Murphy, North Carolina.

MERONEY & TOWNS. Editors and Proprieters.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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The 1782 national banks throughout the country which have been organized since March, 1900, have a combined capital of \$104,000,000. It must be remembered that this capital is cashnot a drop of moisture. This is almost the only class of corporations of

mous vocabulary of 260,000 words, German comes next with 80,000, then Italian with 75,000, French with 30, one Turkish with 22,500, and Spanish Italian with 75,000, French with 30,-000, Turkish with 22,500, and Spanish with 20,000.

It is a surprising fact that more than bne-fifth of the entire population of the United States was enrolled in 1902 as pupils in the common schools. The exact number is 15,925,887; nor docs this include all who attended school, for when the number of pupils in private schools is added, the grand total reaches 18,080,840. Is it any wonder that the public school system of this country is the admiration of nearly all the rest of the world? inquires a writer in the New York Tribune, a tower of strength to the man. His wife, The amount of schooling that each individual of the population is receiving on him in his uttermost sorrow, and said, "Curse God, and die." on an average is a matter of general interest. In 1850, in the days of Horace Mann and his disciples in New England and elsewhere, each person days; in 1902 each person's education occupied 1032 days, or 612 more days than the average person received in 1850. This means, of course, that the 1850. This means, of course, that the general average of intelligence is far higher than in former years,

Says the Chicago Tribune: Some idea of the magnitude of the lighting branch of electrical development may be gained from a recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of the Census, which gives the statistics of central electric light and power stations in the United States from 1881 to the end meration there were 3620 electric stations in operation, representing a total cost of \$504,740,352 for construction and equipment. These stations furnished employment to 23,330 wageearners, who received \$14,983,112 during the year. While the details of power plant equipment are of interest to electricians and engineers, public interest will attach chiefly to the significant fact that 22.5 per cent, of the total number of stations were operated under the control of municipalities. Of the 3620 stations, S15 were owned and operated by municipalities, supplying 50,759 arc lamps and 1. 577,451 incandescent lamps. The municipal plants represented a total cost of \$22,020,472, and gave employment to 2467 wage-earners, who were paid \$1,422,341 in wages. The private stations operated 334,903 are lamps, 16-616,593 incandescent lamps. The gross income from private plants was, for the year ended June, 1902, \$78,735,500.

If the women of England are smarting under the refusal of the lord chancellor to admit them to the practice of law they must wring balm from the compliments and hopes quite generally tendered them from the opposite sex, declares the Boston Transcript. 'Almost every one of these consolers calls to mind the fact that fifty years ago it would have been extremely difficult if not impossible for a woman to be admitted to the practice of medicine fit England and this alone, although it may not be strongly encouraging to the present fair petitioners, should buoy them up considerably since it seems to prove that in fifty years, at the outside, members of their sex will be as plentiful in the law as they are now in medicine. And incidental to citing the considerable struggle that women had to secure the coveted M. D. these purveyors of consolation relate any number of facts and eircumstances as lights along the way of women's progress that may convince them the time is coming when it will be theirs to grant or refuse to men the privileges for great cause, reaching back into a great which they sue and sometimes in vain which they sue, and sometimes in vain, shines on the principle and so wins men to it that they cannot rest. Year after year they will stand, suffering, toiling, have gone to unwarranted extremes in allowing that this may come to pass, but it should be said of them.

dying for their cause; but the way does not open. Yet they cannot choose but follow the light. If the light had not shone so in our own land we might have ground along in some sort of affinity to slavery. that 'they mean weil." They are en- the nation that brought on the war; it

long in 5,000,000,000 years from now. We are going to try and get on an sight-hour basis before that time.

Lose Not Heart and Hope.

He Took For His Subject " Light on a Hidden Way "-Every Life Should Be an Open, Self-Contained Providence-

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. Robert Collyer, who recently passed his eightieth birthday, preached Sunday morning in the Second Unitarian Church. The audience filled the church and listened with great attenthe church and listened with great attention to the eloquent words of the famous preacher. Dr. Collyer took for his subject "Light on a Hidden Way." His text was Job iii: 3: "Why is light given to a man whose way is hid?" He said: "The Book of Job." says Thomas Carlyle, "is one of the grandest things ever written with a pen; our first statement, in books, of the problem of the destiny of man and

of the problem of the destiny of man and the way God takes with him on this earth; grand in its simplicity and epic melody, sablime in its sorrow and reconciliation; a choral melody, old as the heart of man, soft as the summer midnight, wonderful as the world with its seas and stars; and there is no other thing in the Bible, or out of it, of equal merit."

I suppose it is not possible new to tell whether the book is a true story or a sort which that can be said.

The English language, according to a German statistician who has made a study of the comparative wealth of languages, heads the list with the enorwhatever the truth may be in this direction this is clear, that when Job put the question I have taken for a text he was as

far down in the world as a man can be who is not abased by sin.

Job had been the richest man in the countryside, honored by all who knew him for his wisdom, his goodness or his money. He was now so poor that, he says, men derided him whose fathers he would not have set with the dogs of his flock. He had been a sound, healthy man, full of human impulses and activities; he had been sight to the blind, feet to the lame, a father to the poor and a defender of the oppressed. He was now a diseased and broken man, sitting in the ashes of a ruined home; his fires all gone out, his household goods all shattered, his children all dead, and his wife, the mother of his ten children last the bright her which the problem. ten children, lost to the mighty love which will take ever so delicate and true-hearted who should have stood, as the angels stand

Two things, in this sad time, seem to have smitten Job with unconquerable pain. First, he could not make his condipain. First, he could not make his condi-tion chord with his conviction of what ought to have happened. He had been trained to believe in the axiom we put up rest. His subtle spirit, pierced, restless, dissatisfied, tried him every moment. Questions like these came up in his mind: "Why have I lost my money? I made it honestly, and made good use of it. Why is my home ruined? I never brought upon it one shadow of disgrace. Why am I bereaven of my children, and worse than bereaven of my wife? If this is the result goodness, where is cause and effect What is there to hold on by, if all this misery and mildew can come of upright, downright truth and purity?" Questions like these forced themselves upon him and would not be silenced. If these spirits that troubled him could have whisnered "Now, Job, what he up of you know the part of the second way."

got just what you deserve; that you are a poor, old pewter Pecksniff, with not one grain of real silver about you. Your whole life has been a sham." The second element in Job's misery seems to lie in the fact that there appeared to be light everywhere except on his own life. If life would only strike a fair average; if other good men had suffered, too, or even bad men—then he could bear it better. But the world went on just the The sun shone with as much splendor as on his wedding day. The moon oured out her tides of moulton gold, night fretted the blue vault with fires, trees somed, birds sang, and young men and maidens danced under the palms. Other homes were full of gladness. This man had sold his clip for a great price; the lightning had slain Job's sheep. That man had done well in dates; the tornado had twisted Job's trees down. Nay, worst of all, here were wicked men, mighty in wealth; their houses in peace, without fear; their children established in their sight, sending forth little ones like a flock, spending their days in prosperity and yet say-ing, "Who is the Almighty that we should fear Him?" While here he was, a poor wreck, stranded on a desolate shore: a broken man, crying, "Oh, that it were with me as in days gone by, when the candle of the Lord shone round about me; when I took my seat in the market place, and justice was my robe and diadem! When I think of it, I am confounded. One dieth

in the fullness of his prosperity, wholly at ease and quiet; another dieth in the bitterness of his soul, not having tasted pleasure. How is it? What does it mean? Why is light given to a man whose way is Now, I suppose that not many men ever fall into such supreme desolation as this, that is made to centre in the life of this most sorrowful man. "It is the possible of that which is in itself positive." But then, it is true that we may reach out in all directions and find men and women who are conscious of the light shining, but who cannot find the way; whose condition will not chord with their conception of life, and who, in a certain sense, woul hie, and who, in a certain sense, would be better if they were not so good. The very perfection of their nature is the way by which they are most easily bruised. Keen, earnest, onward, not satisfied to be below their own ideal, they are yet turned so woefully this way and that by adverse circumstances that, at the last, they come to accept their life as a doom, and bear it in grim silence, or they cut

masts when the storm comes and t, a helpless hull, broadside to the breakers, to go down finally like a stone. A young man comes to town from the country full of purpose and hope. He finds remains poor. At last, when hungry and faint and alone, the devil comes—a nice person, probably, but still a devil—and tempts him. The young man yields. Or, he succeeds, and then slides into the belief that there is a Providence that will keep him prosperous because he is a good man. Disaster comes, and he loses his all, in-cluding his belief in God. Or, a maiden leaves her home full of trust and love. Under adverse conditions she loses hope,

"Why is life given when the here, in the larger life, is a prince and leader of men. The roots of his power begin to ramify through all the land. He seems to be the one indispensable man of the time. In the sorest need of all, he is It was light poured on the conscience of thused, carried away it may be said, by their subject, or subjects, to bounds which they didn't sight when they began their mission of sympathy.

A British scientist has it figured subjects that days will be fifty-five hours long in 5,000,000,000 years from now.

And so, I say, in men and nations you

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. ROBERT COLLYER.

Will find everywhere this discord between the longing that is in the soul, and what the man can do. Our life, as some one said of the Cathedral of Cologne, seems to be a broken promise made to God.

Now, in trying to find some solution of the cathedral of the cathed this question, I want to say frankly that I cannot pretend to make the mystery all clear, so that it will give you no more trouble; because I cannot put a girdle around the world in forty minutes, and also because a full solution must depend greatly on our own dissolution. I believe, also, that the man who thinks he has left nothing tinexplained, in the mystery of providence and life, has rather explained nothing. I listen to him, if I am in trounothing. I listen to him, if I am in trouble, and then go home and break my heart all the same, because I see that he has not only not cleared up the mystery, but that he does not know enough about it to trouble him. The "Principia" and the Single Rule of Three are alike simple and easy to him because he does not know the Rule of Three. And so I cannot be satisfied with the last words which some later hand has added to the book that holds this sad history. They tell us how Job has all his property doubled, to the last ass and camel—has seven sons again and three daughters, has entire satisfaction of all daughters, has entire satisfaction of all his accusers, lives a hundred and forty years, sees four generations of his line and then dies—satisfied. Need I say that this solution will not stand the test of life, and that if life, on

he average, came out so from its most for our sermons. For then, every life would be an open, self-contained providence and the last page in time would vin-dicate the first. Men do not so live and die; and such cannot have been the primitive conclusion of the history. It has eeper meaning and a sublimer justifica-

tion, or it had never been inspired by the Holy Ghost.

And this issure to suggest itself to you as you read the stay, that Job, in his trouble, would have lost nothing land gained very much if he had not been so impatient in coming to the conclusion that God had left him, that life was a mere apple of Sodom, that he had backed up to great walls of fate and he had not a friend left on the earth. His soul, looking through her darkened windows, concluded the htavens were dark. The nerve, quivering at the gentlest touch, mistook the ministration of mercy for a blow. He might have found some cool shelter for his agony; he preferred to sit on the ashes in the burning sun. He knew not where the next robe was to come from; this did not deter him from tearing to shreds the robe that was to shelter him from the keen winds It was a dreadful trial at the best; it was worse for his way of meeting it; and, when he was at once in the worst health and temper possible, he said: "Why is light given to a man whose way is hid?" s not this now, as it was then, one of the ost serious mistakes that can be made? try to solve great problems of providence, perhaps, when I am so unstrung as to be entirely unfitted to touch their more subtle, delicate and far reaching harmonies. As well might you decide on some exquisite anthem when your organ is broken, and conclude there is no music in it because you can make no music of it, as, in such a condition of life and such a temper of the spirit, try to find these great harmonies of God. When I am in trouble, then, and darkness comes down on me like a pall, the first question ought "How much of this unbelief about providence and life, like Cowper's sense of the unpardomable sin, comes from the most material disorganization? Is the darkness I feel in the soul, or is it on the through which the soul must man tried so will endeavor to stand at the where this sad hearted man stood at the last in the shadow of the Almighty he must stand in a shadow, and hold the confidence that somewhere within all this trial is the eternal, the shadow of great rock in a weary land. peculate all about the mystery, and their clusions from their premises are entire! correct; but they have forgetten to take in the separate sovereign will of God, as working out a great purpose in the man's life, by which he is to be lifted into a grander reach of insight and experience than ever he had before. Job said: "I

suffer, I am in darkness and disappoint ienus said: "No, you suffer because you have sinned. Rushes never grow without They were both wrong, and all rong. He suffered because that was divine way of bringing him out of his sleek, well satisfied content; and when hrough suffering this was done he said: have heard of Thee with mine ears, but now mine eye seeth Thee." If I had never gone into darkened rooms, where the soul stands at the parting of the

worlds; or sat down beside widows and little children, when the desire of their eyes was taken away with a stroke, or grasped the hands of strong men, when left but honor; or ministered to men mangled on the battlefield beyond all tell; ing; and heard in all these places where darkness was on the way, melodies, melodies that I never heard among the com-monplaces of prosperity, I could not be so sure as I am that God often darkens the way so that the melody may grow clear and entire in the soul.

There is a story in the annals of science outhing this principle, that we cannot struggle faithfully with these things and leave them as we found them. Plato, piercing here and there with his wonderful Greek eyes:

"Searching through all, he felt and saw he springs of life, the depths of awe, To reach the law within the law," was impressed by the suggestive beauty of its full meaning, but died without the sight. A century and a half after Plato, Appolonius came, was arrested in the same way, took up the question where Plato left it, tried to find out its full meanings, and died without the sight. And so, says a fine centuries some of the best minds were fascinated by this problem, drew from it strength and discipline; and yet, in all this ime, the problem was an abstract form, beautiful or painful speculation. It did not open out into any harmonious principle. There was light on the thing, but no light on the way. In the full time, came; sat down to the study; and by what we call the suggestion of genius, but ought to call the inspiration of the Almighty, found that the orbits of the planets were lliptical, and he died. Then Newton was born, took up the problem where Kepler had laid it down, made all the established facts the base of his mightier labors; and, when he had done, he had shown that this figure, this problem, which had heid men spellbound through the ages, is a prime element in the law of universal gravitation -at once the most beautiful theory and the most absolute conclusion of science. Then men could see how it was, because God had made the light shine on the thing, that the way was found. From Newton back to Plato, in true apsotolic order. every man, bending over this mystery of light where there was no way, and wrestling faithfully with it, had not only grown more noble in his own soul in the struggle, but had done his share toward the solution found by this greatest and last, who was born under the law that they might

eive the adoption of sons.' So, I tell you, is this restless search for a condition that shall answer to our conception; this fascination, which compels us to search out the elliptic of providence, the geometric certainty underlying the apparent eccentricity. And every strugge to find this certainty; every endeavor to plumb the deepest causes of the discord between what the nature bears and what the soul believes; every striving to find the God of our loftiest faith in our darkest day, will, in some way, aid the demonstra-tion, until, in the full time, some Newton of the soul will come and, gathering the result of all these struggles between our conception of life and our condition in life, will make it the base of some vast generalization, that will bring the

to wait for Robert Burns, the son: Bernards waited to be perfected in his son, Torquato Tasso; William Herschel left many a problem in the heavens for John Herschel to make clear; Leopold Mozart wrestled with melodies that Chrysostom Mozart found afterward of themselves in every chamber of his brain, and Raymond Bonheur needed his daughter Rosa to come and paint out his pictures for him. Dr. Reid has said, that when the bee makes its cell so geometrically, the geometry is its cell so geometrically, the geometry is not in the bee, but in the geometrician that made the bee. Alas, if in the Maker there is no such order for us as there is for the bee! If God so instruct the bee; if God so feed the bird; if even the lions, roaring after their prey, seek their meat from God; if He not only holds the linnet on the spray, but the lon on the spring, how shall we dare lose heart and hope?

So, then, while we may not know what trials wait on any of us, we can believe that as the days in which this man wrestled with his dark maladies are the only days that make him worth remem-brance, and but for which his name had never been written in the book of life; so the days through which we struggle, finding no way, but never losing the light; will be the most significant we are called to live. Indeed, men of all ages have wrestled with this problem of the difference between the concention and the conence between the conception and the con-dition. Life is full of these appeals, from the doom that is on us to the love that is over us-from the God we fear to the God we worship. The very Christ cries once: "My God! Why hast Thou for-saken Me?" Yet hever did our noblest and best, our apostles; martyrs and confessors, flinch finally from their rust, that God is light; that life is divine; that there is a way, though we may not see it; and have gone singing of their deep conand have gone singing of their deep confidence, by fire and cross into the shadow of death. It is the, nay, it is truest of all, that "men where the suffered countless ills, in battles for the se and just," have had the strongest contain, like old Latimer, that a way work, the in those moments when it seemed to be impossible. Their light on the thing wought a commanding assurance that there must somewhere, sometime, be light on the way.

If one seems to promote his own per sonal welfare, it is the best a low aim, unworthy of a true man. Selfishness, or selfness, even of the highest sort, is ever below what is superior to a man and any man and every man should always be as-piring and striving toward that which is superior to himself.

There are two vital difficulties in the way of a selfish man's strivings for his own personal good, even the highest. In the first place, it is a man's duty to seek what is more important than his own personal good; and in the second place, the man who strives to secure his own highest personal good is pretty sure to fail in his pursuit. Any man who does his duty and fills his place has some object of pursuit which he deems more important of pursuit which he deems more important than himself; and, on the other hand, only the man who lives for something outside of himself is successful in his striving. It is a mistake and a folly to strive in an effort where, at the best, he will hopelessly fail. Insevery sphere of life the highst interest of self comes as an incidental consequence of living for some cidental consequence of living for some-thing which one deems superior to self. Self is at the best unworthy of our life and endeavors.

A citizen who lives for himself, for his own welfare and happiness, is not likely to have happiness, or to find true enjoy-ment, or to secure the highest personal welfare. His followeitigans are sure to be giving their thoughts and best regard to those who show themselves rthy of their devotion and honor. Striving to gain in one's own way one's

personal good is, at the best, a low aim. A better way is living for others, denying self for the good of others, or in obedience to God, and to honor Him. Those who live for self dishoner God and lose their best selves. Those who live for God, or for those to whom they are sent or set in the providence of God, honor God, and incidentally have lipnor secured to them-selves.—Sunday School Times.

An interesting inedeat of how far-reach ing is the influence of two words, occurred recently at Liverpool, England, during the Torrey-Alexander meeting. Mr. Alexander had occasion to go with a friend to one of the leading banks in the city, in order to exchange some American coinage for British currency. While he was waiting British currency. While he was waiting at the counter he traced on the blotting paper in front of him the words "Pray through," which he had been using in the course of an address. These words the motto of the convention at the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago. Almost unconsciously Mr. Alexander wrote the two words several times on the blotting paper; then, having finished his business in the bank, he and his friend left. Shortly afterwards a customer of the bank came in He had been passing through a time of great anxiety, and while he was waiting a the counter his eye fell on the words, "Pray through." It interested him, and he asked the clerk who had written them. The clerk was not able to tell him, but the gentleman felt it was a direct message to nimself to cease his anxiety and to con-His crown; be sure that unless you follow tinue in prayer until the cause of it was removed, or he was given strength to un-derstand the Divine plan.

Helping the Poor. The great need of the world to-day is not some one to bear its burden for it, but some one who will teach it how to bear its own burden. There is much done for the poor and afflicted in the name of charity that falls far short of the highest helpfulness. On every hand organizations are springing up to provide food for the hungry and clothing for the naked, and some Christians are foolish enough to say that they are of more value to the comman's circumstances without improving the man is to do him more of evil than of good. It is better to open the eyes of the blind and thus enable him to provide for himself than to give him alms. The cure of pauperism will not be found in the generosity of the rich, but in the regeneration of the poor.—W. W. Weeks, D. D.

PLEA OF CLEVELAND.

Ex-President Urges Rank and File of Democracy to Get Together. In an article written for The Satur day Evening Post, former President

Cleveland urges his "rank and file as sociates" of the democratic party to unite and take advantage of the opportuunities of next November. "I am one of those," he writes, "who believe that there is an opportunity for

democratic success in the coming presidential election."

CASHIER SHORT IN ACCOUNTS.

Explanation Made as to Why Troutman Shot Himself C. H. Troutman, cashier of the Mer-

chants and Farmers' bank, of Milledge ville, Ga., who shot himself, is treas urer of the state sanitarium and is sa'd to be short in his accounts about \$23,000. Speculation in cotton is thought to have caused this shortage Mr. Troutman is under a \$40,000 bond and the state is fully protected.

vast generalization, that will bring the ripest conclusions of the science of providence into perfect accord with the grand apostolic revelation. "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God."

We wrong the deepest revelations of life when we are not content to let this one little segment in the arc of our existence stand in its own simple, separate intention, whether it be gladness or gloom; and trust surely, if we are faithful, the full and perfect intentior must come out in the full range of our being. God seldom perhaps never, works out His visible purpose in one life, how, then, shall He in one life work out His perfect will? The dumb poetry in William Burns, the father, had navy department.

WAR NEWS E. B. NORVELL, Attorney at Law,

Cable Reports of Movements of Russ and Jap in Momentous Struggle Now Going on in Far East.

PORT ARTHUR IS REATTACKED | BRUTALITY LAID TO RUSSIANS

In Line With the Usual Bar-

barous Custom, Soldiers of

Czar Wreak Their Ire on

Advices from New Chwang state

that atrocities are daily perpetrated or

foreigners and natives, both by the

organized police and incoming troops,

which makes it impossible for the civ-

il administrator of the city to control

the situation. It is feared that a reign

of terror will be precipitated if the

neutral powers remain inactive. A cap-

tain of police, with ten soldiers, with-

out any provocation, destroyed the

hotel owned by a German, whose three

Japanese guests had registered under

the protection of the civil administra-

tor. These Japanese were bound,

stabbed and robbed of food, money and

jewelry. They were rescued with dif-

ficulty by United Statts Consul Miller,

together with three women refugees,

all of whom the civil administrator as

The administration admits the grav-

ity of the situation, but declares that

Viceroy alone can remedy. It is be-

lieved, however, that the mainte-

nance of order at this treaty port and

the prevention of these violations of

international rights can be insured

only by a instant international procla-

mation, supported by an armed force.

government is receiving additional cir-

of the Russians toward Japanese refu-

The Japanese consul general at Tien-

Tsin has just telegraphed the authori-

ties in Tokio, giving a recital of the

story told by thirteen women who just

men were residing at Harbin and start-

ed south on February 9 with 300 com-

panions. One-half of these women

who reached Moukden were ordered to

cruelly abused them and detained the

men being ordered to proceed to Port

Arthur. The women were sent to New

Chwang, where United States Consul

Miller provided food and transporta-

The women say they saw several

Japanese refugees cruelly Leaten and

wounded. They say that the Russian

soldiers robbed them of money and

jewslry. Some of the Japanese escap-

ed punishment by bribing the soldiers.

The Japanese government and peo-

ple are deeply stirred by the reports of

The sinking of the Nakonoura Maru

and the treatment of the refugees are

creating feeling which betokens a bit-

ter and relentless war. It is improb-

able that the Japanese will retaliate

in kind, whatever excesses the Rus-

Korea Opens Door to Japs.

Seoul, Korea, says: The Korean gov-

ernment has granted Japan the right

to traverse the country. It is said

that Japanese warships have trapped

No details regarding the result of

this naval exploit have been received.

Japans Seize California Fruits.

Cable advices have been received by

VALUE OF HANNA ESTATE.

Fortune, Left by Late Senator Estifat-

ed from Seven to Eight Millions.

cent of the stock of the Cleveland

Electric railway, capitalized at \$23,-

500,000. In addition to being largely

interested in vessels and iron mining

ion National bank, Guardian Trust

ANTI-TREATING BILL PASSED.

South Carolina Senate Favors Clean

Elections in Unique Measure.

"anti-treating" at elections bill was

passed, but it was so changed from its

recognized. The bill provides that any

ject to imprisonment for thirty days

SENATE FIXES A DATE.

the Canal Treaty February 23.

A Washington special says: The

The bill to pay \$150,000 to ex Queen

with labor.

vote being 26 to 24,

In the South Carolina senate the

Cleveland and Pittsburg railway.

The value of the estate left by the

three Russian ships off Yongampho.

An Associated Press special from

he abuse and suffering.

tion for them to Shan-Hai-Kwan.

gees from Manchuria.

A special from Tokio says: The

sured Mr. Miller would be protected.

. Defenseless Women.

Such Report Reaches Tokio. Viceroy Alexieff Leaves the City With Gen-

eral Staff.

A report reached Tokia Tuesday that the Japanese torpedo fleet re-attacked the Russan fleet at Port Arthur February 14, and it is thought that one Russain warship was dam-

Viceroy Alexieff left Port Arthur Tuesday, proceeding to Harbin with General Prlug, the chief of staff, and the general staff.

The London papers attach the greatest significance to the departure of Viceroy Alexieff from Port Arthur, and comment upon the sudden throwing of Russian troops into New Chwang as indicating Russan apprehension that Port Arthur is in danger, and that the Japanese attack may not, after all, be made where it is expected, on the Yalu. All the reports tend to confirm the impression that Russia has little or nothing to expect from sea operations.

According to special dispatches pubished in London Tuesday morning from Tokio, the Russian squadron has returned to Vladivostock.

The Tokio correspondent of The London Daily Mail says in a dispatch that two Russian warships appeared off Oki island, in the southern part of the Japanese sea, on Sunday.

The correspondent at Chemulpo of The Daily Express makes the astonishing statement that Japan has already landed 120,000 troops in Korea, 80,000 of whom are extended along the fightg front south of the Yalu river.

According to a dispatch to the Paris edition of The New York Herald, four hundred torpedoes, being twothirds of Russia's entire available supply of these articles, were destroyed on board the Russan cruiser Variage at Chemulpo.

An Associated Press dispatch from Tokio, says: The Japanese have captured at least five Russian commercial steamers, including the Ekatorvostav. of the volunteer fleet, the Mouk-Argun and Alesador.

These vessels were caught in Japanese. Korean and adjacent waters at various times since February 14 by small Japanese cruisers and gunboats. Some of the steamers are tich

Russians Freeze to Death,

The St. Petersburg Associated Press correspondent of Tagliche Rundischau says that 600 Russian soldiers have been frozen to death while marching across Lake Baikal, Eastern Siberia,

The correspondent adds that the temporary railroad across the lake is not yet completed,, and that a large detachment of troops was sent on a 22-mile march over the ice covered lake and that it is presumed that part of these lost their way in a snow storm and perished.

Britons and Americans Threatened. Threatening demonstrations have been made at Ying Kow against the British gunboat Espiegle and the United States gunboat Helena by Russian soldiers, whose assaults upon and de- the California Fruit Canners' Associapredations against other foreigners tion in San Francisco that their shipcontinue. The civil administrator is ment of canend goods shipped on the making every effort to arrest the of- steamer Coptic a month ago and confenders and has assured Captains Bar- signed to Port Arthur had been seizton and Sawyer and Consul Miller ed by the Japanese government at Nathat full reparation will be made.

RAPIST WILLIAMS DOOMED.

Crime of Rape Denied by Negro Before Court at Ronaoke.

Htnry Williams, the assailant of Mrs. Shields and her little daughter, late Senator Hanna is estimated at arrived in Roanoke, Va., Tuesday, from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000. It is from Richmond, with a heavy military stated that he owned at least 15 per. guard. At the depot an immense crowd had assembled, but it was undemonstrative and the prisoner was marched through it to the court house. A jury was quickly empaneled and properties, he was director of the Un-Williams was found guilty of felonious assault and robbery and was sentenced Company, the People's Savings and to be hanged March 18. He was taken Loan Company, of Cleveland, and the to Lynchburg for safekeeping.

CASHIER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Trusted Employee of Milledgeville Institution Shoots Himself Twice. Claude H. Troutman, cashier of the

Farmers and Merchants' bank, at Milledgeville, Ga., shot himself twice just above the left nipple Tuesday night original shape that it could hardly be with suicidal intent. His wife and three children were one who shall treat a voter within one taking leading parts in an amateur mile of a voting precinct shall be guil-

play at the opera house at the time. | ty of a misdemeanor and shall be sub-He left letters to the bank president and his wife; contents not known.

ROBBERS LOOT EXPRESS SAFE.

Messenger at Barnett, Ga., Found His Upper House Will Vote Ratification of Money Box Short \$1,000. One thousand dollars in currency being sent to Aungsta, Ga., by the Bank senate, in executive session, Monday city. of Wilkes, of Washington, was taken agreed to vote on the ratification of from the safe of the Southern Express the Panama canal treaty on February Company between Washington and 23.

the money was gone.

MURPHY, NORTH CAROLINA. All business promptly aftended to. Office in courthouse, near entrance.

F. P. AXLEY,

Attorney at Law, REAL ESTATE

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Dr. S. C. Heighway, leave the train by Russian soldiers who party, which they finally divided, the

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General Passenger Agent. W. A. TURK, J. M. CULP. Traffic Mgr. . Asst. Pass. Traffic Mgr. Washington, D. C.

BRYAN IN MONTGOMERY.

Nebraskan Denies Charge that He Voted Against Speaker Crisp. William J. Bryan delivered an address in Montgomery, Ala., Thursday night on "Moral Issues" to one of the

largest gatherings ever seen in the

During his remarks Mr. Bryan took occasion to deny the accusation made against him that he voted against Speaker Crisp, when he was running When Messenger Joe Gelderman Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, failed to pass for speaker, because he was an ex-conopened the safe to make the transfer the senate at Monday's session, the federate. He stated the records will show that he voted for Mr. Crisp twice,