WALTER B. BELL, Editor. VOL. IV.

THE TIMES.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

HUBBARD & ROTH. Publishers.

NO. 24.

TAR HEEL NOTES.

The Horticultural Experiment Farm. The North Carolina State Experiment Station has established near Southern Pines a horticultural experiment farm, one of the few institutions of the kind in the country. The farm embraces some sixty acres. Two people connected with the experiment station have been at work there for several weeks. Most of the work, so far, has been preliminary, as this is the first year of the new enterprise. The North Carolina Station keeps up with the procession, and is one of the stations of highest rank in the United States. It is probably in advance of any other experiment station in the

Room For More.

. Judge Fulmore says that none of the cotton mills visited by him in North Carolina is paying less than 20 per cent on the capital invested and he found several that are paying as much as 30 per cent. The Wilmington Messenger remarks: 'The business will surely continue to grow in North Carolina at a great rate if profits averaging from 20 to 30 per cent can be derived. Every town will go into it except possibly Wilmington. Who would not invest in a business that shows up not less than 20 per cent? Then if mills make but 6, 8, 10, or 12 per cent, they pay as well or better than other investments, and far better than railroads pay, or than merchandising often. There is no danger of overdoing milling in the South. The mills are in the midst of cotton fields and have great advantages. The world needs so much cotton goods and the South can make as cheap or cheaper than New or Old England."

Useful Bulletin.

The State Experiment Station has issued a special edition of its excellent bulletin on "Hillside Terraces and Ditches," by Prof. F. E. Emery. The number is 121, and 26,000 copies of the bulletin have been printed. This bulletin is one of the most practical and useful ever issued by the Department, and tells in a practical way how lands may be saved from washing. Thousands of acres have gone to waste in North Carolina through lack of proper terracing and draining, and if the instructions in this little pam phlet are followed, many thousands of dollars will be saved to the landowners, and the State. It may be had for the asking, mailed free to any farmer or

For the State Museum.

county, fifty specimens for the State Museum from her large collection of North Carolina birds and beasts, numbering over 600 specimens, which Mr Cairus spent ten years in collecting. She has the finest bird egg collection ever made in the State, 1,500 specimens, representing 300 birds. From other persons, the department has purchased 200 specimens of beasts, so that it has over 300 in all.

The First Regiment Will Get the Gondemned Gannon.

The President has approved the act granting two condeinued cannon to the First Regiment, North Carolina State Guard, and the act repealing section 553 Revised Statutes, requiring the district judge for the southern district of Florida to reside at Key West.

Tennessee and Ohio Railroad.

The project for constructing the Tennessee and Ohio Railroad division between Wilmington and Southport aas taken definite shape. Deep water terminal property has been purchased at Southport. The property contains 250 acres, with a water front of 2,800. The price paid was \$10,000.

Another Dividend.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a final dividend of 71 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, making in all 72; per cent. on claims proved, amounting to \$114,749.

Mr. Thomas V. Avent, a pioneer of tobacco raising in Nash county, cleared \$350 an acre on much of his tobacco crop this year.

INMAN ON COTTON.

He Looks for a Still Further Advance. Referring to the recent activity and strong advance in cotton Mr. John H. Inman, of New York, expressed his views as follows:

"On October 16th, just five months ago, "On October 16th, just five months ago, March cotton sold in this market at 2 50. From that time there has been practically a continuous decline until March 5th, when contracts sold at 7.20—a decline of 2½ cents.

"My estimate of the crop is the same today as it was five months ago when cotton sold at 9 50; that is 6,900,000 bales. The above decline brought our market much below.

at 9 50; that is 6,900,000 bales. The above decline brought our market much below European parity and led to large purchases of contracts in New York against raises to Europe. My experience is that after a steady decline of so long a time an upward movement is inevitable, a movement which will most likely recover half of the 2½ cents decline, and therefore carry us back to 8½ cents before the cotton season is over.

"With the rapidly declining stocks and the fact that it is five and a half m nuch before new cotton, it occurs to me that the persistant sellers short of August may get into a very uncomfortable position before the season is over. Unless prices advance materially I do not see how New York can avoid having a very small stock by August 1st, say not

I do not see how New York can avoid having a very small stock by August 1st, say not over 50,000 bales.

"Trade in America is very bad, perhaps worse than at any time for thirty years, but against this, trade in Europe is good, and Liverpool and the continent will take a large amount of cotton at the choapest price they can get it, but will, in my judgment, pay 51/c to 51/c cents, if necessary.

"Almost every cross road followed in the South is short of the erop, and therefore, to my mind, the extensive preparatiors and increased acreage and prospects of the new grop are greatly exaggerated. At any rate, it is the senson that makes the crop and not the acreage."

European Letter. [From our Special Correspondent.] ROME, ITALY, March 7, 1896.

Our stay in Rome has been extrem ly pleasant and profitable, Now, I want to mention what we have seen during the last week. The

Capitol, the Aventine, the Pantheon, Paul's prison, the King's stables, the Jesnit church of St. Ignazio and Gesu, one of the most gorgeous churches in

On Sunday we went to the Villa Borghese, where they had fitted up the bed of what was formerly a large lake as a race course and were having horse and chariot races there witnessed by thousands of people. It seemed strange to me to pay admission and attend this performance of a wild west order (excepting of course, the chariot races) on a Sunday afternoon. But it was for the benefit of the wounded in

A thousand more soldiers left here for Africa, to recruit the ranks of the wounded. They departed amidst the bursts of martial music and great enthusiasm. But the sensitive ear detected many minor notes. They came from the broken hearts of mothers, wives and sisters, who were embracing the loved ones they might never again see. Oh, it was terribly sad. It

makes me boil with indignation when I think on what trivial pretexts nations that call themselves civilized, resort to war. I admire England for the pacific wrangle. She kept a level head. Until a man is ready to enlist in the first volunteer regiment, it does not become him to blow about war.

On the Aventine we saw a very handsomenew monastery, a vista open-ing upon St. Peters, and St. Sabina, an old church dating from the early fifth century. Here we were followed around by an old Franciscan monk who took us into the monastery gardens and gave us flowers. This reminds me that in Rome there are as many uniformed and official as unofficial beggars. The former class keep little gates and doors locked on public highways or in buildings, which the visitor has a perfect right to enter free of charge. But not so, rule these begyou must ring and wait on their officious service. They bow around and distance. make a great pretence of assistance. Once away from them you are confronted by the deformed and wretched looking beggars at every church door who often project themselves in front of you and all but catch hold of your tions are hurled after you. This is of European travel. I shall never from it to get his buying price.

taken the vows of Holy Church. He about one-eighth of a cent per pound. might grace the Bowery, but his physical make up was suggestive of everything but sanctity. On Thursday we went to the King's sizes and ungainly shapes of the bales. stables, where Paul was greatly de-lighted with the 150 horses. They were pleasing to look at, fine, fat, sizes of the gin-boxes and the impropsleek, intelligent-looking fellows, with er methods of filling them. The jaws nothing to do but contemplate their of compresses are 32 inches wide. fortunate (or unfortunate) lot in life; a bale of cotton already 32 inches wide

for they looked like they longed for is put into a press, when the pressure an outing and would gladly exchange is applied it spreads out to the sides places with some cab-horses on the and there is nothing there to hold it, highway if only they could get sun- so that when the pressure is taken off shine and exercise. Meanwhile, it is soft and ungainly and occupies doubtless, their weary cab brothers twice the space it should. The result long to step into their shoes. All of is that when it reaches the port the which goes to prove that hapiness is ship rejects it, and the shipper-must relative and that horses, like men, are have it recompressed at an expense of slaves to imagination.

At the capital we saw the Municipal alent in extra freight to the ship, which Council rooms, busts of the King and of course the producer loses in the the Prince of Naples, a beautiful end. statue of Cleopatra by a Roman sculptor, and a number of other pictures, all historical.

Near the Capitol we went into an old stairs into a dungeon which is believed to be the identical one in which Paul damage and to be rubbed off or was confined.

Walking along astreet the other day I saw a crowd collected in front of a house and looking up, I thought, at it. | very apt to cut the ends off to make it A nearer approach showed the house to be a Catholic school or home for young girls. They were leaning over the high balconies in pure white garments which seemed to differ in no respect from les robes du nuit. Strange, I thought, that a strict institution should permit its inmates to appear in their night dresses at the windows as to attract a crowd of people. But I soon discovered that a funeral service was taking place in a house on the opposite side of the street and that the girls were entirely proper in appearing

in their seminary uniform. Subscribe for this paper.

Exports and Imports for February. A statement issued by the bureau of sta tistics shows the exports of domestic men chandise during February last amounted t \$67,366,185, against \$5,909,944 during February, 1895. For the last eight months the exports aggregated \$590,269,590, or about \$40,000,000 in excess of the same period in 1895. The imports of merchandise during February amounted to \$42,487,208, of which \$28,524,036 was free of duty. For the last eight months the imports, dutiable and free, were \$61,402,207 less than the exports. During February the exports of gold coin and builton amounted to \$2,188,700, and the imports to \$11,559,080. For the eight months the exports were \$63,642,992 in excess of the imports. The exports of silvercoin and builton during February amounted to \$6,372,112, and the imports to \$1,411,067. For the eight months the exports of silver exceeded the imports by \$36,753,294. \$67,366,185, against \$5,999,944 during Febru-

Society Courtesies.

Mrs. Parvenue-I am thinking of going slumming to-morrow." Mrs. Mayfair-Ah! Going to call on your relatives, I presume."-Pick-Me-

UNIFORM BALES.

REASONS WHY WE SHOULD HAVE A STANDARD COTTON BALE.

Extract from a Paper Endorsed by the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association.

The American cotton bale compares very unfavorably to that from any other country. Nearly all bales of East Indian Cotton, for example, when they arrive in Europe are as neat as a bale of dry goods, while our bales look as if they had been in a cyclone. The Indian bale, being smaller and of uniform size, viz: 18x48 inches is better packed and contains from 45 to 55 pounds of cotton to the cubic foot; the American bale averages about 221 pounds to the foot, and varies in size from 28x54 inches to 40x70 inches. Naturally this does not improve the price of American cotton. No compress could reduce these bales to the same density as Indian cotton; in fact, if the bale be over 28x58 inches no compress can press it to 221 pounds to the foot and hold it there; but if our bales were uniform in size, say 28x58 inches, any compress can press them to 30 pounds to the cubic foot and attitude she took in our recent little thus save the American cotton growers in round figures fifty cents per bale in freight alone; this comes to four million dollars per year, to say nothing of the saving in insurance, loss in weight, dirt, etc.

More than half the American crop is exported to foreign countries in steam vessels, and the charter rates on the ships are figured according to their cubical capacity; the more cotton can be loaded into a cubic foot of space the cheaper the ship can carry it per pound. For this reason vast sums bave been spent in the improvement of compresses, but we do not get the benefit we should from their work because of the condition in which the cotton comes to them.

Because of this the East Indian gars in brass buttons. They appoint planter gets his cotton carried half themselves Custodian of the Key, and around the world for about what the American pays for one-third of the

The standard of density at southern ports is 224 pounds per cubic foot. If this could be brought up to 25 or 30 pounds there would be an immediate cheapening of freight rates which would go directly into the price sleeve. If you refuse them, maledic- paid to the producer, since the dealer's selling price is fixed by the trade conone of the very disagreeable features ditions and he deducts all expenses

The State Agricultural Department has bought from the widow of James of a priest, whom we encountered in to the cubic foot can be carried for 50c. Cairus, of Weaverville, Buncombe the great Cathedral of Seville. He per 100 pounds from Galveston or New asked for money in every way but Orleans to a European port, which on in words. I did not mind this so much an average Texas bale of 525 pounds as I did his face. It was the most vo- amounts to \$2.62, the ship would carluptuous, repugnant face I have ever ry cotton of 39 pounds density for seen. Alas! that his lips have ever 1.98 per bale, saving 64 cents, or

> The only thing that stands in the way of increasing the density and thus cheapening freights is the irregular

Furthermore, these ungainly bales are much more liable to waste and damage than smaller ones. A pattern of bagging does not cover a 36-inch building and down narrow, winding bale as well as one 28 inches wide, and therefore leaves the cotton exposed to plucked off in handling. Also when a bale is too long to go into its proper place in the ship the stevedores are

> All these things are taken into account by the carrier, the insurance man, the dealer, the spinner, and duly charged for, and the farmer pays the bill.

Also, there are gins in use in which the cotton is fed into the baling box from both sides in such a manner that the bale is really in two parts, which do not knit together in the center, so that when heavy pressure is applied the bale gives way in the middle and spreads cut to the sides so that no compress can make a more bantable bale of compressed ection of it.

It is claimed that gin manufacturers are increasing the sizes of the boxes every year, and this is probably true, as the compresses find their per centage of rejection for density increases yearly. The explanation given for this increase in size is that a long wide bale can be more loosely packed and therefore the gin can run with less steam; and, of course, the gin using least steam sells cheapest. But, as you will see from the figures given above, this is a saving at the spigot and a

waste at the bunghole. The cotton exchanges, the maritime associations, the buyers and the com-presses have all fried to reform the baling of cotton and accomplished nothing. The farmer pays the losses resulting from the present condition of things, and alone has the power to

contents evenly distributed throughout, and demand it of the ginner. To make it as easy as possible for him will be a failure.

to conform to, make your standard THE RIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS not exceeding 28 inches in width and 58 inches in length.

Let each and every one of you at once make it his business to personally examine every gin in his vicinity and see that the baling box is altered to the standard size.

TEXAS DIVISION AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. WACO, TEXAS, February 24th, 1896. To the Cotton Growers and Ginners

of Texas: GENTLEMEN - Your attention called to the attached paper on "Standard Cotton Bales" read to the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association at Memphis, Tennessee, January 23rd, '96, and at the meeting of the Texas Division of said associa-tion held in Waco the 18th instant, at which meetings a standard size of twenty-eight inches in width by fiftyeight inches in length was adopted, and the same has been approved by the Maritime Associations and Cotton Exchanges. Smaller bales are not objected to, but they must not be larger.

The reform advocated in this paper is one of vast importance to the cotton growers and handlers of Texas, and we have no doubt the ginners will be moved by their public spirit to aid the

movement. The compress has long felt the injustice of paying large claims for re-compression at the ports of bales which it was impossible to properly compression, the first place, and they will soon give notice that they will no longer pay such claims; the railroads will then protect themselves by charging the claims up to the shipper, the buyer in turn will refuse to buy the large bales except at a discount; and this will leave the farmer to stand the discount or else have his cotton ginned at a gin which makes a standard sized

bale or less. If your baling box turns out a bale larger-than twenty-eight by fifty-eight inches will you not at once alter it to conform to that standard?

Kindly give this matter your prompt attention.

Yours very respectfully, E. S. PETERS, President. P. S .- All farmers into whose hands this may come are requested to urge the ginners to conform to it.

Vegeterian Boots.

Vegetarian boots are now advertised; the uppers are made of "pannus corlum," the soles of closely waterproofed flax belting. To show that the skins of slaughtered animals are not necessary the vegetarians say that "India rubber, gutta percha, steel and fron and brass nails, and brass caps, cashmere and cotton, elastic and webbing, wool and list, cork and straw, silk and jute, and even brown paper and wax go to form the modern mystery which still carries the old name of boot or shoe."-London Telegraph.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

| | Cotton, steady; madding uplands, 8; |
|---|---|
| | middling gulf, 84 Futures, steady. Sales |
| | 12,000 bides, |
| H | Aprile7 656070 Sept |
| | May |
| | Junear 7 786076 Nov |
| | July |
| | August 7 74(a) 79 Jan 7 26 |
| | LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. |
| | Cotton, lower, Middling 4 13-32 d. Futurese |
| | steady. Sales 10,000, including Ame learn, |
| | 8,800. |
| | March 4 20@21 July & Aug. 54 16 |
| | Mar & Apr 4 19@20 Aug. & Sect 4 12@19 |
| H | Apr & May 4 19 Sept & Det 4 04 |
| | May & June. 4 18 Oct & Nov 3 63 |
| | June & July 4 17 Nov & Dec 3 62 |
| ı | CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. |
| d | WHEAT Mar 60% May 62% |
| | coas - Mar |
| ı | OATS-Mar 19 May 2014 |
| | PORK-Mar 9 00 May 9 15 |
| ı | LARD-Mar 5 15 May 5 30 |
| | виве-Маг 4 80 Мау 4 9234 |
| ı | HOME COTTON MARKETS. |
| ı | Char Col Char- |
| ı | Good middling lotte, unbia, leston |

Fully middling.

Fully middling 73%

AT OTHER POINTS.

COTTON-Middling quotations: Augusta steady, 73%; Norfolk, firm, 73%. Charleston, firm, 73%; Boston, quiet, 8; Savannab, firm, 73%; Battimore, nominal, 8, Philadeiphia, firm, 83%; Wilmington, steady, 73%; New Orleans, steady, 7 13-16.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Middling 73%

Good middling 73%

Good middling 73%

Good 20028
Fine 466
Wrappers, Common 66010
Good 10618
Fine 20630
Pancy 356659 Market strong with good demand for all

grades.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET

Western Superfine FLOUR-Dull, Western superfine \$2.30@-2.50; do extra \$2.00@3.15; family 3.45@3.70; winter wheat patent \$3.80@4.05 spring wheat, patent \$3.70; spring wheat, patent \$3.70; spring wheat straight \$3.30@3.40.

Wheat Dull and easy; spot and March 72@721/2; May 691/2@691/4; July 69 asked; steamer No. 2 red ...; Southern wheat by sample, 75@78; do en grade, 71@74.

Coan Steady, spot March and April 333/4—634; May 341/2@321/4; Southern white corn 341/2@36, do yellow corn 341/2@361/4.

Oats Easier; No. 2 white western 261/4—627; No. 2 mixed western do 244/2/20.

Bye Quiet, No. 2, 43 asked for near by; 45@46 fc western.

Hay—Quiet and steady; chalce Tamothy, \$10.

Wilmington, N. C.—Roair firm, strained, 41.30; good strained, \$1.35; spirits firm, 266.25%. Tar firm, at .30; crude tupentine firm, bard self, \$1.30, virgin \$1.70. Corros Seeb Oil.—Active, steady, prime crude 216.21%; prime crude to h 176.19, of grades 19 66.20; butt r grades 28; prime summer yellow 25 6.26; off summer yellow 25; prime white 286.20.

apply the remedy.

How hall you do it? Adopt a standard bale of suiform size, and with the suiform size of suiform si

A Synopsis of the Proceedings of But Houses.

THE SENATE.

THE SENATE.

MONIAY.

There were three speeches made in the Senate Monday. The first was made by Senator Lodge in favor of such a change in the immigration laws as will keep out filliterate and ignorant immigrants; the second was by Mr. Pagh in favor of the conage of silver at the mints of the United States with the same rights as gold; the third was by Mr. Morgan in support of the conference on the Cuban liberty resolutions.

In a four hours' speech Tacaday Senator Morgan closed his defense of the action of the committee on foreign relations in reporting the Cuban resolutions. Senator Pugh also closed his speech begun on Monday in favor of the free coinage of silver. There was nothing clse of importance.

Whenesday in the Senate a short debate was had upon a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to execute the law for opening to settlement some two million acres of land in the eastern part of Utah which have been part of the Uncompangre Indian reservation.

A message was received from the I resident.

The Dupont election case was then taken up and Mr. Thurston addressed the body in support of Mr. Dupont's claim. After passing numerous bills to which there was no objection the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Cuban debate was continued in the Senate on Thursday. No action was taken. No other business was transacted.

In the Senate on Friday the discussion of

the Cuban resolutions was continued, but that action was not taken.

The chairman of the committee on privileges and elections made a favorable report on the joint resolution for the election of United States Senators by the people.

The following Sansta bills were taken from

The following Senate bills were taken from the calendar and passed:

Senate bill for the relief of settlers upon lands within the indemnity limits of the grant to the New Orleans Pacific Ballway Com-

to the New Orleans Pacific Ballway Company.

To approve and ratify the construction of rallroad bridges across Coddo Lake, at Moorings Point, La., and across the Red river, near Fulton, Ark.

Also Senate bill for the exchange of land at Choctaw Point, Ala., held for light house purposes, for another tract equally or better adapted for the same purpose.

Appropriating \$25,000 for the monument in Baltimore to the memory of General Wm. Smallwood, and the soldiers of the Maryland Line in the war for American independence.

Also Senate bill to pay Holmes & Leathers, contractors on mail routes in Mississippi \$12,910, for transportation of the mails in April acd May 1861.

Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution as to Cuba in these words:

Mr. Mergan introduced a joint resolution as to Cuba in these words:

Resolved, That it is heroby declared that a state of public war exists in the island of Cuba, between the government of Spain and the people of that island who are supporting a seperate government under the name of Republic of Cuba; and a state of belligerency between said governments is hereby recognized.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported from the ap-propriations committee by Mr. Cullom, who gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take it up for consideration next Monday. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.

The House Monday, it being suspension day, passed among other bills, that providing free homesteads on the public lands of Oklahoma for actual, bona fide settlers; the bill relieving the Supreme Court of jurisdic-tion of criminal cases, not capital, falled of passage. The House agreed to take up Wednesdry the resolutions favoring the con-

THE House observed St. Patrick's Day by devoting its session entirely to the consider-ation of the bill reported last week from the ation of the bill reported last week from the committee on ways and means providing a revision of the customs administratrative act of June 10th, 1820, by making changes to sections 1 to 15 inclusive and 19 of the law No substantial amendment was made to the bill, and after five hours' consideration in committee of the whole it was reported to the House and passed, without a division.

wednesday

In the House on Wednesday the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard were
discussed at length, but no disposition was
made of them. No other business was trans-

TRUENDAY.

In the House Thursday the resolutions of censure of Ambassador Bayard were discussed, but a vote was not reached.

Resolutions were reported declaring the seat occupied by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, vacant.

FRIDAY. In the House on Friday the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard were adopted y a vote of 191 to 59

The report of the elections committee de-

claring vacant the seat occupied by Mr. Chas. J. Boatner, of Louisians, was adopted y a strict party vote, The House adjourned until Manday.

A County Taken from Texas. The claim of the United States to the territory known as Greer county, to which the by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Texas also made claim, was affirmed United States, announced by Mr. Justice Harlan. The decision settles a controversy Marian. The decision settles a controversy which has been waged by the State and Federal Governments for many years. The territory in question is situated in the southwest corner of Indian Territory and comprises about a million and a half acros.

WENTER THE THE PARTY OF THE PAR I WOULD **BURN IT** INTO THE MINDS OF THEPEOPLE

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for chil- | "Castoria is so well adapted to children that dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD,

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves.'

DR. J. P. KINCHILLON/ Conway, Ark, Castoria.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Southern Railway.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

| Northbound, Jan. 5, 1896. | Ves. No. 38 Daily | Fat Mi No 36 Daily | No. 12 Daliy | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Atlanta, C. T. Atlanta, E. T. Atlanta, E. T. Norcouss Buford Gainesville Luia. Cornella Mt. Ahry Toccoa Westminster Seneca. Coutrai Greenville Spartanburg Gaffneys Bilacksburg King's Mt. Gasbonia Ar. Charlotte Danville | 4 45 p 6 80 p 6 18 p 7 06 p | 11 15 p 12 10 a 11 26 a 2 01 a 2 23 a 2 50 a 3 15 a 4 07 a 4 07 a 4 07 a 4 07 a 6 18 a 6 18 a 7 50 a 1 30 a 1 30 a | 4 10 p 4 10 p 5 00 p 5 20 p | 4 35 p 5 35 p 6 28 p 7 05 p 7 45 p 8 12 p |
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| Baltm'e. P RR Palladelphia. New York | 5 05 a | | | |
| Southbound. | Ves. No. 37 Lully | Fet Mi No. 35 Daily | No. 11 Daily | No. 17 E Sun |

Lv. Richmond ... 2 00 a 12 55 p 2 00 a Ly Danville... 2 50 a 6 05 p 7 00 a ...
Charlotte 9 35 a 10 56 p 12 20 p ...
Gastonia. ... 11 35 p 1 05 p ...
King's Mt ...
Blacksburg 10 49 a 12 10 a 2 00 p ...
Gaifneys ... 12 32 a 2 18 p ...
Spartanburg 11 57 a 12 59 a 305 p ...
Greenville... 12 28 p 1 50 a 4 40 p ...
Gentral 11 15 p 2 35 a 5 40 p ...
Beneca... 800 a 6 05 p ...
Vestingser ... ** Gentral ** Good ** "A ' a. m. "I" p. m. "M" noon. "N" night.

Lv. N. Y., P.R R. 430 p 12 13 n " Philadelphia 685 p 350 a " Baltamore. 920 p 622 a " Washington. 10 43 p 11 15 a

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