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IS OF OPINION MAXWELL IS "GOAT"

Prominent Citizen and Attorney of Hickory Writes Concerning the Steamboat Prosition.

To the Editor: The discussion of the freight rate situation through your columns by Mr. Tate of the Just Freight Association and Mr. Maxwell of the Corporation Commission has shed much light on this subject and to use the words of the railroad presidents has reflected some light into the places where the people of the State have been unaccustomed to see. From the reflected light zone the people have gathered such information all over the State as it is causing them to ask the questions: What has become of North Carolina's Corporation Commission? If the discussion has served no other purpose it has aroused enough public interest to cause the people to inquire: Why a Corporation Commission anyway?

When the last legislature first discussed the matter of creating a special commission to negotiate with the railroad, terms of freight rate adjustment a great many of the people of the State were anxious to know the necessity of, or a reason why this should be done, in view of the fact that the Corporation Commission already had ample authority to deal with such problems In fact the people already knew the State was paying about $20,000 a year to support this governmental branch and realizing that one of its principal duties was to regulate traffic (within the limits of the authority given it), it was natural for them to ask: Why the necessity of a second commission? However, when the special commission was unally appointed, and the people were informed that its power and authority were very largely a duplication of those which the Corporation Commission has for a long time possessed, they were forced to adopt one of two conclusions; either that the legislature was guilty of extravagance in duplicating machinery, or that the Corporation Commission had by its inactivity forced this necessity upon the legislature.

The history of the failures with which the governors and special commission met in their attempts to conduct negotiations with the railroads are too well known to admit of further comment. They were simply the victims of broken faith on the part of the railroads, and the breach was not discovered until the legislature had adjourned—and it was too late. For them the people have no criticism for the sphere of their activities was a limited one, and within their sphere they accomplished all that was possible. When, however, the legislature had adjourned and the railroads in their premature realization of two years of security and immunity, began to laugh at the governor and the special commission, the people at large began to take a hand in the affair through the organization of the Just Freight Rate Association. This movement on the part of the people has been both wisely aided and encouraged by the governor and the members of the commission, The activities of Mr. Tate and his associates in giving publicity to freight rate abuses had aroused an enthusiasm and spirit of resistance all over the State. It had given birth to a public sentiment which is oftentimes much stronger than any laws which we can place on the statute books; a public sentiment which the railroads would not dare to defy. At the height of this wave of enthusiasm which was moulding a new public opinion, we find the Corporation Commission suddenly ceasing its inactivities and through its chief clerk coming forward with the astounding proposition of a million dollar steamboat company—the only panacea for our freight rate troubles. Were it not for making a grave problem seem ludicrous, we would be tempted to compare Mr. Maxwell's proposition with some of the "cure all" patent medicines which we occasionally see on the "bill boards." Again why was this startling discovery made just at the time when the movement which the people had started had gained such headway that we were beginning to believe we could accomplish some good despite the inactivity of the Corporation Commission? If a life of inertia was in the past so appealing to the commission, is it not a pity that it should have discovered just at this time that it was really created and paid to do work, and in the realization of this fact it became so anxious to accomplish something, that it has actually engaged in heading off a movement by the people to secure for themselves a relief, which has always been the duty of the commission and one of the chief purposes for which it was created. If the railroads in the past have had the benefit of a policy of inactivity on the part of the commission it certainly seems that the State should receive equal consideration at the hands of its own servants.

There again if the "steamboat proposition" is the only medium through which the state will ever be able to obtain relief, would it not have been more in keeping with the dignity of the state for this proposition to have been submitted through the Corporation Commission or one of its members? Is Mr. Maxwell the only official connected with the commission who has taken enough interest in the matter to attempt to devise a plan by which we may be able to obtain relief? If this be true it is a sad reflection on the membership of the commission. If, however, the commission is really father to the plan, and wanted to give it a "try out" and see how it "took" with those who are really interested in the matter of freight rates, before it was willing to admit the fatherhood, then we deeply sympathize with Mr. Maxwell in his misfortune of having been made the mouthpiece and incidentally the "goat."

But regardless of who is the real father of the speech, Mr. Maxwell is supporting it as one of his own children, and the commission has adopted it and attempted to lend it added dignity by making it an official publication. Since we know that somebody wrote the speech and that Mr. Maxwell delivered it, we now want to locate and identify the "third" person who is the author of the preferatory remarks that appear in the pamphlet form of the speech, now known as an official document. We are especially anxious to know who this "third" person is for we are sure that Mr. Maxwell does not wish to be held responsible for the remains which appear on pages 5 and 6, down to the point where the author stops and Mr. Maxwell's speech begins or a the author says "quoting the language of Mr. Maxwell's speech from now on." From the author's comment we take such remarks as the following: "He finds that the (intrastate rates) compare favorably with local rates in any State, where like conditions prevail, He discusses at some length the rate basis to Virginia cities, the lowest rate basis obtaining in the country, and finds that it is the natural result of competitive conditions and development of traffic to and from the port of Norfolk, and states candidly the opinion that we have not developed conditions in this State that justify the application of the same rate basis to our circuitous lines handling relatively thin traffic as is applied on trunk lines to the port of Norfolk, that handle five and six times as much tonnage per mile of road as any of such comment as the above is not called the North Carolina lines." Certainly such comment as the above is not calculated to give very much stimulus to the movement which is being backed by the people, and if the Corporation Commission thought that the people of the State ought to have Mr. Maxwell's speech in the form of an official publication, they might have employed an author for the booklet who would have given to it a class of comment that would have been an aid and not a hindrance to the efforts of the people to correct freight rate abuses.

Mr. Maxwell and a great many of the rest of us know that theoretically freight rates are supposed to decrease with a decrease in operating expenses and a rise in the density of traffic.

This theory, as a great many others however, does not seem to work when it comes to making a North Carolina application of same for we find from the report of the Southern Railway to the North Carolina Corporation Commission that their ratio of operating expenses to revenue for their entire line to be 68.71 while in North Carolina it is only 59.28. Their gross revenue per mile for their entire line is $5,856.11, which in North Carolina it is $6,786.26. These figures show that North Carolina is either producing a greater density of traffic than is handled on the system as a whole or that the State is paying more for the same service than is being charged in other States through which the Southern Railway operates If it is density of traffic that is producing this increased revenue, why does not the theoretical reduction in rates come to pass? If it is because we are paying higher rates than are being charged other States, not so favorably situated, why does Mr. Maxwell attempt to minimize and belittle our efforts to secure relief from this situation by trying to make the people of the State believe that we can secure relief only through the fiction of water rate competition? Every one who has given any thought to the question knows that our only relief must came through a breaking up of the combination rates that exist in favor of Virginia cities, and we know equally as well that the grafting of a water rate fiction onto the situation is not going to furnish the needed relief. Nor do we agree with Mr. Maxwell that the dignity and honor of North Carolina will become besmirched should we decide to exercise such power as the State may possess in attempting to force a solution of a situation which even the railroads admit to be unjust. Since the Corporation Commission has done so little to remove the injustice of this situation, would it not be good policy to give the governor, the special commission and the people through the Just Freight Rate Association, a free hand in their efforts to do what the Corporation Commission has failed to do?

Very respectfully,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Hickory, N. C.

Announcement.

The annual meeting of The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance., Catawba and Burke Branch, will be held in Hickory, N. C., on the 4th Saturday, 26th of July, 1913. (By permission, from the authorities.)

The meeting will be in the building used by the Chamber of Commerce. The Board of Directors will meet strictly at 11 30 a. m.

The regular session of the members of the Association, will open at 1 o'clock. It is the privilege and duty of every member to be present. You are theaefore urged to come, and hear the annual report, and exercise your rights in voting for the officers, and for, or against any other measures, that may come up.

Newton, N. C, July 9th. 1913.
P. A. Hoyle, President,
M. A. Abernethy, Sec. and Treas.

Granite Falls Items.

Granite Falls July 14—Mr. Will Warlick of Gilkie, N. C. is visiting Mr. D. H. Warlick, who is still confined to his room.

Mr. George F. Flowers of Hickory is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Flowers.

Mr Claude Berry, who had his arm amputated in the Richard Baker Hospital came home yesterday. He says he is feeling fine and expects to be stout in a short time.

Mr. H. V. Russell is building a large dwelling on his farm near town

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Shell of Laurinburg is visiting relatives in town.

Messrs. C. R. Payne and H. P. Hayes are laying brick on the Whitnel cotton mill.

Tin roofs have been put on the bank of Granite and the building occupied by Moore and Hoke.

Bishop James Atkins will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday night.

Mr. Oliver Wagner spent Sunday at Drexel.

My Tomato Sermon.

And this is a sermonet growing out of an experience in trying to raise tomatoes in Hickory in the summer of 1913. In March I plowed the ground too wet and it run together and got hard. Second error about a month later was to plow again too wet and have about the same trouble, adding insult and injury to Mother Earth, and we lost out and failed to get that good lesson of patience. I failed to tarry long enough at Jerusalem And the third sermon was to sow our seeds too thick in our hot-house outfit and when the time came to put out, they were not strong and vigorous to withstand the chilly winds and dry weather; they could not endure hardness. Dry weather and cold winds killed many of our plants because of the errors in beginning of plowing too soon and so many young and older folks are reaping the harvest of starting wrong. How shall the farmers overcome the disposition of the soil to get hard, and my answer is to cultivate often and the very days that count for the most, and cultivate from all sides, not like some folks who cultivate their minds and not their hearts. Let us give thought and time to heart as well as the head for out of heart are the issues of life. I observe that some plants show fruit sooner than others and we note that it depends upon the variety of planted seed and the character of plant. The gardrner is looking for early results for he gets the price; and so the great gardener desires to see results early in our lives and it may mean much to start right and keep right and watch for the anxious weeds that disturb the growing fruit, and we observe again that the ground became dry and opened like unto chimneys and allowed the moisture to escape and we suggest just here the occasion of frequent cultivation to overcome this very serious trouble, and the lesson is to seek the opportune moment to do the work. Keep at it, work while is day for the night cometh when no man can work. The ground gets dry and hard so do hearts but showers of rain, showers of grace will soften the ground and our hearts, but someone says that the scriptures read that all things work together for good to those that love the Lord but this may put us to the test to show if we truly love the Lord as the fulfillment of the second part may depend upon the position of the first. What are we willing to do for him and what do we love to do for him? We are not to blame the Lord for bringing us into trouble, but rather see that such are largely of our own making but it may be known and seen sometimes that trouble was right in line of our coming to the Lord. And the 9th observation we make in answer as to what became of the tomatoes, that had an unfavorable start and some ripened into fruit acceptable and good but many plants did not do well; but when the hot sun came, were wilted and the fruit blistered because of not being in line with his rains and refreshing.

P. S.—July 4. The storm came during the night of July 3 and was very refreshing and the ground was made to give out new life and things looked fresh and good again but as you see I am putting a post script to this sermon and that is not very theological as you see but as this is my first effort on this subject I shall be pardoned, perhaps but I was glad I had not broken with him, and concluded he had forgotten us about Hickory for it was a question of comparison to know why the rains had come down all round us and not come to us. I was close to the border line of impatience and my faith was about as dry as the ground that I had been talking about; as I came down the street of July 3rd I met one of my neighbors and said to him it is very dry and the storm has passed around us again and he said it, will come soon as it is getting nearer each storm and my reply was perhaps tomorrow and it came that night, but I learned the lesson from my neighbor, of holding on and being hopeful and always having a prophecy in my heart and, and when I said to my wife before the storm if the rain would only come it would make roasting ears and she grooned in spirit as she is very fond of roasting ears, and you ought to have seen me the next morning after the storm I was up at 5:15 p. m and out and cutting some hard wood oak wood before breakfast and I thought of that hymn I used to hear when I was a boy, December is as pleasant as May when I am happy in him, for I was glad of the refreshing seowers; for it is dry and slow work to get along forming without the refreshing rain and also dry religious living without the showers of grace and we do well to acknowledge him in all things whether raising tomatoes or preaching the gospel and now lastly and one word more as the preacher and says aud now in this article I have not sought to instruct anyone how to raise tomatoes under a guarantee of always having a crop, in dry weather, but to show how we may learn many profitable things by the reverses of life and it does not argue always we are mistaken to have difficulties and even to fail, no not so, but up at it again and fortify yourself well for the future and if you not at first succeed, try try again.

Yours truly,
J. M. C.

A new road is to be built from Ivey Cotton Mill to Brookford. This road starts at E. A. Smith's place, known as the Nichol's place, and connects the public road at Brookford Mill. This will be a great benefit to Brookford and West Hickory.

Prof. J. E. Barb has looked over the ground and says it will be a three per cent grade.

S E. Killian, Esq., and wife have gone to Blowing Rock, N. C., for the season to occupy their cottage and are prepared to take a limited number of boarders, terms $1. per day, or $6. per week.

Mr. Clyde Witherspoon, of Newton, who was injured in the Maiden wreck was in the city Monday. He will resume his work as mail clerk today.

Mr. Jno. F. Setzer, of Hendersonville, was in the city Monday.

"Giving the Gospel to the Jew."

It is one of the shames of our Christianity that we don't appreciate the Jew at his true worth. The time is ripe in their history to reach them with the Gospel. Read the speeches of the learned Jews and you will note how changed they are today about Jesus of Nazareth.

He is to them a great Hebrew prophet. There is but a step to declaring Him the son of God. It is the grandest work the church ever attempted. It will be the grandest achievment she will ever master. The gospel has been proclaimed in every land, and translated in every language of human speech. What is left to do, but do that which the Saviour commanded, "To the Jew first?"

Below is given a touching letter from a converted Jewess showing how responsive they are to the Gospel.

"I am very proud to say that I also am a Jewess, although I have accepted Christ as my Redeemer, believing Him to be the Messiah of whom the Prophets and the Psalmist David foretold. But it only makes me love my Jewish brethern more dearly, when I think on their noble past and still greater future when God has declared that He will glorify Himself in Israel. The Jew is the 'Hope of the World.' Jesus said, 'Salvation is of the Jews,' (John 4:22). When He went away He declared, I will not return until you the Jew call upon Me in the name of the Lord! So the long-suffering God and the sin-weary world wait upon Him in the name of the Lord will the King of Israel, who once put off the robes of State and came in lowly guise to dwell among men (and they knew and received Him not), return and rule over them. But how the Savior does love Israel and yearns for them to turn unto Him. "Turn unto Me, oh, My people, and I will return unto thee.' 'I the Lord am thy Saviour and Redeemer, the Mighty One of Jacob.' God said, "I will come Myself and not send another!' When I found this passage I fell on my knees and worshipped Jesus as my Lord and My God, my Saviour and my King! And He opened my blind eyes that through the power of the Spirit, I could understand the great miracle of His birth and resurrection, and the salvation of man by grace. He gave His life but He had power to take it again. Glorious truth. Thou hast ascended on high. Thou hast led captivity captive: Thou hast received gifts for men; aye even for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might dwell among them. Psalms 68:18. 'Thy dead men shall live, together with My dead body shall they arise.' Isaiah 26:19. The holy birth of Christ was not, as in ordinary births, the creation of a new personality. It was a divine person—already existing—entering on a new mode of existence. Miracle could alone effect such a wonder. Because His manifestation in the human form had this miraculous origin, God glorified Himself in the eyes of men. He was before the foundation of the world was laid. 'I am Alpha and Omega, the First and the Last, the only God, hear ye Me.'

"So while accepting Jesus as my Saviour I can still repeat the Shemang, for Jesus and God are one. I can never lose an opportunity of telling the Jews of Christ, who loves them more than any people. He said, 'I come but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel, to seek and to save!' If the ninety and nine are gathered and Israel not return, the Good Shepherd of the sheep will seek until He has found him and bring him back with Him into the fold, even if all the nations of the earth have to be cast into the melting pot to win him. The bigoted Christians, masquerading as zealots, have by their cruel persecution of the Jews kept them from coming to Christ, because Christianity spelt persecution for the Jews, but all true Christians, who truly have Christ enshrinked in their hearts, love the Jews the brethren of Christ; those He honored and loved, they seek to honor and love; but they are timid in making the approach to them, but those who pray for the return of the King know that consummation will never take place until God's command is obeyed— 'And they shall bring all your brethren for an offering unto the Lord, out of all nations, upon horses, and upon mules, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon the swift beasts, to my holy mountain Jerusalem, saith the Lord, as the children of Israel bring an offering in a clean vessel unto the house of the Lord.' Isaiah 66:20.

"So my fervent prayer is that Israel will claim Jesus as their Own Messiah; that God may glorify Himself in 'Israel, My lost but found,' whose return to His Father's house will cause rejoicing in Heaven!"

JACK JOHNSON SAYS HE HAS QUIT U. S.

Negro Pugilist Reaches Havre And Declares He Never Intends to Return to This Country—Bondsmen May Have to Pay.

By Associated Press.

Havre, France, July 10.—Jack Johnson, the colored pugilist, arrived here today on board the Corinthian and immediately on landing announced his determination to never return to the United Sates. He said he would in the future take up his residence in Paris.

Go After Bondsmen.

Washington, July 10.—Jack Johnson's announcement that he would never return to the United States caused department of justice officials to bring about the forfeiture of his $30,000 personal bond pending in Chicago for his appearance in connection with white slave indictments upon which he has not yet been tried.

Judge Carpenter a few days ago declined to declare the bond forfeited until it was clear that Johnson would not return when wanted. The department of justice, it is said, will probably seek official confirmation of his announced purpose not to return and present the matter again to Judge Carpenter.

Government attorneys expressed no regret over the negro's announcement. A few days ago officials considered the advisability of asking France to deport him upon arrival but it was decided to let the case take its usual course. Their view was that there could be no objection to his absence from that country and if he should ever return, the year's imprisonment sentence would always be enforceable, provided the circuit court of appeals approves the verdict.

France May Deport Him.

Washington, July 10.—Jack Johnson may not find refuge in France in the opinion of the state department officials. They say that while probably there is no provision in the extradition treaty with France, under which his surrender could be demanded, the French authorities, even without a formal appeal from this government may deport Johnson, as like most European countries, France is understood to have laws prohibiting the immigration of a person convicted of a crime in his own country.

The Sunshine Club.

The Sunshine Club of the United Farm Women are doing fine work. Have 16 members, meet every first Saturday afternoon of each month 3:00 p. m. at Killian's school house. The object you see is to bring sunshine into our homes by improving our home and community life. And our colors are yellow and white, the sun's rays. Our motto is:

"Let us be a little kinder
Let us be a little blinder
To the faults of those about us
Let us praise a little more,
Let us be when we are weary
Just a little bit more cherry
Let us serve a little better
Those whom we are striving for."

Programme of last meeting, "Canning fruit and vegetables" paper by Miss Ola Propst, Discussion, "odds and ends of housekeeping" Mrs. J. O. Lutz, Discussion, the care of the baby by Mrs. L. H. Seitz, Discussion, the use and home manufacture of grape juice, Miss Sarah Lutz. At other meetings we have had demonstration of myonaise dressing comparison of homemade bread made with Fleishman's yeast and bakers bread. An ice craem supper at which we made $8.50. Plans were made for a picnic at Baker's Mountain soon. At our last meeting several visitors were present and they are always welcome we are glad indeed to have visitors or members from other neighborhoods who might be benefitted by attending our meetings and encouraged to organize a United Farm Women's Club in their own school house.

The President.

Want Mebane Job.

Washington, July 14.—Representative Stedman has received applications and endorsements from nine candidates for the office of postmaster at Mebane. There may be others. Those so far entered are: P. M. Cheek, H. B. Wilkinson, W. S. Davis, E. Y. Ferrell, James T. Isely, William Satterfield, George E. Holt, J. S. Vincent and James T. Dick.

J. A. Spence of Asheboro called on Representative Page today in the interest of E. L. Auman, a candidate for postmaster.

BLEASE WILL COMPLY WITH THE MILITIA LAW

South Carolina Governor Wires Secretary of War He Will Assist National Guard of State in Getting Federal Aid.

Columbia, S. C., July 10.—In a telegram addressed to Secretary of War Garrison today by Gov. Cole L. Blease, the latter indicated his willingness to comply with specifications of conduct for the resumption of Federal assistance to the South Carolina National Guard.

Secretary Garrison, in a letter received today, notified South Carolina's chief executive that he must resume proper relations with the War Department before Federal assistance to South Carolina's organized militia would be resumed, saying that he expected Governor Blease to give co-operation and assistance in requiring the militia to comply with the provisions of the law.

Complying with the mandate of the Secretary, Governor Blease today addressed the following telegram to the War Secretary:.

"All South Carolinians endeavor to do their duty. If these boys are allowed a chance they will do theirs and I shall do all I can to encourage and assist them, and you can count upon my co-operation and assistance in bringing about a compliance on the part of the National Guard of this State with the provisions of the militia law as enacted by Congress, under conditions of my former letter and reply thereto.

"Wire orders for encampments beginning July 17."

Washington, July 10.—Relations between the War Department and the Militia of South Carolina, broken off recently because Governor Blease refused to comply with the Federal regulations, were resumed today when Secretary Garrison received a telegram from the Governor announcing his intention to co-operate with the Federal authorities in every way. Secretary Garrison immediately telegraphed Gov. Blease that he had issued orders for the continuance of Federal aid to the Militia of South Carolina and also had revoked a former order which would have prevented the attendance of regular Army officers at the forthcoming State encampment.

Last week members of the South Carolina congressional delegation, together with several officers of the State Militia, called on Secretary Garrison in an effort to heal the rupture which followed previous correspondence between the Department and Governor Blease. The Secretary told his callers that if Governor Blease would comply with the Federal regulations Federal aid to the South Carolina Militia would be restored.

Highland News.

Highland July 14—Mr. Albert Miller, and Miss Minnie Bolick were married Sunday July 5th at the home of the brides father Mr. Davidson Bolick. Rev. J. E. Barb officiated.

The Shuford mill will stop Saturday for a period of one or possibly two weeks. This mill has had a good business since its opening, this being the first time it has stopped more than one or two days successively.

Mr. James Sigmon made a trip to Statesville Sunday to see his wife who is in Longs Sanitorium. She is expected home this week.

The new well at the chair factory which was bored to a depth of some 304 feet was almost completely destroyed by a charge of dynamite.

Mr. and Mrs. David Fry, of Oyama, visited Mr. and Mrs. Hill Fry, Sunday.

Mr. Noah Lael, and daughter, Mrs. Ekard, and Mr. Lafayette Herman and family spent Sunday in the country, visiting relatives.

Mrs. A. E. Cline visited Mrs. C. L. Ekard, Sunday. Mrs. Kate Whitlow, of Huntersville, is spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Raymond Hunt.

Mr. Robt. Lael, has sold his motorcycle to Mr. Marcus Bolick.

Mr. P. B. Hartly Dead.

Mr. P. B. Hartly who had recently moved from his country home to Lenoir died last Thursday morning at 10 o'clock after two weeks' illness. The deceased was born in Caldwell county and was 55 years old. No better citizen was ever raised in this section than Mr. Hartly. He had recently moved to Lenoir to have the advantages of the school for his children. The funeral took place at Harper's Chapel near Paterson. He leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of this good man. Mr. Cloyd Hartly is at Foot Hill Sanitarium with typhoid fever.

Much Enthusiasm is Shown at Conference.

(Special to The Observer.

Mocksville, July 11.—The Winston District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, convened Thursday the 10th, in the First Methodist Church of Mocksville with a full attendance of pastors and lay delegates. Rev. Plato T. Durham, presiding elder, was in the chair.

Great congregations attend every session. All the different interests of the Church are receiving special consideration. The connectional men are here, presenting their different causes. Among them are, Dr. S. B. Turrentine, president of Greensboro College for Women; Rev. W. L. Sherrill, secretary and treasurer of Davenport College; Dr. H. K. Boyer and Rev. W. O. Goode, managers of the Children's Home, Winston-Salem.

Splendid reports have been made by all the pastors in the district, especially in finances. However, the thing of paramount interest in reports of the pastors is not financial matters, but spiritual. Great stress is being laid upon the need of a deeper God consciousness on the part of all the people.

Before coming to Mocksville to hold the district conference, Mr. Durham had preached night and day for four weeks in two churches in Winston-Salem to great congregations. Perhaps never in the history of that city has there been such a powerful declaration of the Word of God, and so great awakening and quickening of human souls. Today at the close of the Doctor Durham's wonderful sermon on the text of scripture, "Thus saith the Lord, return ye to the old paths," there was a wave of spiritual enthusiasm that rolled over the great congregation—tears of deep penitence were seen in every eye and a wonderful consciousness of the presence of the Holy Spirit felt in each heart. The old-fashioned way of seeking God at the altar was sought by almost 100 souls. Strong men wept recommitted and reconsecrated to Jesus Christ. Never in the writer's life have his eyes been permitted to look upon such a scene as was enacted today.

Ivey Dots.

July 15— The mill shut down here for the 4th and the hands went to different places. Some went to Conover and some to Lenoir, and they report a nice time at both places.

Mr. Burch Lawter from Rutherford was here several days Last week visiting his daughters, Mesdames G. W. Branch and W. C. Sparks and Miss Ola Lawter.

Mrs. Mary Arney went to Gastonia last week to visit relatives there.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Crowder were here several days last week visiting their daughter, Mrs. A F. Sweesy.

Mrs. R. M. Lawrance died here last Thursday, and was buried at the cemetery in Hickory Friday. She had been sick several days. She leaves a husband and several children, the youngest being only about 2 years old to mourn her departure. The family have the sympathy of all the neighbors in their sad bereavement.

Miss Edna Burch was in Gastonia several days last week visiting her sister, Mrs. Beulah Price.

Alvin Berry from Morganton was here Saturday and Sunday visiting his uncle, Pink Berry and family.

There has been several cases of fever in our town recently, but we are glad to say they are all better and there are no new cases at present.

Richard Poovey has been here several days visiting his sister, Mrs. R. Heffner.

Mr. T. L. Spencer, the crippled boy, orator was here Saturday and Sunday. He made a talk on the lot near P. K. Bakers store Saturday night. There was a large crowd present, he is a fine speaker, and seems to have a bright mind.

Mr. E. B. Brown from Durham was here last Saturday and Sunday with his family, who live here.

Mr. John Clay the master machinist at the Ivey mill, spent the 4th at Lenoir, He reports a fine time.

IOTA.

Killed by Negress.

Danville, Va., July 14.—News was received here tonight from Critz, Patrick county, of the killing on Saturday afternoon of John Joyce, a farmer, at the hands of Lucy Gilley, a negress, who was placed under arrest on Sunday following the action of the coroner's jury. R. L. Ratliffe, an eye-witness, declared that the negress demanded payment for whiskey in front of her dwelling when Joyce refused it. Seizing a rifle she shot him. Joyce tried to escape but the woman fired again killing him. Ratliffe in the meantime ran to secure aid and returning found the body where it had fallen.