

TART, TERSE AND TIMELY.

Division of responsibility seldom accomplishes good results; hence our refusal to enthuse over the dual government, military in spots and civil in spots, which will be inaugurated in the Philippines on the "Glorious Fourth." There will be a military governor and a civil governor and they will both be bossed by Secretary Root.

The Boers now seem in a fair way to regain all that they have lost, and they are carrying the war into Cape Colony. If this sort of thing keeps up, the British will be asking for arbitration.

Some people are unreasonable enough to think that those who purchased Cuban bonds, from the Cuban junta, for a song, have no right to demand payment of the face value of those bonds, with interest.

Texas along the border are rejoicing over the capture by Capt. Rogers of the notorious Mexican bandit and murderer Cortez. It is safe to say that no insurance company would issue a policy on the life of Cortez for a 90 per cent premium.

The administration has officially admitted that our forces are still opposed in many portions of the Philippines, and the casualty reports to the War Department emphasize the admission. Evertime a flea bites you, you are in danger of contracting a dangerous disease, according to a theory which has been officially endorsed by the head of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, that disease is transmitted from animals to man by the flea.

The gentlemen who are declaring that they will not support Mr. Bryan again are crossing a bridge a long time before they get to it; Mr. Bryan has not asked anybody to support him again, nor has he said anything that can be construed into even the vaguest intention of doing so.

How a Helpful Wife Earns Much.

"I often hear home women say that they wish they could earn money," said Dr. Jennie Lowrie, one of the presidents of Sorosis. "I know from actual experience that the woman who makes her husband's moderate salary go as far as ingenuity can possibly make it, earns as much as her husband does; that is, she exactly doubles his income. If he earns \$1200 per year, and she devotes herself to thrift and economy, as all good women do, we may count his income as \$2400. I have proved this fact to my own satisfaction. The woman who goes out into the business world to her support family must just double her husband's income if she maintains the same home and then not have nearly all of the comforts provided on his income when she is at the post of duty to disburse it."—Success.

"Act Well Your Part."

Remember that it is by imparting happiness to others, and making ourselves useful that we receive happiness. Stand by this truth, live it out and always keep doing something useful for the common good, doing it well, and acting sincerely. Endeavor to keep your heart in the attitude of cherishing good will to all, thinking and speaking evil of no one, and always with a kind word for everybody. Selfishness is its own curse, it is a starving vice. The man who does no good, gets none. He is like the heath in the desert, neither yielding fruit nor seeing when good cometh, a stunted, dwarfish, miserable shrub. Let all your influence be exerted for the purpose of doing all you can for the common good and individual welfare of every one.

Table Conversation.

Instead of swallowing your food in sullen silence, or brooding over your business, or severely talking about others, let your conversations at the table be genial, kind, social and cheering. Don't bring any disagreeable subjects to the table in conversation any more than you would in your dishes. Avoid scandalizing people, and never cherish a jubilant feeling over the infirmities or misfortunes of others. The more good company you have at your table the better. Hence the intelligence, the refinement and appropriate behavior of a family given to hospitality never feel that intelligent visitors can be anything but a blessing to you and your family.

The Case of General Carr.

General Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina, has endorsed Senator McLaurin, and the opposition papers are claiming that he is sour because of his defeat for the United States senatorship. Were it not for the fact that General Carr is one of the wealthiest and most generous men in the South, it would probably be charged that he has been bought. There seems to be but little disposition anywhere to admit the possibility of political views being based upon patriotic judgment.

The time has come when those who expect to do anything in the world must hustle themselves. There may have been a time when a person who had the good fortune of having well-to-do folks could loiter around and get a living given to him, but not so now. As the world moves onward every person is moving for himself. Those who stand and wait for success to come voluntarily to them will be run over and trampled down by the feet of those who are hustling.

The New Orleans Picayune says that under the direction of its new president, Dr. E. A. Alderman, Tulane University has made greater progress in the past year than in any previous year in its history.

ML Island cotton mill, one of the largest and oldest in the county, closed down Friday night and it is not known when it will start again.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 14.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. iii, 1-15. Memory Verses, 14, 15—Golden Text, Rom. v, 20—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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1-5. This is our introduction to the great enemy of God and man, that old serpent, the devil and satan (Rev. xii, 9; xx, 2), the prince of this world, the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience (John xiv, 30; Eph. ii, 2). He would come between God and man, he would break up their fellowship and rob man of his inheritance, and to do this he comes in the guise of a friend, using the wisest and perhaps the fairest of all the beasts of the field as his medium, for it is evident from verse 14 that it was something new, and the result of the curse, for the serpent to go upon his belly and eat dust. From this chapter to Rev. xx we see the devil in conflict with God and man, yet tolerated by God until the time shall come to put him in the pit and later in the place prepared for him—the lake of fire. We are taught to resist him, to give him no place, to stand against him (1 Pet. v, 8, 9; Eph. iv, 27; vi, 11), but we cannot well do this if we are ignorant of his devices. Therefore we are here and elsewhere made acquainted with him and his ways that we may recognize him and resist him and overcome him with the shield of faith and the sword of the Spirit even as our Lord Himself did in the wilderness. In his first recorded utterance, "Yea, hath God said?" we see that he questions the word of God, and when any one from that day to this questions the word of God he is for the time being in the service of the devil. He questions the love of God, suggesting to the woman that if God loved them He would not keep from them even the fruit of one tree.

6-8. In the company of and listening to the adversary the woman quickly becomes deceived and blinded and led astray. She adds to the word of God (verse 3) and actually seems to think that her evil counselor is right and God is wrong, and she desires the fruit which now seems to her so pleasant, and she took it and ate it and gave it also to her husband, and he ate it. Thus by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin and by the disobedience of one man were made sinners (Rom. v, 12, 19). Their fellowship with God was broken, they were afraid of Him and sought to hide from Him, they lost their glorious garments of light and made for themselves as a substitute aprons of fig leaves. As to their being clothed with light, they were made in the image of God, and Pa. civ, 2, says that God covers Himself with light as with a garment. This does not conflict with Gen. ii, 25, for as to putting on clothes they were naked. How seemingly small, but how great and far-reaching, their sin, affecting all mankind, for "in Adam all die" (1 Cor. xv, 22).

9. "And the Lord God called unto Adam and said unto him, Where art thou?" The first recorded question of God in Scripture shows Him to us seeking the lost that He may forgive and restore them. It was evidently His custom to walk and talk familiarly with Adam and Eve in Eden, but a change came over man because of sin, and we have the sad and sorrowful sight of the creature seeking to hide from his loving Creator. Man's sin only makes more manifest the love and lowliness of God, and we see Him who afterward came to earth as God manifest in the flesh to seek and save the lost (for every manifestation of God is through His Son, John i, 18), lovingly seeking His erring ones. He is still doing this, and His question to each one still is, Where art thou? Happy are those who can gratefully reply, In Christ, redeemed by His precious blood.

10-19. The man, the woman and the serpent each are brought before Him, and He pronounces judgment upon the serpent, the woman and the man, but in His word to the serpent He tells of a coming deliverer. In this verse (15) we have the new birth (ennemy with the devil), the conflict between the unrighteous and the righteous (thy seed and her seed), the humanity of the Saviour (the seed of the woman), His sufferings (thou shalt bruise His heel), His divinity and glorious victory (He shall bruise thy head)—at least fivefold abundant statements of the great redemption. In the sentence upon Adam the earth is included, and thorns and thistles grow as a result of the curse. Thus the creation was made subject to vanity not willingly; it had no voice nor choice in the matter, and it shall yet be delivered and made to rejoice in the liberty of the glory of the children of God (Rom. viii, 20, 21), for our Lord wore a crown of thorns, and the curse shall in due time be removed from the earth (Rev. xxii, 3). As a result of the work of Christ the whole earth shall yet be filled with righteousness and peace and the glory of the Lord (Num. xiv, 21; Isa. xi, 9; Hab. ii, 14; Isa. xxxii, 1, 17). If we would see and share this glory, we must be able to say from the heart at least the first four clauses of Isa. lxi, 10, and we cannot do this unless we see the significance of verse 21 of this Gen. iii and profit by it. See then the Lord God with His own hand, by the shedding of the blood of the sacrifice, providing redemption clothing for Adam and Eve typical of the garments of salvation which He has provided for us by His great sacrifice, taking our place and dying in our stead. Adam and Eve, with their fig leaf aprons, represent all sinners in their sins, having nothing but their own morality, if any, or fancied righteousness, which if they cling to are like those in Rom. x, 3. The Lord God Himself without any help from mortals provides the righteousness He demands and offers it freely to all who are willing to drop their fig leaf aprons (Rom. iii, 24; vii, 1, 2; x, 4). Eden was preserved after man was driven from it, and we have every reason to believe that it continued till the deluge. The flaming sword points on to Zech. xiii, 7, and to Golgotha, where the sword was satisfied and the way opened to enter paradise. The cherubim tell of the future glory of the redeemed when the whole earth shall be an Eden. See their song in Rev. v, 9, 10. Since Adam was driven from Eden no one has been born in Eden, and the only way into it is by Him against whom he sword awoke. In chapter iv we have the two religions set forth in Cain an Abel—man's way of self righteousness and bringing what he calls his best and God's way of putting away sin by sacrifice, which latter way Abel accepted (Heb. ix, 22; xi, 4).

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

Baltimore Sun.

Miss Irene Ashby, an English student of industrial economics, has recently made an investigation of the conditions attending the employment of child labor in the South. Her conclusions are embodied in an article published in the New York Herald recently. Miss Ashby has had experience in work for the amelioration of the condition of the London poor. She is a graduate of Westfield College, University of London, where she specialized in sociological studies. "Child labor, tragedy and shame of industrial England one hundred years ago," she declares, "is the specter of the 'New South' today."

Miss Ashby's inquiries appear to have been limited to the cotton mills. For such conditions as she claims to have found there, she says the Southern manufacturer is not responsible. "The responsibility," she asserts, "lies entirely with the Northern capitalist. Of eleven practical superintendents to whom I have talked, several being from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, ten declared that doing away with labor of children under 12 years of age would benefit rather than harm the industry." In the ten mills run by Northern capital, according to Miss Ashby's statement, the number of children under 12 years old was almost twice as great as in the mills conducted by Southern owners. In Alabama, prior to 1894, there was a State law limiting the hours of labor of women and children and prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age. It is alleged that this law was repealed at the instigation of a Massachusetts company, which owns one of the largest and best-equipped mills of the South. As a result of the law the age minimum for children employed in Alabama mills has been removed, as also the provision restricting the hours of labor of women and children.

Miss Ashby alleges that Northern capitalists refuse to invest their money in Southern cotton mills unless it is with the specific understanding that they shall exploit child labor. They claim, it is stated, that unless this concession is made they will be unable to compete with the productions of the Northern mills. Miss Ashby describes the methods by which a supply of labor is guaranteed. Before a corporation will agree to build a mill in new territory it must have assurances in writing of sufficient labor to operate the mill. The people who are earning a scanty living on their little farms are induced to sign contracts to contribute so many members of their families to the mill. "The father of the family must not only promise his labor at a miserable pittance, but he signs away the labor and liberty of his little children. The company promises them good houses in exchange for their log cabins, and free schools for the children. There are schoolhouses in the mill village, but they are empty. The father has pledged his little ones to work in the mill, and there is no time to go to school. The wages are so small it takes the earnings of all the family to pay the rent of the company's neat little house and to pay the grocery bill at the company's store." Little children, Miss Ashby charges, work not only 12 hours a day, but are also employed for night work.

The picture which this English woman draws is not pleasant to look upon. It seems to be overdrawn. In her earnestness she may have laid on the somber colors too heavily, and, in her desire to ameliorate the condition of the mill toilers, she may have fancied that conditions are worse than they are. Yet it is unquestionably the fact that many Southern manufacturers are not entirely satisfied with the conditions. As a rule, the Southern mill owner is humane and treats his employees with the utmost kindness. As a rule, his employees have in the past been satisfied with the conditions under which they worked, and strikes were of rare occurrence. The mill workers had comfortable houses and ground for gardens. They were as healthy as any class of industrial workers, and they were self-respecting people. Miss Ashby asserts that the situation has changed materially since Northern capital sought investment in the "New South." Child labor is exploited now as never before in the South, and for this exploitation the Northern capitalist is responsible. "The little white slave is sacrificed to appease a fetish of commercial superstition and not for a real or fancied necessity of the industry." Such laws as the South had governing child labor have been repealed at the instigation of Northern capitalists, and Miss Ashby indignantly declares that "there is no condemnation strong enough for those who deliberately induce an inexperienced set of men to enter upon a course of self-effacement in the persons of their little children by misrepresentation and political corruption in order that they may secure present wealth." The people of the South may be trusted to do all that is necessary for the protection of child labor. The "New South's" industrial development has been so rapid that abuses of some kind may have crept in. A year or two ago mill owners in North Carolina were considering measures for the protection of children employed in the cotton factories of that State. No doubt Southern manufacturers in every other State in that section would gladly co-operate in any reform that might be practicable and necessary.

The New York Times talks interestingly about Julian S. Carr, saying he is in New York and he is gratified that his expression of political views is so well received. The Times adds that he is pleased to be "the McLaurin of North Carolina," a "commercial Democrat." It further says that ex-Senator Marion Butler expresses practically the same views.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States now stands amongst the nations easily fourth and perhaps third as a naval power.

An Alice, Texas, dispatch of the 20th, says: The first bale of cotton of the 1901 crop is being baled.

Hon. William J. Bryan favors the nomination of Mark Hanna as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1904.

Policeman Debray, of Atlanta, was assassinated one night last week. He is the fourth victim in four years. There are evidences of a conspiracy amongst the colored population.

In addressing a Sunday school class recently Mr. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Trust, said that his organization paid \$22,000,000 a year in wages. "This," he added, "I regard as the best form of giving."

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says the issue in the next Presidential campaign will be the course of Congress in the exercise of its powers to govern the territory acquired from Spain.

The city government of Philadelphia recently granted free of charge to certain capitalists franchises for which in an open letter Mr. John Wanamaker offered \$3,000,000. It is one of the plainest cases of defiant corruption within our knowledge.

International interest last week centered about the tariff war between Russia and the United States. It appears that Russia has broken all bounds and laid extremely severe tariffs upon several of our imports, in retaliation for our tariff on Russian petroleum. An adjustment will probably be arrived at.

Kitten Made Its Way Home 20 Miles

Rev. R. M. Dixon is pastor of the Second Methodist church of La Grange, Ga. A week ago the Rev. Dixon, who is a widower, went to Lone Oak to see his children, who stay with their grand parents, and carried with him a half grown kitten. The Rev. Dixon spent a day with the children and came away leaving them happy with their new pet. Rev. Dixon and Colonel Moon room together here in town. Monday night Colonel Moon was the only occupant of the house. Tuesday morning he was awakened by the cries of a cat and upon investigation Colonel Moon discovered that the cat was the same one Rev. Dixon had carried to his children a few days ago. The cat had made its way back to LaGrange from Lone Oak, a distance of twenty miles. The colonel says the kitten was gaunt and bedraggled, but it was the same kitten. He recognizes the fact that the tale sounds peculiar.

The Negro Problem in South Africa.

There is an impending South African question of great gravity, it appears, apart from the Africander question. The natives have been kept from participating in the present war, but not without difficulty. Their number is so great that they will need to be handled hereafter with great care. In all South Africa there are 4,000,000 natives and less than 800,000 whites. The colored population is increasing rapidly by reason of the peace they are forced to keep. The occupation of their warriors is gone, so that time hangs heavy on their hands. In Basutoland and other regions occupied by the natives almost exclusively it is beneath the dignity of men to hoe the field, that function falling to the women. But they can with self-respect herd cattle, and so can drive a plow. Little by little, as civilization extends, it is hoped that the warrior will take more kindly to work as an agriculturist. A large beginning has been made in inducing him to work in the mines. In the year before the war began 38,000 Basutos worked in the mines of Johannesburg, Kimberley and Rhodesia. But the masses are impatient of restraint, and it is feared that they will tire of enforced respect for the life and property of their neighbors.

The city of Charlotte is considering a proposition to put on four mounted policemen from 10 p. m. until 5 a. m. so as to give better protection to the resident section of the city.

Tramps Forced to Aid Farmers.

New wheat is moving in Nebraska in great quantities. Box cars are in great demand. The cereal is being threshed as rapidly as weather conditions will permit, and the grain is unusually firm and large.

The greatest difficulty is being experienced in securing men to handle the crop. With the wheat ready for harvest and the extraordinary rainfall of the past few days giving the weeds an impetus in the cornfields, farmers are forced to work night and day to keep ahead. In many sections of the county corn is being weeded by moonlight, and wheatfields present the same scene of activity in the night as in the day.

The movement of tramps across Nebraska and Kansas just at present has ceased, because many have been hauled from cars along the different lines by farmers and trappers and impressed into service. This is no joke, as a large crowd of tramps at Olean, Neb., discovered yesterday. Thirty were rounded up by farmers armed with pitchforks at the waterfront near that town just after Sabbath meeting and marched into the country. They were paroled out among the farmers and told they would get \$2 a day and food if they worked their best, and if they didn't they would be taken to town and confined in jail or on the rockpile as vagrants. As a rule, this persuasion was sufficient and the tramps went to work with much vigor.

W. W. Melchor's Skull Fractured.

Special to Charlotte Observer.

MOORESVILLE, June 25.—A serious accident occurred at Melchor Bros' roller mill to-day that came near resulting in the death of Mr. W. W. Melchor. The firm had just finished placing a new engine and were running it at a slow speed. Quite a number of people had gathered to see the machinery run. A belt attached to a pump ran off and caught around a post near by. Mr. Melchor then turned off the steam, but not until too late to prevent an accident. The post was pulled from its foundation and fell across the machinery, breaking a rod or bar of iron connected with the same. This broken rod was hurled with great force and struck Mr. Melchor on the top of the head, leaving a great gash and a fractured skull. It was thought by all present that the unfortunate man was dead. He was seemingly so, for two or three minutes. Dr. Bell was summoned and at his side in a few minutes, Mr. Melchor is probably seriously hurt. After he rallied he sat up for a while and then walked to his home, about a hundred yards from the mill. One of his eyes and one of his ears were badly hurt. He bled profusely. The whole town is affected by this serious misfortune to one of our cleverest citizens.

Civil Government in the Philippines.

Mr. Root, Secretary of War, has issued an order setting up civil government in the Philippines. It is as follows: "On and after the 4th day of July, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the President of the Philippine Commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine Islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the Military Governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. William H. Taft, President of the said Commission, is hereby appointed Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under and in conformity to the instructions to the Philippine Commissioners, dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the Secretary of War of the United States. The municipal and provincial civil governments which have been, or shall hereafter be, established in said islands, and all persons performing duties pertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands, will, in respect of such duties, report to the said civil governor.

"The power to appoint civil officers, heretofore vested in the Philippine Commission, or in the Military Governor will be exercised by the Civil Governor with the advice and consent of the Commission."

Two additional graded school buildings are to be erected in Salisbury.

Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Sold by every druggist in the malarial sections of the United States. No cure, no pay. Price, 50c.



WHOLESALE.

By Louis, Mo., Feb. 6, 1899. PARIS MEDICINE CO., City. Gentlemen—We wish to congratulate you on the increased sales we are having on your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. On examining our record of inventory under date of Jan. 1st, we find that we sold during the year 1898, 209 dozen Grove's Tonic. We also find that our sales on your Tasteless Chill Tonic to whom I sold one of the others, I sold 53 bottles of Grove's Chill Tonic in one day and could have sold more if I had had it on hand. Mr. Dave Woods cured five cases of chills with one bottle.

MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.

RETAILER.

KEDRON, ILL. Gentlemen—I handle seven or eight different kinds of Chill Tonics but I sell ten bottles of Grove's to whom I sold one of the others, I sold 53 bottles of Grove's Chill Tonic in one day and could have sold more if I had had it on hand. Mr. Dave Woods cured five cases of chills with one bottle.

A Big Cotton Seed Trust.

The Philadelphia North American publishes a story to the effect that a syndicate of capitalists in combination with \$100,000,000 capital to control the entire production and sale within the United States of the various products and by-products of cotton seed.

There are 490 cotton oil plants in the United States, of which the American Cotton Oil Company, with a capital of \$80,000,000, owns 45, and the Southern Cotton Oil Company, with head offices in this city, owns 10. The others are operated largely by cotton planters. The North American says the syndicate is now negotiating to purchase the stock of the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

Healthy Mothers

Few mothers are healthy, because their duties are so exacting. The anxiety of pregnancy, the shock of childbirth, and the care of young children, are severe trials on any woman. But with Wine of Cardui within her grasp, every mother—every woman in the land—can pay the debt of personal health—she owes her loved ones. Do you want robust health with all its privileges and pleasures? Wine of Cardui will give it to you.

WINE OF CARDUI

strengthens the female organs and invigorates weakened functions. For every female ill or weakness it is the best medicine made. Ask your druggist for \$1.00 bottle Wine of Cardui, and take no substitute under any circumstances.

Mrs. Edwin Cross, Germert, Mich. "When I commenced using Wine of Cardui I was hardly able to walk across the house. Two weeks after I walked half a mile and picked strawberries. When my other child was born I suffered with labor pains 24 hours, and had to raise him on a bottle because I had no milk. After using the Wine during pregnancy this time, I gave birth last month to a baby girl, and was in labor only two hours, with but little pain, and I have plenty of milk. For this great improvement in my health I thank God and Wine of Cardui."



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First Tasteless Tonic ever manufactured. All other so-called "Tasteless" Tonics are imitations. Ask any druggist about this who is not PUSHING an imitation.

WHITSON, Tex., Sep. 13, 1898. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen—I write you a few lines of gratitude. I think your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is one of the best medicines in the world for Chills and Fever. I have three children that have been down with malarial fever for 15 months and have bought Chill medicines of all kinds and Doctor's bills coming in all the time until I sent to town and got three bottles of Grove's Tonic. My children are all well now and it was your Tasteless Chill Tonic that did it. I cannot say too much in its behalf. Yours truly, JAMES D. BOWEN.