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AGENTS.

of the people. I recollect that on one occasion Secretary R. W. Thompson, of the navy, invited about forty Senators and Representatives in Congress to accompany him on a trip to Old Point and Norfolk. Governor Vance was a member of the party, and from the time the Tallapoosa, the vessel on which we sailed, left the wharf at Washington until its return Governor Vance was the life and soul of the party. He was at all times surrounded by eager listeners who enjoyed to the fullest extent his inimitable stories. It would fill a volume if I should undertake to report them all.

But it must not be supposed that he was only an anecdotalist. His career in the Senate for twelve years shows that he was logical, eloquent and ranked among the ablest debaters of that body of intellectual giants. His speeches on the tariff question if he had done nothing else would have placed him in the forefront of the age in which he lived. In a session of the Senate which convened in 1882 a very unjust report was circulated throughout the State that at the November election which occurred in that year a conspiracy had been entered into by the people of Virginia to massacre the colored people at Danville on that day.

As Governor Vance was not altogether familiar with party politics in Virginia, Mr. John S. Barbour, the chairman of the Democratic central committee at that time, requested me to attend the session of the committee of investigation and prompt the Governor whenever he required my services, which I accordingly did. Senators Hoar and Sherman were the Republican members of the committee, which consisted of three, two Republicans and one Democrat. During a long investigation Governor Vance vindicated fully his character and good name of the State and placed the people thereof under a debt of everlasting gratitude. I had the honor to assist him in the preparation of his report, and when it was made public nothing further was ever heard of the Danville massacre. By common consent it was universally regarded as a trumped up charge for the benefit of the Republican party.

When I had the pleasure of visiting Governor Vance's house while we were engaged in the preparation of the report I had the honor of meeting for the first time his lovely and accomplished wife, who impressed me as being in all respects a suitable companion for such a husband. When many a generation shall have passed the name of Zeb Vance will still be cherished and beloved by the sons of the Old North State.

### UNFITTED FOR THE TASK

#### CONGRESSMEN WHO DON'T KNOW

Instances of Extreme Ignorance of Financial Subjects—Lack of Information Shown by Others in Published Interviews—This Condition Shared in by the Country at Large.

Washington Correspondence New York Evening Post.

A member of the House of Representatives came into the Treasury Department the other day to find out what was meant by a bank's reserves. He had seen the phrase in the newspapers in connection with the discussions of the present financial troubles, and, like the conscientious law-maker that he is, had come to headquarters to find out the meaning of the term. This seeker after knowledge is one of the men who will vote for or against a currency reform measure this winter, and in all probability take a part in the debates on the floor of the House.

Another member, one of the committee on banking and currency, had explained to him the Treasury long ago, at his request, why there was a discrepancy between the sum of a bank's deposits and the total amount of cash it carried from day to day in its vaults. He heard with great interest, and apparently for the first time, how it was possible for a man to have money credited to his account at a bank without making an actual deposit of cash. One of the Treasury officials explained to this inquiring member how a man might go to a bank and discount a note, have the proceeds placed to his credit in the bank, and how the transaction would appear only in the loans and discounts, and deposits, without at all affecting the sum total of the cash in the bank's possession.

A third member, who is coming to Washington this winter to serve his first term in Congress, recently wrote to a well-known political economist for advice and help. The new member stated that he had just been elected to Congress, and asked the economist to suggest the names of three good books, which would prepare a freshly made law-maker to perform his full duties by his constituents and by the country. The economist told his interrogator to read the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Bible, and the rules of the House of Representatives.

#### CONGRESSMEN POORLY FITTED TO TAKE UP PROBLEM

It may be urged that these three cases are instances of extreme ignorance, and not at all typical of the average information and intelligence of the members of Congress on currency and on financial subjects. But they are not so extreme and isolated as one could desire. There is probably no other problem of national concern and importance on which Congress is so poorly prepared to debate and solve as the problem of currency reform. Comparatively speaking, only a handful of men in each of the two branches is competent intelligently to discuss national finance. This is a commonly recognized and deplored truth. In nearly all matters of important legislation a majority of the members of the legislative branches of government take their viewpoint and opinion from half a dozen recognized leaders. This will be peculiarly true at the coming session, when currency reform measures are taken up for discussion and solution.

The high average of ignorance on the intricate subject of finance prevailing in Congress has been made strikingly manifest throughout the last fortnight. Members have been

coming to Washington from their homes in many States. Nearly all of them have emitted hot and hasty interviews, generally vague, and showing but a misty comprehension of what all the present turmoil was about. They have discussed the Fowler plan, the American Banking Association plan, and the chamber of commerce plan in a way that demonstrated that they had either never read any of the plans, or that, having read them, they had totally misapprehended their purpose and meaning.

So far as one knows, only one member has refused to give the world his convictions on financial ills, and how to cure them. This reticent Representative is an active and prominent member of the House, foremost in debate, and occupying a conspicuous position among the workers of the House. The correspondent of his home newspaper went to him and asked for an interview on finance. "I'd be glad to give it to you, if I knew anything about finance," replied this surprising person. "If I said anything at all, I would be almost sure to say something foolish. I don't know what caused the present troubles, and I don't know how to cure them. The more I read what other fellows say, the stronger I am convinced that it would be better for me to say nothing at all."

#### IGNORANCE SHARED BY COUNTRY AT LARGE.

The country at large shares in great degree the ignorance of many Congressmen and their readiness to rush forward with a plan of relief. The Treasury Department is fairly flooded with currency reform proposals. Not a mail but brings in half a dozen or more schemes for putting the finance of the country on a stable basis and preventing money famines and "hard times." "If we tried to file all of them in Secretary Cortelyou's office," said a Treasury mail clerk, "there would be no room left for Mr. Cortelyou and his secretaries." Many of the plans received are fantastic; others contain a germ of common sense and possibly suggestions that may be of value.

#### NEARLY CAME TO BLOWS.

The Furor at Wilmington Brought on by Rev. Dr. Hale's Statement the Sequel of a Rather Sensational Incident—A Lively Rumpus Expected as a Result of the Strained Relations Between the Denominations.

Special to The Observer.

Wilmington, Nov. 30.—The furor yesterday on account of the publication by Rev. Fred D. Hale, of the First Baptist church, that because of his uncompromising position on the prohibition issue, his fellow Christians of other denominations would not co-operate in entertaining the delegates expected here next week for the State Baptist Convention, is the sequel to a rather sensational incident that occurred at the inauguration of the prohibition campaign in Wilmington but which was seriously guarded as a secret until some time afterward. Fellow pastors of Dr. Hale, on account of the financial stress and for other reasons stated, did not deem that the present was an opportune time for calling an election. Something said or published by Dr. Hale was construed to mean that he was endeavoring to show them up as being opposed to prohibi-

tion per se. This was strongly reprobated by pastors of other Christian churches at a subsequent conference of the ministers and one of the number, Rev. Dr. Wells, of the First Presbyterian church, is reported to have shook his finger at Dr. Hale and told him that he had made himself "a stench in the nostrils of the good people of the community." Dr. Hale is reported to have arisen to resent what he termed an insult and it is stated that a personal difficulty was only averted by the interference of at least one other pastor in the conference.

It was thought that this breach had been healed and that all hands had been reconciled when the fresh outbreak occurred yesterday. The good people of all denominations in Wilmington regret the unfortunate affair and the causes which led up to it, at the same time resenting the imputation that their hospitality is not as unbounded on this occasion as it has been of yore. They say they have not been approached, or many of them do, and that they had been waiting for the usual committee of arrangements to which all such matters are generally referred. The strained relations between the denominations is being quite generally discussed pro and con here and a lively rumpus all around is expected as the result. Any deterioration on the part of other denominations, they claim, is not due to any differences on the

question of prohibition, for the ministers of practically all churches have publicly declared their purpose to vote and work for prohibition should the election be called, however much they may regard the ill-advised action in calling the election.

#### BADLY MIXED UP.

Abraham Brown, of Winterton, N. Y., had a very remarkable experience; he says: "Doctors got badly mixed up over me; one said heart disease; two called it kidney trouble; the fourth, blood poison; and the fifth stomach and liver trouble; but none of them helped me; so my wife advised trying Electric Bitters, which are restoring me to perfect health. One bottle did me more good than all the five doctors prescribed." Guaranteed for blood poison, weakness and all stomach liver and kidney complaints, by all druggists, 50c.

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	1 Gallon	2 Gals.	4 Qts.	5 Qts.
Old 1867 Rye Whiskey,	\$6.00	\$11.50	\$6.10	\$11.70
Old Five Hundred Corn,	5.00	9.50	5.10	9.70
Old Five Hundred Rye,	5.00	9.50	5.10	9.70
Old Four Hundred Corn,	4.00	7.50	4.10	7.70
Old Four Hundred Rye,	4.00	7.50	4.10	7.70
Strawberry Hill Golden Corn,	3.00	5.50	3.10	5.75
Private Stock Corn,	3.00	5.50	3.10	5.75
Hatke's Virginia Mtn. Rye,	2.50	4.50	2.60	4.75
Canadian Malt Whiskey,	2.50	4.50	2.60	4.75
Merry Old Kentucky Rye,	3.00	5.50	3.10	5.70
Virginia Apple Brandy,	4.00	7.50	4.10	7.70
Virginia Peach Brandy,	4.00	7.50	4.10	7.70
New York Apple Brandy,	2.50	4.50	2.60	4.75
Maryland Peach Brandy,	2.50	4.50	2.60	4.75
Imported Holland Gin,	4.00	7.50	4.10	7.70
American Geneva Gin,	2.50	4.50	2.60	4.75
Straight White Copper Corn,	2.25	4.00	2.35	4.20
Straight White Wooden Corn,	2.00	3.75	2.10	4.00
Richmond Rye Whiskey,	2.25	4.00	2.35	4.20
Atherton Rye Whiskey, bottled in bond,			4.25	8.00

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(ALL FULL QUARTS)

Mastover (best the world over).....	4 qts.	8 qts.	12 qts.
	\$3.10	\$5.95	\$ 9.00
El Waize (old corn whiskey).....	2.50	4.95	7.50
Donald Kenny Malt Whiskey (medicinal).....	3.25	5.25	9.00
Blue Ridge (Va. Mountain).....	4.00	7.50	11.50
Huron River Rye, extra fine (bottled in bond).....	3.95	7.65	11.50
Dr. LeBaron's Buchu Gin (medicinal).....	3.40	6.55	10.00
Kelly's Royal Corn (the finest).....	3.85	7.45	11.25
Kelly's Copper Distilled (bottled in bond).....	3.20	6.50	9.40
Kelly's Medicinal Malt (bottled in bond).....	3.50	7.55	11.50
Mias Tempting (finest Maryland Rye).....	4.50	8.50	12.50

PUT UP	1 gal. 5-year-old Ky. Rye	ALL CHARGES PREPAID
IN STONE	1 gal. 8-year-old N. C. Corn	
JUGS,	1 gal. Holland Gin	PREPAID
SAFELY	1 gal. Extra Fine Sherry	
PACKED	1 gal. Porto Rico Rum	SPECIAL OFFER.
IN PLAIN	1 gal. Extra Good Port Wine	
CASE,	1 gal. 4-year-old Maryland Peach Brandy	\$2.85
ALL CHARGES PREPAID	1 gal. 4-year-old Va. Apple or Peach Brandy	

3 Gallons Old N. C. Corn..... 6.00  
 3 Gallons Old Kentucky Rye..... 6.00  
 3 Gallons Fine Gin..... 6.00  
 3 Gallons Apple or Peach Brandy..... 6.00  
 4% Gallons of either above..... 9.50

All orders west of Mississippi, add 50 cents additional for each 4 quarts, except Kelly's Copper Distilled (bottled in bond) on which for orders outside of Virginia, the Carolina, Maryland and District of Columbia, add 40 cents for 4 quarts, \$1.00 for 8 quarts and \$1.50 for 12 quarts.

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A succession of colds or a protracted cold is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh, from which few persons ever wholly recover. Give every cold the attention it deserves and you may avoid this disagreeable disease. How can you cure a cold? Why not try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended. Mrs. M. White, of Butler, Tenn., says: "Several years ago I was bothered with my throat and lungs. Someone told me of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I began using it and it relieved me at once. Now my throat and lungs are sound and well." For sale by W. L. Hoard & Co.

**German School in Chatham.**

Sanford Express.

The Germans who have moved to the Cumcock section have established a school to educate their children. It is taught by the young pastor of their church, who moved down with the colony. When the Germans organize or form a colony they open a school.