

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Atlanta Constitution. It is not quite time to indulge in spring poetry. I tried it some years ago and strained my mind and shall not try it again.

"The bull from bellers in the ditch, He's snuffed off his winter riches. The hawk for instant chickens watcheth And for you know it one he catcheth.

"That is classic and expressive. It rhymes well and measures well and is considered the champion spring poem. But I will venture to make a few remarks about flowers, for as Solomon saith, 'The winter is past; the rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth, the time for the singing of birds is come and the voice of the turtle dove is heard in the land.'

When Napoleon Bonaparte overran Germany and the emperor and his family had to fly from Berlin and conceal themselves, he was awfully distressed and they liked to have perished. But his old mother made garlands of a little wild flower, known as the corn flower or kaiserblume, and put them on him and cheered him up, and when Bonaparte was vanquished the emperor adopted that little wild flower as the national emblem.

When Louis VII started out on the Crusades he chose the iris as his badge, and when he returned with his army it was adopted as the nation's flower. This is enough of national flowers. I wish we had one for our nation, and we will have one when this Federation of Women's Clubs takes hold of the matter and I hope it will be the golden rod. It grows from Maine to Mexico and bends its graceful head in field and forest.

The reason I got to ruminating about flowers was because our good ladies gave an entertainment the other night which was quite original and peculiar. It was called the enchanted garden. There were twelve pretty flowers painted on a long curtain and in front of them was an old gardener teaching a pretty little girl her first lesson in flowers. He told her their origin and how they got their names and whenever he mentioned one of the flowers that was on the curtain and pointed to it, that flower disappeared as if by enchantment and in its place there appeared the face of a pretty girl or woman, who sang a song that fitted the flower—such songs as 'Only a Pansy Blossom,' 'The Last Rose of Summer,' 'Pond Lilies,' 'A Bunch of Daisies,' etc.

When soldiers went out to fight as if with wreaths and garlands, strangers were given flowers when they came to see you. Every flower had its meaning and its sentiment, as for instance a red rose meant 'I love you,' a white rose 'I will marry you.' The Chinese make the most lavish use of flowers and have a Chinese alphabet of flowers. No modern nation has such love and taste for them nor such beautiful gardens and Japan comes next. China is called the Flower Kingdom.

Almost all of the civilized nations have a national flower. Egypt, Turkey and India have the lotus. Japan the chrysanthemum. Spain the pomegranate. France the iris or fleur de lis of Louis VII. Napoleon I tried to abolish it and put the honey bee instead, but the people rebelled and it is still the iris. Scotland has the thistle, Ireland the Shamrock, Wales the leek, Mexico the cactus, Germany the corn flower, England the rose, and the United States none at all.

In 1889 we tried to make it the golden rod, but failed. The north violet for the trailing arbutus and the rose and some green house flowers, and that there was no flower elected. That trailing arbutus don't trail in this part of the country.

Well, of course, the rose is by universal suffrage the queen of all the flowers. About six hundred years ago the duke of Lancaster chose a red rose for his emblem. His brother, the duke of York, chose a white rose. The descendants of these two princes got to fighting for the crown and it was called the war of the roses. But after while the son of one married the daughter of the other and stopped the war and the two roses were united into one and called the Tudor rose.

In the eleventh century the Danes made war upon Scotland, and one dark night planned an attack upon a fortress that was the key to the whole country. They took off their shoes and breeches so as to swim across a moat that surrounded the fortress, thinking that the moat was deep and full of water. But the Scotch had nearly filled the moat with thistle, and it stuck the Danes so terribly that they yielded in agony and got out quickly and the Scotch took them unaware and killed nearly all of them before they could put on their shoes and breeches. This the Scotch called the thistle, and so they took it for their national flower.

Away back in the centuries, when god St. Patrick went to Ireland as a missionary, he preached to them about the Trinity and how there were three persons in one God, and the people laughed at him and said it was impossible and they didn't believe it. So the saint picked up a shamrock stem with its three leaves growing out of it and exclaimed: 'Why not? Why not? If this little plant can make three from one why can't God do it?' So he convinced and converted all that people, and they took the clover or shamrock plant for their national flower.

In the sixth century the Normans invaded Wales, and just before a great battle one dark, cloudy evening the Welsh went through a field where the leeks or wild onions were in bloom, and every man plucked one and stuck it in his hat so as to distinguish their soldiers from the enemy, and by this means they whipped the fight and saved their country. After that they took the leek for their national flower.

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OLD-FASHION MANNERS.

The Way Our Grandmothers Were Taught the Usages of Polite Society.

These precepts of deportment have recently been revived from an old Philadelphia book published nearly seventy years ago: Ladies and gentlemen both are advised to impose on themselves a rule to be dressed at some particular hour of the morning—the earliest possible—in order to be prepared to attend to duties downstairs, to see visitors or persons on business. A late dishabille is a slovenly habit which nothing excuses—not even a novel or chamber gossip. Costly cashmires, very rich furs and diamonds, as well as many other brilliant ornaments, are forbidden to a young lady. In no case should old ladies use gaudy colors, loud patterns, late fashions or gorgeous ornaments. If obliged to wear gaudy, they should avoid hair too thick or too full of curls.

"The science visiting is vastly important and fraught with rigidity. Ordinary morning calls should be short as practicable—a quarter of an hour is long enough—and advantage should be taken of the entrance of other persons to retire. Accounts should be kept of visits of ceremony and the intervals remembered at which they are returned. It is exceedingly bad form to keep the cards you have received around the frame of a looking-glass.

"Such an exposition shows that you wish to make a display of names of distinguished visitors. If during the year your class is seen bristling with smoky-dried cards it will be attributed to vulgar ostentation. 'In visiting a gentleman presents himself with his hat in his hand, nor does he ever lay it down until requested to do so by the lady of the house. To carry children or dogs on a visit of ceremony is altogether vulgar and provincial. The less bustle, bowing and ceremony with which you retire the better. In winter the places of honor are nearest the corners of the fireplace. No gentleman takes a seat on the sofa next to the lady without being requested by her to do so. The host does not take too large a share of the conversation, but rather listens when the guests are talking.

"Touching the carriage of the body, the prohibitions are many and peremptory. They read thus: 'To look steadily at any one, especially if you are a lady and are speaking to a gentleman; to turn the head frequently on one side and the other during a conversation; to balance yourself upon your chair; to bend forward; to hold your knees between your hands locked together; to cross your legs; to extend your feet on the andirons; to admire yourself with complacency in a glass, to adjust in an affected manner your cravat, hair, dress or handkerchief; to remain without gloves; to carefully fold your shawl instead of throwing it with graceful negligence upon a table; to fret about a hat which you have just left off.

"To laugh immoderately; to place your hand upon the person with whom you are conversing; to take him by the button, the collar of his coat, the cuffs, the waist; to seize ladies by the waist; to roll the eyes or to raise them with affectation; to take snuff from the box of your neighbor or to offer it to a stranger, especially to ladies; to play continually with the seals of your watch, or chain of your fan; to beat time with the feet and hands; to whirl around a chair on its legs; to shake with your feet the chair of your neighbor; to stroke your face; to rub your hands continually; to wink your eyes; shrug your shoulders; stamp your feet—all these are bad habits of which we ought never to speak to people among those who are witnesses of them and are in the highest degree displeasing.

"Propriety in the carriage of the body is especially indispensable to ladies. It is by this that, in a walk, a ball or an assembly, people who cannot converse with them judge of their merit and their education. How many dancers move off at the sight of a beautiful woman who has a minding way, affects grace, inclines her head affectedly, and who seems to admire herself incessantly and to invite others to admire her also.

"It is not good form for a lady to speak too quick or too loud. When seated she ought neither to cross her legs nor take a vulgar attitude. She should occupy her chair entirely and appear neither too restless nor too immovable. It is altogether out of place for her to throw her drapery around her in sitting down or to spread out her dress in display, as upstairs do, in order to avoid the least rumple.

"But what is especially insupportable in this sex is an unquiet, bold and imperious air, for it is unnatural and not all-welcome in any case. If a lady has cares let her conceal them from the world or not go in it. Whatever she may be a man by the superiority of her mind and decision of character, but that externally she ought to be a woman. She ought to present herself as being made to please, to love and seek support—a being inferior to man and near to angels.

"An affectionate complying and almost timid respect, a tender solicitude for those who are about her, should be shown in her whole person. Her face should breathe hope, gentleness and satisfaction; dejection, anxiety and ill-humor should be constantly banished.

Henry Fletcher, a negro was hanged at St. Louis on the 11th for the murder of a St. Louis man, sixteen years old, in 1900. Thirty-five minutes after the fatal drop the sheriff received a telegram from Governor Dockery granting a respite of 15 days in order to investigate testimony to the effect that Fletcher acted in self defence.

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TRUST OF COTTON YARN MILLS

To Be Formed in Charlotte April 23 Meeting of Stockholders of April 6.

Atlanta, April 14.—The Constitution says: "Plans are on foot for the formation of a gigantic trust of all the cotton yarn mills of the Southern States. Investigation has been made by a committee of five, named at a recent meeting of the Southern Yarn Spinners, who will report favorably to the formation of the trust at a meeting to be held in Charlotte, on April 23. This report will favor the acceptance of a proposal made by F. L. Underwood, of 31 Nassau street, New York, who agrees to issue a total of \$60,000,000 capital under a company incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

"Mr. Underwood's proposal was submitted to the Southern Yarn Spinners at a meeting held at Charlotte, N. C., on April 8 last. It was agreed by Mr. Underwood to pay to all of the yarn mill owners for the property a price to be agreed upon by a committee to be selected by the mill owners with his approval, but it is stipulated in his letter that such price shall not be in excess of 220 per cent. of the fair cash cost of replacing the property payment to be made in one-half preferred and one-half common stock. Payment will be made in cash for all stocks of cotton, cotton in process of manufacture and goods on hand.

"Upon the signification of 60 per cent. of the yarn mill owners of the South that they will accept this proposal, Mr. Underwood says he will have the contract prepared and submitted to them for execution. 'The committee appointed for the consideration of Mr. Underwood's proposal has announced that it is prepared to recommend the proposal for serious consideration. A letter to this effect has been sent to yarn spinners in the South and with it was inclosed a copy of Mr. Underwood's letter submitting his proposal. A letter has been also sent out by the committee calling attention to the proposal and asking all the yarn spinners of the South to report upon it at a meeting to be held in Charlotte, on April 23.

Plowman's Skeleton.

ALBEMARLE, April 15.—While plowing in a field on his farm in Montgomery county 14 miles from here, a few days ago, Hack Morris, unearthed the skeleton of a man which from all appearances had not been buried very many years. In fact, it is reported that some flesh still cleaved to the bones and there was also some clothing on the body. As there was no burying ground anywhere near where the find was made foul play is suspected, but it has been so long buried that no one can be had as to who the man is. Some six or eight years ago a man named Burge mysteriously disappeared from his neighborhood, all trace of him being lost, and it is now thought by some that he was foully dealt with and that this is perhaps his remains. All this, however, is merely conjecture, and whose bones these are that were laid bare by the plowman will in all probability always remain a mystery.

Name the Liar.

In his recent address, "to the people" Senator Pritchard says: "I am informed that the leaders of the Democratic party proposed to try to induce the county commissioners in the various counties where they are in control to release from payment of poll tax all those who fail to pay their taxes on or before the first day of May, provided they agree to vote the Democratic ticket, regardless of the fact as to whether or not they come within the provision of the statute which authorizes the commissioners in certain cases to exercise such discretion."

The person who gave this information to Senator Pritchard is a bigger liar than Munchausen.

Give the people the name of the liar, Senator. They have a right to know his name.

An Inspiration Enlightened.

Saturday Sun. Deputy Collector J. A. Sims has in his possession a rare specimen of poetry, which had it been completed, would have gone down to posterity as a gem of the purest ray. The poem was evidently written by a distiller or storekeeper and gauger, who was disturbed in his dreams by the sudden appearance of revenue officers. This is the poem as it was found by Mr. Sims:

Lark, N. C., Feb. 10, 1902. I stood on the beach at midnight and the clock in the office struck the hour, and the moon rose over the hilltop, behind the dark church tower; and the mash key was running so sweetly, just making the prettiest of scenes, when I looked down the road O, the Devil, there stood Geo. W. Means, and the mash key was running so sweetly, just making—

No Right to Live.

Beggar—Won't you give me some money, professor? My money is all gone and I can't live. Professor—How old are you? Beggar—Forty years, sir. Professor—Forty years! Don't you know that according to the latest mortality tables the average age of the male population of Europe reaches only 34 years and 5 months? Statistically, you have no right to live any longer, anyway!

Mrs. Thos. Dixon Has Passed Away.

SHELBY, N. C., April 18.—Mrs. Thos. Dixon, mother of Rev. A. Clarence and Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., of New York, and of Dr. Della Carroll, resident physician at Baptist Female College, died this morning at 10:30. She was taken sick last night with acute colic and expired this morning. All the community sympathize with the venerable husband, Rev. Thos. Dixon, senior.

CAN DEATH BE POSTPONED?

The Cosmopolitan.

The remarkable experiments of Dr. Jacques Loeb and Prof. A. T. Matthews at the Chicago University have led to the hope that a means may be found, without regard to specific disease, for postponing bodily death. They announce not only that nerve force is an electric phenomenon, but that, to a certain extent, it is amenable to control through the influence of chemicals introduced into the human system. The nerves consist of a gelatinous, or colloidal, substance whose atoms bear electric charges. When positively electrified, the nerve colloids are held in a state of solution and remain quiescent. But if a negative current traverses the nerves, their substance instantly "jellies" and a wave of sensation passes through them. The muscular contractions follow the same law.

Now, some chemical elements when introduced into the system produce a stimulation of the nerves by charging their atoms with negative electricity, while other elements act in just the opposite manner and, by producing a positive current, dissolve the colloids and stagnate the nerves. This explains the action of anesthetics, which introduce a positive change and thus deaden the nerves.

The experimenters think they have approached closer than heretofore to an explanation of the changes that end in death, and, beginning with simple forms of vitality, they have attacked the problem of prolonging life. In the case of the eggs of the sea-urchin they have indefinitely postponed death through the stimulant effect of a solution of potassium cyanide.

The Negro Mass Meeting.

Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer, 16th. The negro mass-meeting here to-day was very simply attended. H. E. Hagins presided. Rev. E. H. W. Leak was chief in control. The following special resolution was adopted after a lively debate:

"Resolved, That we condemn the course of Senator Pritchard in using his influence to turn out nearly all the negro Federal office-holders in North Carolina."

The meeting issued an address to the negro which attacks the franchise amendment, urging the negroes to pay their poll tax on the ground that poll taxes go to the public schools; attacks the Jim Crow car law; urges negroes to remain in North Carolina, to wait and work, save their earnings and be prepared to buy homes; recommends that all should attempt at every election to vote for somebody, even if negro candidates have to be nominated; but urges negroes to never again vote for men who will desert them in hotly-contested political battles, and drop them when they are disfranchised; says the negroes must never be unmindful of the aggressive fight for universal education made against great odds under the leadership of the Governor and the State Superintendent and other broad-gauged public and private citizens and urges the negroes to attend the Republican primaries and send delegates to the county, district and State conventions.

Why Will Editors Publish Such Lies?

Raleigh Post. We regret to see such a statement as the following in so respectable a paper as Charity and Children:

"A leading North Carolinian told us recently of a cotton mill owner who instructed his superintendent to get all the work possible out of the women and children, 'for,' said he, they are only brutes anyhow." We do not know who this mill owner is, but we know where he ought to be, though it is unnecessary for us to name the place.

Without giving the name either of the mill owners who is thus reported or the "leading North Carolinian" who is thus quoted gives the opportunity of the evil-minded to charge upon any mill owner or all as sinister purposes may require. We have quite an extensive acquaintance among mill owners in this State, and there is not one whom we will believe uttered so brutal a sentiment. And if there be one so unchristian his name should go along with the statement so that the finger should point to the proper object and not be left to wander with the winds in the direction of innocent parties. If the "leading North Carolinian" cannot give the name of the guilty, he should not have turned loose that which may become a grievous slander of others, to be taken up by designing demagogues as a weapon with which to strike at legitimate and honestly conducted enterprise. Such loose statements as the above, without responsibility but given currency by respectable papers create very much of the discontent and disturbance in this life.

All Night in Sail Boat.

Charlotte News. Five of Prof. Baird's school boys had an exciting experience while in Charleston. The boys chartered a boat for a sail and went some distance from Charleston. When they were tired of their sport, they told the boatman to return to the city. This he attempted to do but as there was no breeze, the little boat remained in one position for nearly 12 hours. The boys, very much fatigued, arrived at Charleston at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, having spent the night on the water. All were thoroughly tired out and their experience was by no means a pleasant one.

Case and Effect.

Philadelphia Press. "John," she said to her husband, who was grumbling over his breakfast, "your love has grown cold." "No, it hasn't," he snapped, "but my breakfast has." "That's just it. If your love hadn't grown cold you wouldn't notice that breakfast had."

STATE NEWS.

Walter Linton, a son of Mr. S. E. Linton, formerly of Charlotte, died Monday morning of consumption at the age of 19.

Mr. W. E. Abernethy, of Rutherford College, announces that he will be a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Ninth District.

The Capital stock of the Keeler Cotton Mills at Salisbury will be increased fifty per cent. It will be used in installing looms to weave into cloth the present mill's product of yarns.

A prominent and wealthy Southern white man, a native of South Carolina, engaged in business in Birmingham, Ala., has made a contribution of \$500 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. This is the largest donation ever received by this institution from a Southern white man.

Advices from the western part of the State confirm the report of our Asheville correspondent that the fruit crop in that section has been much damaged by the cold weather. A telegram from Marshall to the Asheville Citizen states that some think that peaches have been cut off 50 per cent and apples 25.

The Junior Order United American Merchants, of High Point, has placed an order for 50 marble headstones, one to be placed at each of the 50 Confederate graves in the cemetery there. This same order some time ago caused to be erected the handsome shaft which now keeps vigil over 50 of those that fought and died for the lost cause.

Ex-Senator Ramsey has been invited by President W. W. Fuller, of the North Carolina Society of New York, to deliver the address on the occasion of the celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence by the society on May 20. Both of the present North Carolina Senators will also speak on this occasion, which is to be made a memorable one. The celebration will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mecklenburg Declaration Right, Says Roosevelt.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 11.—President Roosevelt, during his stop of five minutes in this city last night, took occasion to express his belief in the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, saying: "The Mecklenburg Declaration was all right. It was the first declaration of independence made in any of what are now the United States."

When the train bearing the presidential party pulled into the station at 8:45 p. m. there was a crowd numbering about 1,000 people at the station. Unfortunately the president's car was stopped next to a sidetrack containing several Pullmans and it was impossible for all the people to get back to where the president could be heard.

Mr. Roosevelt came out as soon as the train stopped and, unaided, made suggestions and gestures in an effort to place the crowd to the best advantage. He attracted some attention by his repeated exclamation of "Gentlemen and ladies" do so and so. As soon as he could, the president then began a little address, using the above language. He said that he had studied North Carolina history with much profit to himself, and knew the great records made in the Revolution and for the opening up of the west made by this state. He had served in the war with men from North Carolina, and when he had selection of a body of twenty sharpshooters, two of them were from North Carolina.

The train pulled out as he made this last assertion, and amid the shout of the crowd the president waved his hat and bowed repeatedly.

Five of American Tobacco Company Opens the War in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18.—The Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, organized some months ago in London with a capital of sixty millions to fight the American Tobacco Company, will open general offices in Raleigh. Col. Jno. W. Hinsdale, representing the Imperial Tobacco Company today paid Sheriff of Wake county a thousand dollars as franchise tax for the corporation to do business in North Carolina with headquarters here.

Col. Hinsdale states the company will put buyers in all North Carolina tobacco markets and may establish agencies in all Southern States. Further plans are not divulged yet. This prospective war between the Great Tobacco corporations has produced a sensation here.

The Noted Hoke Secret Dead.

Monroe Enquirer. Hoke C. Secret died at the Calcedonia State farm a few days ago. The Secret case is a noted one and most of our readers are familiar with it. Secret was charged with killing his wife and stepdaughter in Burke county about 25 years ago. He was adjudged insane after being found guilty and spent a number of years in the insane asylum at Moyockton, but escaped from that institution and after being at liberty for a long while was recaptured, tried and sentenced to a term of twenty years in State prison, and had served about eight years of that sentence. Secret was about 50 years old.

Southern Railway Now Largest in America.

Southern Railway and leased and controlled lines..... 10,627 Louisville and Nashville and leased and controlled lines 6,848 Total mileage controlled by Southern Railway..... 16,975 Pennsylvania system..... 14,351 Gould-Rockefeller system..... 16,924

SENTIMENT STRONGER THAN THE "ALMIGHTY DOLLAR."

Baltimore Sun. There are people who believe sentiment stands no chance when it conflicts with the "Almighty Dollar." As love flies out of the window when poverty enters the door, so also, it is assumed, sentiment takes wings to itself and vanishes when it hears the jingle of gold. That is not always the fact, however. There are times when money cannot buy what its owners so ardently desire. For instance, see the Philadelphia Press relates, efforts were made recently by Boston speculators plentifully provided with "cold cash" to buy an old graveyard church in the Hub known as St. Paul's Church. For the lot on which the church stands \$1,500,000 was offered and in addition \$5,000 to each of the 41 pewholders. The offer was emphatically declined, the pewholders and vestry voting unanimously against its acceptance. Sentiment prompted the rejection of the proposition.

There is a St. Paul's Church on Lower Broadway, in New York City, for which, according to our Philadelphia contemporary, the tempting sum of \$5,000,000 was offered. "St. Paul's" is not for sale at any price," was the answer. In the greatest commercial city of the United States, where the commercial spirit might be supposed to be dominant, sentiment proved too strong for the "Almighty Dollar." A strong thing is sentiment. Just because some illustrious dead are buried in the New York churchyard millions of dollars could not tempt those who have a "sentimental regard" for the historic church to sell the plot of land on which it stands. The Chinese revere the bones of their ancestors, but there are Americans who profess to believe that the Chinaman is imbecile. Sentiment has a stronger hold upon the practical people of the United States than they are willing to admit. There is no reason why they should be ashamed of it. The noblest men the world has produced—the men whose names will live as long as the world lasts—were swayed by sentiment. The man who scots at sentiment is an object of sympathy rather than of derision. He has never realized the difference between soul and sawdust.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage Dead. WASHINGTON, April 12.—Rev. Thomas DeWitt Talmage, the noted Presbyterian divine, died at 9 o'clock Monday at his residence in this city. It had been evident for some days that there was no hope of recovery and the attending Physician so informed the family. The patient gradually grew weaker until life passed away so quietly that even the members of the family, all of whom were watching at the bedside, hardly knew that he had gone. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the brain. Dr. Talmage was in poor health when he started away from Washington for Mexico for a vacation and rest six weeks ago. He was then suffering from influenza and serious catarrhal conditions. Since his return to Washington, some time ago, he has been quite ill. Until Thursday, however, fears of his death were not entertained.

Hampton Tomb is Under Guard. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.—It has been found necessary to place a special guard at the grave of General Wade Hampton. Very soon after the great confederate leader's body had been consigned to the vault, many persons began to visit the grave in Trinity Church yard. The object of the majority of these souvenir hunters was to secure as a keepsake some of the blossoms from the handsome floral offerings with which the grave was covered.

It finally became necessary to ask for a guard to protect the flowers. The matter responded promptly, and a detail of men was placed at the tomb where General Hampton's body rests. The guard will be kept on duty until the flowers have faded away.

The President's Life Insurance.

N. Y. Special to Philadelphia Record. President Roosevelt has taken out a life insurance policy for \$50,000, besides continuing other policies which he took out before he was elected Governor of New York.

President Roosevelt's policies, it is understood, exceed by \$15,000 or \$20,000 those held by President McKinley at the time of the latter's assassination in Buffalo. Mrs. McKinley was paid about \$60,000 on policies on her husband's life. When Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency he became convinced that it would be prudent for him to largely increase his life insurance.

Kruger's Demands.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—It is asserted in Boer circles here that the statement that the Boer conference at Klerksdorp is ended and that the demands have been submitted to the British is a pure invention. It is declared that the proposals printed by the Edinburgh Evening News on Saturday are not accurate on all points. The first condition, Mr. Kruger's friends say, is that the Boers in Europe be permitted to use the cable and communicate with the leaders in the field. Then unqualified amnesty for Cape rebels and well-defined guarantees of independence must be insisted on.

The Mill Strike in Augusta District.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 14.—The statement to the American Federation of Labor in Washington as to the manner of the Augusta district cotton mill strike is incorrect. No mill in the Augusta district has increased wages. The Textile Union demanded an increase in the mill that struck. Thereupon the Manufacturers' Association closed down all the mills in the district.