

ated Outrageously.

THE PRESIDENT AND LEAGUE SENATOR RANSOM.

Vindication of Vance's Honor and a Full Account of the Unjust and Dishonorable Treatment he has Received.

The following communication was received from the Charlotte Observer from Oct. 24th.

A good deal is being said about Vance's attitude towards the administration, and the President's attitude towards the administration.

The President's attitude towards the administration in respect to appointments in North Carolina, a plain and direct statement of facts bearing on the matter would seem to be in the hands of the public.

It is well known here that at the beginning of this administration the relations between Senator Vance and President Cleveland were very friendly and cordial, although they had not been such at all times.

The death of Rev. J. C. Price, the prominent Republican leader, immediately after the election of Cleveland, began to be pressed upon the attention of the President and his friends.

The President's friends began to press the President to appoint a man of their respective friends upon the vacant position.

In the matter of appointments, district attorneys, marshals, and collectors, it has been agreed for many years that the President should appoint a man from the eastern part of the State, and a man from the western part of the State.

The names of these officers for the district. Accordingly each named his man for these positions, and Senator Vance was ready to endorse all of Senator Ransom's selections without hesitation.

Senator Ransom endorsed Vance's selection for district attorney, but declined to endorse the selection for collector, alleging that the nominee was his [Ransom's] enemy.

Upon investigation it was found that Mr. Gudder, the nominee, was a man of high character, and that the cause of the misunderstanding was a misunderstanding of the name of the nominee.

Senator Ransom, however, insisted upon his appointment, and the President, in the face of the opposition of the majority of the Democratic members of the Senate, and further that the repeal Democratic Senators refuse to go into a Democratic caucus and be governed by the majority of their party in the Senate.

Who then are the obstructionists and who are the Senators, who are adhering to party principles and practice?

TRUTH. Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1893.

This Would About Suit. St. Louis Republic.

We don't mind telling an esteemed Missouri contemporary, which seeks to know what the Republic wants in the silver issue, a few wishes we have been entertaining.

The Democratic party is in power, and we want to show the country that it can govern economically and wisely and can respond to a public opinion every time.

Mr. Cleveland represents the Eastern Democratic idea of coinage—a gold standard until an international agreement can be reached. The Republic represents the Western idea of free coinage on an American basis; and we hope that the West and South will never get so far wrong in the monetary silver direction that they will put Cleveland in the right by comparison.

We want the Democratic party to show that there can be disagreement about the currency on which no half-dozen men seem to be perfectly parallel—without hysterics, raving, crashing and parting of ways.

We want every Democratic leader to be vaccinated against isms, so that the party will be supported by the average good sense of the South and West, and by being sure of the agricultural States, have ample power to execute its reforms without eternally carrying New York booted and spurred upon its back.

We want New York and Colorado to prosper. We want Pennsylvania and Idaho to get just as rich as they can. And we want the Republic to be a party not to be bestrodden by legislation which leaves other States for that especial purpose.

We want the Democratic party to swear before the people upon the Constitution that a Government of our kind does not give money to a private citizen because he wants it, but tells what honest money is and lets him get as much as he needs to pay his debts and transact his business just as he gets anything else he needs.

We want the Democratic party not to think that the fighting is all over because the Republican party is on its last legs. We very earnestly want the party not to think that it can remain in power if it splits up into classes at the behest of hustling politicians who pick out classes as convenient ladders to personal aggrandizement.

We want our party to knock out the repeal of the Sherman act—a total demoralizing of silver while Cleveland is President. We do not want to see the repeal of the Sherman act, because the statement of the fact is that the silver will be taken out of the country will be neither of the kind nor startling. The depression is not probably caused by the Sherman act and had almost passed away as a natural course of such things.

So far as the panic was the stimulated production of those who had to force repeal, it ought to be known that they have what they richly clamored for.

The effect of repeal on politics we shall see what we shall see. The New York Herald, about the most prominent of repeal, is exultingly: "Free coinage, by international agreement, is dead. Before Cleveland's term the people will have heard the silver issue." Some of the currency question will make great trouble for the party. We are not of that party fairly fulfills its duty to the people on the tariff and there seems little ahead of us for a long period of prospect.

of Alabama; George, of Mississippi; Vest, of Missouri; or Daniel, of Virginia?

THE HERO OF BIG BETHEL.

Gen. D. H. Hill's Generous Treatment of the Federal Gen. Reynolds and Clitz.

Youth's Companion.

Among the hardest fighters of all the hard-fighting Confederate generals in the civil war was General D. H. Hill. But he had the gentle heart of a chivalrous soldier, as is shown by an anecdote told to the writer by Major I. W. Hatchford, a distinguished officer, who was General Hill's adjutant general.

Just after the battle of Cold Harbor General Hill's brigade commanders, General Rhodes, Garland, G. B. Anderson and Colquhoun, came to headquarters to report and get instructions. They met General Hill about 2 o'clock in the morning, entered a vacant house, and were soon busy with plans for the next day.

While they were talking a wounded Federal officer was brought in, who had been shot in the knee and captured. He limped up, supported on one side by a Federal prisoner and on the other by one of his Confederate captors. General Hill arose and turned around to speak to him. As the general turned the captured officer let his supports and exclaimed: "Hill, old fellow, how are you?"

"Why, H. B. is this you?" asked General Hill, and the two, whose troops had been "blazing away" at one another all the day but who had not brushed each other. Major Hatchford says: "My surprise at seeing these two foes rejoicing over each other had not passed away, when General Anderson came forward and was as demonstrative over the Federal officer as though that officer had been his father General Grant, too, on being introduced, was evidently affected, and shook hands with a heartiness that showed some tie between them, personal strangers though they were.

The Federal officer was Colonel H. B. Clitz, of the Twelfth United States Regulars. General Hill and Colonel Clitz had been cadets at West Point at the same time, and had served together in the Mexican war, and were warm personal friends. Colonel Clitz had been an instructor at West Point when Anderson was cadet there, and Anderson had been one of his favorite pupils. Clitz had also been guardian for Garland's wife, and as Mrs. Garland had died only a short time before this, General Garland was naturally touched by suddenly meeting for the first time, his dead wife's guardian and friend.

At a few minutes spent in pleasant social inquiries, General Hill asked Colonel Clitz about his wound, and proposed to send him to the field hospital to have it dressed.

"No," generously answered Colonel Clitz, "let others, who need it worse, have attention first."

So he stayed with General Hill that night, the two sleeping on the same overcoat—the best bed obtainable. Next morning General Hill gave him an ambulance, and said: "Clitz, I must send you to Richmond—about fifteen miles away—but I will not send you under guard. You just give me your promise to go there and report to General Winder. And say, Clitz, here is my wife's address. She is my banker now. If you need any money while a prisoner, draw on her for it."

Just as the ambulance was about to start some of General Hill's soldiers brought in General John F. Reynolds, a Federal division commander. General Reynolds had been fighting and doing picket duty until he was utterly worn out. So the night before, when everything seemed to give promise of quiet, he laid down to snatch a few hours of sleep. While he slept the sleep of exhaustion his men were driven back and he was captured.

General Hill and General Reynolds had been together at West Point for three years, they had been associated as young officers at Fort Monroe, and had gone out in the Mexican war in the same company—a company that had Braxton Bragg for captain, and George H. Thomas, John F. Reynolds, and D. H. Hill for lieutenants. But now when General Hill advanced to shake hands, General Reynolds would not recognize him nor speak at all.

General Hill's military instincts led him to divine the cause of his old comrade's depression, and enabled him to sympathize with a brave soldier's chagrin at being surprised and captured. So going to General Reynolds with extended hand, he said: "Reynolds, do not feel so bad about your capture; it is the fate of war."

"It is not being captured," was the general's answer, "that hurts so, but it is being captured asleep."

"Cheer up, old fellow," responded General Hill, "everybody knows that you are a brave and good soldier, and everybody knows that you would do all that human nature can do."

General Reynolds brightened up and said: "Well, Hill, if you say that I shall feel better about the matter, I know that you would not mislead me. No man's good opinion is more appreciated by me than yours, and if you do not condemn me, perhaps others will not."

Then telling him the same thing about a guard and about money matters that he had told Col. Clitz, General Hill put him in the same ambulance, and after a cordial handshake, the two friends parted never to meet again.

Gen. Reynolds, after Bill full the measure of an inhuman and successful officer, was killed at Gettysburg. Few, even his own side, remember him with more affection than General Hill did. Twenty-six years after General Reynolds' death, a few weeks before his own, Gen. Hill, in talking about some of his old associates, said: "Reynolds was a good fellow. I always loved Reynolds."

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale by Curry & Kennedy, Druggists.

An Ohio man who feared the banks closed and deposited his wealth in an absolutely living in a big summer house in Canada and doing well, too.

State Insurer.

Every right thinking man will admit that it is right for the State to provide deaf and dumb asylums, &c., for the unfortunate within her borders.

It is also generally admitted that it is so important that the masses of our people may have a common school education, that the State acts wisely in supporting a system of common schools for the benefit of her people.

To what extent the State should go beyond these fundamental plans, and provide other institutions supposed to be the higher business and intellectual training of our young men and women, involves questions on which our wisest scholars and legislators differ. Confining ourselves now to the consideration of the higher culture of our young men and women, it seems to us that we are far on the way to solve any questions involved in it by asking this question: Is it necessary or just that the State should provide by taxation for the higher education of her young men and women?

A common school education is of course quite useful to any one; but is a higher education, necessary to make one a useful and safe citizen? Does not education beyond a certain degree, especially when it is only secular, such as the State usually gives, often enable those who receive it to be shrewder rascals than they would be without it? But it may be replied, that because some abuse their power, is no argument against the State placing such power in the hands of those that use it wisely. We admit the force of this reasoning, and yet we entertain some honest doubts about the State providing this higher education, when the religious culture of those who receive it is more or less neglected, and when real religious culture cannot be given by the State without union with the church; a state of things subversive of our National Constitution, and destructive to the principles of religious liberty. If there were no denominational colleges in the State, or if those existing were utterly inefficient, the State would certainly have a right, we suppose, to make such provision, that some of her citizens at least could acquire something beyond a common school education. But in deciding a question of this kind, it seems to us that the State ought to act according to business and common sense principles, just as individuals ought; they propose certain measures in the face of certain facts.

If the State proposes to inaugurate a plan for the higher education of her people, several questions at once occur: (1) Is such education unprovided for in her borders? (2) Will general higher education be better secured by her plan than by those already operating? (3) Has she the right to come into competition with schools built up at the expense of her own citizens, which by their number and efficiency reach the masses of her people more effectually than she can by one or two schools so located as to secure only a limited patronage. Important questions arise here. We invite the views of our thinking men, and especially our college presidents, professors, and educators generally. We are willing to give respectful attention to the views of any demagogues on the subject. We are seeking light, not darkness, and are by this article fully committed to the opinion that if it is necessary any provision for the higher education of her people it should be strictly on the university plan in the proper conception of that term. We do not mean the university extension plan, but such further intellectual and business training of her people as would be secured in schools already existing, and of such a high standard as would bring the State into unimpaired competition with the schools already established by the self-denial and sacrifices of her own people.

Armies of the World.

Journal of Education.

China has a regular army of 300,000 men and a war footing of 1,000,000.

Turkey has a regular army of 355,000 men, a war footing of 610,200, and the annual cost of the army is \$19,642,000.

Italy has a regular army of 736,592 men, a war footing of 1,718,183 and the annual cost of the army is \$2,947,263.

Japan has a regular army of 34,777 men, a war footing of 51,721, and the annual cost of the army is \$6,151,000.

Spain has a regular army of 90,000 men, a war footing of 450,000, and the annual cost of the army is \$21,802,930.

Russia has a regular army of 947,771 men, a war footing of 2,733,305, and the annual cost of the army is \$131,812,202.

France has a regular army of 502,764 men, a war footing of 3,753,305, and the annual cost of the army is \$114,279,761.

Germany has a regular army of 445,402 men, a regular army of 1,491,104, and the annual cost of the army is \$99,430,429.

Great Britain has a regular army of 131,686 men, a war footing of 577,906, and the annual cost of the army is \$74,901,500.

India (British) has a regular army of 196,597 men, a war footing of 308,000, and the annual cost of the army is \$84,481,185.

Austria-Hungary has a regular army of 289,190 men, a war footing of 1,125,838, and the annual cost of the army is \$53,386,915.

The United States has a regular army of 25,745 men, a war footing of 4,165,000, and the annual cost of the army is \$40,466,460.

How sad to our hearts are some scenes of our childhood.

As our recollection present them to view;

The use of the switch that was brought from the wildwood;

And various punishments most of us knew;

But saddest of all is the thought of the pill-box.

That mother brought out when she thought we were ill.

Oh! the gripping, the aching, the twisting and torment

Wrapped upon the horrible old-fashioned pill.

But that's all gone away with. To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure. You'll experience no painful discomfort, no bad results. Children take them as readily as peppermint dips.

Its thousand cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents; by druggists.

TAX NOTICE.

I will meet the tax payers of Gaston county, N. C., at the following times and places, for the purpose of collecting taxes for 1893. To wit:

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Stanley Creek, McIntosh Store, Mt. Holly, Belmont, McAdenville, Lowell, Gastonia, Union, Glenn's Store, Patterson School House, Baker's Store, Bessemer City, Carpenter's Store, Cherryville, Hovis Store, Dallas, Hardin. Dates range from Monday, Oct. 23 to Saturday, Oct. 30.

Sept. 30th, 1893. M. H. Shuford, Sheriff.

WHEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Chicago, be sure to call at the unique exhibit of

Leibig Company's

Extract of Beef.

In the northeast part of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, north aisle, in the Uruguay Department, and get a

FREE CUP

of delicious, refreshing

BEEF TEA

made from the world known

LEIBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

THE GREAT PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY.

DR. SNELL'S

Medical & Surgical Institute for the treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Venereal, Syphilitic, Private, Female, and all Surgical Diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all cases arranged and taken. Send four cents in stamps for book on "How to Cure Yourself" by Dr. Albert F. Snell, M.D., 1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.

Table with columns for shoe type and price. Types include \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest style, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or \$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

J. D. MOORE & Co., Gastonia, N. C. Davenport, Ashbury & Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

For Sale.

I will sell at public auction at Stanley Creek, N. C., on the 11th day of Oct. 1893, the following: 1892-93 gallons of whiskey and 2 copper stills and fixtures seized from H. C. Hooper for violation of United States Revenue laws. There are also at same time 142 gallons of corn whiskey seized from James Glimmer for violation of Internal Revenue laws of United States. This 11th day of Oct. 1893. For F. M. Williams, D. C.

Mortgage Land Sale.

By virtue of a mortgage executed by G. W. Whitworth to F. Oiling and P. S. Baker and transferred to the office of the register of deeds for Gaston county, in Book 12, Pages 301 & 302, we will sell at public auction on the 11th day of Oct. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the court house door in said county, one black horse mule now about six years old. CHAS. & WILSON. This 4th day of Oct., 1893.

Notice of Sale

By virtue of a mortgage executed to us on the 11th of March 1891, by S. J. Gladden, and of record in the office of the register of deeds for Gaston county, in Book 12, Pages 301 & 302, we will sell at public auction on the 11th day of Oct. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the court house door in said county, to the highest bidder, at public auction for cash, one black horse mule now about six years old. CHAS. & WILSON. This 4th day of Oct., 1893.

Notice of Administration.

Having this day qualified as Administratrix of the estate of E. M. Frazier, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment before the 22nd of September, 1894, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby called on to make immediate settlement. MARY E. F. FIES, Adm'x. Sept. 18th 1893.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a mortgage executed to me by Joshua Bean and wife, dated October 12th 1892 and registered in Registers office in Gaston county in Book 21, page 374 & 375, I will, on the 10th day of November 1893, at about 10 o'clock, a. m., at the public well in Gastonia offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the 15 acres tract of land conveyed by said mortgage, adjoining the lands of Grier and Bush, H. B. Huffstetter and others, for the purpose of paying the debt secured by said mortgage. Moss Stroupe, Mortgagee. Oct. 5th 1893.

Commissioners Sale of Land.

Under a decree of the Superior Court in Gaston county, N. C., in a special proceeding in a cause wherein D. Moore, administrator of S. N. Craig is plaintiff and C. G. Craig and others are defendants, I will on Monday the 10th day of November 1893, at about 10 o'clock, a. m., at the public well in Gastonia offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the 15 acres tract of land conveyed by said mortgage, adjoining the lands of Grier and Bush, H. B. Huffstetter and others, for the purpose of paying the debt secured by said mortgage. Moss Stroupe, Mortgagee. Oct. 11th 1893.

MONEY WANTED.

We have sold many friends and customers on short profits and long time, carrying thousands of dollars worth of notes & accounts through the panic for their accommodation. And now that the season is hand for paying up, we want one and who owe us either by note or account come to the front and make prompt settlement. We cannot and will not indulge any one after maturity of their debt.

We have given due notice and fair warning and if you find yourself in a

BOX,

bear in mind that we would you so. Neither faces nor pleading will settle your indebtedness to us nor give extension of time. Bring the money, come quick or abide the consequences, cost no trouble. Our money we intend to have.

We have twenty-five head of nice hogs for sale cheap.

Respectfully,

Craig & Wilson

WE ARE NOW DISPLAYING

Gossamers and Mackintoshes

at prices that are in keeping with hard times.

Come and see us and compare prices.

A. C. WILLIAMSON & Co.

WE ARE NOW OPENING

The Largest and BEST

Line of Clothing we have ever offered to the public. Come examine them before buying.

Dry Goods and Notions

in also.

Respectfully

J. D. MOORE & Co.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

With Double Wire Suspension. Improved July 25, 1890. Patented Aug. 10, 1887.

Dr. Owen's Electric Belt will cure all the following diseases: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Migraine, Nervous Prostration, Debility, Weakness, Paralysis, Spinal Disease, and all other cases of chronic and acute inflammation of the internal organs.

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