Eight Mile Crove.

Our corn is badly in need of rain. Jimmy Root, of Murray, was visiting W. Jenkins, Friday.

Every one here has their harvesting done and nearly all have their grain in

A. S. Will has bought forty head of cattle at the rate of three cents per pound,

to feed this winter. J. T. Lloyd, of your city, threshed out the small grain raised on his farm this season, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomas burried their little babe on the 2nd ult., it died of Intermittent fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Matheny have a new happy as a lark, despite this hot weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurden Minford have returned from Lincoln and will locate some where in Cass county, this state, to make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mutz buried their little babe in the Grove Cemetry, on Monday. The funeral services were rendered at their home in Plattsmouth.

J. A. Dayis has erected and almost completed his new barn, the dimensions are twenty-eight feet wide, forty feet long and twelve foot walls. It is a very fine improvement to his farm.

Miss Hope A. Miller, our doctor's efficient young daughter, has gone to spend in-Chief, and you will issue orders for her school vacation with relatives living in Canada, after which she will return to sary to complete this escort. You will Toledo, Ohio, where she will attend the detail the necessary guard and bearers to Manual Training school, and graduate at the close of the coming year.

Walter Mutz, in company with hi father, of Auburn, started from here, on Tuesday, for Cummins county, where they will visit a few days with Will Mutz and S. S. Hall. From there they will go to Keya Pah county, to visit Otto Mutz and view southern Nebraska and southern Da-

A basket meeting was held at the M. E church on Sunday. Rev's, Alexander and T. Surface, of Plattsmouth, and Rev. G. B. Crippen, of Weeping Water, were in attendance to assist Rev. W. T. Cline, of Mt. Pleasant, the pastor of this church. Rev. Alexander delivered two very able and forcible sermons, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. A number came out from Plattsmouth and a few from Weeping Water drove over so altogether the attendance was very good and | 000, and I would not be surprised if it highly appreciated by the people of this place. One of Many.

An Atroclous Sentiment

Six years ago, in a conversation with Hon. Orange Noble, Congressman William L. Scott, the noted Democratic free trader, in speaking of the labor troubles of that time, said: "We can never con trol the workingman until he eats up to day what he earns to morrow," Scott ful and that "protection to home induscarries this atrocious idea into practical effect in his coal mines. He pays lower wages than anybody else, and, so far as he can do so, keeps them from earning enough to lay by for a rainy day.

No wender he is a free trader. That policy will cut wages down, glut the labor market with unemployed men, and tend to reduce our laboring population to the condition of serfs. Scott is a leader in national Democratic politics, and is devoting himself, heart and soul, to the endeavor to hoodwink the people into voting for Cleveland and his free trade ideas, in the hope that through the forcing of a free trade policy upon the country he will realize his remark of six years ago, and be able to "control the workingman" by making it a necessity for bim "to eat up to-day what he earns to-morrow."-Blade.

Scott is the railroad millionaire who handled the St. Louis convention-the right bower of Cleveland-and the man who more than any other one man dicta ted the platform of the democratic party for 1888. Can any workingman, any wage earner, follow such leaders as this! We believe not. The man or set of men who advocate free trade and say "that they can never control the workingmen unless they have them in debt today for what they will earn tomorrow," are not fit to be trusted with the management of any of the affairs of the great wage carn ing people.

Republican Club's Invitation.

The following letter of invitation has been received by the Young Men's Republican Club from the clubs at Glenwood, In., to attend a grand rally at that place on August 15. The matter came up before a meeting of our club last evening, and it was decided to accept the invitation. The president, John A. Davies, was made a committee of one to ascertain how many would go over. Quite a number of names were placed last evening, and anyone wishing to attend will please notify the President, Mr. Davies, so that the proper transportation can be secured in time to go and come the same evening. The fare will only be forty or fifty cents for the round trip. Let the club turn out in a body, at least fifty

GLENWOOD, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1888. To the Officers and Members Republi can Club, Plattsmouth, Neb .: - You are cordially invited to join with us in a grand republican rally and ratification meeting on the evening of August 15. This being the day of our county convention, we hope to make it a big day for republicans. We expect clubs from Red Oak and Council Bluffs, and with the nine clubs of Mills county we think it will be a grand meeting. We have arrangements undergoing for special trains to return to Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Red Oak after the evening

Please give us an estimate of the number that will probably come as soon as

Yours truly, W. H. BYERS, JAMES GREIG, J. L. WATERMAN, A Military Funeral.

Washington, August 7 .- The following telegram was sent yesterday after-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Au gust 6, 1888,- To General M. Scoffeld, Governor's Island, New York Harbor: The following dispatch received from Colonel Sheridan this morning:

"Nonquitt, August 6, 1888.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: It is Mrs. Sheridan's wish that her husband should be buried with military honors, and that at the same time there should be no display beyond what pertains to a strictly military funeral in proper respect to his rank. Will you be kind enough to authorize such funeral and place matters under charge of General Scofield? daughter at their home and Joe is as The funeral will be in Washington, but when and where I cannot yet say. Perhaps it would be well for General Scofield to come here.

M. V. SHERIDAN." (Signed) I leave it to your direction whether to go to Nonquitt as requested, and you are hereby directed to make the necessary arrangements in regard to the funeral, including the funeral train to bear the body to Washington. By request of Mrs. Sheridan, her husband will be buried with military honors, with no display beyond what pertains to a strictly military funeral in proper respect to the rank. This request will be strictly complied with, and the escort will conform to regulation 631, funeral escort to Generalsuch troops to assemble as may be neces go to Nonquitt and accompany the remains to Washington. Please ascertain from Mrs. Sheridan whom she wishes designated in orders as pall bearers. Please inform me from time to time in regard to arrangements, place of burial and day of funeral not yet decided. (Signed,) Wm. C. ENDICOTT.

Secretary of War. Funeral escort under regulation 631, consists of a regiment of infantry, a battalion of cayalry, and two light batteries.

Harrison in Indiana. EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 30, 1888.

Nelson Jean, Plattsmouth, Neb .- My dear Bro .: You wanted me to write you of the situation in Indiana. I can say this. Harrison will carry Indiana, sure. I place his majority at from 12,000 to 15,were 20,000. I am perfectly familiar with the politics of the state, am in daily correspondence with the state committee, and can assure you that the land-slide from democracy is simply tremendous, and will surprise everyone when the votes are counted. Say to all republican friends that Indiana is no longer doubttries" is what will do the business, Changes from democratic to republican- may not be established on all Lands. Prisism are of daily accurrence, and they are flopping by the hundreds and thousands.

We have the finest crops of all descriptions, including fruits of all kinds ever known here. Peaches 50c. per bushel.

Yours, JAKE COVERT.

Central Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Central Committee met Saturday at Weeping Water, Every precinct was represented except South Bend, and the Second and Fourth wards of Plattsmouth.

and great interest manifested in the success of the Republican ticket. It was unanimously agreed to call the county convention for August 20th, and primaries for the 18th, the county convention being authorized to select delegates to state and congressional conventions.

It was considered impossible to call the county ticket at this time. After the discussion of several matters pertaining to organization and locating the convention at Weeping Water, the committee

Weather Report for July 1888.

Monthly mean temperature 77.3; the next to the highest since the record was kept. The higest was 78.2 in July 1878. The hottest day of the year so far, was 103 at 2 p. m. Over 100 three times, 102 is a spurious offshoot, the 6th, and 103 the 30th and 31st also 103. Over 90 sixteen times. The lowest temperature 57 on the 19th, rainfall 14. Twenty fair days, four clear, four cloudy. Five thunder storms. The highest temperature ever attained at this station since the record has been kept was 104 on Aug. 23rd, 1881. The government thermometers scarcely ever indicate so high a temperature.

Porter's Camp Attacked.

WASHINGTON, August 4.- The following telegram was received at the war department this morning from General

"General Miles telegraphs from Fort Grant as follows: 'August 2 .- Indians fired into Porter's and the camp guard tents at Fowler's old camp last evening about sundown. The soldiers and Porter reached the post about half past two. It is supposed to be six or seven indians bout to join the renegades. Have sent B troop to investigate."

A Preacher Bieeds to Death.

PIERRE, Dak., August 7 .- Rev. J. W. Hanperd, Indian teacher and missionary at St. Stephens mission, who was noted as the one who married Chaska and Miss Fellows, was thrown from a moving ma-Chairman chine, cutting off his right hand. He bled to death before aid arrived.

NATURE'S FRIENDSHIPS.

THE STATE OF WAR NOT SO BAD AS WE IMAGINE.

Animals' Dread of Human Beings-Our Slaughter of Birds and Beasts-Grief of Pets at Losing a Friend-Natural An-

There is a deal of love killed out or prevented from manifesting itself. This is true not only among human beings, but between men and animals and birds, and even insects, The state of war that is in existence in nature is not by half as bad as we imagine, The worst half is caused by our own selfish interference. On wild islands, when first visited by men, it is always reported that fowls and birds are so tame that they permit the approach of any one without the idea of fear. But this they soon lose. The same is true of seals and animals that have not been hunted. But there grows up rapidly a dread of man, so that the scent of a human being to an antelope, elk or buffalo is most abhorrent. This becomes an inherited trait. Man, after all, is the great destroyer that is dreaded in all the realms of nature. The feline tribes rank next to him, together with wolves, hawks and serpents. This is not a fisherman, seeing the monster was really pleasant fact to consider, but it is saddest of all that it is a fact.

Nor does this begin to tell the full truth. It is not wild animals alone that dread us, but as a rule there is little love for us among tame animals, the dog excepted. The cat has an occasional friend, but is compelled for the most part to live on the defensive. Some races, like the Bedouins, live on terms of familiarity with their horses and camels. These exceptions show the possible friendship. In a Quaker barnyard I have seen such a rule of love that every animal was a conscious friend. It is only because of our brutality, or indifference, that our animals are not our lovers. Cows are by no means "board faced creatures" when gently handled. Trained up as pets, they become affectionate to a degree surpassed only by dogs. I have owned a horse that never allowed me to approach without placing her head affectionately across my shoulder or her nose in my

I cannot think without anger of the slaughter of birds and animals for no possible reason but sport. The birds would "take to us" freely, if they dared; and, as it is, a few have managed to break down prejudice. The friendship between mankind and robins I can hardly comprehend, for this bird is far less valuable than some others, and is also less beautiful. A writer in Vick's Magazine relates how she formed a friendship with a humming bird. "I have had one brief little friendship with a bird during the present summer which seems like a tender dream, a fleeting glimpse into an unknown land, a peep into fairyland." She had come upon a tiny young humming bird that had been chilled by a cool night, and, picking him up, had warmed and fed him. He grew so tame that "when he was hungry he would fly down to me from top of a picture, and, alighting on a twig in my fingers, would sit and sip his sugar and water from a teaspoon or the end of my finger. These drops would satisfy him." and then off he flew. "He delighted to be held over a large spoonful of soft water, and dip in his beak and splash water over his little body."

There is no reason why this gentle accord oners, as we know, have formed curious attachments for crickets and spiders, and thus saved themselves from loss of reason during Folks are all well, and send regards to solitary confinement. Nor, even in such cases, is the friendship altogether on one side. Foxes, dogs, cats, horses, have been known to die for grief over the death of a special friend. I have seen manifestations of intense grief in several cases. The cat is capable of peculiarly strong attachments. I have known one to be inconsolable for many weeks after the departure of a boy to whom he specially devoted himself,

Natural antipathies form the other side of this question and the illustrations are all about. A stray dog came to my place last summer. He laid himself flat on his belly as I approached, only moving his eyes with the most intent watchfulness. I drew nearer, not a motion, but he drew still flatter to the soil. He was offering his services. Would A very harmonious meeting was had I accept him? He was a beautiful cross of shepherd and hunter. I said, "Yes, you may stay." He knew in a moment the purport of my words. Leaping up, he came with eyes full of gladness and took my scent. and at once was a member of my household But the friendship was ever first of all for myself.

Now came the question of cat and dog, for I had a splendid cat that had had no dogs about to annoy him. Here was the natural antagonism of the feline and canine races. the county convention for the naming of | But "Shep" understood perfectly that he was an adopted resident, and must not crowd his acquaintance. They could not become quite friends, but learned to tolerate each other. What is this natural antipathy? Traced far enough back, the ancestry of the felines and canines come out of a common stock. But these terrible clawing creatures have been outlaws from time immemorial. To bite is allowable in the animal code; but to scratch, that is an innovation and indecent. We have codes that allow builies to pound and kick, but they must not scratch. It is easy to imagine how the first that took to using their nails were driven out of the tribe. I believe on the 30th, being 85.2 for all day and the genuine ancestry to be canine; the feline

> There are intense hatreds, as we well know, between birds. Not one of them will form an alliance with the English sparrow. Sofar as I have observed the blackbird has no friends and does not care for any. He works in troops, steals in companies, and has his bill against all other sorts of birds, and is detested in turn. An owl is a lonely creature, only that it is said occasionally to make a pet of a snake instead of eating it, which I doubt. The friendship is probably like that of prairie dogs and rattlesnakes-an invasion of snakes that can not be prevented. The owl may not be able to digest some of his saurian acquaintances. As a rule there is some one, or two, members of a household, that had better let the domestic cat alone—sometimes also the dog or dogs. Why these are not liked by the animals I do not know, unless it be something in the scent. Horses have strong antipathies to certain grooms, based, I should judge, at least in part, on smell-"E. P. P." in Globe Democrat.

A New Experience. Mistress (pumping)-Hold the pitcher

under the spout, Bridget! Biddy O'Galway (under training)—Oh, mother uv Moses! Lookit! Sich a t'ing! All yez have to do is to be shakin' that stick, an' yez get hould o' one ind o' the wather, an' jist pull out a rope of it. Sich a t'ing. Sure, ma'am, the only kind of pump we have in Ireland is a bucket .- Woman,

As Long as Possible.

"See here, my friend," said a farmer to a tramp, "you've been lyin' in the shade of that fence fer over thirteen hours. Ain't it "bout time to move on?" "If you say so," replied the tramp, struggle to his feet, "I s'pose it is. I'm only tryin' to make my shoes last as long as possible."—Time.

WELL PRESERVED MAMMOTHS.

One That Was Eaten About 80,000 Years After Burial.

MURITAR AUGUST 16, 1888.

It was not till the last year of the last century that the first mammoth was disentombed from the tundra, to the complete demolition of giants and antiquaries, and the profound delight of scientific inquirers. In 1799, at the very moment when a rash young man of the name of Bonaparte was upsetting the Directory and making himself incontinently into a first consul, the people of Siberia were quietly rejoicing in the rare and unexpected luxury of a warm summer. In the course of this unexpected climatic debauch a Tungusian fisherman in the Lena district went out one day hunting for mammoth tusks, and was surprised to find instead a whole mammoth sticking out varibly from a bank of half thawed mud. Siberians stand rather in awe of mammoths; they are regarded as in some sort antediluvian, and therefore uncanny monsters, and the fisherman accordingly said nothing of his find to any man anywhere, but locked up the secret profoundly in his own bosom. Next year, however, he went again stealth-

ily to visit the suspicious creature, and the

year after that he visited it a third time, and so on, until the mammoth was at last fairly thawed out, and fell on the sandbank by the shore of the Arctic ocean. Then the dead, summoned up courage boldly to cut out the tusks, which he straightway sold, on business bent, for fifty roubles to a Russian merchant. As to the body itself, he thought no more in any way about that, for the skin and flesh being somewhat high, not to say unpleasant, were not in a condition to form remarkable commodities. However, he noticed that his monster was covered with long hair and thick wool, and that in general shape it roughly resembled his own unsophisticated idea of an elephant. Two years later a wandering man of science passed that way on his road to China with Count Golovkin. Hearing that a mammoth had been unearthed, or, rather, noticed, near the mouth of the Lena, he turned aside from his main path to pay his respects in due form to the prehistoric monster. He found it, indeed, still recognizable, but quantum mutatus ab illo, a bare and mutilated elephantine corpse, with scarce a fragment of flesh clinging to the bones of the huge skeleton. The fishermen around had cut off the muscles from the body in great slices to feed their dogs, and the wolves and bears had feasted their fill on the frozen and unsavory meat of a forgotten antiquity. There is something positively appalling in

the idea of that strange beast, preserved so fresh for 80,000 years (on the most modest computation), that when once more disentombed it was still fit for lupine food, and for the matter of that was very probably cooked and eaten in part by the unsophisticated Tungusians themselves in person. But though most of the flesh had disappeared the skeleton still remained almost intact, held ogether in places by the undecayed ligaments; the huge eyes yet stared wildly from their capacious sockets, the brain was uninjured within the heavy skull, one ear hung unhurt from the side of the head, retaining its long tuft of bristly hair, and as much of the skin had escaped destruction as ten men could carry away together. The skeleton was taken to St. Petersburg, and there set up in the museum of the imperial academy. It presentment in black and white forms, in of the editors disact, the common mammoth of the ordinary wood cuts, almost all of which are taken from this earliest, the best and most perfect spectmen. The only doubtful point about the beast is the tusks. They were purchased, as was supposed, from the Russian merchant who had bought them from their original discoverer; but whether he sold back the right pair or another set like them that fitted equally well, has never been quite satisfactorily determined.-Cornbill Magazine,

McLean, of The Enquirer.

As an evidence of his business sense I may say that he foresaw the tight times of 1873 nearly a year before the banks suspended pecie payments and prepared for them by hoarding every dollar of currency that he could get hold of. He kept this currency in company, and when the suspension came he had \$173,000 in cash on hand. The advantages this gave him were great. On one occasion a prominent paper manufacturer came to him and wanted to sell him some paper at very low figures.

"What are your best rates for a million pounds?" said McLean,

"A million pounds?" queried the manufacturer. "Let me see."

"Then after a mental calculation he answered; "Mr, McLean, as times are hard and money is tight and the amount you want is a large one, I will let you have it for six cents a pound.

young man's next question. "Well, two or three months," was the

reply, Oh, that isn't enough," said McLenn. Money is scarce and hard to get. I must have six months at least.

This was finally acceded to and a contract was made immediately. Hardly was it signed when McLean turned to the manufacturer and asked: "Now, what discount will you allow me for cash on the delivery of the paper?" This took the other all aback, but the result was that McLean paid cash for his paper as it was delivered to him and got it for five and one half cents a pound, and this at a time when some of his business rivals had to pay over a cent a pound more for the same grade of paper, besides the interest on the money they had to borrow to settle their bills,-New York Cor. Philadelphia Times,

American Love for Lords.

As long as Americans have a national characteristic left from the wrack of Anglomania, they will love a lord, even as Tom did. The visiting lord will always be their golden calf-sometimes not even golden American girls will marry him, and, of course, if he is a nice, jolly, talkative fellow, as he generally is, every one will be pleased. But it doesn't always stop there-American girls will still marry him if he is a common ruffian, as much of an outlaw in his own country as though he had forged a check or robbed a church. There's the trouble; we exercise no discrimination. For example, there was Sir Richard Sutton and the Dukes of Marlborough and Sutherland. Sir Richard was a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word, and by his stately bonhomie and gracious courtesy amply atoned for Mr. Ashbury's unpleasantness over the Cambria and Livonia races years ago. And yet Sir Richard was not as much sought after, was not as highly honored by fete and festival. as either of the dukes. Surely some one should discriminate between such men.

The creed of society in these matters is very simple; the higher the title the better the man-that's all .- New York Cor. Times-Democrat.

Shedknew Him Too Well. Miser (to wife)-I bear, madam, that you say witty things at my expensa. Wife-Oh, no, dear; you couldn't affor i it

THE "REPTILE FUND."

SECRET SERVICE FUNDS AT PRINCE BISMARCK'S DISPOSAL.

Methods by Which the Iron Chancellor Controls the German Press-Collection of Personal Information-Woes Which Betide an Unfortunate Journal.

The reptile fund-so called because of Prince Bismarck's own phrase-consists of the confiscated fortune of the king of Hanover, together with an unknown grant from the war indemnity. Speaking of the attacks made upon the government by the press, the chancellor exclaimed on a memorable occasion that as his administration was so exposed to malignant misrepresentations at the hands of its adversaries, he did not think it tolerable that he should be left unarmed against so powerful and so unscrupulous a foe. "I must have means," he said, "with which to hunt those reptiles to their holes and destroy them there," Hence the so called reptile fund, which is simply an indefinite amount of secret service money at the disposal of Prince Bismarck for controlling the press. With its aid he is said to have organized a news service for the benefit of the German government, the like of which exists nowhere outside of the pages of the French novels which describe the spy system of Fouche. At its head stands Herr Holstein, the ame damnee of Prince Bismarck, who has at his command a disciplined host of confidential reporters, who enable him to follow unseen the movements of all his adversaries, no matter how insignificant

At the chancellery of the secret intelligence bureau at Berlin, under Herr Holstein, are kept the dossiers of every man or woman whom from time to time it thinks necessary to Prince Bismarck to watch with a view to ulterior developments. The minuteness of the information thus stored up for future use is very extraordinary, and suggests many uncomfortable reflections. A friend of mine resident in Germany once had an opportunity of seeing his own dossier. Therein he found set down all particulars of himself and his family and his relations. A list was given of all the people whom he was in the habit of receiving, and a detailed report of all the correspondents to whom he was in habit of writing. To this man, it was written, he sends letters every week, to the other every day, to a third he writes sometimes twice a week, and then ceases to write for a week or a month.

But the possession of an indefinite amount of secret service money for purposes of corruption, and the accumulation from all the unseen channels of ubiquitous secret police of a vast reservoir of information for use if required, are by no means the only instruments by which Prince Bismarck keeps his press in good order. "How is it done?" exclaimed a witty victim of the chancellor's surveillance "It is very simple. Some fine day all the editors of Berlin are summoned to the office of the oracle. They are told that the government is in possession of such and such an important piece of information which is communicated to them, not for publication, but in confidence, in order that when the oppor in the museum of the imperial academy. It tune moment arrives they may be well in has frequently sat or stood for its portrait formed. A nod is as good as a wink to a PAINS and WEAKNESSES since to various artists, and its counterfeit | blind horse, and before very long one or other vers in some mysterious way that the time has arrived when the cat must be let out of the bag. He lets it out ao cordingly, and all his brethern follow suit and the news, true or false, in launched in "But what," I asked, "if an editor refuses

to take the hint and obstinately abstains from circulating the official communique?" 'Then," was the reply, "it does not go well with that exceptional newspaper. Misfortunes always attend the journal which is foolhardly enough to ignore a hint from above, "What kind of misfortunes?" "Oh, all kinds of misfortune. Dormant lawsuits mysteriously reappear; official advertisements are withdrawn; privileges of sale or of display, which depend upon the good will of the administration, are suspended. But perhaps the most efficient allies of the chancellor and his tin boxes in the vaults of a safe deposit his myrmidons are the venders of quack medicines for the cure of unmentionable diseases." "How, in the name of wonder, can that be?" "It is very simple. In the fatherland the government charges itself with watchful solicitude for the morals of its subjects. But as even Homer sometimes nods. so the most vigilant administrations some-times fail to discover that the columns of German newspapers are defiled by the insertion of advertisements of immoral pills or by the address of unclean doctors. When, however, any newspaper continuously opposes itself to the will of the authorities, the cus todian of public morals puts on his spectacles. and wee betide the unfortunate journal if in "What time will you give me?" was the the obscurest corner of his badly printed page there should be discovered lurking an allusion to the objectionable pill or the disreputable physician. The administration is down upon him at once, and punishment is heaped on punishment until the editor consents to dance to the piping of power. Then the custodian of public morals once more slumbers and sleeps, and the quack adver-

tises his pills in peace." Add to this that press prosecutions for press offenses are as plentiful as blackberries, that editors are sent to jail as felons for what would be regarded in England as perfectly justifiable criticism upon the chancellor, that half the cities in Germany are under a state of slege, and you can form some idea of the facilities which Prince Bismarck possesses for manipulating the journals of the fatherland.—Pall Mall Gazette.

American Students of Music. Professor Josehim, of the Royal Academy of Music, chatted amiably about American students, "They have," he said, "a mistaken idea of the tasks which are before them. Nearly all of them expect to become finished artists in a twelvementh or so, whereas it takes years of training to develop even the greatest talent. I like the energy with which they go to work, and I do not find, as it has often been said, that this enthusiasm soon wears itself out. I find ability to work hard and to work steadily and persistently nearly always go hand in band with my transatlantic pupils, the only trouble being that they usually arrive two or three years before their time. There are admirable instructors in the United States, and it would be better for the students to take advantage of the home opportunities to their fullest extent before coming here, for then they would escape the drudgery, and (with a shrug) we would escape it, too."—Blakely Hall's Berlin Letter.

Japanese Spinning Machines. The British consul at Ningpo calls the attention of British manufacturers to spinning machines used in his district that were m-

ported from Japan, and which he thinks will eventually be adopted in cotton producing countries. The advantages claimed for them as compared with the method of spinning used in America are that the staple is less injured and that the seeds are better cleaned. This is attained by drawing the cotton between straight steel edges or knives, instead

of using saws - Chicago Herald.

A Frightful Skin Disease

Suffering Intense. Head Nearly Raw. Body Covered With Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Messis, Stevens & Bruner, Monroe, N. C. Messrs, Stevens & Bruner, Monroe, N. C.

Dear Sirs.—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of Cuticular Resolvent, one box Cuticular Salve, and one cake of Cuticular Soap, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am plersed to say that I believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings were intense, his held being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sofes have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors.

W.M. S. SIEPHENSON,
Winchester P. O., Union Co., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887. THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. :

Gentlemen: - Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson of this county brought his son to town today to let us see him, and to show us what Currecta Rem-edies had done for him. This is the case refer-red to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him. aim, seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter, wrote it just as dietated.

We are selling quite a quantity of CUTICURA Remedies and hear nothing but proise for them. We regard the CUTICURA Remedies the best in the market, and shall do all we can to pro-Yours Truly. STEVENS & BRUNER, tote their sale.

Druggists and Pharmacists.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CURICURA Soar prepared from it, externally, and Curren-na Resorvers, the new blood perifier, inter-nally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, Edg.; Soar, 25 c.; RELOLVENT, St. Prepared by tee Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. 22 Send for "How to Cure kin Diseases." 4 pages, to illustrations, and 100 testimonials

PIMPLES, blackheads, red. rough chapped and only skin prevented by Cerreura

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the erid, watery discharges from the eyes and ose, the painful inflammation extending to he throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, susing choking sensations, cough, ringing olses in the head and splitting beadaches,now familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or in-Inenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Rady-CAL CURE for Catarrh will afford Instanzanious

But this treatment in cases of sample entarrh rives but a faint idea of what this remedy will to in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choaking, putrid mucus accum-dations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat decrated and backing cough grad-ully fast-aing itself upon the debilitated sys-tem. Then it is that the mary-lous corative power of Sanforn's Rancar Curk manifests itself in in-fantaments and grateful relief. Cura begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, parmatent, economical, safe. radical, permanent, economical, safe.

Sanforn's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box CatarRHAL Solvent and an Improved INHALER;

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO..

OF FEMALES.

Instantly relieved by the Cutionla Anti-Pain Plaster, a new most agreeable. Instantaneous and infalible pain-killing plaster especially adapted to relieve * emale rains and Weaknesses. Warranted vasily superior to all other plasters, and the most perfect antidots to Pain, Inflammation and Weaknesses yet compounded. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for \$1.00; or, postage free, of POT-TER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Widsummer Ad.

Sateens--Great Bargains this Week.

Domestic Sateens 10 cts., worth 174. Domestic Sateens 15 cts., worth 25. French Sateens 224 cts., worth 35, French Sateons 25 cts, worth 40.

White Goods Sold at Cost.

Barred White Lawns & cts., former

White Mull 224 cts., former price 35. Lace Barred Goods 25 ets., former

Ladies' Derby Vest 25 cents.

Napkins from 25 cts. per doz. upward. Table Linens 35 cts. per yard upward. Ludies' Lisle Thread Gloves from 10c. per pair upward.

Our Stock of 'Carpets are very complete, having the latest shades and styles. New stock already in.

Reduced prices in Ladies' Muslin Underwear. We are closing them out at Cost in order to make room for our Win-

Come and convince yourself that our Stock of Millinery still takes the lead, and the prices defy competition.

We have also reduced the prices on Albatros, Cashmers, Teicot, etc. Grey All-Wool Fall Suitings 25cts, former

Brocaded Silk Velvets 75 cents per yard, former price \$1.25.

We have received a new and complete Stock of Shoes, including Ladies', Men's, Youths' and Misses', also infants. We handle exclusively M. D. Wells and Co,'s celebrated Western Made Shoes.

Jos. V. WECKBACH

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

parsed by the marvels of lavention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Halletts.Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either, sex, of all ages, can earn from tion how either, sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free; capital not needed Some have made over \$50 in one day at this work.