cave in London and was called the "Guptimas" Magazine. "It is still itsund mouthly. The Speciator and The Juffer, being at this dather and then weetles, died onely.

How the time term between the Cave to the carry.

How the times have changed! Our very best periodical literature now is in the farm of molithly insignatives. The ward before of molithly insignatives. The ward lie flooded with them and it is time the ward for manning. I am proved of the means of flor, J. W. Lee's monthly at \$1 Louis. It is an admirable publication and most beautifully illustrated. Mr. Lite is a discrema and for years years efficiated in Atlants. Why can not Atlants furnish another man to give in a home journal of equal character and beauty. What a wonderful are has been ours—this era of seventy-five years is which I have lived! An era that has been more fruitful of progress of investion and the advance of civilization than for a thousand years before. In my sariy youth I was a clerk to my father who was postmented in our little town and there were but two Georgia newspapers takes by the citimens—the Puleral Union and the Southern Eccorder one a Whig and the southern Eccorder one a Whig and the southern Eccorder one a Whig and the southern exceeded of their readers. The whig paper represented the wealthy bed two columns full of advertisements of rusaway negroes, with a hitle black please of them. The Democratic paper office there of a darkey on the run to every one of them, The Democratic pary new of them, and the Alexanders and Winns and Cratge and Malthers, wend to gay me about it and any, "Your poor old Democratic pary heav't got enough niggers to fill a half a cultum with runaways."

I remember when there was not a railroad in the United Saates, nor a steambout on any deuthern river. In 1834 my father hought a oarriage and pair of houses in Boston, and we came all the way to Georgia by land and nover or as at safe for thirty days, beset by storms and adverse winds. After our yells to the Massachusetts him was over, my father hought went thankfull is enjoy or appreciate your privilegas ities or versus who made forty alies a day in o

nobady epiops good things like those who didn't have them is their youth. My daughters do not prize the newing-machine like their mother does, for

achedy enjoys good things like those who dish have them is their youth. My daughters do not prize the newing-mashine like their mother does, for the, poor wamen had made a thousand little garments below she ever my out I bought the test Groyer's Rakes that was eyes trought to Rome. There wasn's a cooking-stove in the State when we wave children. There wasn's a steel per in the world till 1867 and they never got to Georgia testi 1860. We shood boys and girls world with the gray good quill and we waste well. Frietten matches had not some invented until about the mane time and a notable loss for twenty-five, out. At first they were called Leaster matches, for it was supposed by many that his natural matches there was no talegraph or telephone. For year after the railroady state there were no sleeping-expended there were no sleeping-expended there were no sleeping-expended the way to Rew York when we made there were no sleeping-expended the way to Rew York when we made there were no sleeping-expended the way to Rew York when we made there were no sleeping-expended the way to Rew York when we made there were to the railroady as overy stop. But were they lound outlook they lound outlook had been many years before they lound outlook in the natural we were thankful. Propile could endure made they fam they fam about it. They were still they fam about a discovery to the state of the state of they had been fam about it. They were still they was the family it and they had been fam about it. They were still they are family in the state of they was a last two many state of a longer family in the state of the state

about seventy years for a day or two. I think that I would unley the cousternation in our little towns, no planes or lamps, or gas light, or cooking stoves. No sewing machines, he railroad or telegraph, no sail but come a week and there was no twesty-five cents pretage on every letter that came. Not a match to light a sign or start a firs, not a pen to write with, for there are no green in this town; no liver medicine nor consola nor rode-water, no tomatoes nor connect good of any kind, no store clothes, no milliners, no pretty hats for the girls, no picture-books for the children nor suching-bottles for the shiften nor suching-bottles for the babies, Good gracious! Wouldn't there he a panic, and wouldn't there he a panic, and wouldn't weeld folls have fun.

Hut seventy yours ago the essentials of life and living were all there, pure air and water, sunshine and rain, good feed and good warm clothes, good old-fushioued schools where 6 and 4 made 10 and we spelled baker and cruoffix just as we do now. Yes, and we boys had bails and bais and physis bail pen and eas and town hell and had miliponds and apring brands and rode ponytraces to mill and inversaled on

and est and town ball and had milipoints and spring brands and rode
pony traces to mill and inxurated on
chinquepins and chest auts and maypope and blackhaws and were happy.
We didn't know there was anything
better or ever would be, but nowedays
most of the folts are looking over the
fence to see what the neighbors have
got, and if they see anything newer
and better they want it. That is all
right I reckee, provided we den't want
it had enough to steal it or go in debt
for it and get into trouble.

Yes, I remember when there was no

for it and get into trouble.

Yes, I remember when there was no Atlanta and I rode to Burnesville to take a stage-coach for Montgomery and then I bought a mule and rode across the unestied country to Vietsburg in pursuit of a runaway who had stolen money from my father. I caught him in New Orleans. What young man would de that now I am glad they do not have to. It did not seem hard then but it does now when I look back at it. And so let the procession proceed and we reterans will keep up with it if we can. seep up with it if we can.

NOW THE SOUTHERN BUILDS.

The World's Record for Time on New Track Made by a Southern Train.

Track Made by a Southern Train.

The most remarkable record ever made on any railway line in this country, or probably in the world was that of the first passenger train which ran hetween Washington and Savannah Ge., over the new roats of the Southern Bailway Co., between New York and Floride. The compistion of the route, as detailed in the last issue of the Manufacturer's Record, involved the Manufacturer's Record, involved the construction of thirty-one miles of track on the section between Columbia and Savannah. This road was built through a mandy country, where the natural earth formation at frequent intervals is very loose, requiring unusual care in constructing the readbed both at curves and on straight stretches of care in constructing the readbed both at curves and on straight stretches of track. The run over the newly-constructed line was made at the average rate of forty five miles as hour, although the tracks. rate of forty-five unies as hour, although the train consisted of aix heavy private cars. Including the engine it was estimated at 355 ton, which is nearly equal to a Pellman train of eight coaches. Notwithstanding this, at times the locomotive pulled the train at the speed of seventy-four miles as hour, while fully half of the distance of thirty-one miles was recovered at as bour, while folly half of the distance of thirty-one miles was covered at a speed ranging from fifty to sixty miles an hour. The securecy of these figures is verified by a party of journalists isoluding a representative of the Manufacturers' Record, who noted the figures on the speed indicator. A treatle over the Edusto river over 1000 feet in length was crossed at the rate of forty miles an hour. As thirty to thirty-five miles as hour is considered an excellent time for a run on a new track from country wagons without any of them, but the prosperity of the country demands that every citizen do his part, not to middy the waters, but to clear them, so that the parties to be most of the Southern locomotives, although the engine which hapled the special train was one of the smallest passenger locomotives.

The new section of the road is laid with heavy steel rails, rock-ballasted and has been pronounced by the railroad commission of South Carolina the flasst section of track ever constructed in that State. The test given it on the trial trip was a most accure one, yet it was so carefully and thoroughly

would be subserved by the continuance of these costs to the Eastern and foreign spinner, as I can get my cotton from country wagons without any of
them, but the prosperity of the country demands that every citizen do his
part, and to coundry the waters, but to
clear them, so that the parties to be
most benefited will be led aright."

Continuing, this gentleman says:

'Of course, the compress people will
softer, unless, perchance, they are
wise, get out of the path to the storm
and turn their compress power to run
ning cotton spindles, in which case
they will save themselves and help the
country. The farmer is now paying built that those aboard the train could not detect the difference between it and the road which had been solided by rears of service.

rears of service.

The party on board the special train consisted of Vice-Fresidents, Audrews and Gannon, General Manager Culp, General Passenger Agent Turk, Superintendent of Transportation Barrett, also a number of New York capitalists, as well as journalists and prominent citizens from Baltimore, Atlanta, Savanbah, Charleston, Augusta and other Southern citizes. At Savanbah the party were entertained at leach at the De Sote Hotel, where they met the representative citizens. The lunch was made the occasion of several speeches, in which the importance of the Southern Railway as a factor in Sauthern prospertty and its close association with Savanbah were dwelt upon by the speakers.

ciation with Savanneh were dwelt upon by the speakers.

Passenger and freight service has been established over the new road, which will be used for tourist travel between the North and South as already stated in the Munufacturers Repord.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washite, L. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of nerofula, which had asseed her great suffering for years Terrible sorse would break out on her head and face, and the best dectore could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thorisands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood partiage lineway. It's the supreme ready flag bessens, tetter, mit rheum, where, boils and raining sorve. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels polacus, helps dispettion builds up the strongth. Only 50 sents. Hold by J. E. Ourry and Company, Druggists.

The CURAL A COLD AN OVER SAY.

Take Lexastre Brown Quinter Tablets, All
dragstate refund the messay if it fails to core,
the. The semotive has L. R. Q. on each tablet.

secreted by a Woman

Whe Haght Mess to the maddle.

Mow, the "farmer" is cruly the right man to be in the saddle—in the South at least. His burdens since the war have been of the beaviest. Nearly every trade and industry during the last thirty years has advanced, taken on new life, adopted new, modern and advanced ecounis improvements. But the farmer, repecially the cotton farmer, has been stuck in the mud all these years, and, from being perhaps the richest class of people in the South, they have gradually become among the poorest; their hands have become poor; their stock for the want of money has been impoverished, and, in the mighty compellition of the markets, the prices of their product have become cheaper and their articles of consumption have either not been cheapened in propor Southern Railway

Announces for the Christmas and New Year Holidays the Sale of Tickets at ... Greatly Reduced Rates...

From, to and Between

All Points South.

tion or have actually become enhanced in value.

Certainly it must be conceded that until within the past few years the outlook for the cotton farmers in the South looked inglorious. Men talked of forming cotton trusts to built be crop; this was manifestly impracticable. Others talked of holding the crop and commanding the market. But where was the money? It is but a grim muckery to talk to men of holding what they have for sale until they can squeeze the markets when they need money to feed and clothe themselves and their families, and where was the benevolent miracle with which to furnish them with the money in such an enterprise?

Finally a little light dawned. The brainy mind of a big business man, worked out a scheme which be claimed would save the cotton producer fully \$2.50 per bale on every bale of his product. Tickets on sale December 22, 23, 24 and 25, also December 30 and 31, 1899, and Jannary 1. 1900; return limit January 4, 1900. For further information apply to any agent of the Southern Railway or

R. L. VERNON, Charlotte, N. C.

The Pontery Industry.

either not been cheapened in propor tion or have actually become enhanced

The proprietors of the States saw

round bale is bound inevitably in the course of a few years to supplant the old square-bale system, and as no expert retimate on the new system has been made of a reduction of cost of less than \$3 per bale, that promuses a saving to the cotton growers of full \$30,000.000 per aunum. Truly, this begins to look like getting the cotton planter once more juto the saddle.

We assume that pretty nearly every article the States has printed on this subject has been read by the cotton planters of the South, and we now call their attention especially to the article

their attention especially to the article printed on Thursday, the 9th inst., which is simply a verification of all that we have said of the round bale, by an experienced and wholly disinterested handler of cotton.

After reviewing some of the needless costs of the square bale, this investiga-

"I am disinterested, and you must

admit is when I say as a cotton manu-facturer in the South my interest would be subserved by the continuance

bagging and freight on twenty-two pounds to Liverpool on every bale of cotton raised "

There is perhaps no industry which is so widely distributed through the United States, and no product which is United States, and no product which is more generally used by all classes, than that of poultry. Fanciers are daily striving to improve their fawls, in order that they may excell their predecessors, in the effect to produce that which the public demands from the standpoint of beauty and utility. The basiness of the fancier is however, one of exceeding care and sudies; pains taking. It is a branch of the poultry industry in which the farmer as a general rule cannot engage, because it can The proprietors of the States asw some full accounts in that great indestrial journal, the Manufacturers' Record of Bultimore, of what is known as the round-lap cotton bale. They were impressed by the magnificent future that the coheme would open to the cotton-planting industry of the South if it should prove a success. They visited New York to investigate the matter; were satisfied that it promised the solution of the proviem of the impoverished planter, and, returning to eral rule cannot engage, because it can-not be successfully operated as an or-dinary adjunct to the more extended work of the farm. But the breeder of the solution of the proviem of the impoverished planter, and, returning to New Orleans, urged its importance upon our cotton planters.

As we have said before, the scheme antagonized immense capital. All the immense capital, aggregating many millions ofdoliars invested in the old square-bake process was imperiled and rose up in opposition. But a new discovery in human industry will move mountains; the scheme has costinued to grow, and it may be now safely asserted that the round bale is bound inevitably in the course of a few years to supplant the fancy and thoroughbrel fowls is an important essential in the poultry world, because the standard and troprovement of fuwis could not other-wise be maintained. Without the but few, if any, thoroughore I fowls to be had. Half breeds and mongreis would run riot over the country, and the industry would become badly hands-

Baising poultry on the farm it however, very largely undertaken for the purpose of supplying the table either at home or in the markets with food in the shape of eggs or chickens. This is the only interest which the masses as tae only interest when the masses at a rule take is the positry industry of the country. The population of the rural districts residing ou farms more or less isolated, oftentimes flad it inconvenient to supply the table with fresh meats, no market being near, and popular furnishes the less and chapman. poultry furnishes the best and cheapest source of sup lying a wholesome quality of food in convenient and almost inexpensive quantities. Aside from the convenience of home supply, there is a constant and ever increasing deis a constant and ever increasing de-mand for picitry and its products, by all classes of people, which furnish a good market in almost every town and olty during every day of the year. If good judgment is exercised in the man agement of the business, there is no reason who remunerative prices should not be received for all sales reads in not be received for all sales made in market by the prultryman. As a rule it costs less to raise chickens und eggi in proportion to the profit realized on sales than upon any other product of

where fowls have the run of the premises, as is almost universally the case on southern, farms, feeding and eare is reduced to its minimum and the products arising from the industry can almost be counted a clear gain. The great trouble is to get the attention of our people directed toward this important industry, and to secure their co-constation in raising a sufficiency for on-operation in raising a sufficiency for their bome consumption, and is additional thereto, supply the local market demand. To see carloads of poultry constantly being shipped into our state for consumption by hotels, boarding hauses and private families, is a severe was a defined from the constant of the force of the constant of the consta on on the thrift of our farmers and a knowledge of this fact should arouse them to a more full appreciation of the situation, by which speedy and determined action will be taken along this line that will culminate in bringing about the proper state of affairs.

pounds to Liverpool on every bally of cotton raised."

That the adoption of this system will displace a large amount of invested capital cannot be denied; but not nearly so much as may be supposed. The investment in compress power and building may be largely invested to cotton factories, and thus rendered useful to the public and remunerative to the owners. At at any rate it is better that any amount of capital invested in ancient and oppressive methods shall be lost by new and more enlightened methods than that millions of people shall continue to be oppressed by poverty and the loss of their labor by ancient and antiquated methods.

Like the gentleman from whose very interesting article we have quoted the States has not the interest of a single nicked in this acheme, and in advocating it and foreing it upon the attention of our fellow-citizens we are actuated solely by a desire to advance the interests of the South; to see its ancient glory revived and its millione of workers in and dependents upon its outon fields benefited and enriched.

We can only do our part, and if the planters of the South are so absurd as BUILDING AND YARDS. There is too little attention given to the location and the building of the poultry bouse. Too many people lock this matter as of minor importance, when it should receive very careful this matter as of minor importance, when it should receive very cureful consideration. A properly constructed poultry house is as necessary for the bealth and proper care of fowls as for any other live stock on the premises. Uncleanliness and moisture are are directly or indirectly the cause of 99 per cent. of the diseases to which chickens are heir. An open building with a peor caver and a damp, clamy floor, will be sure to sooner or later dame disease of one kind or another among the flock. When disease appears killing off the flock discouragement fellews and in many instances the business is abandoned. There are many methods edvocated for constructing the poultry house, but there is no need of an expensive building in our southern climate. As a safegaurd against rate a trench should be dug about eight inches below the top surface of he ground, and the foundation of the walls laid and built up for two feet out of small rock and comment. Any person with ordinary intelligence can do this, and at but little cost. Geooth off the top of the foundation upon which is to be laid the sills for the building, and after putting up the frame work, finish with piack after a boxed house saving ant on a good over outton fields benefited and enriched.
We can only do our part, and if the planters of the South are so absurd as to shut their eyes to their own loterests while they dawdle about a cotton trust when there is no trust and only the semblasses of a trust in the magnificance of the asheme that is presented for their consideration, they can only in the end blame themselves. Another great discovery has been enade, and that too, by a lady in this number, "Disease fastened its eletches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and each second imminent. For three instances also coughed incessorily, and outle not sleep, site finally discovered a way to resovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first does, that she sleep all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cared. Her name is Mrs. Luther Luts." Thus writes W. C. Hantrick & Co. of Shelby, N. J. Trial bottles free at J. R. Curry & Co's. Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle gueranteed. frame work, finish with plant after a I came work, finish with plant after a boxed house style, put on a gued cover of shingles or boards and then white-wash the building inside and our. Throw in rock over the floor and level is with coment. This will give a strong durable and perfectly dry floor at all times, and one which can be easily sweet and test class. times, and one which can be easily sweet and kept clean. Have a movable platform under the receipted to receive the droppings and clean off twice a week. Arrange nice attractive nests around the inner sides of the house, so that the heas will always lay their eggs where they will be safe. Never set a lieu in the heahouse, provide a good box outside, move her to it carefully at aight, and she will remain them constentially until her brood is batched.

The yards to which fowls have daily access should be occasionally plowed.

and the top surface turned under. It and the top surface turned under. It is always better to grow a crop on such ground and reduce the cost of feeding. If these little patches of grain are sown, they furnish a safeguard against hawks in the early spring as the chicks can hide in the wheat and escape the country. Hawks rate and suta deplate can hide in the wheat and escape the every. Hawks, rats and eats deplete the broods faster than any other known agencies and for that reason safeguards should be had against these three enemies. The ben and her brood should have a box which is rat proof to roost in at night. One rat will destroy an entire brood in a single night. The poultry business is one of details, and unless lunumerable small matters are corefully looked after but little if any profit will result from the business. profit will result from the business. CHARACTER OF FOOD.

As has already been stated fowls which are not confined require but light feeding though during very cold weither they should have a liberal supply of oom at night and a warm much of bran early in the morning. Poultry confided in restrict quarters must have more attention. The abould have acutered over it straw or leaves into which small grain and mustered seed are scattered as as to keep the dick husy scratching. Au idle hou will lay but few ergs. There are many standard qualities of chickets but the barred Plymouth Book is unquestionably the bost all round fowl questionably the best all mund fowl for the farm. Where raising rags only desired of course the brown leghorn or other varieties of the Mediterraneau fowls are most desirable. In any event always start with a small flock and gradually learn the business before branching out, so that success will attend your efforts rather than disse-

The Bose I threw Away.

Blinabeth Fry Page.

A busy day was drawing to its close. I stood on a corner waiting for a red car that would take me home to rest and quist, away from the noise and hurry of the city. Home where I would find rosy lights, tempting food, slippers, and an easy chair. Home where pleasant faces and happy voices would greet me after the long day of

Early in the morning some one had given me a bantiful white rose, and I had worn it all day. Glancing down I saw that its petals were dropping and its fragrance gone so I took it off, and threw it on the dusty pavement at my feet.

In a few moments a lovely little child came along with her mother. A pretty little one she was with coft brown hair curling about her face and incoceut blue eyes beaming with child-ish happiness. She spied my rejected ruse stooped and raised it tenderly in waty. See memma what a pity, pity waty. See memma what a pity, pity water I dot?" She hugged it close to her as if she feared to lose it and went her as if she feared to lose it as if toddling on, her little russet-shod feet hurrying to keep up with her tall mamma.

But a few moments were required for the ensetment of this little seeme, for the enactment of this little scene, but it made its impression and taught its leason. All during that long carride I thoght of it. A certain party whose business it is to ease disturbed consience, remarked blandly to me:

"You have given pleasure to one of the little ones. You enjoyed the flower all day and now she will enjoy it. You ware but sent terious transfer to the first terms of the little ones.

You were but scattering your blessings

Don't you see?"

Oh, yes cumping excuser, that sounds very pretty, and I wish I could give heed to it but a stern voice on the other side says: "What idea had you that your set would size when you that your act would give pleasur any one else? The ross had served its day with you poor thing and you care lessly tossed it aside. In your syes it evidently was not worth the trouble of resuscitation. It is a base principle that permits one to rudely diseard a thing because the day of its first fragrance is over. When your youth and frashness are gone, would you like for my me else? The rose had served its rance is over. When your youth and freshness are gone, would you like for your friends and loved ones to toss you thus seide? And there is not often a little Samaritan to rusest shoes to come to the relief of the aband-med." "You are straining a point," said the seductive voice. "It is not the same with flowers as with human beings. The saule of the lates ranger.

same with flawers as with human beings. The souls of the latter retier them attractive and lovely when external beauty has fled. Suppose one kept every flawer one received the homes of some one would be an endless jumble of pet-pourrijars. When things have outlived their usefulness, they should be done away with."

And so the argument was teachers.

And so the argument was kept up even after I reached bone and was comfortably established in my big tway chair. It was never finished no d-drite constitution was ever resched, but something el's me that I will not

Secret of Beauty is health. The secret cil.caid. the power to digest and easier flate a proper quantity of fre-This can never be done who the liver does not set its part Doyou know this? Tutt's Liver Fills are en absoute cure for sick headle in dys pepsia, sour stemach, malaria constipation, torpid liver, piles aundice, bilious fever, bilious-

ness and kindred diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills

uug. 31, 1 3r. A. K. HAWKES



Gold Medal

Highest Award Diploma of Honor For Superior Lens Grinding and Excellency in the Manufacture of Speciacios and Eye Glasses. Sold in over 8,000 Cities and town, in

J. A. HUNTER



Sweet Bells Jangled Out of Tune and Harsh."

hakesprare's description fits thouses of women. They are eross, designet, sickly, nervous—a burden to neelves and their families. Their rt dispositions are gone, and they, like bells, seem sally out of tune. But e is a remedy. They can use

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

It brings health to the womanly organism, and health there means rganism, and health wall poised nerves, calmn It restores womanly vigor and power. It tones up the nerves which suffering and discase have shattered. It is e most perfect remedy ever devised restore weak women to perfect alth, and to make them attractive Beauth, did to make them attractive and happy. 1.1.00 at all druggists. For advice in cases requiring spec-ial directions, address, giving symp-toms, "The Ladies' Advisory De-partment," The Chattanooga Medi-cine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. BEV. J. W. SMITH, Counden, S. C. says:—"My wife used Wine of Cardul at homofor failing of the womb and it entisely cure

CAROLINA & HORTHWESTERN R'Y. EFFECT JUNE 4, 1889.

G. W. F. HARPER, President. Eastern Time Standard.

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Leave Lessofr Loave Hickory Leave Newzon Leave Hincolnton Leave Dallas Leave Gencenia Leave Operation Leave Gencenia Leave Yorkville	530 a ut 515 a ut 510 a ut 10 27 a ut 11 37 a ut 1 15 p ut 2 11 p ut 2 20 p ut 2 20 p ut	4 36 p m 6 05 p m 6 05 p m 6 05 p m 7 88 p m 7 88 p m 8 28 p m
Leave Lenoir Loave Hickory Leave Newton Leave Hickory Leave Dallae Leave Dallae Leave Clover Leave Grisville Leave Grisville Leave Grisville Leave Grisville Leave Grisville	5 30 a ut 5 15 a ut 5 10 a ut 10 27 a ut 11 33 a ut 1 15 p ut 2 11 p ut 2 20 p ut 3 80 p ut 3 80 p ut	4 36 p m 6 35 p m 6 08 p m 6 08 p m 6 04 p m 8 28 p m 9 04 p m 9 04 p m
Leave Lenoir Loave Newton Leave Newton Leave Newton Leave Dallas Leave Dallas Leave Gencenia Leave Gencenia Leave Gencenia Leave Gencenia Leave Gencenia Leave Gencenia Leave Morroville Leave McConnelleville Leave McConnelleville	5 30 a m 5 15 a m 9 10 a m 10 27 a m 11 15 a m 12 11 p m 2 20 p m 2 50 p m 4 65 p m	436 pm 635 pm 635 pm 636 pm 636 pm 636 pm 736 pm 736 pm 936 pm 936 pm 936 pm
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