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

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W. P. MARSHALL,

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(dash in Advance)

NO. 33

NEVER ENDING SATTLE.

Bitt Arp Bectares That Life is one Contimued Struggle With Its Ups and

Life is a continual struggle-a struggle to better our condition—to keep even with the world or in get a little shead—a struggle to pay these darn little just debts, as Sam McCamy used to call them-a struggle to rais- up and educate a family of children-to gratify their reasonable desire and keep them in hailing distance of society. keep them in hailing distance of society. The average young man has visions of getting rich, but by the time three or four children come slong his best ambition is to keep even. The struggle is on him. A young mother has no ambition to get rich, but she does wish her children to rank with the best at home and abrund—at church and school and plenies and parties. She doesn't mind living in a collars, but doesn't mind living in a cottage, but must have some nice farniture in the patier and the hall where visitors are wont to come. When things get old and familiar she bints at a new carpet and familiar she bints at a new darpet or a large square rue or some lace cur-tains hanging from gilded bars over the windows, something that is new and up-to-date, and her room needs renovating with the three "p's" plaster, paint and paper. Why shouldn't she? That room is her home, or it is her prison in some cases. She has to sit in it and sew in it and surse in it every day and her critical ove sees avery sign day and her critical eye sees every sign of decay—every spider web and dy speck and the lamp smoke on the ceiling-every worn place in the carpet or the rug or the matting, and every glass or hole in the pisster that

the children have made. A good mother can't reise up ber children without some wear and tear of furni-ture and floery. It should never be orgotten by the young husband that it is woman's nature to love ornament and beautiful things. It was for her that God made the flowers and elothed the earth with grass and made birds to sing and atudded the heavens with stars. The average man cares but little for these things, and is all absorbed in the success of his business whatever it is. If he had been made there would have been up birds. woman's nature to love ornament

alone there would have been no birds but buzzards, no flowers but dog fen-

The world was sad—the garden was a wild, And man, the hermit, sighed till womad sarried But the struggle is on him-the

struggle to maintain and please the wife and the children. The responsiwite sou one children. The responsi-bility is his and he feels it, for the rearing of a family is a respectable way is the biggest undertaking in this life. He can't do this and get rich e. He can't do this and get rich nestly, and he should not wish to Riches generally dwarf a man in his better emotions and prove a curse to his children. Of course, any shrewd man can get rich if he will make a hog

of himself—if he will do as the rich miser said he did—"bey nothing that you are obliged to have."

The ambition of every man and woman is to better their condition if possible. This is laudable and right. When I was young there was no glass window to our little bedroom only a shutter; no couking stove, to lamp ight, no steel pens or matches, no store ciothes nor sewing machines, but in a ew years my father bettered his condi-tion and built a better house and gave is children a good education, and then it married and bettered my condition and my wife and i undertook to raise a lock of children on a higher plane than we had been raised on. We have sucwe had been raised on. We have suc-seeded pretty well, but it has been a continual struggle, especially since the esr. It is hard to keep even. There ire so many new inventions, new structions that lessen labor or give en labor or

sare that the temptation is very reat and a liberal man is liable to get the fix of the old fellow who said he ran about even with the world and ran ready to dis for he owed about as any as he didn't owe.

It is these fixed charges that keep a ever embarrassed. Fixed charges! hat is what the railroad companies all them—expenses that are regular very mouth and do not vary. I was iminating about the fixed charges in impat every inspired family in a town

city. My own for example. There taxes and fire insurance, say \$190 re taxes and are legarance, say \$120 or annum, or \$10 a month; water, 1.50; cook, \$10; washing, \$5, church od Sunday-school, \$4; newspapers, \$1; cod and coal \$8; los, say \$1 for an verage; postage and box rent, \$2. ow, all these make \$46.50 of fixed bargers pay month and including the parges per moeth, not including the sat of keeping a horse and a cow, ad there is 6 per cent for annual resire on the dwelling. And so much ore than half of the income goes for ted charges that red charges that seem to be unavoid-ble. Of course we can dismiss the lock and do without the telephone, it we do not wish to, for both are sat comforts, especially when com-lay comes. We have long since dis-tered the born and the comeat comforts, especially when any comes. We have long sluce distinct the horse and the cow. Now, here do the food and clothing come one, for it takes more for the united ings than the fixed. Then there is mathing wanted almost every day reharity. Book agents come almost ery day and excite our sympathy, it we have long since out off that expise. One came yesterday that had beeral Miles for one of its editors, shouldn't stay in my house. Those shouldn't stay in my house. Those

inse. One came yearriay that had beeral Miles for one of its editors, shouldn't stay in my house. Those orthern publishers seem to think we have no feeling—no resentment—and by seek to shove "Uncle Tom's abin" and any other fraud upon us, d some of our fool people swallow a bait. Why don't they buy Dr. 177's book or "Raphael Semmen" or fercy Grey," or some book that has seen pletures and more truth? But blessings upon the good old shloned country people, who have no led charges to pay—noce hardly, and is unfixed are not bought from the toner or the baker, nor are the day off saltogether regulated by the fashne of the town or city. They raise set own supplies of flour and meal diard and chickens and eagle. When meany comes they call up Sinda and I her she will have to kill another icken, and that is the end of it. Of area, they must buy sugar and coffee,

but they make their own pollies and jam and peach pickles from their own fruit, and can beat Dio Lewis on cherry taris and apple dumplings and chicken pie. Just go to a farmers' club one time. If you would know what these substantial country people can do in the way of a picnic.

But I like company, and when it comes it is a real pleasure to spread before them a feast of good things and fluish up with ice erram and cake. I

finish up with ice eream and cake. I like such things myself and am sure to get them when company comes for my wife came from the old fastion stock that always echord the militis dapinin's order when he exclaimed to his men, "Tention, company! Pay attention

When Napoleon was in Egypt and about to fight the great tattle of the Pyramida, he addewed his troops and said: "Soldiers! forty conturies are looking down upon you from the heights of those pyramids." And so heights of those pyramids." And so we may now say to the yeteraus of 1861, "Soldiers! forty years are looking down upon you from the heights of Manassar.' Forty years from the 21st of this July was fought the great batof this July was fought the great bat-tle of the civil war. It was Sunday then, and it is now. To those organish it that battle seemed to be the greatest of the war. It was the first and made the despest impression, for our boys had never been in a fight and did not know what they could do. Not one in fifty had ever seen service against an nity had ever seen service against an eurmy, but they were ready and eager for the battle, and on that day they avenged the wrongs of half a century—and proved themselves heroes and patriots. For weeks old Jos Johnston had been playing battle-door and shuttle cock with Patterson between Windhouster and Harmer's Weeks (the Winchester and Harper's Ferry. One day Patterson would give a dare as far as Charlestown and full back without a fight. Another day Johnston would give a dare as far as Buckletown and fall back without a fight. Our boys were discouraged. But when the order came at night to march to Manusase they knew they were to join Beaure-gard and fight. Every order was whispart and ught. Every order was whis-pered—not a drum was bealen—not a wagon allowed to move. The camp-fires were left burning and only Kirby Smith was left behind with his brigade to play with Patterson and keep him from finding out the army was gone. But Kirby slipped off later, taking the care at Strasburg, and he got to Manassas just in time for the fight. Patterson was left behind without a foe.

night—to late—too late to follow sudbelp McDowell.

That night much will never be forgotten—that fording the broad and beautiful Shenandoah by torchight—the boys up to their ampits and holding up their guns to keep their powder dry. It took four hours to make that crossing for men move slowly and cau-tiously in shoaly waters, but by suurise they were eighteen miles from Winehester and by Friday night they were near the battle ground and Mc-Dowell did not know it. That was old Joe's plan—the willest fox that ever faced a foe. This is a fine day for the veterage to sing his requiem,

night-to late-too late to follow and

Electric Hailways to Go 150 Miles an

Consul General Mason, at Berlin, sends to the state department a report ou high speed electric traction in that city. He says that through some wiscity. He says that through some mis-apprehension, there appeared in the American press about three months ago a paragraph in which it was stated that an experimental test of electric trains had been made on a new fallway between Berlin and Hamburg by which a speed of 125 miles an hour had been readily attained

'For several years past," says Mr. Mason, "it has been recognised by scientific men in Germany, as elso-where that cars driven by electricity, which have practically displaced the horse car as a means of intramural and suburban travel, would sooner or later dispute the supremacy of steam railways for long distance pusses ger

"There was organized at Berlin on October 10, 1800, a so-called "Etudion Geseilschaft, or "company for experiments" in high-speed traction. This company—which has for its president Dr. Schuliz chief of the imperial zailway administration—includes as members of the General Electric company of Berlin, Messrs. Slemens & Linke. "There was organized at Berlin on of Berlin. Memrs. Slemens & Haiske, the great machine builders, Borsig & Krupp, Haizmann and Van der Zopen; F Charlier, beside several banks, which undertook to supply the capital of 75,000 marks (\$178,500) for the necessary expenses of construction. The mere mention of the foregoing names will show that the Studien Gessilschaft represents the foremost scientific and mechanical ability of Germany.

resents the foremost scientific and mechanical ability of Germany.

"The whole scheme has had the active support of the imperial government. The line to Zezzen is now in process of preparation for the trials, which it is expected will begin in August or September. For these experiments two motor cars will be or have been brill Each will according bave been built. Each will carry shout 50 pamengers, and efforts will be made to attain a speed of from 125 to 150 miles an hour, "Meanwhile Mesars, Siemens & Flat-

ske lave been making some prelimi-nary tests on a short provisional line which was built for experimental pur-

which was built for experimental purposes a year or two ago at their works at Lichterfields, near Berlin. The motive of these preliminary trials has been to test the important, but hither to undemonstrated point whether a meter moving at a speed of 100 miles an hour or more will take the current readily from a three-wire line.

"This then, is the present status of the enterprise. There is no electrical railway between Berlin and Hamberg, not will one be seriously thought of ustil the high-speed experiments on the short line between Berlin and Zozen have demonstrated exactly and confusively every condition of the prob contralively every condition of the prob-lem. These experiments will be un-dertaken when the line to Zozzen is specially prepared and the two motor dura now being built for that purpose are ready,"

THEY ARE APTER "PIGHTING BOLL" tary of Savy Reprimends Admir

al Evans-Sastor's Log Canard It-Evans Informed That Mis Offensive Reference to Ex-Secretary (handle Inours Displeasure of Department.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The Navy Department has seled upon the letter of ex-Secutor Chemiler to Secretary Long to treard to the alleged attack made upon himby R-ar Admiral Eyans in his book, "A Sailor's Log," and has reprimanded him for his longuage.
Acting Scoretary Hackett has addressed the following letter to Admiral

Evans reprimending him:

Navy Department,

Washington, Aug. 9.

Sir—The Hon. William E. Chandler,
president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, lately a senutor of the United States and formerly Secretary of the Navy, has complained to the department, as you are aware, of certain structures upon humself in your book entitled "A Sallur's Log."

The strictures in question are in the nature of aspersions upon the official bundled of the theu (1884) Secretary of the Navy.

cial conduct of the theu (1884) Secretary of the Navy.

The text of your book it is not secessary here to recite; nor is it needful to ask of you as explanation why you felt yourself justified in publishing what you have. It is obvious to any reader that you speak offensively of Secretary Cheodier's action; that you learners his matires and otherwise impagn his motives, and otherwise traduce him in respect to order given you by the secretary in the discharge of the duties of his office. You are informed that this deliber-

You are informed that this deliberate publication of yours has justly incurred the displeasure of the department. For an efficer thus to attack a former head of the Navy Department because of orders given to him by that official is to abandon the courtesy that should always characterize an officer of the navy. If tolerated it would uncivilar. It would tend to bring the cilic itself into disrepute. The act is the more reprehensible in this instance because of your long experience in the

it has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commissioned officer of the many of the United States, which I accordingly do.
A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Hon. William E. Chandler.

Respectfully, F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

Rear Admiral Bobley D. Evans, U. S.
N., Washington, D. C:

The letter to ex Senator Chandler fol-William E. Chandler, Waterloo

Sir-Referring to recent correspond ence upon the subject of alleged stric-tures made by Rear Admiral Hobiey D. Evans upon the conduct and motive of the Secretary of the Navy in 1884, published in his book entitled "A Satior's Lug," I have the honor to inform you that the department regards this action of Admiral Evans as deserving

Accordingly the department has pensured that officer, as will appear from a copy of a letter to him this date,

berewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
Yours respectfully,
F. W. HACKETT, Admiral Evans has acknowled

Acting Becretary. under date of August 10, his receipt of the letter of Acting Secretary Hackett

A Million a Day.

The treasury reports show that the cotton crop of this country not only made a new record during the fleel year ended June, 1901, but that our ex-ports of cotton and its by-products

during that period averaged more than \$1.000,000 a day, moinding Sundays. The value of these exports for the year was \$365,405,707. Of this amount exports of raw cotton amounted to 8318,673,448. The remainder was made up of cotton, cotton seed oil, meal, cake and by products of cotton, No previous cotton crop ever brought so

much money.
The great value of the exports of the y-products of outton is one of the most steresting features of showing. Here we have \$52,000,000 coming from

n source that was worth nothing to the south not many years ago. Beside this vast amount paid by foreigners the south not many years ago. Beside this vast amount paid by foreigners for these new products of cotton our own people bought an even larger quantity of them. The by-products of cotton are increasing constantly in in quantity, variety and value. Cotton seed oil is being used more and more as an article of food and is prepared so as to be delicious as well as wholesome. It is squeetor in every wholesome. It is superior in every way to lard for trying and is rqua way to said for trying and is requisite such office off as we now get for making saids and dressings. In fact the greater part of the "pure imported olive off" that now comes to this country is cotton seed oil worked over in

foreign countries.
Cotton seed ment, cake and hulls are in greater demand every year for cattle feed and, when properly used have no Cotton stalks are strendy used in va

rious ways that give them a value.
The former waste of our cotton crop now brings at immense reveate and the value of our exports of cotton and its by products is much greater than the value of our exports of breadstuffe or the value of our . xports of pro

It was, in feet, for the last facu year orly \$100,000 more than the combined value of our exports of bread-stuffs and provisions.

Great is cotton and it grows greater very year.

NORTH CAROLINATEGOPS.

Nike Propulation 193,000 Soldings Instead of \$80,000 to the Confiderary -The Discrepancy Explained. Chatlings Booord,

It has recently been published to some of the newspapers of this State that Major John B. Neathery had stated that North Carolina had sent only about 40,000 soldiers into the Confederate army histend of \$125,000 as had been claimed.

This is a mistake. Maj. Neuthery merely stated the strength of each regiment at the date of its enlistment, and not the number of soldiers who belonged to it altogether during the war. He merely said that the North Corolina regiments contained about 80.000 soldiers at the date of their or the said that the late of the gauisation. He did not say that only that number was the total number en-listed during the war. And twoce the apparent discrepancy in the number of North Carolina soldiers.

As every old soldier knows, and as every regiment was largely requited during the war. Many regiments were so largely recruited that they contained from the first to the last about 1800 men. It is safe to say that 45,000 recruits enlisted in regiments already in service, and these 45,000 recruits added to the 80,000 who went out with their regiments when organized, make the 125,000 soldiers, whom North Car-olms proudly claims she furnished the Confederacy.

Increase of Cotton Spindles Boston Journal of Communes. The high price of cotton since the The high price of cotton since the last crop was harvested, and tim dull ness of the export trade during the same, has had the effect of checking the building of new mills to quite an extent, and has given the crokers a chance to renew their cry, louder than that there will have an extent with ever before, "We have got cotton mills enough already." During this time we must say we cannot but admire the enterprise that has been shown by our bouthern business men, who have gone right along forming companies and building mills to manufacture their cotton into goods, showing that they bave confidence in the growth of our country and the increase of our export trade. As we look carefully over the statistics showing the growth of our own country and the success that we have get with in trying to establish an export trade in country model of the success that we have get with in trying to establish an export trade in country model output. have thet with in trying to establish an export trade 10 cotton goods during the last ten years, we cannot but feet that we are in our infancy in the manufacture of cutton goods. At the present time we have a little rising of 23,000,000 spindles in this country engaged in the manufacture of cutton years and goods about one half of what Kusland has engaged to the care time. Eugland has engaged in the same line. Now, if one will take a map of England and one of the United States and compare the two countries, he will soon come to the conclusion that instead of oy industry which we have here baving resched the limit, we have only made a beginning in that industry * * * We, at the present time, raise fully 90 per cent. of the world's supply of cot-ton and practically speaking, pay but little attention to what we might do toward the raising of cotton should the cotton grawing lands to developed as they might be. " " With these great advantages which the passess, and a gain in our population of at least 1,500,000 each year, how can a business calculation be made showing that 22,000,000 cotton spindles all that we can use to advantage This is not so, nor can any argument be brought forward that will make it ndustry at the rate of 2,000,000 apindies per year and have no fear of an over production of cotton goods on our bands. Our export trade in this indushands. Our export trace in this indus-try is bound to gain a large per cent. each year. With twenty-eight new ships that are now being built to ply between New York and Kurupe is it to be supposed for a moment that nome of them are not going to carry beek

iarge amount of capital which is seeking investment in the North was turned into that direction it would, we believe be profitably invested. We hope such to see a revival of this industry, as pecially in new England, and see some large cotton mitts projected and built, and, if well managed, the stockholders need have no fear but what they will receive liberal returns on their invastment. A Sausbiny Woman.

rintian Work.

cotton goods, as well as wheat and iron? The fact is we can safely count on a very large export trade in cotton

goods and our Southern neighbors are making no mistake in putting their capital into cetton mills, and if the large amount of capital which is seeking

What a blessing to a household is a meny cheery woman-one whose spirits are not affected by wet days or little disappointments, or whose ceaseless alindness does not sour in the sunshine of prosperity I Sach a woman in the durkest leaves brightens the house like a piece of sunshing weather. The magnetism of her mailes and the electrical brightness of her looks and movements brightness of her looks and movements infect every one. Her children go to school with a sense of something great to be achieved; her husbaud gors into the world in a conqueror's spirit. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, far off her presence shines and he whispers to himself. "At home I shall flud rest." So day by day she literally renews his strength and energy; and if you know a man with a beaming face, a kind heart and a prosperous business, in nine cases out of the print well flood he has a wife of this perous business, in nine cases out of ten you will find be has a wife of this kind.

Job Conide's Blave Stood 2t. San Juan, Porto Bico, is to have a Carnegie Library. The city consolis agrees to appropriate \$0,000 a year to maintain it. It is Carnegie's rule to give ten times the maintenance fund, but it is hoped that he may be induced to make his gift \$150,000 in this instance.

If he'd had Itching Piles. They're in the Buckleu's Arriving manoying; but Buckleu's Arriving manoying; but Buckleu's Arriving manoying; but Buckleu's Arriving and Salve will cure the worst case of piles on earth. It has cured tho mand to piles a post in the best salve in the worst case of piles and buckleu's Arriving and Salve will cure the worst case of piles are piles. They're in the death of the Buckleu's Arriving and Salve will cure the worst case of piles. They're in the death of the Buckleu's Arriving and Salve will cure the worst case of piles are the salve will cure the worst case of piles are the salve will cure the worst case of piles are the salve will cure the worst case of piles are the salve will cure the worst case of piles are the worst case

THE SONA POUNTAIN CLERK.

One tiwn Sulomen Considers This La-dividual and Secides That He is En-titled to Considerable Sympathy,

Consider now the meet and humble Who draweth off the maistened air

with clubble turn and Jerk,

Its garb is always spotless whitewhen first he puts it on,

But, lo, before an hour bath passed For when he hath gone,
For when he hath vanilla on the
bosom of his vest, and strake of red
raspherry make his trousers seem a

While chocolate and ginger give a tiger like effect to the balance of the garments in which he is proudly decked His hair is limp and leaguid, and is parted rquare and true

Above the very center of his ness, thich torusth blue.

Because he bath to linger in the said

and the ice to fix up funny mixtures for the one that hath the price.

He maketh strange concections in the line of fancy dricks and all the while he watcheth for persuasive noris

From early morn he twisteth at the soda water spott, and turneth the ice orusher till the ice hath given out.

Fie diggeth in the ice creem and he rusheth with the glass, while his deadly hated rival buys the soda for the lass.

Yes, verily the sods clerk he hath a sorry time, for he must know the way to get 0 cents out of each dime, And he must be a bustler, this there

will not be a loss of ice or gas or water or be'll tremble at the boss. How often, oh, how often liath the rods jerker grinned at the one who payeth nickels for a penny's worth of wind.

wind;
How often, ob. how often doth a praceful emile go ditting o'er his visage when a drisk goes out of style.
But all, alsa, my son, sometimes, he feeleth very bad, and then is when the ladies come with garments rich and

The ladies fill the rockers and the Sourways and the storis, and insist upon a liquid that both elevates and cools.
And one declareth that also dike
some obocolate with cream, and, when
he draweth it, straightway "Oh, no!"

the maid doth scream.

And then she hath already changed her mind and wanted just a phosphate with a pirce of lemon sind. And yet, again the other maids de-clare they do not know just what they wish- and on said on their mild ob-

visit- and on man vaections flow.

The weary sods f-untain clerk suggretch this and that, from plain old
gretch this and that, from plain old
gretch this and that for with one
consent conclude that checolate and
their nods fountain

New, when he draweth all the Nay, verily, my trusting child, they

Any, verify, my trusting child, they are but half begue.

For each and every maiden there doth straightway rise and say:

"Now, girla, I'll think it's awful it you do not let me pay!"

And all protest, and all object, and all their plans defend.

And not a one takes out her purse her lovely cash to spend. Now, dualty, the soda clerk suggestoth that each maid shall pay for what she drank—and then beginneth the

For all the ladies yow in wrath-yea ses, they almost sob—that they will see his employer and take from him his

And then they take their parasols and sternly go away, and not a cent of all that bill do they take ateus to pay. The gentle sods founds of ers, he falleth is a daza, and leaneth on the withy tube, and wicked things be le this not true, just as me have com-

posed it, with much work?

It surely is—said if you doubt, go ask the sada clerk.

Kowien Enterprise.

The North Carolina blood-hounds The North Caroline blood-hounds soust be of poor bread. Nearly avery week we read of some of them being put on the track of a criminal, but from one cause or another, they invariably less the trait, Some times they are two long in getting to the starting point, sometimes the ground is too dry and sometimes it is too wet. But there is always some excurs for the failure of the hourds. We have never yet heard of any one eatching anybody.

in Shelby last Sunday morning the objet of police was killed by a negro gambler. In a very short lime a pair of bloodbounds of the dead policeman's own raising and training were put or the murderer's trail, but as usual some thing was the matter. It was too dry. If criminals had nothing more form-idable on their tracks than the Morth Carolina bloodhounds they would have no reason for being in a hurry or losing any alsep from nervousness. The dogs don't stick to their husiness half as well as does editor Tipton's madstone.

B. F. Dixou, Jr., sen of Auditor Dixon, has been appointed Buttalion Adjutant and First Lieutenaut of the First Regiment. He will serve under Maj. T. R. Robertson, of the Third Battalien, He was with the Oleve-land county company in the war with

White Ron Turned Yes

Whete Man Threes Yellow.

Great constenation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His akin alowly changed color, also his eyes and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundica. He was treated by the brat doctors, but without bracht, Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters the wonderful Stommeh and Liver nemedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly dured." A trial proves its matchies merit for all Stomsch, Liver and Eldney troables. Only Ma. Sold by J. E. Curry & Oo., Druggiets.

HAVE YOU A PICTURE YOU WANT FRAMED?

... We Make Picture Frames... Our mouldings are all new and of the latest pat-terns. Our prices are right too. All work

guaranteed at VALE'S STUDIO.

The Gastonia Door and Sash Factory.

J. E. PAGE & COMPANY Proprietors, Gastonia, North Carolina. DEALERS IN LUMBER. Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, and all kinds of Interior Pinish.

"The Medicine of My Household." From the President of the North Carolina Railroad Co.:

ELEIN, N. C., May 15th, 1901.

VADE MECUM SPRING COMPANY,

PRICES RIGHT.

Gentlemen.-You will please ship another barrel of Vade Mecum water at once and ship also a barrel to my brother at Charlotte. We have all derived so much benefit from drinking the water that we do dot like to be without it. It is the BEST medicine ever used in my family.

Yours truly,

H. G. CHATHAM. On Sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY, Druggists, GASTONIA, HORTH CAROLINA.

Revolution

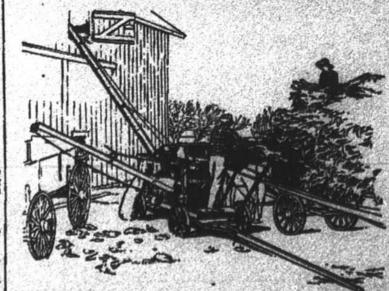
No more expensive fodder pulling No more expensive corn pulling No more expensive corn shuckings

The new labor-saving way is to do all this with our McCORMICK corn harvester and corn shredder.



THE McCORMICK CORN HARVESTER

goes into your field and cuts your corn and binds It into sheaves, stalks, car, fodder and all.



The McCormick Shredder

strips off fodder and ear; shreds fodder and stalk and shucks; delivers the clean ear in your wagon if you want it there; saves the shattered grains and delivers your shredded feed on second floor of bern. Many say this is superior to timothy haylas

Buy these machines and save labor. We make our usual favorable terms.

CRAIG & WILSON.