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NO. 51.

NORTH STATE

OCCURRENCES WORTH NOTING FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Can a Lease Be a Sale? been leased to the Richmond and Danit to the Southern Railway for ninety-nine years. Seven years of the former General by attorneys representing the North Cordina Farmers' Alliance to suit to annul the lease to the Southern Railway and to revoke the charter of away, many glass were broken. the North Carolina Railway on the ground that the directors had forfeited its charter by making a lease which and the Catholic church. was virtually equivalent to a sale. valid, yet he considers it his duty to

POISONED HER HUSBAND.

Attorney General.

She Then Married Again and is Now in Jail.

A special from Lenoir to the Charlette Observer says: Some six months ago Foy Green, who lived in Globe township, this county, died suddenly after having taken a glass of eider carried to him by his wife while at work in the field. Within a few weeks Mrs. Green married one Franklin. Suspicion was aroused and the body of Green was taken up, the stomach being removed and sent to the State Chemist for analysis. This seems to have resulted in the discovery of a quantity of arsenic in the stomach. Sheriff Boyd received instructions by wire to arrest the parties thought to have been implicated in the affair. Albert Franklin, husband No. 2, had just served a six months term in the charge being murder-as he stepped alive. out the jail door. Mrs. Franklin was trial at the spring term of court.

Not in Contempt.

Last July the Asheville Citizen forcibly and earnestly commented on the removel by Judge H. G. Ewart, of the gone up in smoke. Criminal Circuit Court, of a murder ry, expensive and a reflection on the coast cities. intelligence of the people of Buncombe." Judge Ewart at once hauled | Street Theatre in Baltimore on Frida the editor of the Citizen into his Court | night, and the large audience made the editor purged half of the contempt. | hospital. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of North Carolina and that Court has just rendered its decision. The opinion is favorable to the Citizen, the Supreme Court finding that Judge Ewart was in error and that there was no contempt in the Citizen's editorial.

STATE NEWS DOTS.

the cotton platform and forty bales of | years imprisonment. cotton were burned.

bed of the contents of the safe, in | ternational Exposition Friday. which was a package containing \$950.

immediate steps to secure this.

Messrs. Eccles and Bryan, who have proposed measure as a unit. been conducting the Central Hotel at | meal there on January 1st.

county, near Everlin postoffice, was aries through the action of the mobs found hanging to the rafters of an old in Asia Minor. deserted school house, Christmas

tied in front of him. Mexico, spent Christmas at his home | ger train on the Cape Fear & Yadkin In Northampton county. He says he Valley road while it was running at is not as well as he would like to be the rate of 25 miles per hour. but much better than he had been | Commencing January 6th, the At-

has thirty day's leave. in Davie county. The animals took and quickened schedule. fright from the master hollowing for the ferryman. They dashed in the received the contract, through a Balti-

Chief of Police Melton and City Sergeant Sheehan, of Wilmington, have of court to answer for falsely arresting sarge has been named the Kentucky. and imprisoning Mr. Robt. E. Daniels. They had received telegrams from the Sheriff of Marion county, S.

C., and from Governor Evans to hold The British Ship Moresby Goes Down one Bob Daniel.

Another Haul for the Southern. the real purchaser. Tyler refuses to say who he represents besides Edwards and

Superior mining region for the season just closed were 10,237,662 tons, the largest ever | vessel was stranged tained of their recovery.

A MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

Fifteen Hundred Pounds of Dynamite and Much Powder Blows Up.

The magazine of the Smithdeal Hardware & Furniture Company, of Salisbury, containing between 40 and 50 kegs of powder and 1,500 pounds of dynamite, exploded Tuesday afternoon with a terrific report. The magazine was located about half a mile out Some months ago the directors of of town, a short distance from the the North Carolina Railway, which had | Charlotte road, and was a wooden structure, being board with sheet iron ville Railroad for thirty years, leased | covering. A hole was blown in the ground large enough to bary the building. Chimneys, stoves, clocks lease were unexpired. Monday there and locks to residences in the vicinity was argument before the Attorney | were torn down or broken. Window glass were broken out of almost every building near. Every glass in Chestinduce the Attorney General to bring | nut Hill chapel was broken out. At Livingstone College, nearly half mile

Up town the excitement was great. Glass was broken in the court house

The magazine was blown into atoms Attorney General Osborne decided to and trees near were uproceed. What make application to the Supreme Court | caused the explosion will probably for leave to prosecute. He says that, never be known. Two boys, George while he is of opinion that the lease is and Ira Weaver, sons of Mr. M. A. Weaver, aged about 18 and 13 years institute this proceeding. The Supreme | respectively, were hunting near the Court has granted the request of the | magazine, their father being with them, and leaving them warning them not to shoot around the magazine, and it is supposed either by accident or on purpose a ball from the gun of one of the boys struck the building, the jar causing the explosion. George was blown to pieces, being killed instantly. Ira was blown some distance and is still alive, but is thought can hardly re-

The noise was heard eight or ten miles away, and it is reported that a railroad lamp at Linwood across the Yadkin at least eight miles off was jarred down and broken. The loss to the firm is considerable.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

A powder magazine at Lockport, Ill., blew up Friday. The shock was

Harry Menier, of Brooklyn, jumpe from the bridge at St. Paul into th waters of the Mississippi Christma county jail, and was arrested-the day, a leap of 125 feet. He came ou

It is said that Russia has offered also placed in jail, both to await their | loan this country \$400,000,000 in gold without interest.

A terrible fire occurred Baltimore o Friday, corner of Charles and Balt more streets, and before the flame could be extinguished \$350,000 ha

The Savannah, Ga., board of trad trial from Buncombe county to Hen- and the city council of Savannah hav derson county. The Citizen said adopted resolutions endorsing the bi among other things that "the removal introduced in Congress by Senato of the case to Henderson is unnecessa- Squire to provide for fortifying the

There was a cry of fire at Fron for contempt and sentenced him to pay | mad rush for the exits. Thirty-three a fine of \$250 and be imprisoned in persons were killed, and ten others, the county jail for thirty days, though | more or less injured, are at the city

Secretary Carlisle has been interviewed in regard to the pending bond bill and tariff measure. He says the bond bill "falls short," and that there is only one remedy for our financial Ocean. embarrassments, and that is to provide for retiring and cancelling the legal tender notes.

The President has pardoned Peter S. Davis, convicted in Georgia of rob-At Enfield a fire cracker set fire to | bing a postoffice and sentenced to 10

S. W. Greer, Southern Express ed women in the United States con-Agent at Rosebore, was held up and vened with the Cotton States and In-

At a special meeting of the Charles-According to a survey made by a ton, S. C., chamber of commerce held egislative committee Orange county | Saturday resolutions were adopted | s given a strip of Chatham county | calling upon the South Carolina Conterritory two miles wide and will take gressmen and Senators to support the Squire bill. Charleston endorses the

A dispatch from Constantinople to Charlotte for a number of years, have | the Central News says that the United leased the Buford and serve their first | States have demanded from the Porte the payment of an indemnity for the Albert Speaks, a citizen of Iredell loss sustained by American mission-

Wesley Watson, a young man 22 morning, with his hands crossed and | years of age was killed near Ararat, Surry county, N. C., Saturday night Hon. Matt W. Ransom, minister to in his attempt to jump from a passen-

arlier in the year. Minister Ransom | lantic Coast Line will again put in service for the season their world-renown-A team of mules belonging to Kelly ed New York and Florida special Pull-Woods were drowned Thursday at W. man vestibuled train, with many A. Bailey's ferry on the Yadkin river, special improvements in equipment

Knoxville, Tenn., merchants have river and were drowned in a few min- more merchant, to furnish a half million pounds of dried apples for the German army.

Secretary Herbert announces that been bound over to the January term | the twin sister of the battleship Kear-

SEVENTEEN DROWNED.

in a Gale. The British ship, Moresby, Captain Coom- | Senate. ber, bound for Pisagua, Chili, from London, A special from Macon, Ga., to the Consti- went ashore in the bay of Dungarvon, on the tution says that the Macon & Birmingham | south coast of Ireland. Her crew, numberroad was sold Friday for \$368,000. It was ing 36 men, were for a long time lashed to ght by C. H. Tyler, of Boston, represent- the rigging and life boat crews attempted to F. M. Edwards and B. C. Parsons, of rescue them. The weather was very wild. Boston. It is suspected that the Southern is The Moresby broke up and 17 of the persons on board were drowned. Among those lost were Captain Coember, wife and son. The remainder of the ship's company have been saved but some of them are in such a Shipments of ore by water from the Lake condition as the result of their capital the storm and injuries received after the vessel was stranded that no hope is enter-



THE NEW YEAR BOWS ITSELF IN.



1896	Sunday Monday	Thesday	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.	1896	Sunday	Monday	Twesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd
Jan.	5 6	7	8 0	3	4	July	5	6	7	8	9	3	I
Feb.	12 13 19 20 26 27	21 2	2 23	24	25	Aug.	19 26	13 20 27	14 21 28	15 22 29 	16 23 30	17 24 31	2
	2 3 0 10 15 17 23 24	13 1	2 3 0 20	74 21	22		15	17	18	12	13 20	14 21	1
Mar.	1 2 8 9	3 10 1	4 5	6 13	7	Sept.	30	31	1 8	2 9	3	4	I
Apr.	15 16 22 23 29 30	31	5 26	27	28	Oct.	27	28	22	30	17 24 	25	20
	5 0 13 19 20 25 27	21 2	5 16 2 23	17 24	25		11	12	13	14	8 15 22 29	23	17
May	3 4 10 11 17 18	55 1	5 7	8	9 16	Nov.	1 8	2 9	3	4	12	6 13	7
June	24 25 31 I	20 2	7 28	29	30	Dec.	22	23 30	24	25	26 	27	25
	7 8 14 15 21 22 25 29	28 2	7 18	19 26	27		13	14 21	15 22	15	10 17 24	18 25	26

ECLIPSES FOR 1896.

There will be four eclipses this year-two of the sun and two of the moon-as follows: 1. An Annular eclipse of the sun, February 13th; visible on the east coast of South America, South Africa, and the southern Atlantic and Antarctic regions. The eclipse will return February 24th, 1914, when it will still be annular and visible in the Antarctic

II. A partial eclipse of the moon, February 28th; invisible in the United States; visible in Europe, Asia and Africa. This eclipse will return March 10th, 1914, when it will be larger and visible in North and South

III. A total eelipse of the sun, August 9th visible in Europe and northern Asia. The total phase will be visible in Siberia and the northern Japanese Island Ezo. This eclipse The first national congress of color. | will return * August 20th, 1914, being still total, but visible in more northern regions. IV. A partial eclipse of the moon, August 23d; visible throughout North and South America. The eclipse, will be upon the southern limb of the moon, which passes from west to east through the northern limb of the earth's shadow. This will cause the ealipse to begin on the eastern limb of the moon when the moon, will be eclipsed; at 3 the middle

at 1. At 2 the first six digits, or one half o' or greatest eclipse occurs; at 4 the last six digits; and 5 shows the moon's position at time of last contact with the earth's shadow This eclipse will return September 31, 1914 when it will be larger and visible in Asia.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

Winter begins 1895, Dec. 21, and lasts. 89 0 45 1895, Mar. 19, June 20,

" Dec. 21, Trop. Year. 365 5 51

MORNING STARS. | EVENING STARS. Mercury, from Feb. 8 Mercury, until Feb. 8 to April 18; June 10 and from April 18to to July 31, and Oct. June 10; July 31 to 8 to Nov. 28. June 10; July 31 to Oct. 8 and after Nov. Venus, until July 9. Venus, after July 9. Mars, until Sept. 1. Jupiter, from Aug. 12 Mars, after Sept. 1. to Nov. 30.

Getting Ready For a Bond Issue.

There is a well-authendicated rumor in Treasury Department is now preparing a the sembiance of a coin. contract, presumably with the Morgan-Drexel syndicate, for the sale of thirty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds. It is believed that the contract will be signed within the next few days. If this report be true, it presupposes a knowledge on the part of the administration that the bond bill passed by the House will fail in the Senate. The administration is reported to be strongly inimical to the pending neasure and it is stated on high authority that an intimation to that effect has been sent from the Executive Mansion to all the sound money Democrats both in the House and

Army Officers Rebuked.

Certain army officers who have appeared in recent interviews in the newspapers in discussions of the possibility of war and outlining their ideas of what should be done in such an event, have received personal letters from Secretary of War Lamont se- | Osage and Gasconade rivers suffered most verely deprecating such talk. Expressions and it is not an exaggeration to place the from such sources, he says, are not only aggregate loss at \$5,000,000. Famine threat-given undue significance, but they are also eas in some localities. At Eldorado Springs injurious to the good reputation of the dis-cipline of the army and harmful to this a train has arrived for ten days. Great descountry in contributing to an unwarranted titution prevails at Linn Creek, Camden

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

A Terrible Scene in Baltimore at the Beginning of a Play.

Twenty-eight persons were crushed and trampled to death in a panic at Front Street Theatre in Baltimore Friday night. Several others were injured, some of whom will, it is believed, die. The United Oriental Opera and Dramatic Company of Boston was billed to present the Jewish opera, "Alexander," and the theatre was filled with a motley throng. About twenty-five hundred persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory.

A strong oder of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theatre and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe. Cries of "fire" were heard in the upper galleries and in an instant the excitement became intense. Some one rushed to the gas meterand turned off the supply, plunging the main body of the house into darkness. The stage jets alone remained lighted, being fed through another metre.

The audience prose on masse and made a mad rush for the exits. The actors ran down to the footlights and shouted, "Sit down; there's no danger," but the excited throng paid no heed. The gas was quickly lighted at the metre, and as the theatre again became illuminated an indescribable scene of horror was presented. Men, women and children, crazed by fear, were struggling in the aisles and the stairways in their efforts to reach the open air. The audience was mainly composed of Poles and Russian Jews. Strong men from the rear climbed upon the shouldders of those in front, crushing the weaker men, women and little children to the floor to be trampled to death by these still further in the rear. For several minutes the wild fight continued. Then a few policemen forced passage way to the main entrance and began dragging forth those who were ammed in the doors. A rushing stream of humanity flowed out on Front street.

The excitement in the street was almost as great as in the theatre, as relatives began searching for those from whom they had become separated during the mad rush. The hose had to be turned on to clear the en-

Meanwhile officers had entered the theatre and encountered a sickening sight. In every direction were found bodies out of which the life had been crushed and trampled. A maority of the victims were young men, girls and children. They were tenderly carried to the front of the house and taken to the city hospital and the morgue as fast as the ambulances and patrol wagens could make the trips. Great growds followed the ambulances and patrol wagens and stormed the entrances to the hospital and morgue in their anxiety to learn if their relatives or friends were among the injured or dead.

Twenty-three dead bodies were finally taken from the theatre. Ten persons, more or less injured are at the city hospital. Several others were taken to their homes in carriages, suffering from contusion or broken bones. The death list will probably exceed

WHEN A TEN CENT PIECE IS GOOD

Supreme Court of the United States Made an Important Decision.

One phase of the silver question came up in the supreme court of the United States in a case decided by Chief Justice Fuller. James E. Morgan and wife were on a car operated by the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company. The conductor refused to accept for their fare a ten-cent piece, because he thought it was not worth par, being worn by abrasion while circulating as a part of the national currency.

Morgan was ejected and brought suit

against the railroad company for damages Jupiter, until Aug. 12 | therefor. He recovered judgment for \$315 Saturn, until Feb. 7 and after Nov. 30. - and costs, and the judgment was affirmed by and after Nov. 13. Saturn, from Feb. 7 to the supreme court of the state. The railroad company sued out a writ of error and brought the case to the supreme court of the United States. In disposing of it the chief justice referred to the law regulating the defaced and abraded coins, and stated that there was no provision agai st silver coins which were abraded in circulation and that circulation at the national capital that the they were a legal tender as long as they bore The writ of error was dismissed, thus affirming the judgment of the state supreme court against the railroad company.

Schools in Alaska. The United States Commissioner of Education has issued a report on education in Alaska, from which it appears that during the last year there have been maintained there sixteen day schools with twenty-four teachers. They have also been maintained seven contract schools with forty-nine teachers and employes. The Commissioner recommends an appropriation of \$50,000 for the ensuing year for education in Alaska.

Effect of the Missouri Flood.

As the water recedes in the submerged districts of Missouri the extent of the damage is becoming known. The valleys of the

The Southern Republics Discuss the Monroe Doctrine.

A cablegram from Caracas, Venezuela, says: The annals of Venezueia do not contain any record of such a pageant as has just ocand every house in it was decorated in honof our State of Maine. or of the great event, the demonstration organized to show Venezuela's appreciation of the attitude of the President of the United States in the boundary dispute with England as it affects America.

LATIN-AMERICA'S VIEWS.

The procession was reviewed by President Crespo and his Cabinet. One of the most striking incidents in the programme was the signal honor paid by American residents to the statue of Bolivar, the liberator, whose effigy was covered with flowers by a delega-

tion from the American colony.

A reception was held in the evening and many speeches were made. That delivered by the Minister of the Interior Department, Dr. Francisco Castillo, attracted much attention. Dr. Castillo said that not an inch of Venezuelan territory would be surren-dered umil the Republic had been conquered by armed force.

Mr. Akers, the correspondent of the Lon-don Times, has left for La Guayra. The press of Caracus insists that the Government should expet him for wrongly quoting President Crespo, as is alleged, but Mr. Thomas, the United States Minister, has advised the Government not to send him out of the country. The Government has accepted this advice and Mr. Akers will not be forced to

The United States Minister received as gifts some beautiful flags and many flowers.

Venezuela in Paragraphs.

Eight States are in the Union. Population of Venezuela is 2,121,998. Venezuela contains 566,000 square miles. Fifteen per cent, of the population are pure blooded Indians.

British Guiana was acquired by England (hrough treaty in 1814.

It is estimated that seventy-five revolutions

Slavery in the Republic was abolished by the decree of March 24, 1854. Venezuela's export trade with New York eaches \$5,000,000 a year.

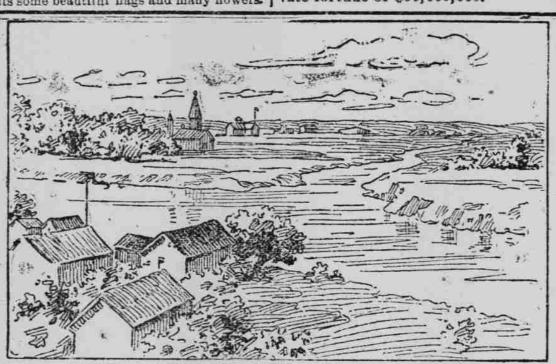
have occurred since the establishment of the Previously to 1886 her public school sys-em was very unimportant, only 1812 pupils eing in attendance at the public schools in

the year mentioned. Now the attendance exceeds 100,000. The Constitution makes Presidents inligible for re-election, and it is the earnest ndeavor of Venezuelan statesmen to estab-

ish the politics of the country on a firm coting of peace and order. Ex-United States Minister Pile, of Virginia, once ventured to present himself to the President, minus a necktie. President Blanco very sharply reminded him of his forgetfulness of etiquette, and shortly afterward sent him about his business Difficulties between Venezuela and Great

King Humbert, of Italy, has a private fortune of \$30,000,000.

Britain first arose in 1836.



ON THE YURUAN RIVER, IN THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

They were sent by residents of Los Andes. Several South American Republics are reported to have signified their desire to assist Venezuela. Josa Raphael Ricorti has been appointed General-in-Command of the army on the west coast of Venezuela. The Society for the Defense of Venezuelau Territory has elected Cleveland and Crespo honorary Presidents. It offers the Government 50,000 men ready for war.

Students of the university at Caracas have brwarded to President Cleveland resolutions thanking him for his utterances in he-Lian of Venezuela. They called upon Minister Thomas in the United States Legation and, after a speech full of enthusiasm, presented him the ele-

gantly engrossed resolutions and requested that he send them to the President. This the Minister said he would do by the first It is generally believed in official circles, and by the people generally, that Colombia, will join Venezuela in resisting England should war result from the present trouble. Venezuela has sent Ministers to all of the South American Republics. All the Latin-American Republies, it is said, are in a secret league and will join Venezuela, it is expected, in case of a war against England.

Colombia has responded to Venezuela's request, it is whispered, by promising to con-tribute 80,000 troops and agreeing to give the British Minister his passports unless Eugland consents to submit the Guiana question to arbitration. Brazil is to send 100,000 men, armed and equipped. Mexico is counted upon to aid with a fleet. By calling out her militia Venezuela can place 250,000 men in the field. Jose Raphael Ricorti, President of the Yaracay Company, an American organization, has been appointed to have charge of the de-

fences of the northwest coast. President Zelaye, of Nicaragua, when asked for the expression of his views upon P. esident Cleve and's message to Congress specting England's dispute with Venezuela, said that the action of the United States Government was what was to be expected from the Executive of the Nation in which the Monroe doctrine was born.

In an interview concerning the Venezuelan uestion. President Barrios, of Guatemala, said that the United States deserve the applause and respect of all America for the

President Gutierrez, of Salvador, expressed himself forcibly upon the Anglo-Venezuelan question. "From now on," he said, "Cleveland ceases to belong exclusively to the United States, but will be considered hereafter by all American Republics as the paladin of their liberties, protecting them from the aggressions of all European Powers which might try to dominate them as Napoleon tried in Mexico."

SWITZERLAND'S NEW PRESIDENT.

M. Adrian Lachenal is an Able Lawyer and a Splendid Orator.

M. Adrian Lachenal, the new President of the Swiss Republic, was born in Geneva, in 1841. He was educated in the gymnasium, and afterward graduate I from the university with high honors. He entered the profession of law, and from the beginning achieved success, the proceeds of his practice affording him a start in life. He is a splendid prator-a good voice, classic features and



M. ADBIAN LACHENAL. splendid figure contributing to his success in this airection. He first became a member of the Government in 1892, when he was chosen by the Federal Assembly to succed Numa Droz, an illustrious statesman, as Secretary of the Department of the Exterior.

(At this point it was that the arrests of British Guiana police officials were made by

Secretary Olney's Note to Ambassador Bayard Concerning the Affair. Although the matter submitted to Congress in connection with the foregoing message consist of three diplomatic notes only, they are very voluminous. Mr. Olney's note to Mr. Bayard concerning the threatening aspect of affairs between Great Britain and Venezuela is first in the correspondence. It is dated July 20 last, and deals with the ques-

tion at great length. Beginning at the very inception of the dispute which has now assumed so serious an aspect, Mr. Olney carries his argument of the American claim for arbitration based on the Monroe doctrine down to the present time, and give emphasis to his statements by quoting the sentiments of President Monroe in full, and notes that "its pronouncement by the Monroe administration at that particular time was unquestionably due to the inspiration of Great Britain, who at once gave to it an open and unqualified adhesion

which has never been with itawo." Mr. Olney gives in his note a firm indorsament to the principle enquelated by Monroe and defines Great Britain's position in this

frank and unambiguous manuer: She (Great Britain) says to Venezuela; You can get none of the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by treaty, because I will not agree, and you can take your change of getting a portion by aroitration, only if you first agree to abandon to me such other por-

tions as I may designate.'

Continuing, Mr. Olney says it is not perceived how such an attitude can be defended nor how it is reconcilable with that love of justice and fair play so eminently characteristic of the English race, and holds that if such position be adhered to it should be regarded as amounting, in substance, to an invasion and conquest of Venezuelan ter-

In conclusion, Mr. Olney says that in these circumstances the duty of the President appears to him unmistakable and imperative. To ignore Great Britain's assertion of title and her refusal to have that title investigated and not to protest and give warning against the substantial appropriation by Great Britain of the territory for her own use, which would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. He, therefore, instructed Mr. Bayard to lay the views given before Lord Salisbury, and said: "They (the views) call for a definite decision upon the point whether Great Britain will coasen; or will decline to submit the Venezuelan boundary question in its entirety to imperial arbitra-

Expressing the President's hope that the conclusion will be on the side of arbitration, Mr. Olney concluded with the pointed statement that if the President "is to be disabpointed in that hope, however-a result not to be anticipated in his judgment calculated to greatly embarrass the future relations between this country and Great Britain-it is his wish to be made acquainted with the fact at such an early date as will enable him to lay the whole subject before Congress in his next annual message."

Salisbury's Reply.

Lord Salisbury's two notes in reply are addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, under date of November 26 last. The British Premier states that so far as he is aware the Monroe doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the Government of either Nation. He gives what he believes is the British interpretation of the doctrine, and maintains that the dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day and adds, that "it is intelligible that Mr. Olney should invoke in defence of the views on which he is now insisting an authority (Monroe) which enjoys so high a popularity with als own fel-low countrymen." The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, avers Lord Salisbury, is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. Continuing, he says it is difficult, indeed, to see how the question in controversy can materially affect any State or community outside those primarily interested; that the disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe; that it is not a question of the colonization of any European Power of any portion of America, nor of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of Government de-vised in Europe. "It is," he says, "simply the determination of the frontier of a British nossession which belonged to the throne of England long before the Republic of Venezuela came into existence."

Eleven years after his escape from a Georgia penitentiary George Kirk, a murderer, was found serving a sentence in a Brooklyn prison.

A TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Adopted in the House of Representatives by 205 to 81.

AMENDMENT SUBMITTED.

The Measure Prepared by the Majority of the Ways and Means Committee Arreed to by a Strict Party Vote-Populists Divided Equally Between Republicans and Democrats.

After three and a hair I. Tirs' debate the House of Representatives passed a tariff bill affecting every schedule and almost every article on which customs taxation is levied, with the exception of sugar.

As soon as Mr. Dingley had reported the tariff bill from the Ways and Means Commit-'ee Mr. Crisp was recognized. He complained that the minority of the committee had had no opportunity of prenaring and submitting their views. The minority had asked for time to obtain estimates from the Treasury Department as to the effect of the proposed measure and had been refused. Then the minority had asked for a reasonable time to prepare a minority report, and

Mr. Henderson then reported from the Committee on Rules the rule providing for the vote on the tariff bill at 5 c'e ock p. m. Mr. Crisp objected to the rule as preventing the consideration of what be called "a general tariff bill." The rule was agreed to by a vote of 213 to 89. Messes. Connolly, of Illinois; Heiner, of Pennsylvaria; Linney, of North Carolina, and Wilber, of New York, Republicans, voting "no" with the Demo-

In the debate which followed the realting of the tariff bill Republicans argued from the standpoint that an increase of revenue by an increase of customs, taxation was the one thing needed to cure the evils the President had pointed out. Democrats took the ground that the Treasury had plenty of money to meet all expenditures, and nounced the proposal to in rease taxation. Party spirit ran high at times, and each side in lulged in many partisan flings at the

The bill was read a third time, and on the question of its passage the year and nays were called, resulting-Yeas, 205; hays, 81. It was a strict party vote, except that the eight Populists divided evenly, Messrs. Baker, Boll, Kem and Stroud voting nay with the Democrats, Messrs, Howard, Newlands, Shufford and Skinner voting yea with the Republicans. No amendments of any sort were permitted, although an error in the bill was pointed THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Exact Meaning of the Bills. Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means

Committee, made a statement as to the exact meanings of the Revenue bill. He said: "The Revenue bill is not intended to be a tariff revision, but simply an exigency bill to raise about \$40,000,000 of revenue to meet the deficiency. The main object is revenue, although incidentally the increases will help American industries to some The bill is limited two and a half years, the expectation being that by that time the Republicans will be in full power and able to revise the tariff on their own lines. Wools are taken from the free list, and clothing given a duty of 6 4-10 cents (sixty per cent, of the duty provided by the act of 1890), and woolen goods are given a specific compensatory duty, sixty per cent. of what they had under the act of 1890, in addition to the ad valorem duty of the present law. Carpet wools are placed where they were under the act of 1890, and the same specific duty given to carpets as under the act of 1890, in addition to the ad valorem duties of the present law. The articles of lumber placed on the free list of the tariff of 1890 are transferred to the dutiable list, with sixty per cent, of the duty that they had under the act of 1890. Then all the other dutiable schedules (except sugar, which is not touched) have all the duties raised fifteen per cent. The committee had not the time to treat articles separately, and hence a horizontal increase ecame necessary as to all articles now on the free list. "The Bond bill." xo.

to the authority he now pole " " vides that the proceeds of all the proceeds of all The bill also authorizes certificates of in 1 edness, bearing three per cent. interest al payable within three years, to be issued to meet any temporary deficiency of revenue. The only object of the bond bill is to reduce the rate of interest and the time they run, as the bonds which the Secretary is now authorized to issue bear four or five per cent. interest. The bill practically separates the

the Secretary of the

issue a three per cent. ?

maintain the redemption

A Whiskey Murder.

the deficiency in the Treasury."

redemption fund from the cash in the Treas-

ury, and is intended to put a stop to the practical use of proceeds of bonds to meet

John Leflew, a prominent farmer of Roane county, Tenn., was shot dead Wednesday by Lewis Smith, in the postoffice at Emery Gap, Tenn., conducted by Chas. Margrave. The men had been drinking together all day, and the brawl was the result of a fight witnessed by Postmaster Margrave and William Leflew, brother of the deceased. After the deed all fled, but were caught and the two witnesses were held as acressories to the murder.



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