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A WAYSIDE WAIF.

was like the pattering of small feet, yet scarcely like any animal's, I grew bolder and looked around. Far back upon my horse's track I saw a little white figure, its shape fairly often occur to me that we were her beneficent by the break its same of the province of Gueldelrand, as is known, is situated by the break its same of the province of Gueldelrand, as is known, is situated by the break its same of the province of Gueldelrand, as is known, is situated by the break its same of the province of Gueldelrand, as is known, is situated and man the Rhine which is crossed. superstitions fears, and said to myself; and beauty fill its rooms.

"Eustace Annesly, are you a man of Meautime I became fiercely jealous."

threw myself from my horse and your own?

Napoleon's back, covering her from live together.' head to foot with a large platel scarf, I sat in a ser which I had not felt cold enough to put on; mounted behind and drew her way.

Island country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection of Spain to put down the insurrection. ittle form close, shielding her with her brother with her

Wakefield's tea table, and still nestling close to my arms was the child I had fate. resented, now rejoicing in a full suit of little Carolina's. John Imprened to I told Olive? know the ruffian into whose hands she had fallen, and was prepared to give ... Well, she ought to know, Eustace, even greater creatures to the child's Shall I tell her?"

flieted for each inability to bear it, seemed to have been her bitter lotuntil, this night, goad I into nuntter able madness and terror, after a cruel beating, she had risen from her atray sofily down stairs, escaping easily through an open window and running off, she knew not whither. She was not gainsay, but of which the enu- revenue from them. - New York Jouralraid to appeal to any one near, lest meration pierced me to the soul. run on in the wildness of her despair. walked beside my hore, not expectit seemed good, as she expressed it, to it a good match.

through her heart. Her name was Olive Rosseter. Her ave been all that the kindest kneeling by a chair. other could have been to her. She rought the child home to her friends, tick, and remained sick for a long

Then a man and his wife wanted her, answered that he had. and they moved away from the town here the child might have found better friends among Hannah's poor re-lations. Somehow she had forgotten not?" here in her mind that she could not istinguish events which had passed in ch; so we had no means of knowing cpt by trusting to the innocent That was too truthful to distrust. Passing over a variety of cirest propriety that charmed us all, you how gladly the little are found refuge with my mother family munsion in Thornfield. bul just left college, and was preto study medicine as a profes-I was glad that, in the brief in which I must leave my

I could leave my little Olive

BRILLIANT antum- Hammond's practice, Olive was the many kisses.

I did not go to Europe, and in less

nul sunset shining happiest creature alive.

a** upon the gold and She was now fifteen and developing She was now fifteen and developing than a year Olive was my wife. How into sweet and beautiful womanhood, happy we have lived! My mother me to continue riding the sun went down into sweet and beautiful womanhood. Inappy we have lived any mount me to continue riding the face, set like a sweet of housekeeping. My little wife saves picture in its frame-work of the lovebre all anxiety. I have outlived the romance of earlier days yet I remem-

that I scarce regretted his going, to call her in spite of my mother's it over again, and wake with a deep until the twilight was fairly upon me.

There grew upon all things a tinge Olive better than for me to call her quer until the morning light. of solumnity which affected my nerves, thus, when she was found by me sometimes I rally her upon the and I wished myself back to the little watching and waiting for my return sweet words which she spoke to me inn again, for I was awed by the in- home. No duty seemed too hard for that night. She takes my jesting with creasing beauty of the evening. It her to accomplish then, My mother made me sad. I never feel gay by said she was making me lazy, when she me, and only says in reply: "Love, moonlight. It seems to wear too brought my cloak and carried it to its I should speak them, if we could live colemn a beauty for light words to be place, and arranged my slippers and that evening over again."

me nearly mad with terror. The noise | done for love is so much sweeter to | of heart disease."

defined by the broad stream of moonlight that flowed directly across the
path where it stood. I fancied that I
could see its arms thrown up. I hescould see its arms thrown up. I hesitated. I tried to reason against my field house, making light and music lows, apparently those living in the

And I turned Napoleon's head and tion it. I was thunderstruck, for he went back. In the middle of the road was a handsome boy (I called everyone atcod a child, its little arms and feet a boy that had not arrived at twenty-ling, or piping—a curious point. bare and glittering like snow in the moonlight. I spoke to it, and the rich, soft tones that floated to my car fuse my ward's affections to one whose elled all my previous ideas of a advantages and really good qualities made him a fitting match for any one bers of the others, who pecked them "Mo are you and where are you going? How came you here at this time of night?" were the questions I other a being who seems exclusively upon the fields those that probably other a being who seems exclusively

I could not speak of it to her yetalighted down beside it.

"I am a poor, motherless little girl, and I am going anywhere from cruel people," was her response.

Good heavens! thought I, are there were something the matter with the world wicked enough to harm this little innecent being? I in the world with the second and the second as the second asecond as the second as the second as the second as the second as

seene of her distress with nothing but physicians ought to have wives. Not," night-clothes upon her shrinking little she added, "that you should ever go from this house to live, and then, if I took her up and placed her upon Tom should marry Olive, we can all

I sat in a sert of silent rage to hear

There was a merry twinkle in my side a blazing fire, at my friend John mother's eye as she begged me not to consign my triends to such a dismal If I did not choose to marry, need not hinder Tom Effingham.

story than myself.

A systematic course of hardship and tell, I could not ask her to be the wife could be grown in this country. It was a welcome offer, for truth to exposure, and a brutal punishment in- of another. But my mother chose a library and could hear all she said.

When she told her, Oive utterred a as in the native English waters. They ery that went to my heart. She had just come down stairs, and did not know I was within hearing. My more, but had more than he could the match-advantages which I could

A long pause ensue it. "Does Enstace know this?" she asked. My mother We found that she had actually come told her how it came about, and said, eight miles thus thinly clad. She had what was quite true, that I did not what was not quite true, that I thought | day from the effects of a bite of an in-

spurred him on, she said she thought left the room, and I went out, return- cause it lives principally on the leaves but she was dying; such para went ing quite late. I found the room of the persimmon tree. Mr. Smith to bed before I came, but had always left Olive to wait for me, and she had wonderfully improved those lonely the arm and side had swollen imdenie at the South, and sho was wonderfully improved those lonely the arm and side had swollen imlights were turned down, and no sound tobacco juice. These worms are so was to be heard; but as I came near numerous that the trees upon which Toke of this person, who seemed to the fire I caught a glimpse of some one they feed are almost denuded of of all concerned. It was intimated

"Then these tears are his, I sup-

"They ere, indeed." Cool-was it

I started up in agony of soul, that I friend.

"Olive! I am going away to-mor-She tried to speak, but could not. I have had an offer to-day to go to Europe on business. I was to decide to-morrow. have decided.

This was literally true. She rose and tottered to the chair pencils, but with much more disas-

"Going away, Eustace! To leave us alone? "Certainly. My mother can bear it, and Mr. Effingham, for whom you

are weeping, can cousele you."
"Oh, Eustace," this is cruel. It is Har when at length I became the not like you."

She had creat close to my arms and the deprived of the accustomed stim temperature of the resignation of Dr. laid her head on my shoulder. It melt-

ed my savage mood-this sisterly ten-

"Never speak that name to me again, "Never speak it? What, when you

said yourself-" "I said, or should have said, if you had not been so passionate, that I pitied Mr. Effingham, because he eemed so miserable."

A thrill ran through my heart. Only

"Then you do not love him, Olive?"
"Oh, no! I tried to love him, because your mother and you wished it, but I could not, and I told him so. I wept because he seemed to feel it so deeply." And what would suit you, my

child, if one like Mr. Effingham, young, handsome and rich, does not? She buried her face in her hands and whispered a sentence which I shall not repeat, but which I repaid by

just us we ascended liest light brown cars tinged with a romance of earlier days yet I remember town, but left rich, sunny glow! the hill beyond the town, but left rich, sunny glow! ber that hour of suffering as vividly as such piles of golden glory behind him. My Olive! Mine own! So I loved ever. In my dreams I sometimes live

spoken beneath its radiance.

Before the very entrance of the town I stopped. For the last ton minutes I had fancied that I heard a noise close to my horse's heels, that, had I heard it in the woods through which I had passed, would have driven as I am to receive it—an I what is made and it is the woods through which I had passed, would have driven as I am to receive it—an I what is "Yes, darling, on the best treatment of heart disease."

I had passed, would have driven as I am to receive it—an I what is "Yes, darling, on the best treatment of heart disease."

a remarkable scene. Myriads of swalenvirons, were crowded together, as they do every year in exactly the same do you fear this wee, shadowy thing that pursues you no lorger, but stands as if imploring you to return?"

And I turned Nanoleon's head and time insolence to ask me to saneling, or piping-a curious noise, which many were fallen upon by great num-

were too week and so were murdered

A Periwinkle Fast,

One of the chief dishes in the cocknev bill of fare in England is the periwinkle, a shellfish, resembling in shape epicures, and is said to be greatly in-ferior to the species of shellfish caten

fered for sale in a number of stores patronized by the new York colony of cockneys. It is said that all of the periwinkles sold in New York come from New Rochelle. An Englishman living there was in the habit of im-

He dumped about a bushel in the Sound, and, to his surprise and pleasmultiplied rapidly, and he not only found it unnecessary to import any

The Deadly Persimmon Worm,

William Smith, engineer of the Kelly Shingle Manufacturing Company, was found dead in bed yestersect known as the "persimmon worm." Olive did not speak again and soon This worm is called by that name beleserted. My mother now went often was bitten on the left hand, and he complained of being sick within an "Has Tom Edingham been here?" I the tomato worm, and really both are spikes such as are possessed by the persimmon worm. -Indianapola

The coffee eating habit is on the inwould not have confessed to my best crease and doctors say there are few worse. Coffee, when eaten roasted, is productive of a train of ills that finally result in complete physical and mental prostration.

The trouble is more prevalent among young girls than any one else. They eat parched coffee without any definite object, just as they eat soapstone slate trons results. The coffee eater be-comes weak and emaxiated, the complexion is muddy and sallow, the appetite poor, digestion rained and

nerves all unstrang. Roast coffee will give a few minutes of exhibaration, followed with great

CLEVELAND'S LAST MESSAGE

Gold Notes Must Be Retired and Our Financial System Reformed.

ENDORSES THE WILSON TARIFF

Recommends That This Country Maintain its Present Attitude Toward Cuba-The Pension List Must Be a "Roll of Honor" -- This Congress Should Inaugurate a System of Retreachment and Economy.

Last Monday the Fifty-fourth Congress re-convened, and President Cleveland's last Message to that body was read, and below can be found the most important parts of the same:

To the Congress of the United States: As Representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their Government you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been sgain made manifest. A political contest involving momentous con-sequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressive ness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and mauly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government.

Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to de-mand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

In obedience to a constitutional re-

quirement, I herein submit to the congress certain information concerning national affairs, with the suggestion of nece sary and expedient.

I do not believe that the present somber prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of christendom. It so mars the humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it seems hardly possble that the earnest demand of good first by their companions. People people throughout the Christian world rates. I may wonder how these burds in differ. for its corrective treatment, will remain coanswered.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA. The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is shivering with the night air, and she had evidently horried away from the state. She is a good girl, and was proposed to the first state and she her, Eustace. She is a good girl, and westpring to great the state of grants they want every day."— cification of the Island; or that the sitdifficult to perceive that any progress immense sums expended in its adminannual message has in the least improved. U Spain still holds Havan and the scaports and all the considerable towns, the Insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the Island country. If the determination of time and is evidenced by her unbe itating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the Insurgents have gained in point of

numbers, and character.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the porting them for his own use. One globe, would engage the serious atten-consignment was much larger than he tion of the government and people of expected or wanted, and he concluded | the United States in any circumstances, to try an experiment and see if they in point of fact they have a concern with it which is by no means of a whol-

ly sentimental character. It is reasonably estimated that a least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the Island. The volume of trade between possibly use. So he has placed them on sale, and is deriving a considerable 1889 amounted to about \$61,000,000. the United States and Cuba, which in rose in 1893 to about \$103,000,000 and in 1894, the year before the pres ent insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$96,000,000.

The message treats length of the con ditions of Cuba, the acts of Cuban sympathizers in this country and the

ittitude of Spain.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy-a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, ments of her Spanish subjects-there should be no just reason why the pacifications of the Island might not be ef fected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest leaves. Five years ago they were quite by the government to this government but they were poor, and Hannah swer. I knelt down beside her and deadly fear. Some persons are discussed for their living nutil she grew cruelly asked her why she was weep posed to classify them as tobacce and would be accepted by them upon a guarantee of its execution, the United States would endeavor te find a way asked, with a savage voice. She softly practically the same, have herns of not objectionable to Spain of furnish-answered that he hat. sponse to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish govern-

> ne respect to the sovereignty of Spain | penecs of its maintainance. ve cannot view the pending conflicts all its features, and properly appreend our inevitable close relations to sail and unprecedented condition, as sail fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully sith the insurrection has become nanifest, and it is demonstrated that are sovereiggty is extinct in Cuba for II purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless stringle for its existance stringle which means nothing more strife which means nothing more strife which means nothing more re-establishment has degenerated into setrife which means nothing more than the uscless sacrifice of human life would have otherwise received, and readily

were permitted to land and 2,799 were debarred on various grounds pre-scribed by law and returned to the countries whence they came.

THE POSTAL SERVICE. Our postoffice department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were \$82,499 .-298.40. The tatal expenditures were \$90,626,296.84, exclusive of \$1,559,that of the preceding year. The deficit for the last year, although much less than that of the previous year, emphasizes the necessity for legislation to correct the growing abuse of second class rates, to which the deficiency is mainly attributed. The transmission at the rate of one cent a pound of se. ial libraries, advertising sheets, house organs," sample copies and the like ought certainly to be discontinued. A glance at the revenues received for the work done last year will show more plainly than any other statement, the gross abuse of the postal service

and the growing waste of its earn-The free matter carried in the mails for the departments, offices, etc., of the government, and for Congress, in

pounds to 94,480,189. It thus appears that though the second class matter constituted more than such legislation as in my judgement is two-thirds of the total that was carried, the revenue derived from it was less than one-thirtieth of the total expense. The average revenue from each pound of first-class matter wass 93 cents, from each pound of second class 8 1-2 mills. I reconmend that legislation be at once enacted to correct these abuses and introduce better business ideas in the regulation of our postal

Experience and observation have demonstrated that certain improvements in the organization of the postoffice department must be secured before we can gain the full benefit of the istration. This involves the following There should be a small addition to the existing inspector service to be employed in the supervision of the carrier force which now numbers 1,300 men and performs its zervice practically without the surveillance exercised over all other branches of the postal or public service. Of course such a lack of supervision and freedom from wholesome disciplinary restraints must inevitably lead to the imperfect service. There should also be added to our circulation if invited to as by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial methods. It is not so much as a sider financial met

rice. There should also be appointed few inspectors who should assist the entral office leases, post office sites, allowances for rent, fuel and lights and in organizing and securing the best reults from the work of the 1,400 clerks now employed in first and second-class

I especially recommend such a recasting of the appropriations by Congress, for the postoffice department as will permit the Postmaster General to proceed with the work of consolidating post offices. This work has niready been entered upon sufficiently to fully demonstrate by experiment and experience, that such consolidation is proluctive of better service, larger revenues and less expenditures to say nothing of the further advantage of gradually withdrawing post offices from the spoils system.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORM. Progress in civil service reform is reported, and it is stated that more han 84,000 places are now included in

leaves. Five years ago they were quite common in this locality. The people of Spain some months ago that if a contine fiscal year during which this common in this neighborhood held them in the control of th

and its possible results without During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly may be drawn into such an unus.

St. 000,000 more revenue than was re-

and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superceded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents impressively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

Yenzuelan controversy is briefly reviewed, and a treaty of general arbitration recommended.

Immigrantos.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal are was 343,287 of whom 340,468 were permitted to land and 2,799 were debarred on versions crounds a structure of the content of the content of the difference between the estimate of the Secretary and the actual deficience, was the actual deficience or the structure prediction of tariff revenues. We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from this business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of accelerity and continue of tariff revenues. We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from the surface, we cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from the surface, we cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from the surface, we cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from the surface, we cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from the surface, we cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from the surface, we cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from the surface, we cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from the surface will oversome all deficiencies. In the mean future yield a revenue which with reasonable economical expenditures will overcome all deficiencies. In the mean future yield a revenue which with reasonable economical expenditures will overcome all deficiencies.

portance.

REFORM OF THE CURRENCY WANTED.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of Congress in ly pressed upon the attention of Congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details I cannot refrain from again examestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the grest peril and perplexity. The terrible civil war which shook the foundations of our government more than thirty years ago brought in its train destruction of property, the wasting of our country's subseq. 2.7, which was carned by the Pacific railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of \$5.516,080,21, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of \$3,836,124.

The deficit was \$1,679,956,19 less than that of the previous year of \$5.516,080,21, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of \$3,836,124.

struggle a feature of its financial necessities not only unsuited to our present circumstances but manifest a disturbing menace to business security and an ever present source of menetary distress.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD NOTES AND GREENBACKS.

Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence this should not full us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitations.

I am more convinced than ever that we I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Even if only the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 4, 1899, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might, from time to time, when received in the Treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin.

This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed

This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold whenever as redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being rei sued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would be improve present conditions. sent conditions.

National banks should redeem their own

notes. They should be allowed to issue cir-culation to par value of bonds deposited, as security for its redemption and the tax on security for its redemption and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent. In considering pro-jects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1829, I am of the opinion that all have cheed too much stress upon the danger of con-tracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and

government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the

its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people, for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit.

Our business interests and all good citizens long for rest from the feverish agitation and the inauguration by the government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and make certain the rewards of labor and industry. Another topic in which the people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some e public. Remember, however, that a reduction of

prices to the people is not one of the real of jects of these organizations nor is their ten dency necessarily in that direction if it oc itaccords with the purpose or interest of those manacing the scheme. Such occusional results fall far short of compensating for the palpable evils charged to the accounts of trusts and monopo Their tendency is to crush out individual dependence and to hinder or prevent the

than \$4,000 places are now included in the provisions of the act, all that properly come under the civil service excest fourth class postmasterships. The extension to the last named class is recommended.

The wilson tariff bill, and says: "Whatever may be its short-comings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that thas opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnish a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than \$5,500, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the proceeding year. Our tariff laws are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessary expresses of its maintainance.

Caulier is stated that more included in the provisious serious with the provisious of the act of the manufactures and underly included the not unreason that they are held the previous year more than \$5,500, the provision of being his own master, watchful of sin damper of disignment from the proaget of singular and interested in all that foll-sits and individual for and interested in all that off-sets the advantages of business of which he is a fastor, the relation of the same in maintain and the small trader is in damper of disignment from the proaget distinct of the advantages of business of which he is a fastor, the advantages of business of the same in addition of the same in all that for the advantages of business of the same in addition of the same in a distinct of the advantages of business of the same in a distinct of the advantages of business of the same in a distinct of the advantages of business of the same in a distinct of the same in a distinct of the advantages of business of the same of the same in a distinct of the same in a distinct of gov raincut to meet the necessary expenses of its maintainance.

Considered as to the sufficiency in this aspect the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly \$8,600,000 more revenue than was require doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monocolles can be adequately trasted.

to the Congress for the most rigid economy to the expensions of the money it should hold in trust for the people. The way to perpiezing extravagance is

easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is understood that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest. When our differences are forgotten, and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of cur confiding fellow-countrymen,

Grover Clevelard,

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Manelon, Dec. 7.

WEEKLY NEWS BUDGET.

Southern Pencil Pointers.

The manufacturing plant of the Brown Bros. Tobacco Company, of Winston, N. C., has been destroyed by fire, Loss about \$150, 600, with insurance amounting to \$32,500.

Mr. Jules Soule, editor of the Biloxi Re-view, was shot and killed at Biloxi, Miss., by J. H. Miller, editor of the Biloxi Herald. A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature requiring ministers and others authorized to perform the marriage cere-mony, to return the marriage license within 30 days or pay a fine of \$25.

The Withington Russell Company, of West Nashville, Tenn., manufacturers of agricultural implements, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$80,000, partially covered by insurance. Eighty hands are out of employment.

The comptroller of the currency has de-clared a sixth dividend of \$ per cent, to the creditors of the Commercial National Bank of Nashville Tenn.

Near Brunswick, Ga., a boiler exploded and two men were dangerously scalded and one killed. A bill has been introduced in the Alabami

Legislature to exempt from prosecution any one who kills the dispoller of female relative. Soventeen solid car loads of lard, from a Louisville, Ky., house, consigned to Ham-burg, Germany, passed through Salisbury, N. C., last week.

At Morganton N. C., A C. Avery, Jr., son of Justice A. C. Avery, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, was assaulted by negroes and stabled in five places. The negroes have been captured and placed in the Charlotte jail for safe keeping. A Sweedish sailor was picked up clinging to a small batch floating in the Guif stream,

off the coast of North Carolina, last Friday, He was the last of his crew. The Westham Quarry Company, owning large quarries and dressing sheds in Chesterfield, Va., has made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities are \$89,000. It is believed that the assets will pay the company out.

The losses, amounting to \$30,000, sustained by the Germania bank and the National bank of Savannah, Ga., through forged Southwestern railroad stock certificates, said to have been hypothecated by Maj. A. L. Hartridge, have been settled in full.

At Dallas, Texas, County Treasurer, W. N. Coe has been arrested on a grand jury in-dictment charging him with embezzling \$5,-695 of the county funds.

Miss Emma Monroe, the 15-year-old editress of the Attalia, (Ala.) Beacon, met W. H. Cathee, editor of the Herald, on the streets and cowhided him. At Benarnoid, Milan county, Texas, con-victs escaped while at work by the guard being shot by a mounted desperado.

The Louisville baseball club has disposed of Shortstop Eustace and Right Fielder Me-Fariand to the Indianapolis Club. The con-sideration is said to have been \$800. Geo, H. Hoffer, eashier of the first National Bank of Lebanon, Ky., is a self-confessed embezzier to the extent of \$110,000. He has

been at it for six years.

A special to the Louisville Times from Danville, Ky., says: An attempt to burn the town of Danville has been made and property to the extent of \$15,000 was detroyed. An unknown negro who was driven from a liv-

A special from Versailles, Ky., says all toll gates in Woodford county has been cut down and destroyed by a mob. Similar depreda-tions have been committed recently in Frank-lin, Owen, Anderson and Washington coun-ties. The mobs are composed of men who demand free turnpikes in Kentucky. At St. Lous, Mo., the national convention of the W. C. T. U. adjourned sine die Wednesday. To the executive committee is left the duty of selecting the place for the twenty-fourth annual convention. A number of cities have urged their claims. It is believed that the choice lies between Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., but the choice may not

The Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage has denied the report that he was going to be married to Miss Susie Mangum, his daughter's sister-in-law, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

Seattle, Wash., is suffering a second flood visitation. Great damage to railroads and other property have been reported. Henry Owen O'Coner, one of the principal witnesses for the protection in the famous Cronin murder case, committed suicide by shooting himself in Chicago, Ill.

John R. Fellows, district attorney of New York, and a former member of Congress, is

Cornelius Venderbilt has bought the Knower cottage on The Cliffs, near Newport, R. I. The price paid was a quarter of a mil-

Wm, Drury, of Mercer county, Ill., a muiti-millionaire and the largest land owner in the United States, is dead. Aged 86. George Y. Coffin, the famous cartoonist of Washington, is dead.

The Committee Named. In accordance with the instructions of th

named the following Senators as the special committee of five to devise legislation for action by this session of Congress looking to metallism. A canvas has been made among the Democrate, and Republicans say they have enough votes in sight to pass a bill in the interest of international bi-metallism. Methodist Prize it Highly. An original copy of the first printed "rule

for the society of the people called Metho-dicts" has been uncarthed at St. Louis, Mo. dets' has been uncarthed at St. Louis, Mo., and as it was published by John and a harles wesley ever their own signatures, in 1743, and contains the first nearbus of the literature of the Methodist church, which now nuters over 6,000,000 members in the United States, worshipping in 13,000 religious edilines of their own. It is a meet interesting document, not only to followers of that faith, but to students of religious history. The circular is of four pages, and is falling to pieces with age and handling. This paper is pelice with age and handling. This paper is prefer and the print surceadable in places from the stains of time.

Republicans Meet.

Thursday, at Washington the Republican Senatorial steering committee and Mr. Mark Hanna held a conference that lasted upwards of two hours. The situation in the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, South Dakota and Washington with respect to the election of Pointed States Senators was discussed and f United States Senators was discussed and was decided that every honorable method hould be employed to effect Benators there, possible. The possibility of passing the angley bill was also considered. While the deans will vote to take the measure up repulsement with a motion is made, the com-nities sees that the full cannot possibly se-cure the requisite vote to become a law. It was also the judgmont of the committee that an extra session of Congress should be called after McKinley's inauguration.

Arthur-Are you sure she loves you? Jack-Yes; when I told her I had no money to marry on, she asked me if I

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RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

The State Railroad Commission Makes Its Annual Report.

In their letter to the Governor the Commissioners state that the total nam line mileage in North Carolina is 3,445,43 against 3,305,98 one year ago, says the News and Observer. an increase of 39.45 miles. Since the last report the mileage in the State has neressed as follows: Caldwell and Northern, 10.60 miles; Henderson and Brevard, 21.60 miles; Aberdeen and West End, 7.25 miles,

The taxable property was increased during the year \$1,491,548. Prior to the organization of the Commiss a Board of Appraisers the valuation of the railroad property in the State was placed at \$12,424,540. The valuation for the year 1896 is \$26,576,096,99 an increase since the establishment of the Commission of \$14,151,556.99,

From this it appears that about oneeighth of the taxes of the State is paid by the railroad companies.

The Atlantic Coast Line operates 26

Pullman cars valued for taxation at \$26,964.18. The Southern Railway has 36 Pullman cars valued at \$36, 240.54 and the Seaboard has 8 worth \$20,777.75. The total value of Pullman cars running over roads in this State is \$83,982.47. The Western Union Telegraph Com-

pany has 3,224,60 miles of line in the State worth \$88,926.60, and 8,650.99 miles excess wire valued at \$75,188.08. while its batteries and office furniture are assessed at \$8,138.12, making the total valuation for the company's property \$182,252.80.

The Postal Company has 1,350.23 miles of wire valued at \$20,459,68. The total valuation of its property in the State is \$31,270.48.

Property of miscellaneous telegraph ompanies in the State is valued \$3,371.21.

Against State Colleges. Several of the college presidents in this State met in Raleigh and formed "The North Carolina Association of Christian Colleges." Wake Forest, Trinity, Catawba and Guilford colleges were represented. It is said by some of the members that the chief purpose of the association is to aid common schools; that the organization is permanent, and that it will be extended to all Christian colleges in the State, twenty in number; that it will demand from the Legislature, early in the session, the carrying out of the constitutional requirements that State public schools be kept open four months in each year. It is also the purpose of this association to cut off all State aid to higher education, as they contend that public schools are

The Annual Report.

paramount.

The annual report of the Institute for the white blind and for colored deaf mutes and blind shows that there are of the white blind: Males, 79; females, 74. Colored deaf mutes: Males, 47; females, 42. Colored blind: Males, females, 33, Grand total, 313 mute children of school age, and over 2,700 blind. There are also over 2,000 imbeciles. For the latter there is no place to go, as there is no school for

feeble minded children in the State Wilson's Tobacco Sales.

A special from Wilson says: During the month of November this market sold 1,713,000 pounds of tobacco, which makes the record foot up since August 1st, 6,123,193 pounds, more than any other market in the State, so far. Tobacco men think that this market will sell 10,000,000 pounds this

Salisbury is to vote on a proposition to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds to purchase the city water works and put

in an electric light plant.

Eighteen Thousand Visitors. The Board of Agriculture, which met in Raleigh recently, added the names of Henry Fries and H. E. King to its Legislative Committee. The re-port on the State Museum showed that during the year it has had 18,000 visstors. These were from nearly every State. The museum is to be enlarged. stors.

Street Begging Prohibited.

The Raleigh board of alderman some time ago adopted an ordinance that bar-rooms should, after January 1st, close at 11 p. m. The board now post pones the effectiveness of the ordinance until March 15. The aldermen have also prohibited all street begging.

The Mecklenburg Democratic Coun-

ty Executive Committee has given no-

ice of contest to State Senator-elect Alexander and Representative-elect Craven, Populists, who were given the certificates of election. Dowd and Clarkson, Democrats, claim to have a strong case, which will be presented to the Legislature. Deputy Collector E. A. Moffit, ex-

Sheriff of Randolph county, was shot and killed by Lee Turner near Pennington's ferry, Montgomery county. while searching Turner's house under a warrant for blockade whisky. Two deputies were with Mossit, and one of them shot and killed Turner.

The report on Raleigh's public schools is that 1,194 pupils are enrolled.

A man by the name of Judan has been taken to the penitentiary from Nash county for killing one Cartlett at Rocky Mount during Bryan's speech at that place. He gets twenty-five years for the murder of the abovenamed man.

W. H. Ramseur, of Charlotte, has received the plans for a \$10,000 special exhibition car, to be a traveling exhibition of all the State products, to be called "North Carolina on Wheels." It will travel the Northern and Westara States.