NO .23.

WALTER B. BELL, Editor. VOL. V.

THE TIMES.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

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RAINS, STORMS AND FLOODS.

A Very Serious Situation Along the Mississippi River.

NOTHING IN SIGHT BUT WATER.

Storms and Cyclones Add Terror to the Situation -- One Hundred Miles of Country Under Water.

Memphis, Tenn., March 19.- A further half-inch rise in the Mississippi means the devastation of property and probably a loss of life unequaled in the flood history of this section. The rise is threatened, because rain is still falldrowned below Curruthersville, Mo. A stretch of land over 100 miles long, from a point 70 miles north of Memphis to a point 50 miles south of the Tennessee metropolis, is submerged, in places to a depth of 10 feet. The fertile valleys of Tennessee and Arkansas are completely inundated and many lives have been lost and stock drowned. Fencings and dwellings have been swept away; and the inhabitants are ing. Seventeen persons are reported swept away; and the inhabitants are destitute and homeless, left to starve or drown by the remorselessly rising tide. Reports from tributary streams show rains and rapidly rising rivers all of which will help to swell the rising waters. The floods now partake of the nature of a deluge. As far as the eye can see nothing but water meets the

gaze.

Six hundred people were rescued yesterday on the Arkansas side of the river and taken to Memphis, but there are flooded districts which relief boats can the excisten ones. On island flooded districts which relief boats can not reach the stricken ones. On island 80, one hundred sufferers and considerable live stock were rescued by the steamer itasca. Neither man nor beast had tasted food for 24 hours. Human beings and helpless brutes are huddled together awaiting assistance all along the Iron Mountain and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Guif tracks. Five hundred people were forced to flee from the floods in Dyer and Obion counties, Tenn.

OVER 100 HOUSES DAMAGED.

Dallas, Tex., March 19.—Special telegrams, received this morning, state that northern Texas was swent by a telegrams, received this morning, state that northern Texas was swept by a windstorm last night, that at times developed the proportions of a cyclone. The worst damage reported so far, occurred at Denton, where over 100 houses were struck by the storm and all more or less damaged. It is believed that the storm in the vicinity of Denton has caused damage to the extent of \$100,000. tent of \$100,000.

DROWNED BY UPSETTING "DUG OUT." Gavin Ark., March 9.—For many miles the country is flooded, and the water is up on the Iron Mountain track. Hundreds of hands are trying to keep it back with dirt bags. At every station the negroes are gathering, waiting to be taken away. Many get on the trains and are carried without pay. The list of fatalities is said to be long and probably never will be known. Several lives have been lost by the upsetting of a "dug out," and many more fatalities are reported. A mountain of household goods is piled up at ev-ery stotion. Whites and negroes beg ery stotion. Whites and negr for helpfrom every train crew. along the roads are submerged to the roofs, and cattle are standing in the fields with only their heads above the

THE MOST SERIOUS SINCE 1889.

New Orleans, March 19.—A special to the States from Vicksburg, Miss., says the river situation for the next thirty days promises to be more than serious. There is a higher stage at Cairo and Helena, the two main points of charryation than since 1886 and by of observation, than since 1886, and by their reported rain falls in the past their reported rain falls in the past twenty-four hours, both will score ex-treme high water marks. The pressure is going to be excessive all along the levee lines. It will first appear between Helena and the mouth of the Arkansas. On that reach, levees have been put in front of the White river basin since the last high water, and the effect of this is now to be tested. From there down the levees have been raised and enlarged greatly and ought to hold unless the flood is prolonged. Altogether, it is the most serious situation for the delta

A dispatch from Anniston, Ala., says a strong wind storm did great damage in this section, but no loss of life is re-

At Jackson, Miss., and vicinity the At Jackson, Miss., and vicinity the storm did great damage to property, but no loss of life is reported at this time. All telegraph wires are down.

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., of March 18, says: The work of rescuing the people in the flooded district is being carried on night and day and this morning half a dozen steamers brought to Memphis over 1,000 refugees. The steamboat men tell some harrowing stories of suffering and death. One woman who was rescued from an Indian mound, 15 miles west of here, held in her srms a dead infant that had perished from cold and hunger. Another family of the steam of the

ed from cold and hunger. Another family of four when rescued, related that two small children were drowned in sight of their helpless parents.

Islands Nos. 40, 36 and 34 in the Mississium vices.

sissippi river are completely submerged and the inhabitants to the number of about 600 have abandoned their homes. Rain began to fall here yesterday afternoon and at noon today there has been 1.5 cessation of the downpour. The river now marks 36.9. The levees are standing the strain much better them. standing the strain much better than was expected, but a break is liable to

For Military Service.

About 700 Greeks, it is reported, sailed from New York Friday to their native country to be enrolled and equipped for military service in her behalf in the event she engages in an early war, which is among the probabilities.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Report of the Proceedings from Day BENATE

Mondar. The extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was opened by reading the President's proclamation convening it. Sixty-eight Senators answered to foll-call, and the galleries were filled to overflowing. Mr. W. A. Harris, of Kansas, was sworn in as successor to Mr. Peffer. After appointment of a committee to notify the President and the House that the Senate was ready to begin its duties, a recess was ready to begin its duties, a recess was taken until 2 p. m. At this session the President's message was read and referred to committee, and on motion of Mr. Allison, Republican, of Iowa, the Senate at 3:35 p. m. adjourned until temorrow at your

morrow at roon,
Tugenay.—Many bills, were introduced and referred, among them bills
from Mr, Allen, Populist, of Nebraska,
directing the foreclosure of the government lien on the Union Pacific Railsubsequent censuses. A bill for a government telegraph was introduced by Mr. Kyle, Populist, of South Dakota, and one to amend the immigration laws by Mr. Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts. A new Nicaraguan Canal bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan, Democrat, of Alabama. Also a bill to create a board of trustees of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies to fund their bonded indebtedness Bankruptcy bills were introduced by Senators Hoar, Republican, of Minnesota. Altogether there were 438 bills introduced and referred, most of them coming over from the last Conthem coming over from the last Con-gress. After a short executive session, gress. gress. After a short executive session, at which today's nominations were referred, the Senate at half past 3 adjourned till Thursday next.

Thursday.—After a two day's recess the Senate re-assembled and a large number of bills, most of them survivors

number of bills, most of them survivors of the last Congress, were introduced and referred. Gear, (Rep.) of Iowa, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported the bill, which was pending last session, for the adjustment of the government debt through a commission, to consist of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General. It was placed on the calendar. It was placed on the calendar.

The constitutional amendment for the populer election of United States Senators was introduced and will be debated Monday.

At the close of the morning business the Senate proceeded to the considera-tion of executive business—the arbitra-

tion treaty. Morgan made a speech against it. A long debate is in pros-

FRIDAY. - The calendar of business in the Senate this morning contained only four items: The notice by Mr. Turpie (Dem.) of Indiana, of his intention to address the Senate in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment to make United States Senators elective by the people. The amendment itself, which is on the table, and the two Pacific Railroad bills which were reported Thursday. The number of bills intro-duced in the Senate since Monday last, up to this morning was 768. Mr. But-ler, Populist, of North Carolina, to establish a rostal telegraph system; and one by Mr. Chandler, Repub-lican, of New Hampshire, as to lican, of New Hampshire, as to first and second-class mail matter. On motion of Davis, (Rep.) of Minne-sota, acting chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the Senate at 12:50 p. m. proceeded to executive business, and at 4 p. m. adjourned until Mon-

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Charles U. Gordon, postmaster at Chicago; John Hay, of the District of Columbia, ambassador to Great Britain; Horace Porter, of New York, ambassador to France; Henry White, of Rhode Island, secretary of embassy at London; Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, to be First Assistant Postmaster General

MONDAY-The opening of the Fifty fifth Congress in extraordinary session was witnessed in the House today by an immense corwd. Alexander McDowell, clerk of the last House, called the House to order. The election of Speaker was then proceeded with, the result being: For Mr. Reed, 199: for Mr. Bailey, 114; for Mr. Bell, 21; for Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, 1. The President's message was read and referred, on motion of Mr. Dingley, to the committee on ways and means. Mr. called the House to order. The election Dingley then introduced his tariff bill, which was also referred to the commit-tee on ways and means. Permission was given to the committee on ways and means to sit during the session of the House and to have all necessary printing done, and then, at 4 p. m., the House adjourned until Thursday

next.
THURSDAY,—The Speaker laid before the House the recommendations of the Postmaster General for an appropriation of \$200,000 to be immediately available, to enable the government to defray the necessary expenses of the postal congress which will assemble in Washington in May next. The Depart-ment finds itself in the embarrassing sition of having the congress on its hands, and with no means to provide for its reception and entertainment. Henderson (Rep.), of Ohio, stated the committee on ways and means would not be ready to report until Friday, therefore he moved that the house adjourn until then. This was agreed on without division, and at 12:16 the House was declared adjourned by Speaker Read

Speaker Reed. FRIDAY. - The first executive day of the House of the Fifty-fifth Congress gave every indication of an unusually lively session. Dingley, from the committee on ways and means, returned the tariff bill with the recommendation the event she engages in an early war, which is among the probabilities.

Refused to Fight Corbett.

After the big pugilistic fight at Carson, Nev., Fitzsimmons refused to fight Corbit again, and Corbett said he would punch Fitz's head on sight, and the latter replied: "If you do I will kill you."

the tariff bill with the recommendation that it do pass, which, with the necommendation that it do pass, which, with the necompanying report, was placed on the calendar, and the general debate will be with the necompanying report, was placed on the calendar, and the general debate will be with the necompanying report, was placed on the calendar, and the general debate will be with the necommendation that it do pass, which, with the necommendation that it do pass, which is a passage of the sundry evid believed to the necommendation that it do passage of the sundry evid believed to the nec

at 3:10 o'clock, but its third reading (by sitle) was ordered without a division, and the bill was then passed—lift to 59. Ohis minute later the House ad (burned. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee have anthorized Mr. Bailey, of Texes, to prepare the minority report on the tariff bill. It will be laid before the House on Monday next.

SATURDAY.—The first week of the extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress closed with to-day's session of the House of Representatives. The record made is extraordinary. The lariff bill has been reported, and an order regulating its discussion adopted. Four appropriation bills, which failed to become laws in the Fifty-fourth Congress necessary for the prosecution of important parts of the public service, with the exception of one paragraph as they were finally agreed mpon by the last House. Two of these, the agricultural and Indian, were considered and disposed of. The former, appropriating 33, 182, 950, was passed, as had been the sundry civil and general deficiency bills Friday without change. One feature of the Indian bill provoked much opposition and was finally stricken out, by unanimous consent, before One feature of the Indian bill provoked much opposition and was finally stricken out, by unanimous consent, before the bill passed. This was the paragraph opening the gilsonite or asphalt lands in the Uncompagnre reservation, Utab, to entry under the mineral laws, which the Senate added to the bill. The debate on the tariff bill will begin Monday.

COTTON PARMING.

How Two to Four Bales Per Acre Are Made on Very Poor Land.

We have not the slightest desire to saist in any manner in bringing about an increase in the number of bales annually raised throughout the Sunny South in general nor in Mississippi in particular, but we do desire that Southern farmers everywhere should realize the fact that the same 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales that are now raised annually may be just as easily, just as surely and far more economically and profitably raised on one-fourth the area it is to-day, leaving the other three-fourths to be put in provision crops, fruits or grass. We have had the good fortune to see and walk over many Georgia farms-farms, too, that were worn out and washed away many years ago - that are now made to produce from one to four bales of cotton per acre. This condition of things is made possible and actually brought about by the "intensive" system of culture and liberal yet economical fertilization.

As early in the new year as the weather will possible admit of, the old cottog stalks are "knocked," or out, the roots are then plowed up with straight shovel; green cotton seed are then strewn in this shovel furrow at the rate of ten to twelve bushels per acre; two half-shovel furrows are next thrown on the seed to prevent the loss of ammonia; in a few weeks this small bed is opened with a long, narrow scooter and 200 to 300 pounds of some good commercial fertilizer distributed in this furrow; phosplate and potash being all sufficient, the cotton seed furnishing the necessary nitrogen; the land is then bedded out and out with straight shovel and is now ready for the reception of the seed. Under this plan, persistently followed, Georgia farmers have succeeded in so increasing the fertility of the soil that with a slight increase in amount of ertilizer used and a favorable season four bales per acre have rewarded their efforts.

A good heavy cow-pea stubble turned under will be found to be fully as beneficial to the coming cotton crop as the cotton seed; either one will supply all the nitrogen needed; but in the absence of a cow-pea stubble, the cotton seed should by no means be neglected. Stable manure may be used instead of either of above, but the fact should be kept in mind that all three of above are "nitrogenous" fertilizers, and are used mainly for the amount of nitrogen they contain; and either one, or all three need the addition of phosphates and potasn in liberal quantities (seventy-five pounds of Muriate of Potash or 300 pounds of Kainit, with 200 pounds of Acid Phosphate) per acre in order to make a complete fertilizer that shall be at once properly balanced and duly proportioned. It the peas have been properly fertifized (with 200 to 300 pounds Acid Phos-phate and 200 to 300 pounds of Kainit), which they always should be when the object in raising them is that may be turned under as fertilizer, it would be hardly necessary to apply any additional fertilizer directly to the cotton, Georgia farmers break their land. deep (eight to ten or, even twelve inches) once about every three years; they say it does not pay to break them deep any oftener. In this deep breaking, the land is broken with a twohorse turning plow, plowing about one inch deeper than the surface soil, thus gradually despening the soil. No crops are planted here at all without fertili-zer being applied, and in the sandier portions of the State the farmers seem to be unanimous in the declaration that "Potash is the element that is most needed" and that "any fertilizer that does not contain as much as four per cent. of it is not worth applying." Cotton here is planted in four foot rows, barred off with balf-shovels and cultivated the entire season "with cotton scrapes"—f. c. "heel-sweeps."
Burgess, Miss. G. H. TURKER.

The late C. Jerome Cary, of Milwankee, directed that his body should be burned, that the ashes should be used to nourish a certain rosebush, and that the blossoms should be distributef among his friends. His wishes were carried out, and verses commemorating the event were written by Eben E. Pexford.

"She is a lovely woman."
"Lovely? She's soulful, man—soulful, Why, her soul is so strong it shines through

the Senate was ready to begin its duties, a recess was taken until 2 p. m. Assistant Secretary Pruden announced and presented the message, which was read by the clerk, as follows:
To the Congress of the United States:
Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in the required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in the conditions.

that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensible, because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is con-ceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than four years. With unlimit-ed means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of in-creasing our public debt by borrowing one; to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail, and leads in-evitably to the conclusion that the rev-enue that allows it is unjustifiable and

we find by the reports of the Secre-tary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 50, 1802, from all sources were \$425,868,260,22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,958,806.56. leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,914, 458.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570, 467.98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced from March 1, 1889, \$259,076,830, and the annual interest charges decreased \$11,684,576.60. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to \$461,716,561 and its expenditures to \$459,874,887, showing an excess of receipts over ex-penditures of \$2,341,674. Since that ime the receipts of no fiscal year, and but with few exceptions of no more of any fiscal year, have exceeded the ex-penditures. The receipts of the government from all sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$442,005,758, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$60,805,200. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,769,128, in the ordinary expenses of the govern nent as compared with the previous fiscal its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities and the gold reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the

In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sales of ese bonds, but the reserve was stead ily decreased until, on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds for \$56, 116, 244 was announced to Con-

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390,873,203 and the expenditures \$483,178,426, showing a deficit of \$42,-805, 223. A further lean of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,-160,246 and swelfing the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$250,815,400. For the fiscal year and 8262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654. or an excess of ex-penditures over receipts of \$25,203,245. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, were insufficient by \$187,811,729 to meet the total expenditures,

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the

present fiscal year, the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues were \$157,507,608, and its ex-penditures, exclusive of postal service, \$195,410,000, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,952, 396. In January of this year the re-ceipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,316,994 and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$30,269,383 a deficit of \$5,592,895 for the month. In ebruary of this year the receipts, exrebruary of this year the receipts, ex-clusive of postal revenues, were \$24,-400,997 and the expenditures exclusive of postal service, \$28,798,068, a deficit of \$4,395,059, or a total denciency of \$186,061,580 for the three years and eight menths ending March 1st, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the Treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corres-ponding increase in the annual interess. the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,803,883 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$84,-387,207 in 1806, or an increase of \$11,-493,414. It may be urged that even if the revenue of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary appears during the real three years. expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would have still been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, but be that as it may it is clearly manifest, without denying or confirming the correctness of such a conclusion that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence im-measurably strengthened throughout

the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing conditions. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues, duties should be so layied upon foreign products as to pre-

serve the home market; so as to protect serve the home market; so as to protect our own producers; to revive and in-crease manufactures; to relieve and en-courage agriculture; increase our do-mestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of use-ful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and inadequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a necessary and to this object I carnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business as transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances.

[Signed] WM. McKinley.

[Signed] WM. McKinley,
President of the United States.
The message occupied the undivided attention of the Senators and of the audience in the galleries, but no demonstration followed its conclusion.

CHAMPION FITZSIMMONS.

He Puts Corbett to Sleep In the Fourteenth Round by a Blow Under the Heart.

At Carson, Nevada, Wednesday after two years of doubt and yexatious postponement, the heavyweight championship of the world was decided beyond cavil, when Robert Fitzsimmons sent James J. Corbett helpless to his knees, with a left hand blow under the heart, after one minute and 45 seconds, in the fourteenth round of their battle in the arena. The great contest was won in the simplest manner, and the knockout was the result of one unwary move on the part of Corbett. The dis-patch says that the ex-champion is al-most crazed over his defeat, but says that it was a fair fight and that he was not satisfied and would have it over. After the result was declared Fitzsim-mon's wife steroed up, and bissed the mon's wife stepped up and kissed the bloody face of her victorious husband. After the big mill there were two side fights, which resulted: Hawkins put Flaherty out with a left swing in 40 seconds, and Green defeated Smith in the thirteenth round. Large crowds witnessed the fights, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of money that changed hands on the above results.

COTTON GROWERS.

Meeting of Their Protective Association in Augusta, Ga. The meeting of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association at Augusta, Ca., was attended by a very representative body of men. President Hector D. Lane, of Alabama, presided and addressed the convention. An address was also made by ex-Senator Patrick Walsn. Resolutions were adopted arging the farmers to first make the cotton States self-supporting, and then the area devoted to cotton will yield more profitable than if they sought to increase the number of bales. While the reduction of the acreage to be planted in cotton for the sole purpose of reducing the size of 'the crop may be impracticable, the increase of area planted in food crops must inevitably bring prosperity to the cotton growers, irrespective of the size of the cotton crop. There has never been a time in the cotton area. ime in our history that a movement looking to the increased production of corn, hay, oats, hogs and other food crops was also important and neces-

Illness of Gen. Hampton.

Gen. Wade Hampton, the famous warrior-statesman of South Carolina, is dangerously ill at his apartments in the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, and his recovery is regarded by some of his friends as doubtful. His health has been failing him for several mon'hs past, and in addition he has suffered greatly from the never-healing wound which followed the amputation of his right leg at the close of the war. His vitality has been further taxed recently by a distressing cough, which appears to have settled upon his lungs. The General is now nearly 80 years of age, and it is feared he has not sufficient recuperative power to withstand the latest attack upon his already depleted syste n.

Short in His Accounts At Richmond, Va., the board of directors of the old Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia make public a de-falcation of some \$35,000 as the result of the examination of the books of the association by an expert bookkeeper. Mr. F. D. Stegar, the assistant secre-Mr. F. D. Stegar, the assistant secre-tary, in whose account the defalcation occurs, was sent for to explain the mat-ter, but did not appear and is said to have left the city. All the securities of the corporation, which is one of the oldest and strongest in the State, are intact, the loss being on collections

By the census just completed in France, the population of that country is shown to be 38,517,975, which is an increase of only 175,037 over the population it had in 1891. This is an ominous showing, but the Minister of the Interior is trying to minimize the alarm it has produced by pointing out that of late years there has been a large emigration to the colonies, especially to Algeria, and the more troops are now. kept in remote possessions than formerly. At the same time, he is compelled to confess that there is a marked tendency in the population to remain almost stationary, and that it does not increase in anything like the same proportions as its neighbors. While in twenty-four departments the inhabitants have increased, there has been an absolute diminution in sixty-three. Oddly enough, this census shows that fewer foreigners are settled in France than was the case in 1891. In that year the number of the alien residents was given as 1,101,798, while now it is 1,027,-191. This falling off is attributed to 1889, and also to the efforts made to protect the interests of the French workman against foreign rivals.

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Don't delay until it is too late. Consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. Address T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York. and when writing the Doctor, give express and postoffice address, and please mention reading this article in the Elkin Times.

The Porcupine's Quilis, The current opinion that a porcupine throws its quills at an enemy is not supported by facts. Says the Portland

The spines of the porcupine are very loosely attached to the body and are very sharp as sharp as a needle. At lmost the slightest touch they penotrate the nose of a dog or the clothing or the flesh of a person touching the porcupine, and stick there, coming way from the animal without any pull being required.

The facility of catching hold with one end and letting go with the other has sometimes caused people to think that the spines had been thrown at them. 'The outer end of the spines for some distance down, is covered with small barbs. These barbs cause a spine once imbedded in a living animal to keep working farther in with every movement of the muscles.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect February 7th, 1897.

Leave Greensooro. 12 18
Leave Climax. 12 48
†Leave Sanford. 2 55
Arrive Fayetteville Junction 4 12
Arrive Fayetteville 4 18
Leave Fayetteville 4 25
Arrive Wilmington 7 45
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Leave Red Springs.
5 36 "
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6 17 "
Leave Maxton.
6 17 "
Arrive Bennettsville.
7 20 "
No. 16, Mixed.
No. 16, Mixed.
Leave Climax
8 35 "

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at Wainut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Boanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Bailway Company for Raileigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Ceast Line for all points South; at Maxton with the Scaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

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