

HE sin we spare will not spare us. Character is always telling somebody wha

> When we would walk with God we must go his way. A self - made

man always dot sliods dot somewhere. Whoever hinders God's work robs the

whole world. Mvery reform that comes to stay be-

gins in the heart. The fire and the gold never under-

stand each other.

Religion should do the most where it is needed the most.

Some people would say more, if they didn't talk so much.

No one is free from sin who is not free from the love of sin.

The less we have, the more it means

in heaven when we give.

While we are drinking the bitter, Christ is preparing the sweet.

The man who prays much can do much, if he prays in the right way. An easy chair for the discontented

cannot be found at a furniture store. The world may kill God's man, but it has never been able to hurt his truth. The Bible is full of comfort for those

in the dark, but not for those in doubt.

The more faith men have in God, the more love they will have for each other. The man who helps the weak takes God's way to gain strength for him-

self. Say not that the former times were better than the present, for it is a mis-

When there is no gospel in the preaching, what good will it do to crowd the

What do you suppose angels think when they see a preacher looking for an easy place?

Fogg says that to borrow ten dollars from a friend must be considered au X-raise experiment.-Boston Tran-

Has Done Wonders.

CENTREVILLE, R. I., Sept. 17, 1891.
"On a recent journey to Alabama I have heard from a Jesuit Father of Mobile College tome which from creens, etc., from

heard from a lesuit fatter to come wonderful cures from eczema, etc., from the use of TETTREINE.

"I have several people of my congregation that are suffering from eczema, tetter, etc., for a number of years. Please send me two boxes by mail. I want to see what your TETTERINE will do for them. I enclose one dollar." Yours respectfully, REV. C. P. GABOURY.

1 box by mail for 50.; in stamp.

J. T. Shuptriine, Savannah, Ga.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORES. No fits after first day's uso. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline. 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

J. S. Parker, Fredenia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the \$10) reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Dingues-By the way, Shadbolt, talking of those X rays- Shadbolt (sheering off)-No use, Dinguss; you'll make no X raise from me this time. - Chicago

Tribune. Buy 21.00 worth Dobbins Floatine-Borax Scap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you tree of charge, postage puld, a Worcester Pocket Dis-tionary, 288 pages, bound in cloth, profusely il-lustrated. Ofter good until August 1st only,

"Paw, why do they call the custom house taxes a duty?" "Er-1 guess it is because everybody takes such delight in dodging its Cincinnati En-

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. A Asthma Medicine, W. R. WILLIAMS, An-tioch, Ills., April II, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle, 25c. a bottle,

Won-

Hood's

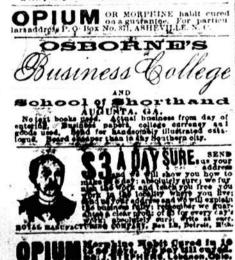
Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents. GEO. B. HISS OIL COMPANY.

Producers of Special Petroleum Lubricants. Valve, Engine, Machine, Shafting, Crank, Case, Loom, Spindle, Sperm, Lard, Neatsfoot, Castor, Harness, Brick, Tallow Oils, etc. Wrist Pin, Crank Pin, Journal, Shafting, Axle Belt Greases, etc. Holler Compound, Rubber Roofing Paint Grady's Scource, Cotton Sizine, OFFICES AND WARE-HOUSES: 17 and 49 South College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Phone 150, Long distance connections.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent The coolness is refreshing; the roots and herbs invigorating; the two together animating. You get the right combination in HIRES

Rootbeer.
Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Photadelphia. 9
130. pachage makes 5 gallons. Poli every nhere.



BATES ON BOND ISSUES.

THE STATE TREASURER MAKES HIS STATEMENT.

He Tells How He Came to Accept a Fee of Two Thousand Dollars From the Syndicate.

State Treasurer Bates has made the following statement referring strictly to his own connection with the bond matter, accounting for the disposition of a little over \$2,000 of the commissions about which there is so much talk. Dr. Bates' statement is as tol-

"Yes, it is true that I received from the syndicate the sum of \$2,031.25. appointed from this institution. This was for acting as their representative in making settlements with their subscribers, collecting and remitting their premiums and attending to their expense account.

"For instance, there were subscribers in Charleston for \$2,000,000 of the new issue which the syndicate had contracted to deliver in Charleston. These were to be paid for mostly it Brown consols, but the holders of the consols naturally would require the syndicate to deliver to them the new ssue of bonds before they would part with the possession of their consols.

"Two courses were therefore open to the syndicate. One was to pay the State Treasurer \$2,000,000 in cash, receive the new bonds, and then exchange them with the Charleston subscribers. The other was to secure some representative here in Columbia whom the Charleston bondholders were willing to entrust with their bonds and exchange them for bonds of the new is suc. I suggested to the syndicate the omployment of a Columbia banker as their representative, but they preferred that I should do the work, and at the urgent request of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee company, the agent of the syndicate, on or about the 21st of March, 1893, I consented to act for them, as the bondholders in Charleston and elsewhere were willing to place their bonds in my hands for exchange.

"The public will understand that there is a vast difference between: First, my accepting the money as a consideration for making a contract for the sale of State bonds; and secondly, my accepting compensation tendered by the syndicate for extra services as their representative long after the contract had been made. The first would have been offered, of course, and accepted prior to the contract, and would have deserved severe criticism. The second was tendered long after the contract had been made, and was for extra services that I could not have been expected or required to render as State treasurer. The work nocessitated the keeping of a special, difficult and extensive account, and involved much responsibility and trouble. A good portion of the amount received went to pay for extra and special cleri-

cal work. "I am sure a reasonable public will agree that the work I did was unofficial, and did not conflict with my duties as State treasurer. Nor will I be expected to render responsible and valuable services for a syndicate of wealthy capitalists without some reasonable compensation, especially as the compensation was not paid by the State. Outside of the \$2,031.25 I did not receive one cent from the syndicate or any one else on account of my connection with the refunding of the bonds.

"W, T. C. BATES, State Trees." After Dr. Bates had given to the press the above statement, he received the following letter from the president of the Baltimore Tast and Guarantee company, the former mayor of Baltimore, which he also gave for publica-

Baltimore, June 9, 1896. Hop. W. T. C. Bates, State Tressurer,

Dear Sir: I understand that some

of your having accepted compensation from the syndicate which purchased South Carolina bonds in 1893, and we think it no more than fair to state that under the rigorous terms imposed by your then governor, the Hon. Benj. R. Tillman, it would have been exceed-

Columbia, S. C.:

ingly difficult for a syndicate to have carried out the terms of purchase without the constant presence, in Columbia, of some competent and trustworthy person charged with the duly of performing the various acts of necessary clerical labor which were incessantly required. It was not convenient for this company, as the agent of the syndiente, to have such a representative continually on the spot, and you were asked so to act, and the compensation paid you was only fair, and payment came from the syndicate alone, and in no wise, even remotely, affected the interests of your State nor the interests of the most insignificant of your taxpayers. The payment for your services was made upon the volition and by the sanction of the executive committee of the syndicate. It was entirely proper, and the engagement of yourself in such capacity really proved to be a safeguard to your people, because in the execution of the clerical duties which the syndicate required you invariably manifested an unutterable zeal for the protection of the interests of your State, and in the exercise of this quality, we think, you often im-

posed upon the syndicate conditions which would have been quite unnecessarv in the conduct of any matters pertaining to private business. These conditions, however, were accepted in a cordial spirit because we thought we recognized in you an officer whose crowning ambition appeared to be directed only in the channel of exercising every scru-

ple of prudence in the conservation of

the duties involved by his official ca-Yours respectfully, ROBERT C. DAVIDSON,

Some people are not known as fools occause their particular kind has never een classified.

Most people thresh over the same straw too much.

State Hospital Directors. The regular quarterly meeting of

the Hospital board of directors was held at the Hospital in Morganton Thursday. Chairman Sawyer, of Buu-comb e, and Directors Hall and Whitener, of Catawba, Harper, of Caldwell, White, of Alamance, Love, of Haywood, and J. C. Mills and I. I. Davis, of Burke, were present -J. P. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, being the only absent member. Apart from routine business, Dr. C. E. Ross, one of the assistant physicians, whose term had expired, was re elected for two years. The board had some permanent improvements under consideration which will be attended to later. The always present question at this institution of more room was discussed and turned over to the executive committee, with power to act. Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting at Asheville, September 16th, of the Association of Southern Hospitals for the insane. Drs. Murphy and Taylor and Directors Sawyer and Caldwell were

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

BURNED IN A BARN.

A Young Negro Imbecile the Victim of

an Incendiary's Torch. Tom Jones, a respectable negro, living three miles east of Swansea, lost his barn and food by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning. One of his sons, a simple minded boy 23 years old, who slept with his other brother in the barn, was burned to death. The fire was evidently the work of an incondinty as tracks were seen leading o from the barn.

Lodged in Jail.

Austin Salmon, a 17-year-old boy, was carried to Spartanburg from Greenville by Deputy Sheriff Ballenger and lodged in jail, in order to avert a probable lynching. Salmon is charged with murdering a 14-year-old boy named Griffin, at Piedmont and then throwing the body into the river. It seems, or is alleged, that Salmon proeured Griffin to steal a pistol for him sometime praviously, and when the owners overtock Griffin in his theft. he confessed and implicated Salmon. The latter is said to have threatened his life in consequence. They were seen ascending the river in a boat and a few days the reafter the body of Griffip, as stated, was found in the river with two gun shot wounds in the head by a shot-gun, It is assumed that he will be carried back to Greenville for trial at court which convenes there

The Era of Cotton Mills.

The authorities of the several railroads in the State, particularly the Southern, say they are now being kept busy running extra sidetracks to new cotton mills. No sooner do they get through with one such sidetrack than another cotton mill starts up and makes application for a sidotrack. The roads are disposed to help such enterprises along as much as possible, and just now several new sidetracks are being

The Secretary of the State has granted a charter for the Enterprise Cotton Mill Co., of Orangeburg, of which J. W. Lowman, Jno. W. Fainey, Thomas M. Raysor, B. H. Moss and Samuel Dibble are the incorporators. Fifty per cent. of the authorized capital stock of \$50,000 has been paid in, and a board of directors and officers have been elected as required by law.

The Southern Road is having a survey made for a side track or rather a three-mile railway near Spartanburg. They diverge from the main track a mile east of the station, run out to Whitney and then up to the coal shute two miles above town. This will give Whitney a depot close to the mill, and open up some valuable sites for machinery plants to be run by steam.

Prof. C. L. Durham, of Furman, has ust received notice of his election to a fellowship at Cornell University, in nestion has arisen as to the propriety Latin and Greek. This is a high bonor, as only two fellowships are awarded. The other fellowship was awarded to a graduate of Cornell, who is now at Athens, Greece.

> A charter has been issued to the Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The company has elected the following officers: Directors, L. C. Brown, Henry S. McFall, E. S. Martin; secretary, Henry S. McFall, and treasurer, Henry S. McFall.

> The Adjutant General of Virginia has written a characteristic and invit ing letter to the soldiers of the State, asking them to participate in the sixth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Richmond.

> M. H. Mobley, county dispenser for Fairfield, has resigned in obedience to the recent order of the State board of control, which requires all dispensers who are candidates for county offices to vacate their positions.

> The newspaper fraternity in South Carolina is to be represented in the approaching elections by Maj. Mc-Sweeny of the Hampton Guardian, T. C. Robinson, of Pickens, and Gen. Rob Hemphill, of the Abbeville Me-

> On Mr. J. P. Shaw's place, about three miles from Williamsburg, stands a giant pecan tree, 80 feet high or more, 80 feet across the spread of its branches and 22 feet in girth of

> Winthrop College, Rock Hill offers scholarship in each county in the State. A competitive examination will be held July 30th. Capt. Geo. H. Walter, an honored

citizen and gallant Confederate Veteran, died at his home in Charleston

There was a heavier influx of South Carolina delegates to the St. Louis convention than from any other State in the Union.

A State Medical Association of colored physicians has been organized.

CHILD LABOR IN COTTON MILLS

REV. B. D. CLAYTON DISCUSSES ITS REGULATION.

Syriopsis of a Paper Read Before the Union for Practical Progress in Columbia,

Discussion of human rights has been prolific theme; but infliction of human wrongs has been an almost universal practice in the world's his-

The Declaration of Independence holds as self evident truths that all men are created equal-not physically or mentally, of course, but in regard to natural rights-and that they are endowed by the Creator with unalienable rights, among which are life, lib erty and the pursuit of happiness.

Blackstone avers in his commenta ries that in a state of of nature every one has the right to judge in his own case, and the right also to enforce his decision. But lack of power by the individual to enforce his decision, led to the formation of the social compact, in which the individual surrendered to "the body politie" the right to judge for him, inasmuch as through his inability to enforce its decision he might secure the enjoyment of his rights.

This investure of society with highly important rights also imposed [upon it equally important duties. One of these supreme rights with which society is invested, is the right to demand of every indvidual member that he shall, to the utmost of his ability, contribute to the promotion of the common good, Another is the right to demand of

every member that he shall contribute in every manner in his power to the promotion of good citizenship. A third is the right to enforce the

other two demands by every judicious and judicial means at its command. As to the duties of society. If it has the right to demand the promotion of the common good; and also the promotion of citizenship, it follows that one of its most important duties is to place within the reach of every one the aids necessary to the satisfaction of these demands. Inseparable from the performance of this duty is the protection of the mentally and physically weaker from oppression by the stron-

An important question is "What bearing these rights and duties named should have on the social conditions already operatives to a considerable extent among us, increasing operation of which is foreshadowed in coming events hopefully anticipated by our people as soon to occur?'

That portion of the "body politic" embraced within our State boundaries should see to it that no individual, combination or corporation shall place any impediment in the pathway of any present or prospective member of society, the tendency of which is to hinder his progress towards the goal of good citizenship.

A self-evident proposition is whatever tends to weaken or dwarf the physical system or the mental power is hindrance to the chil the race for the attainment of good citizenship.

I think it a sound proposition that he who most nearly approximates the performance of every duty he owes to society is the best, because the most useful or profitable member of society. This being so it follows inevitably that he who is best equipped, physically, mentally and morally for the performance of all these duties can best exem plify all the qualities of good citizenship. This being so necessitates the conclusion that society forbid that obstructions or hindrances be placed in the path of childhood, the inevitable result of which is the prevention of those thus handicapped of the attainment of the qualifications essential to the enactment of the role of good citizenship.

If these statements as to duties of society be sound, then my conclusion is that society is in duty bound to forbid the initiation of any course of action, the inevitable tendency of which is to the propogation of evil. That which is wrong in tendency is wrong in principle, and hence caunot be right fully reduced to practice by individuals nor by communities.

That the employment of children in factories, especially for long hours, is deleterious to them, and hence to the public good, has been made too plain by investigation to admit of doubt in the minds of anyone who has taken any trouble to inform himself, or who has had any observation relative to its effects. Having no room for extensive array of statistics, I will just give the result of one examination of children thus employed. The examination was officially made by a committee appointed for that especial purpose. Of 135 children employed in one establishment, only 72 were found sufficiently normal to be allowed to continuo work. Health certificates were refused to 34-26 per cent. of the number employed. Of that 34 there were 14 with spinal ourvature, 12 with heart murmur, 6 with lung trouble, 24 with enlarged glands, 25 with defective sight, 6 with defective hearing, and 25 with defective teeth. Taking no account of defective teeth, we find that 19 of the 34 had each three diseases, while the other 15 had two each.

Should a physician in a hospital for children administer medicines to the inmates producing such results what should be done with him? What course should be pursued with emyloyers of child labor, who will work them under conditions known to produce such results as are given here? Would it not be a mild course of procedure and eminently just to the children to say to such employers, You must stop

The evils of this system have become o notorious in the manufacturing States of the North that they have, many of them, enacted stringent laws against it; Massachusetts, hitherto the greatest

a positive prohibition is exacted against employing children under certain ages in any manufacturing establishments, competition being so sharp at it is the unscrupulous competitor would have a decided advantage over the more humane man; and this fact compels the humane man to employ the

children, or else compete with his un-

scrupulous rival at a disadvantage. Free the manufacturer from taxation for a series of years, if you will, albeit their profits in the South render them abler to pay taxes than are the farmers, but save the children from the cupidity of lounging, loading, lazy men, who claim to be parents without an just claim to that sacred appellation, and save them to society and State.

I know parents who are industrious and work hard themselves. who put their children in factories to work. This is all well enough after a certain age, but not in mere childhood. Many of the best and most thoughtful men and women, who have made a careful study of the situation, now claim that the child should be taken while quite young into the kindergarten department, and its powers drawn out there till old enough to go to a higher de-partment. Of one thing I feel quite sure and that is that the State should provide ample opportunities for every child in its borders to obtain a fair English education, placing a good moral training not a sectarian oneat the very foundation of the educational fabric, and them compel the parents to accept and utilize the pro-

visions. The State has a right to claim good citizenship, both in its own present interests and the interests of future generations. It is poor states. manship to build with an eye only to the present emergency, ignoring the future. I know many thoughtless persons say, "Take care of the present and let the future provide for itself." Where would we be now had the men of 1776 acted upon that foolish suggestion ?

Will anybody say, "We shall scare off Northern capital if we undertake to protect the children?" Stop and think a minute. Do you remember that only the other day one youth of 20 and another of 18 years were arraigned in Waltham, Massachusetts, for incendiarism, and pleaded guilty to the charge of kindling various fires, which we ewre told had consumed one and one-half million dollars worth of property "just to see the blaze"?

Do you think Northern capitalists will stay away from the South because we assure them that we intend to train our boys to better behavior than that by putting them in school as soon as they are old enough, and keeping them there till they are fixed in better hab-

But to close, with one other idea about preserving the little ones from the cruel bondage of the factory slave. You enact laws for the protection of horses and oxen from the cruelty of owners, and therein you do well. Is not a child of more value than a horse or an ox? If so, why not protect them?" Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for, I say unto you that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of the Father which is in heaven, said the Master.

COTTON CROP CONDITIONS.

Unusually Good From Alabama to the Indian Territory. The consolidated returns of reports to the

statistical division of the Department of Agriculture for the month of June shows the State percentage of cotton as compared with last year to be as follows: Virginia 107, North Carolina 117, South Carolina 111, Georgia 113, Alabama 113, Mississippi 114, Louisiana 110, Texas 116, Arkansus 130, Tennessee 128, Indian Territory 161, Missouri 163, Oklahoma, 194. The general average is 116:2, being 1,3 per cent. Increase over the May statement. The average conditions of the croafor June Lwas: Virginia 91. tions of the crop for June I was: Virginia 91, North Carolina 99, South Carolina 97, Georgia 95. Florida, 65, Alabama, 103, Mississippi 104. Louisiana 94. Texas 92, Arkansas 102, Tennessee 118, Missouri 92. The general acreage is 97.2.

In the Atlantic States, in spite of dry weather in early spring, the crop is a lit-tle earlier than usual. Poor stands on account of drought, are reported from two counties in North Carolina and South Carolina and from seven counties in Georgia; but the plants are in fine condition as respect both cultivation and growth through this

region.

In Florida the crop is late and stands are poor on account of the excessive drought. From Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Indian Territory, the reports are unusually encouraging. In Texas the conditions have been less favorable than in the Atlantic and Gulf States.

DECLINE OF THE RESERVE.

The Silver Bullion in the Treasury and Its Coining Value. The gradual decline of the gold reserve of

the Treasury, which, under the last bond issue, reached its maximum figure of \$128,-000,000, on April 13th, has now fallen to \$104,238,754. Friday's withdrawls were \$2, 136,800, most of it for export.

Of the silver builton purchased under the act of July 14th, 1890, there are now on hand 132,998,452 fine ounces; the cost of this bullion is \$119,941,055; its column value \$172,541,-

The total number of silver dollars coined from buillon purchased under the act of July 14th, 1890, to June 1st, 1896, was 46,044,651. Upon this coinage there was a seigmorage or profit of \$10,117,139. The Secret Died With Bim. The Lingg Paint and Varnish Company, o

New York, has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the court for the voluntary dissolution of the corportion. The company was organized to utilize the invention, a process of Mr. Zingg, in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. An important part of the practical application of the process was a secret with Mr. Zingg. He died a few months ago, and nobody knows his secret. The others interested in the company were unable, therefore, to carry out the work, and so they decided to have the someony wound up.

Decided Against England. The Egyptian Mixed Tribunal formed for the purpose of deciding as to the legality of the advance of money from the Egyptian treasury for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Soudan expedition has formally pronounced judgment against the proposal to draw upon the Commission of the Public Debt for the sum asked or any part thereof. This action of the tribunal was taken despite the refusal of the British and Egytian Governments to recognize the competence of the tribunal to decide the question. the advance of money from the Egyptian

Behring Sea Commission. Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, has received a telegram from Chas. P. Hamlin, acting secretary of the it; Massachusetts, hithorto the greatest Chas. P. Hamlin, acting secretary of the manufacturing State, so far as textile fabrics are concerned, have gone, I believe, farther than has any other State on that line.

Many manufacturers would cheerfully acquiesce in such a law, but till so to Alaskan waters in a few days on the state of Abaracs to make an exhaustive study of the question. The telegram said he would have an associates on the commission Drs. Sterenetger and Lucas of the Smithsonian Institute. RAILROAD REVIVAL.

The Manufacturers' Record Reports a

Decided Movement. The Manufacturers' Record reviewing Southern business conditions for the week. reporsa that despite the political turmoil, the past week has seen the consummation of more important contracts for industrial and

more important contracts for industrial and railroad enterprises than have been closed in any one week for many months.

Every undertaking reported in this summary is of the most substantial character; the capital for which has been provided and nothing is included that is simply projected. It is true that negotialifons have been pending for many of these undertakings for some months, the preliminary work, as in all cases, taking much time, but the contracts for all of them have been reported during the past week. The aggregate of contracts closed for the week for railroad construction is over 600 miles, including the building of several hundred miles in South Carolina and Georgia, which, in connection with existing short lines, will develop a 600-mile system, controlled in the interest of Charleston. One hundred and forty miles have been let to contract in Temsson the extension of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Guil-croad; three contracts have been closed on the Charleston, Ciendentia and Sutton road in West Virginia, and a contract for 26 miles in Tennessee.

Serious Complications.

From the Star, Portsmouth, Va. An experience that is seldom recorded by any newspaper is that of Mr. Gabriel Levy, of 631 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, Va., who, at one time, was a sufferer from a complication of almost incurable diseases, and by the use of a very simple remedy to-day is rendered fully capable of attending to his

duties and is as strong as ever.
Following is what Mr. Levy says: "Yes, it is true that not long since I was a sufferer from seven different diseases, either one of which has proved fatal in many cases. I which has proved fatal in many cases. It was laid up in bed for months, not able to do the slightes; thing for myself, as many well known physicians who attended me can attest. To-day I am well and hearty, as

you can see. "I was in Columbus, Ga., when first attaked, and welt to the city hospital for treatment, I feld some little improvement, but not enough to warrant me in doing man-ual labor. My limbs were so weak that I experienced great difficulty in getting about. experienced great difficulty in getting about.

I grew rapidly worst and at times would experience tingling sensations through my limbs, the nature of which I cannot describe.

The palus were terrible, and relief I sought The pains were terrine, and rened a sought in every conceivable shape. I tried physicians, who were eminent in their profession, without avail, and finally begin to lose hope, when Dr. Mitchell, of Columbus, Ga., advised me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

"Having taken so much medicine without receiving any benealt 1 was loath to take such a simple thing as pills. However, fafter being persuaded I resolved to give them trial. Within a few days I began to feel little better. As time went on I gradually improved, and to-day I am as healthy and strong as any one. I attribute my complete cure to the free use of Dr. Williams' Pink

Pills for Pale People."

Mr. Levy also says that he believes if he had not used the pills he would never have been able to reach his home in Portsmouth; that they proved a blessing to him. He cheerfully recommends them to the public. To confirm his statement beyond all doub Mr. Levy made the following affidavit. "I swear that the above statement of m

case and the use of Dr. Williams' Pills to be (Signed.) GABRIEL LEVY. STATE OF VIRGINIA, SS: Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th

day of January, 1898. Geo. I. Brooks, Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pil's contain all the elements necessary to give new life and rich-ness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box. or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Will-iams' Medicino Co., Schonectady, N. Y.

is a vigorous feeder and re sponds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and, the soil improves if properly treated with fer tilizers containing not under 7% actual

Potash.

A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boom-ing special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for GERMAN KALI WORKS,

PAYING INDEMNITIES.

The United States Squaring Up Scores. Injuries Done to Foreigners.

The United States government performed an act of justice under its treaty provisions in paying some indemnities for injuries done to subjects of foreign nations by American citizens. Secretary Olney gave to Benor-Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, a check for \$10,000 to be turned over to the families of the four Italians who were killed by an American mob at Walseburg, Col., last July, American mob at Waiseburg, Col., last July, and Sir Julian Pauneefote, the British ambassador, was given a cheek for \$1,800 for the relief of the Dawson lamily, British subjects, who were badly handled in Nebruska, and \$1,000 for one Bain, the pursur of an English ship, who was shot in the leg during the tever riots in New Orleans last fall. The money was appropriated by Congress.

Rouss Memorial Battle Abbey, The committee at Nashville, Tenn., to raise funds for the Rouss Memorial Battle Abbey, in case it should be located at that city, has started to work. Gen. W. H. Jackson, owner of Belle Meade, started off the list with \$2,500. It is the purpose to raise \$100,-000 in addition to the \$115,000 alread raised there, this latter sum including the site.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrupof Figs, prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxalives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a lexative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.



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