

of North Carolina. No other Gov-

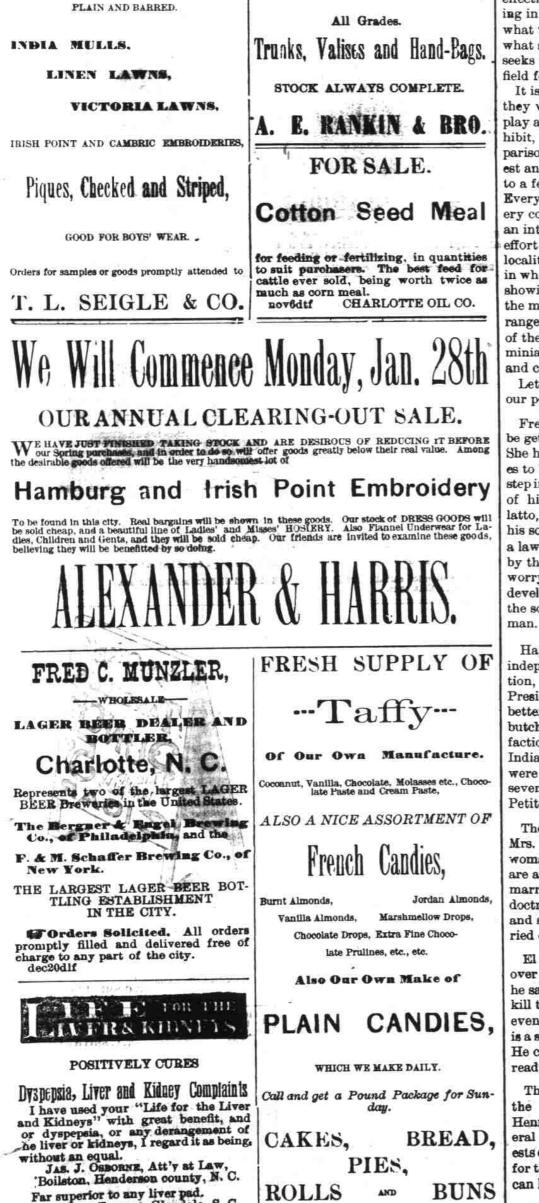
ernor except alone Gov. Caswell ever

served so long, and his service was not continuous. The old law required

an annual election and forbade a re-

India Lawns,

of this kind is not the only object of such exhibitions. They must be fol-SHOES -- Lowest Prices. lowed up that the material benefits sought and hoped for may follow from them. They are simply an election after three terms until three BOOTS AND SHOES.



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Buck and Bryant, became noisy in inciations of street, when the President cut them short by inquiring if his "old friend Longstreet was still suffering from the wound in his head." Just now Mr. Arthur is amusing himself with the criminations and recriminations of certain Arkansas politicians, and the same old Georgia crowd, who want to have Potash Farrow made judge of the Georgia Federal Court. Mr. Arthur is said to be a close student, and he will doubtless derive much information from the hungry crew, as he calls them, who are ready to pledge "solid delegations"anything to enable them to get hold of the public teat. PECULIAR METHODS. Interesting Developments of the Peculiar Methods Pursued by Deputy Marshals in Some of the Southern States. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-E. B. Wieg and, an examiner of the department of justice, in his testimony yester day before the House committee on Expenditures in the department of justice described a novel method for securing funds to conduct a congressional campaign. The aspirant was Paul Strobach, whom the Senate fail ed to confirm for marshal of Alabama. While Turner was United States Mar shal in that State the witness said that Strobach asked to be appointed deputy Marshal explaining that he was anxious to make a canvass for Congress. He secured the appointment, named a number of deputy marshals and went through the district making arrests that fees might be obtained to defray the expenses of the campaign. Strobach was defeated and came to Washington and contested the seat. The examiner said that many poor men were arrested in Alabama by the deputies on a charge of chopping wood on the public lands. These men were often compelled to sell their small possessions to pay the costs of their trials. They were taken, in some instances, more than 100 miles and forced to go on foot and then discharged and allowed to return home as best they could. Some of the ariested men died for want of food and from exposure while walking to which their homes. Their families also suffered, having to dispose of their means for acquiring sustenance to pay the costs of the trials of the arrested parties. Instances were cited when the examiner investigating offices of the government officials was threatened. H. A. Wilson, now receiver of public money, had at one time threatened to shoot him. Wiegand's testimony covered the examinations made in Georgia, Alabama nations made in Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. He referred to the practice of the deputy marshals to charge constructive fees in the way of transportation for long distances, of persons arrested and for goods and for feeding prisoners and guards, while the facts were that the prisonwhile the facts were that the prisoners in most instances had been simply notified to appear at the office of the United States Commissioner and had gone there at their own expense and inguarded." In Covington county, Ala., the witness said, there was scarcely a man who had not been arrested, and Wiegand could not recall a single case where a prisoner had been convicted. Murdered for Pay. SELMA, ALA, Feb. 9.-Col. R. D.

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over any wrinkles made by the

President in his search for amuse-

ment. Not long since the Georgians,

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