

UNION COURT AT MONROE

JUDGE COUNCIL PRESIDES. In Charge to Grand Jury, an Opening Week's Term of Criminal Court at Monroe. Judge Council Dilates on the Evil of Carrying Concealed Weapons and Imbibing So-Called Soft Drinks, Which He Says are Worse Than Any Other Vice.

Monroe, Jan. 29.—A week's criminal term of the Superior Court began yesterday, Judge Council presiding. In his charge to the grand jury the judge laid special emphasis on the laws relating to the sale of liquor and carrying concealed weapons.

Concerning the carrying of concealed weapons, he said: "It has grown to be a habit with a large class of our citizens to carry pistols in their hip pockets, until it has come to be regarded almost in the light of a right. But if a man is brought before you for carrying a concealed weapon, no matter what his reputation is, if there is sufficient ground to indict him, it is your duty to do so."

When Tom Perry, colored, was brought up on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, he didn't have long to wait for a sentence of 60 days on the chain-gang. Sanford Hunsant, a young negro, was found guilty of disturbing religious worship. The circumstances were extenuating, as the evidence showed that Sanford was shoved off a bench by some other negroes.

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BOY DIES OF WOUND

Allie Barbee, Who Was Accidentally Shot by His Cousin, Succumbs to Wounds—Suits Before Superior Court. Special to The Observer.

Durham, Jan. 29.—Allie Barbee, the 8-year-old son of Mrs. Annie Barbee, who was yesterday accidentally shot by his little cousin, Marvin Barbee, died at 1 o'clock this morning at 1 o'clock. He was never conscious after the ball entered his head. The operation that was performed in an effort to save his life showed that the ball passed through the skull on the right temple, then through the brain and lodged in the base of the skull. The body was taken to the saddest home, six miles from here, this morning. There the internment will take place.

This morning the Superior Court began to wrestle with suits against the city, the amount being \$25,000, on account of the fact that the city has been dumping the sewerage from the southern part of the city into a creek. There are three of these suits from that section—one by Mrs. Ophelia Vickers, another by Joe Vickers and one by Mrs. E. Vickers. The total damages asked for by these three kinpeople against the city is about \$4,000. While the city denies that there are any damages, an effort is to be made now soon to remedy the conditions. A bill is pending in the Legislature that will give the people of the city the right to vote on sewer bonds in the sum of \$25,000, this money to be used to build an additional sewer disposal plant. The trial of these cases will take several days, if they are all tried in this term of court.

Governor Glenn is expected to be in Durham Friday night of this week. He will come here as the orator on the occasion of the Junior Order United American Mechanics presenting a flag and Bible to the city high school. Other speakers for the occasion will be Rev. E. H. Hoke, J. A. Giles and Mr. R. H. Sykes. The presentation exercises will be held in the Academy of Music. The academy will be decorated for the occasion and there will be music by the Durham orchestra. The members of the Durham, East Durham and West Durham councils will attend in a body.

The remains of Mrs. J. T. Johnson, who met such an unusual death at the Watts Hospital by swallowing her teeth and being strangled to death, were buried in Greenwood cemetery to-morrow morning. The funeral will be conducted by Rev. C. J. Thompson and Rev. W. C. Barrett, of the Baptist church.

COWAN NOT DEAD

Attempted Suicide in Texas Has Not Resulted Fatally at Last Accounts—Iredell Heirs Don't Love Him. Special to The Observer.

Statesville, Jan. 29.—A Dallas, Texas, paper has the following facts on the attempted suicide of Jos. T. Cowan, the man who worked Iredell heirs for the alleged Hartforded millions in New York for large sums of money.

Following the report of a revolver, Joseph T. Cowan was found yesterday afternoon in the library of a law office with a pistol wound in his chest. At the moment of the shooting, he was seated at a table, reading a book. Mr. Cowan was alone in the room. The shooting occurred in the law library of Etheridge & Baker, where Mr. Cowan had gone with two other attorneys, W. J. Wasson and I. Bibb, for a consultation with P. M. Etheridge, regarding a charge which had been made against Mr. Cowan in the Federal Court.

Surgical assistance was summoned immediately and shortly afterward Mr. Cowan was removed to his residence at 132 Chestnut street, at his own request, and later to the City Hospital. His wound was very serious, his condition at that time was favorable.

Advertising to Cowan's efforts in regard to the Hartforded estate and the fact that he will suit against him in the Federal Court in an account of correspondence with other heirs of the alleged estate, the paper further says: "Those who know Mr. Cowan here assert that he is sincere in his belief that the Hartforded heirs have a valid claim upon the property and that he has been using his best efforts to recover it for himself as one of the heirs and for the others interested."

A large number of the Cowan in Iredell did not seek kindly toward him and when news was received last Thursday that he had shot himself some of those in Statesville expressed the fear that the shooting was not fatal. Some of them will probably regret to see the above and know that their fears have been realized.

LAUREL CASES TO-DAY. Gillespie, Irwin and Della Dillingham to be tried at Statesville—Cases Will Probably Come up To-day—Stewart Not to be Prosecuted. Special to The Observer.

Statesville, Jan. 29.—Iredell Superior Court began yesterday. Judge F. M. Moore, of Asheville, is presiding and Solicitor Hunter is representing the State. Mr. J. P. Mills, of Monroe, was made foreman of the grand jury. The State docket was called and a number of cases of minor importance were disposed of.

LIVES OF LEE AND JACKSON

AS SEEN BY RHODES, OF BOSTON.

Mr. Walker Directs Attention to What He Considers the Best History of the United States Extant. Written by James Ford Rhodes, of Boston—Absolutely Impartial as a Historian—A History of the United States from 1776 to the Present—General Lee and Stonewall Jackson—Says Censure's Voice on the Action of Lee's Noble Soul is Hushed. To the Editor of The Observer:

In view of the recent celebration of the birthday of General Lee I beg to call your attention and that of your readers to the pen-pictures of Lee and Jackson in the best history of the United States extant. This history is by Mr. James Ford Rhodes, of Boston. He has given twenty years to its preparation. The title of the book is: "The History of the United States From the Compromise of 1850 to the Restoration of Home Rule in the South in 1877." He has shown himself a historian and not a partisan. There are seven volumes. It should be in every Southern library, public and private, and should be read by all true people.

The picture is perfect in proportion and in composition. It is a complete survey of a period that is finished. It is a work of great dignity and of superb quality in resources of learning and political and moral philosophy. The style, while less stately and rhetorical than that of Bancroft, is direct, trenchant, often epigrammatic, and always luminous. He imposed upon himself the severest bodily discipline, having all the same the same physique as an athlete in training. He loved liquor, but would not drink it. "I am more afraid of it," he said during the war, "than of a bullet. My mental operations have been rigidly methodical. Not well prepared at the time of his entrance to West Point, he made up in industry what, owing to his poverty and the necessity that he compelled himself to study, and acquire the habits of reflection, his original farm he had lacked in opportunity. Inexperienced for his professional duties at the Virginia Military Institute, he fitted himself for his daily tasks by diligent study, and acquiring the habit of reflection, his original farm he had lacked in opportunity.

Mr. Jackson's Spirit Like Gen. Lee's. Richmond News-Leader. Southern people generally will be gratified by the refusal of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson to accept the pension of \$100 a month for life, offered her by the North Carolina Legislature. Her suggestion that a like sum of money be divided among the poor who receive the pension, is particularly magnanimous and pleasant. In this action Mrs. Jackson is in accord with the spirit of General Lee, who declined to trade his own pension or to allow the pension he occupied in the Confederate army to be used as a source of personal profit. In these days of grab, when so many people are ready not only to violate good taste, but to desert sound principles in the presence of temptation of a few dollars cash, such circumstances are peculiarly encouraging and should be held up as illustrations of high tone and purpose and of the best Southern traditions. We cordially congratulate Mrs. Jackson, declining to accept a pension on the ground that she does not need it, and that her possessions are greater than those fixed by law for the recipient of the pension, with the men worth millions who deliberately swear falsely to escape paying taxes to the State and city, the difference becomes vivid.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills drives the poison from the body. A 25 cent box holds a week's treatment. Sold by Hawley's Pharmacy.

THE MOST STRIKING REURE OF THE war on the Southern side, "Stonewall" Jackson, has the fascination of a character of romance. No caricature of him, but a full and faithful admirer. To some he seems to be made up of contradictions; to others a rare consistency appears to run through his mature life. Growing up in a community of western Virginia, he yet was so imbued with the sentiment was irreligious, developed in a manhood a piety which had it not been so mainly and

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ONCE REMOVED ON THE NEGRO

Thought He is Getting Along All Right—On the Whole, a Temperate and Industrious Race. Joel Chandler Harris in The Saturday Evening Post.

"I believe that, at the bottom, a majority of the American people are at one with respect to the negro and his future, and the reason I have for making the statement is a sound one, namely, that a large majority of the people of this country are blessed with common sense in a larger measure than those of any other country on the globe. This innate common sense has brushed away so many difficulties, and solved so many problems, and carried the country safely through so many crises, and has come to the front in so many emergencies that it may confidently be depended on in the future.

Nevertheless, there are many Southern people who steadily refuse to believe that the negro has any wholesome future before him, and some of them even write communications to the papers in order to demonstrate the shiftless characteristics of the race; and intelligence who claim that the two races can never live under the same government and in the same communities without inviting a race war on the one hand or amalgamation on the other, and that one or the other of these contingencies can only be averted by deportation to some country or territory where the negro can have nothing to do with the white man. Moreover, there are to be found individual instances where the assertion is made that the negro is going backward instead of forward; but individual instances of this kind are worth no more than the words, 'than of a bullet.' In such cases I cannot argue from the particular to the general without doing wholesale injustice, for the facts are all the other way.

The negro is of a different race, it is true, and his mind may fail to respond to the different processes of civilization and enlightenment; but this remains to be seen. He seems to be getting along remarkably well, considering all the circumstances by which he has been surrounded. He is acquiring property quite rapidly, and in our modern civilization this is regarded, whether rightly or not, as the highest possible test of progress.

The negro is also acquiring an education, slowly, as a matter of course, but surely; and by so much as the minds of the present generation are prepared and equipped, by just so much will the minds of the future generation be prepared to assimilate knowledge.

We are placed in a position of expecting a race but a few years from the inevitable ignominy imposed upon it by the conditions of slavery to make the most remarkable progress that the world has ever known, and we discover that in the nature of things this is impossible we shake our heads sadly, and are ready to lose heart and hope. "I do not ask any one to share my hopefulness with respect to the negro, nor is it necessary that the views of an individual should be accepted. The reason that I can afford to be hopeful in the matter lies in the fact that I am familiar with the history of a county in middle Georgia, where the negroes have a majority of the population. In that county lynching is unknown. Such a crime has never been committed in the county, and I mention the fact with considerable pride, for the reason that it is the county of my birth. It may be thought that this is a descent to the particular, but the point I desire to make is, that the overwhelming majority of the negroes in all parts of the South, especially in the agricultural regions, are leading sober and industrious lives.

A temperate race is bound to be industrious, and the negroes are temperate, as compared with the whites. I am speaking, of course, of the negroes on the farms, but even in the towns the majority of them are sober and industrious. The idle and criminal classes among them make a great show in the police court records, but right here in Atlanta the respectable and decent negroes far outnumber those who are on the lists of the police as old or new offenders.

I am bound to conclude from what I see all about me, and from what I know of the race elsewhere, that the negro, notwithstanding the late start he has made in civilization and enlightenment, is capable of making himself a useful member in the communities in which he lives and moves, and that he is becoming more and more desirous of conforming to all the laws that have been enacted for the protection of society.

FROM THE ANTILLES. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Benefits a City Councilman at Kingston, Jamaica. Mr. W. O'Reilly Fogarty, who is a member of the City Council at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, writes as follows: "One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had good effect on a cough that was giving me trouble and I think I have been more markedly relieved if I had continued the remedy. That it was beneficial and quick in relieving me there is no doubt and it is my intention to obtain another bottle." For sale by R. H. Jordan & Co.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

Names day, Adalginda. San Juan at 7:30; sets at 4:53. 1824—Attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, made by Richard Lawrence.

1850—Ten thousand Mexicans were driven to the borders of Texas to prevent the smuggling so largely carried on through Texas by Americans. 1841—The town of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, consisting of about 600 buildings, consumed by fire. Loss estimated at from two to four millions of dollars.

1854—The Tehuantepec Railroad opened in the presence of leading officials of the Mexican government. 1855—Herman Knickerbocker died, aged 75; known as the Prince of Schuylkill, being the third in descent from the original settler there. 1861—North Carolina Legislature submitted the convention question to the people. This was the first instance of the will of the people being consulted in regard to the question of secession.

1861—The revenue cutters Cass at Mobile and McLelland at New Orleans surrendered to the Confederate authorities. 1864—Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting for the War Department, took forcible possession of the Methodist churches of New Orleans and assigned army chaplains to preach in them. 1865—The military court at Cincinnati, known as the Prince of Schuylkill, being the third in descent from the original settler there.

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Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. By with that way, two treatments, must be combined. One is local, one is constitutional, both are important, both essential. Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the Local.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative, the Constitutional. The forms—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—is essential to success. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is a wholly internal treatment. The Restorative reaches throughout the entire system, seeking the repair of all nerve, all tissue, and all blood affections. The "Night Cure," as its name implies, does its work while you sleep. It soothes sore and inflamed mucous surfaces, heals local weaknesses and discharges, while the Restorative, eases nervous excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition, builds up wasted tissues, bringing about renewed strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure BURWELL DUNN RETAIL STORE

S.S.S. PURIFIES THE BLOOD

As every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength, it is necessary that this vital fluid be kept free from germs, impurities and poisons. As long as it remains uncontaminated we are fortified against disease and health is assured; but any humor or impurity acts injuriously on the system and affects the general health, or culminates in some special blood disease. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid, or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood diseases that continue to grow worse as long as the impurity or poison remains in the circulation. Some persons are born with an hereditary taint in the blood and we see the effect manifested in various ways. The skin has a pallid, waxy appearance, the eyes are weak, glands in the neck often enlarged and usually the body is not fully developed or strong, because it has always been fed on weak, impure blood. In all blood troubles S. S. S. has proved itself a perfect remedy. It goes down into the circulation and removes all poisons, humors, waste or foreign matter, and makes this stream of life pure and health-sustaining. Nothing reaches inherited blood troubles like S. S. S.; it removes every particle of taint, purifies and strengthens the weak, deteriorated blood, supplies it with the healthful properties it needs and establishes the foundation for good health. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison and all blood diseases and disorders are cured permanently by S. S. S. It is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is the King of all blood purifiers. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired sent free. THE S. WIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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Relieves A Helping Hand Thousands of women, after trying many different kinds of treatment for their obstinate afflictions or diseases, have found in Cardui a helping hand. If you suffer from any of the painful and distressing diseases peculiar to your sex, take Cardui, for it will probably do as well for you as it did for Mrs. Wm. Turner, of Bartonville, Ill., who writes: "Before taking WINE OF CARDUI Woman's Relief I suffered untold agony for 8 years with various female diseases. I had bearing-down pains and pains in my head and back. I doctored and doctored and finally I was operated on, but I suffered all the more. I then tried medicines without relief, so I finally began to take Wine of Cardui. I have now been taking it for about a year and it has improved me wonderfully. I can do all my housework and work in my garden every day. Cardui has brought comfort to me in many ways. I am in good health; my nerves are stronger; I am regular and suffer NO PAIN." Try it. At Every Drug Store In \$1.00 Bottles