nto the hands of that party ruled with a rod of iron soon he war, and we needed cone men at the front who could in fuffuence that would be for od of the State. But few with the body of lawmakers. at majority of them never and men of great learning in iocratic party members selought it wise to mingle in der they had but seven memnd they could accomplish more legy than by direct attack. publicans being in the majortruck boldly for any measure wanted, but did not always carir point. Quite a number were ted as Populists, but when they ed up, they went back to their first In a Populist caucus, composed th Houses, I think sixteen were ted to withdraw, "and not to upon the order of their going." nited States Senator was to be Republican party to Populism, not been transplanted long igh to take out. These sixteen rters we never tried to get back

fter two weeks had passed I was

ised one day by the leading Dem-Senator, A. M. Scales, coming ny seat and whispering in my ear, anything you want, or your ity wants, say so, and we will do ything we can to help you." I ked him, not knowing what he nt It appeared strange that I Democrats in the Senate to guide rs with discretion, when I was llowed to make a political speech e court house at home in Meckarg. The next day I was surprisby Senator George L. Smothers, ring to me almost the same is from the leader of the Republiparty, "hold fast to the course you rted on and we will give you county whatever you may ". I thanked him for their cone, and told him I wanted nothand it was clear. Any bill was that I introduced or adthe Senate chamber in the watch my course. I do it to be a fact that he was to stay there and see what oing, but I do not believe he of staying in the Capitol. I found I had more influence 197 than I had in '94 in Char-We often exchanged kindly

was over; then I asked him if not there to watch me. He the found that everything had my approbation before it a great fad in several of the es and towns to have a if not all the police appointed This pleased ernor Russell. nies of good government so bill was introduced for the to appoint one-half the po-Charlotte. In less than two received a telegrain from to this effect, "hold bill we get down there." I re-Make yourselves easy, I hold gs." The next day twelve of prominent men of our city d into the lobby and called me Not one of whom had voted After shaking hands all iey asked me "what they ha to help me." I told them their mouths shut, and they ook on, but not say a word, ve but seven Democrats in the When the committee met, was taken, every vote was

nas and smiled, but I never ask-

ds husiness there till the ses-

aside all prejudice and aniand say was there another Mecklenburg county, in any party, that could have had at hen he wanted them, every the Senate? There certainly rade made, but I will always ler lasting obligations to the an and Democratic parties kindness and partiality to my county when I needed f course I could always dethe Populist party. Every o visited the Legislature his affairs attended, hunt-Example: One morning wesession opened two gentleoached my seat and intromselves, from Halifax; said a previous session, in 1895, a passed, to take effect the ember, '96, to allow all res, mules, cattle, sheep, ., to run at large in the three months. These gentlemen ne to take charge of the bill t repealed. I told them I te to repeal the act but this dness that had been extend-I presume had reference to rg county. Just at this he Hon. Buck Kitchin came aid, "boys, has the doctor to see this bill repealed?" I I was afraid to strain the vor that had been done me allfax. My friend at once

h impatience, "boys, we will and arm our tenants and wherever found." I adnot to act rashly, and I ind put it as a necessity for of the State farm in Hal-

he stopped and said to me, "I have now done all I promised, and I expect you to carry it through." I told pany with the shell road money. Mr. im it would be the most difficult bill Chairman, I ask you not to allow the to enact that will come before this State money to be frittered away, ody, but I will do the best I can, The next day the bill was called up on its second reading. I spoke on question." Not a vote was given in the necessity of such a measure; or the affirmative; and only my vote was the necessity of such a measure; or having our sons indicted for snatching and be disgraced before the world. I spoke for about 20 minites, and urged the necessity of building colleges of our own, and not be compelled to send our sons to another State to learn anatomy. After was through, I was followed by the negro Lee Person, a Senator from Blind Asylum, invited me to look at down east. When speaking he was the quarters for the blind to sleep in. so excited that he foamed at the It was a large hall directly over the makeshift to wreak vengeance upon centre of the room and Superintendattention was given him, showing could shake the building so that I was day, which was done. I was in said they had no other place to put hopes that my talk on the necessity of having equipped medical colleges appropriation of \$50,000 to erect a

through with, when the dissecting bill, cupy such quarters, every man voted which was attracting the close atten- for the appropriation. Mr. Ray will tion of every doctor in the State who tell you it was through my influence was interested in medical education, that this house was built, and there In due time the bill was called up is no telling the amount of suffering and put on its third reading. Sen- was saved by the prompt action in ator McCasky, from Martin county, providing a suitable building for the claimed the floor; he opposed the bill blind of the State. This one act will in a telling speech; "he dwelt on the go far to pay me for the turmoil of poor old people who were to end being elected to the Legislature of their days in the alms house, where 1897. they could see—in their mind's eye— One of the dirtiest things that took their poor old frail bodies stretched place in the Senate, should be reout on a dissecting table, and a half membered as a warning in all future dozen medical students standing assemblages. I have mentioned in around each table, cracking their ob- the former part of this article that but good government. These delivery of this tirade the majority of just before the United States Senator times caused me to think much the Senators craned their necks for was to be voted on, a member who had been elected as a Populist, asked scene and vulgar jokes." During the my election would be contested; so fear they should lose a word of this had been electd as a Populist, asked eloquent speech, which was to kill me to support the Republican candiintroduced went through with the most excellent bill. When his date for the United States speech was ended, I took the floor and Senate, so that I could get ce was that I introduced or adappologized for saying more after my talk on yesteday. When I comber of the Senate. My position unique. It often provoked a specific pro to where McCasky was sitting. after a few preliminary remarks, I again during the session. I found the said: "You have made the greatest people of both city and county weargs to find Hr. J. D. McCall sit- mistake of your life, in saying the old ing a smiling countenance and in a and decrepid octegearian and decrepid good humor when I returned home, persons who have lived beyond the or- but they never acknowledged publicly dinary life time, will have five, ten or that they were indebted to me for not fifteen years to look forward to the having negro police, as the towns in neglect his law practice for time when their frail bodies will be the eastern part of the State had. placed upon the dissecting table. Sir, no sensible doctor would think for a moment of having an aged subject for dissection. Why, their organs become soft and flabby, the tendons become brittle, the veins and arteries become ossified, so when an attempt is made to raise them with the handle of a scalped they snap like a pipe stem. But we want bodies young and strong, like the Senator from Martin." This caused a perceptable smile all over the hall; I saw the tide was turned; and I walked back to where the negro member was sitting and addressed my remarks to him as follows: "Sir, if you are fortunate enough to

which I think is very doubtful, your follows own race will kill you. Why, when we were striving to build up a medical college here at home, so that colored physicians could be educated the last decade or two. While the recent fire did a great deal of damage, to allow all branches to be taught the loss was confined to that locality here, but without this branch your which may easily be spared. It did college would be only in name; then I warn you to beware when you iming section.

There are many interesting facts called for the question, which was carried by a large majority. In a few days I received abundant congratulations from the most learned teachers and skillful physicians in the State. But the law granting permission to acre introduced a bill to repeal the

whole damned Populistic work." I will not say more on this important measure, but will give you the account of the Brewer bill, which an effort was made to rob the State of \$1,800. The advocates of the State of \$1.800. The advocates of the not hesitate to say so on occasion bill could not see why the Legisla- When the founders of the little col ture of 1895 paid the Rev. Dr. Pool a Carolina during the halcyon days of reconstruction. I was on the committee to whom the bill to pay Prof. Brewer, for occupying a chair in Chapel Hill, his salary of \$1,800. I asked the question, why this debt was not presented for payment before this time. Why wait 30 years. The answer given was the Democrats were in power and denied the justice of fect the bill, fifteen voted to approve, and I voted not to approve. Two members, J. A. Anthony and A. M. Scales, did not vote, I asked why they did not vote. They said the whole transaction took place before they were born, that this was the first they ever heard of it, but they would not approve it. I then moved to send up a minority report, which they acceded to; they requested me to make the speech to accompany the report. When the bill was called up the next night Major H. L. Grant-as he styled

DANGERS OF PNEUMONIA

particularly of him shortly, when the dead-body bill is before the Senste.

The doctors in Asheville drew up a bill giving medical colleges the right to dispect the human body; and specifying what bodies are liable to be used. Senster Rollins introduced the bill, and as he returned to his seat, he stopped and said to me. "I have it going to Mrs. Brewer, it will go down into your pockets to keep company with the shell road money. Mr. when the children of the State are needing schooling. I call for the given in the negative. So the Brewer bill was killed by one vote, or rather died of shame. Senator Atwater was regarded as

the watchdog of the Treasury; he was careful to look after every appro-priation that was made, and not to make any that could be avoided. M. Ray, superintendent of the white mouth, and denounced the bill as a boiler room. He placed me near the the negro; I remember that marked ent Ray stood near the west end and how easily that body of men could fearful the house would fall. The be swayed. A vote was speedly call whole side would sink ten inches beed for, and the bill was saved by low the wash board. I told him it only two votes. I asked for the third was a fearful thought to have fifty reading to be deferred till the next blind boys in such a death trap; he in the State would prevent further suitable building for the male blind. opposition speeches, but I was mis- There was some objection made about spending so much money, but when The next day arrived with its usual the question was asked, would you be routine of duties which were gone willing for a blind son of yours to oc-

J. B. ALEXANDER.

WHERE THE NAME CAME FROM Prominent Visitor Tells of the Naming of Elizabeth City-An In-

teresting Story Recalled. A prominent citizen of Elizabeth City spent last week in Charlotte. He and a select company of friends were engaged in an animated discussion of the Selwyn. In the course of the He said: conversation, he divulged the secret of the name of his home town. The story as he told it was an exceedget home when this session is ended, ingly interesting one. Briefly it is as

"Elizabeth City, my home, is one of the most enterprising and progres-sive cities in Eastern Carolina. Its not do any great injury to the grow-

in connection with the early history of Elizabeth City. It is one of the old towns in eastern Carolina, having been settled soon after Edenton came into prominence. Edenton was then dissect the human being was of short the assembling point of all the aristoduration. Just as soon as the Demo- crats of the province. If anybody cratic party got in power, some wise- claimed to be much of a somebody he was accustomed to spend his time in dissecting law of 1897, and some one the so-caled capital. The residents spoke up, "Yes, let us repeal the of Edenton claimed to be better than anybody else and set th fashion for the other towns to pattern after.

"This lordly spirit did not sit well with the more democratic residents of the adjoining towns. They resent ed any claim to superiority and did ony upon the banks of the Pasquosalary of \$4,000 for his services for tank came to select a name for their being president of the University of village, they did not care to choose from among the high and mighty of the province nor would they do as their so-called betters of Edenton suggested. After deliberation, the heads of the families came together and decided to name the town after one of the women. nouncement was made, doubtless there was a great campaign among in power and denied the justice of question came to be decided, it is power and denied the justice of question came to be decided, it is the claim. There were eighteen found that Betsy Dowdy, tavern and existing social conditions, the claim. There were eighteen found that Betsy Dowdy, tavern and existing social conditions, the committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of this committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of this committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of this committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of this committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of this committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of this committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of this committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of this committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of this committee, and when saloon keeper, had secured the manufacture of the committee of the commi the ladies for the honor. When the jority of votes and was entitled to the prize. Consequently the village was named 'Elizabeth City.' Queen Elizabeth was never thought of at the

"Elizabeth City is now far ahead of Edenton in the race for material wealth and prospenty. It is the fate of towns and cities that one shall increase in wealth and prominence while another, equally well situated and with better advantages shall fall capital of the province, is a sleepy lite-tie village. Elizabeth City on the oth-er hand, the once despised village, is a city which is fast increasing in wealth and population.

elon to the Business World." A most pleasing feature of the

eting was the singing of a select

Mr. Boyer said:

"As we look back on many periods of history they seem marked by distinct and central problems of achievements. Their characteristics tand out clearly against the past. "We mention with confide ission of Greece to civilization, the lace of Rome in history, the voca-ion of the Hebrews, the period of he Reformation, the epoch of Na-

ter of the ages seems to have directed the education of the human race.

"We believe the present age bears great similarity in many respects to the Hebrew service. There is not only given to the present a mission, but there is added a distinct consci-ousness of that mission. We do not have to walt for the philosophical historian of some remote future to discern the characteristic problem for the present time. Behind the extraordinary achievements of modern civilization. As transformation of business method, its miracles of scientific discovery, its mighty combi-nation of political forces, there lies

burdening sense of social maladjust-ment which creates what we call the Social Question.' "The social and industrial reforms in the past have been ameliorating or philanthropic, accepting the exist-ing order of things and mitigating its harsher effects. Special abuses have

at the heart of the present time a

been under a wave of indignation. "A wholly different state of mind prevails to-day, Beneath all the tranquilizing influences of philanthropy and industry, there is a vast and rising tide of discontent, stirring to the very bottom the stream of social life. The question is, will this existing dis-order last? The problem which occuples the thoughtful modern mind is a problem of social transformation and re-construction Time is wasted which is given to lopping off occasional branches of social wrong when the real social question cuts at the root from which the branches grow. RESTORE WEALTH WHERE IT RELONGS

"Instead of using all time and energy inquiring what ways of charity are wise, let us rather inquire why charity is necessary at all and why poverty exists? Devote all of our time to learn the merciful use of things as they are; a state his conscience, that the State to have created It.

"The possibilities of social change are viewed by many persons with grave apprehensions and by many with jubilant hope. To one class of observers we appear to be threatened with social disaster, industrial chaos, a new slaver; to the opposite class we appear to be at the dawn of a happy era of brotherhood and justice.
"From either viewpoint, however,

the social question is seen to have a quality of comprehensiveness and radicalism which maks it practically a new issue and it is important to recognize how large a question with which we have to do. A generation ago Mr. Lowell touched the note of social question of his time, in his 'Vision of Sir Launfal.' Social duties seemed then fulfilled in deeds of benevolence and self-sacrificing love:

"'Not what we give but what we share, For the gift without the giver is bare.

Who giveth himself with his alms Himself, his hungering neighbor and

"The temper of the present age is no longer comprehended by such a statement of the social question. Instead of generosity, men ask for jus-tice; instead of alms, they demand

"Quoting from Mr. Peabody: 'The egend of the search for holiness if written for present day readers must e translated from the language of charity into the language of industrial life and the new Sir Launfal finds the centre of the colony. It was the his holy grail through productive la-home of the rich and fashionable and bor rather than through pitying love. "Another characteristic modern social question is that in a quite unprecedented degree it is a

moral issue, using the language and weapon of a moral reform. SOCIAL QUESTION AN ETHICAL

ONE.

"The social question of the time is selishness exists, it is true, among advocates of social change; class hat-red is also there, and the lust for wer; but the power and the pathos of the modern social movement re-ides in the passionate demand, for brotherhood, liberty and the hance for the humane way of life The social question which, on its sur-

in reality from a sense of wrong. "As a country becomes more pros-perous and better educated the social question is more conspicuous. agitation is an expression of prosperity and education. There is no social question in Turkey and Egypt.
"Without discussing further the existing social conditions, their caus-

face is an economical question, issue

we attempt to advance our idea of the solution of this difficult prob-

Since Jesus entered into every phase of the social conditions of his day may we not yet find in the Christion religion a solution of the present social problem?

"That was a daring and remarkable summary of the whole duty of man given by Jesus in answer to the lawyer's question, 'Master, which greatest commandment in the In this answer is the jest of the solution for the social question of this period... Thou shalt love the

we must look to him as the one an only source for the key to unloo this complex social question. Whave searched in vain the philosoph of the philosophers, the moral code of other religions of the world, the law of the scientist but no ray of hope is found in these of themselves for m to reach the ideal of his soul-perfe tion. It is safe to say that if the solution is not found in the two commandments given by Jesus it has

never yet been discovered. "The exquisite beauty of the humanitarianism which he breaths out in this gospel of humanity eclipses anything the world has ever seen. Mark you the distinction and close discrimination is clear. Not based on forms or orthodox views of doctrine -regards future life, nor any fixed notions in regard to God: But the performance or non performance of cial duties. This theory transcends all theories of all the religion of the world. People still substitute all sorts of devices for constant manifestation of love to their fellows in their daily acts.

THE GOLDEN RULE THE RIGHT

"When men begin to regulate their lives seven days in the week by the Golden rule they begin to per-ceive they cannot serve God and mammon; for a ruling motive of the one service is inselfishness, devotion to others, consecration of heart, and intellect to the service of others. But to serve mammon. Men are still quite willing to offer long prayers on sunday, if on week days they may devour widows houses, and play their games of dishonesty with their fei-

The second commandment teaches that the man wao will oppress the hireling in his wages is no Christian. whatever may be his declaration to What does God say of the contrary. What does God say of such an one? I will be a swift witness against those who oppress the hireling in his wages.'

"The religion established by Jesus is embodied in and may be studied under three heads—deal, personal and social.

"The followers of Jesus were constituted like a state, by positive law, or even like those under the Mosaic or Livitical, but by those afinities of the Spirit which faith begot and developed. Jesus' method left the man in the old world, but changed the man; and the man he changed he made so loyal in the civic duties, while so hostile to civic control over of things where mercy will not be maintain itself was forced so to but by the method of disciplinship and faith in a transcendental idea.

"With the human ideal of Jesus the working class and poor will receive their greatest need-intellectual and moral enlightment-thus reaching children in factories and poor houses who are ruining their bodies and minds and souls by excessive toll and dangerous associations at a tender They must be rescued or the sofabric cannot become one of beauty, strength or perfection.

"Some say we cannot maintain our selves in the business world if we attempt to carry into our business Christian principles. Well, then to such we say change the world so Christians can live in it. There was a time when Christian men and women could not keep their heads on their shoulders, but they died cheerfully as Christians. We hardly think this will be necessary again, but if necessary it must and will come to

"It is an undentable principle of Christianity, that temporal goods are committed to us in trust, and we are to be held accountable for our trusteeship. The conditions of which trust are clearly taught by Jesus.

THE BRINGING OF HAPPINESS "The proper and dilligent administration of time, talents and opportunities bring success and happiness. It is folly to talk about a faith which does not manifest itself in works. When the heart flows out in love for God's children, loving action is bound to follow. It comes of itself just as a tree puts forth its leaves in spring-My comforts are not as imtime. portant as my neighbor's necessity; nor are my luxuries as important as my neighbor's comforts. The question arises can a Christian indulge in luxuries at all? Luxury is selfish, it retards the mental and spiritual development of a people, and tends to impoyerish a nation. Luxury breeds luxury, as sin breeds sin. It may be considered cross-bearing to deny ourselves of unnceessary personal expenditures, but it occurs to argely an ethical question. Much me that modern Christians have well nigh forgotten the existence of a cross. Christ meant we should live a life of

> Because love renders sacrifice easy. "Christianity is primarily concerned with this world, and its mission is to bring to pass here a kingdom of righteousness, and rescue from the evil one, and redeem all our social re-

renunciation. He said, 'My yoke is easy and my burden is light.' Why?

"It was the practical, eaching of Jesus that led the disciples at once to the heart of the social question of their time. Out of this existing system of the early Chruch, which later lapsed, was born benevolent institutions which do not recgnize the Church, nevertheless their workings had their origin in the eaching of Jesus.

"It is possible that the main error of the Church is its failure to practically administer an ethical system to suffering wants and meeting the demand of all classes. "Religous, intellectual and ethical

ulture; in all these spheres of training it is possible to help men help themselves. A large field is here of-fered to the philanthrepist. The danger in giving food and clothing is that people will cease to exert them-selves, and become miserable depend-ents on the bounty of others, loosing their self respect and manhood. Gifts must be made with extreme caution. EDUCATION THE SOLUTION.

"Education is the only solution of the question. To help the masses im-prove their surroundings, assist them

be better to say forward to Christ.

"This question is one with which every man of affairs should acquaint himself. Otherwise, he will be incorrect in his judgment and dogmatic in his statements. We are not to presume for a moment that if the ideal of Jesus should be reached that men would be equal, intellectually or socially, or that there would be an equal distribution of property. No such communistic view is taught. Neither is it to be supposed that men will rest in ease, in this ideal kingdom. The great apostle said, "We command and exhort in the Lord Jesus Christ that with quietness they sus Christ that with quietness they

fork and eat their own bread. "The teacher as a generator and eader in thought, the statesman as a leader in political economics, and he minster is a leader in the Church, must not only familiarize themselves with the great social conditions and movements of the world out put in execution this knowledge in harmony.

"But as yet these principals are heralded as those of the prophets crying in the wilderness. "The work is as that of the prac-tising physician dealing with special cases of disease, while beneath his results lie profounder inquiries con-

cerning the causes and prevention of "I am the life and light,' inject

this into every phase and condition

"The gospel of Christ goes directly to and has adaptability to all men and conditions of society. He understood all conditions and types of social problems but refused to be tangled in some of them. Distribution of property was not within his provision; but truth, honesty, justice and brotherly love constitute power, light and life; the transform-

ing force of his system.
"Never before has the world seen the mechanism of the social order adapted as it is now for the convey-

ance of social energy.
"The ample channel thus provided waits for the power of the Christian life, and as the sufficient stream leaps forth into the varied activities of the world, 'I came that they may have life and may have it more abundantly?

"The power house from which is given an abundance to transform this beautiful but marred world, is at our disposal.

"Shall we use it by properly con-necting the wires of education, spir-itual, intellectual, and ethical? Everyone who doeth the will of the Father shall have vital connection with and can freely use this power." Mr. Boyer spoke to an appreciative audience and his subject was timely.

Mr. A. M. McGlamery, for Mayor of Mocksville.

The Observer. Mocksville, April 28 .- In the Democratic municipal primary held here last evening the following ticket was nominated: for mayor, A. M. Mc-Glamery, commissioners, J. T. Baity, V. E. Swaim, G. E. Horn, R. P. Anderson and J. B. Johnstone. An election has been ordered by the board of aldermen for May 7th, for the purpose of voting on a \$5,000 bind issue and a special tax for the establishment of a greded school, provided for in a special act of the last

Legislature.

WHOOPING COUGH. I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family in cases of whooping cough, and want to tell you that it is the best medicine I have ever used.—W. F. Gaston, Posco, Ga. This remedy is safe and sure. For sale by W. L. Hand & Co.

beich gas as a coal Lozenges v and make you If on gettin rid of it for you

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fresh Your blood purified You will
We want to prove
so just send for a fa Then sfier you ge will like it so we to your druggist i of these Stuart's Send us your nan to-day and we will a by mail a sample pa dress F. A. Stuart Bldg , Marshall, Mich

Mr. J. H. M'Conkey a welcome visitor in last night. He is a ed man and one who often in this city, and er who is gladly heard and more.

He is the author of ing and helpful religio

safer than to let it ru-terwards. Taken at the Preventics will head Grippe, and perhaps Pneumonia or Bronch you are chilly, if yo

The Orig

## Run Dow

Most of the ills of humanity are due to Carel the rest are due to ignorance.

Nervous Energy is like any other sort of med it must be kept at proper tension or it will RUN

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