

FRIDAY, - - December 23, 1922.

In writing to change your address always give your old address as well as full particulars as to where you wish your paper to be sent hereafter. Unless you do this change will not be made.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates will be given for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Resolutions must be made up by Check Draft, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Postmasters will register letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk of the advertiser.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

### IT WOULD BE A GOOD THING.

The managers of the steamship companies plying between New York and other Northern ports and European ports say that if the proposition to temporarily suspend immigration is carried out, they will be compelled to largely increase the fare for cabin passengers. The object of this, is, of course, to enlist the cooperation of that class of people who do their summer touring in Europe in opposition to the proposed legislation.

If this is to be one of the effects of that measure, it would have a tendency rather to popularize it than to evoke opposition to it, for there are many people who believe it would be a good thing for this country if when the ingress of immigrants was checked the annual exodus of the thousands of Americans who cross the ocean to spend their summers in Europe were checked, too, so there would be two arguments for that measure instead of one.

Of course no one questions the right of people who have money to spend to spend it where they please, and if they would rather loaf around in European cities, or ramble around in European highlands than kill time in American cities or take outdoor exercise climbing American mountains, they have an undisputed right to do that. It is a matter of taste and of fashion, which is in such cases more considered than taste. It has come to be fashionable to cross the water, and fashion is a great boss in this as it is, perhaps, in all countries. Thousands of people go to Europe, spend months and lots of money in cities the language of whose people they can neither speak nor understand, gather the little information they can from the guide books and come home knowing really as little about the countries they visited as they do about the planet Mars.

About a hundred thousand Americans annually go abroad for the summer. The steamship companies have made the rates so low that thousands of people, who believe in following the fashion, are tempted to go, when really they cannot afford to go, for the travel to and fro is the cheapest part of the business. It is estimated that these hundred thousand people spend \$100,000,000, ninety-ninths of which goes into European money boxes to stay there and never get back to this country any more.

There is complaint in this country of a deficiency of money, and demand for more money to supply enough to meet the necessities of trade, and yet here is \$100,000,000 annually taken out of the volume of our currency, \$100,000,000 in gold, or its equivalent, and scattered in Europe. This thing has been going on for years, not so much every year in the past, it is true, but increasing every year, and likely to continue to increase. It would not doubt be a conservative estimate to put the figure spent by Americans abroad in the past two decades at \$500,000,000, which would be only one fourth as much per annum as is now spent.

As we need this money at home, there are a great many people who believe it would be a good thing if the steamship companies would raise the rates of travel so high as to keep the larger number of these European tourists at home and make them spend the money they are anxious to get rid of in commuting with nature on this side of the ocean and acquiring a practical knowledge of the geography of their own country. It wouldn't take them long to discover that this country has more scenery than they could shake a stick at when it comes to enchanting beauty and awe-inspiring grandeur lays over anything they ever struck on the other side of the water, and every bit of it genuine American, which does not depend upon the fictions of guide book artists to lend interest to it. There is grander mountain scenery in Virginia and North Carolina than there is in any part of Europe. There is more beautiful scenery on the Hudson, the upper Mississippi and on the Columbia rivers than on the Rhine or any other river in Europe, and as for lakes, waterfalls, geysers, (icc.) we've the bulge on the old continents every time. We don't brag about our five great lakes, which they would call seas in Europe, and don't say much about our great Salt Lake in Utah, as a great natural wonder, which eclipses anything in the old-world, and yet Americans by the thousands who have never spent a month looking at the beauties and wonders of their own country spend thousands of dollars looking at scenery not half as interesting or inspiring as this annual exodus of Americans within reasonable bounds, and

keep about two-thirds of the money they have been spending abroad at home they will be public benefactors, and will not only be serving their country in this respect, but will be largely instrumental in advertising its charms for the tourist which so few of them have thus far discovered.

### IT MUST BE CUT DOWN.

When the expenses of an individual are greater than his income, unless he has a reserve fund to draw upon, there is one of two things for him to do, one is to call a halt and send where he is, the other is to go on until he winds up in bankruptcy. The sensible man will call a halt, review his methods, and change them before he runs to ruin, the silly or the desperate man will run on in the old style until the smash comes.

It is with the nation as with the individual. If its expenses exceed its income it must either call a halt, get back into the lines where it can see its way and meet its obligations, or go into bankruptcy. Governments do not follow the same business methods that individuals do, nor exercise the same judicious economy for the reason that when they want money they levy taxes to get it, but if they do this to extremes it is only a question of time when they will have to go to borrowing and get in debt beyond their ability to pay out. There are nations in Europe to-day which could, if they used their utmost endeavors, raise the money to pay their indebtedness. They are practically bankrupt, although they rank amongst the foremost of the nations and are considered wealthy.

Some nations, like some individuals, never expect to pay their debts. With them it doesn't make any difference how heavily they may become involved, but with the honest nation which values its reputation and character it does make a difference and such a nation ought to go slow and when it finds itself going too fast it should call a halt and consider its methods.

Up to the time of the war ours was a reasonably economical Government. There was little extravagance and no squandering of the people's money, but for the past three decades the tendency has been to extravagance, which has grown with the years until it has become marvellous, marvellous that public servants would go to the extreme in squandering that the men who were entrusted with the administration of public affairs have gone, and marvellous that the people have borne it as patiently as they have. Five hundred millions of dollars a year to meet the expenses of this Government, eight dollars per head in every man, woman and child in it, when a third of it should be ample, and with honest business-like methods and genuine democratic economy would be.

In nothing has this extravagance been more apparent than in the pension laws, by the operation of which the people have been most mercilessly plundered, not so much to benefit the soldiers in whose behalf the plundering laws were enacted, but by tricky politicians, who sought and by thieving pension agents, who reaped a rich harvest from the pensions they secured for claimants.

It is no mystery how this monstrous imposition upon the people has grown to its present enormous proportions, for the politicians of the party which has had control of the Government wholly or in part for thirty years have played love for the soldier as one of their big cards, and it was for a long time regarded as evidence of a lack of patriotism and of hostility to the men who "saved the Union," to object to any bill with a pension attached to it. Thus the mouths of public men were closed and the work of plunder went on.

But it has gone so far that the Treasury is now on the verge of bankruptcy and necessity, if not honest dealing with the people, demands a halt and an investigation, a taking of stock, so to speak. The day to question a man's patriotism because he demands a reform in country methods and an abatement of the abuses so long perpetrated has passed. Even the soldiers themselves have begun to realize this.

There will be, when the claims now pending are considered and the names go on the rolls something over a million names on the pension list. It will take next year \$180,000,000 to pay the pensions due, with an annual increase until the sum reaches within a few years more than \$250,000,000. Is there a sane man in America who believes that honest pensions could ever amount to as much as this, or anything like it? Is there any sane man who will say that inquiry should not be made to ascertain how much of this money is honestly, and how much fraudulently expended? Is there any sane man who will say that the men entrusted with the administration of affairs by the people will do their duty to the people if they do not investigate and find out how this is, where the people's money is going, to whom and what, for, whether to soldiers who have a just claim to pensions, or to frauds who have none? This is not a matter of a few dollars for a few years, but of millions of dollars for an indefinite number of years. The way to deal with it is to deal with it bravely and honestly, and begin to cut it down at once.

### MINOR MENTION.

The big distillery men of the West are beginning to interest themselves in the proposed increase in the tax on whiskey. Some of them pretend that they don't want it, as the dealers are opposed the agitation which disturbs business. This is a mere pretence. It is doubtless true that the dealers, that is the people who buy whiskey to sell again, do not want the tax increased for the reason that they have nothing to gain by it whether they have anything to lose by it or not, but to the big distillery men the increase in the tax would be bonanza. The very moment they felt certain the increase would be made they would start their establishments to running at their full capacity, and there would be an ocean of whiskey made in the meantime, then they would have the law so framed as to exempt all the spirits on hand at the time of the passage of the law from the increased tax, and they would scoop in a clear thirty-five cents a gallon over and above their present profit on what it costs them now about fifteen cents a gallon to turn out. But it is very questionable whether an increase of tax would add anything in proportion to the revenue derived. There is blockading enough now with the tax at ninety cents a gallon. There are squads of revenue men constantly on raids in this and other States where small stills are run, and there is not a week that a lot of them are not pounced upon and cut up, some times not until a "pitch battle" has been fought between the "moonshiners" and the revenue men, sending some men to premature graves and making other murderers. An increase of tax would simply amount to an incentive to more demoralization and more lawlessness, which would more than offset the increase of revenue, even if there should be an increase of revenue.

The railroad commission law which has passed the Legislature of South Carolina and is now the law, is one of the most radical measures of that kind that has ever been passed in this country. It gives the commission absolute control of the roads, and from its decision allows no appeal to the courts. But there will be an appeal to the courts. The railroad men will invoke the law to test the power of the Legislature to organize a commission of this kind and invest it with judicial power equal or rather superior to the courts of law. Regulating railroads by law is one thing, no one questions the right of a Legislature to do that; taking absolute possession of and running them by commission chosen, is another. The spirit in which this law was advocated and pushed to passage, does not indicate that it will be equitably administered, for the men who favored it evidently have an idea that railroads have no rights that a Legislature or the public is bound to respect. As sweeping and radical as the law is, under prudent, far minded men, who were business men and understood something about the railroad business and the relations between railroads and the public, it might result in no serious injury to the State or to the railroads, but there is not much probability of finding such a commission in South Carolina among the men who favor this law and of course none of them will be put upon it. As we view it the passage of such a law is unfortunate for the State, as the result will be to check railroad development by the very extreme to which it goes defeat itself.

Wm. Webb, a son of a Huntington, West Va., doctor, got tired of this cold, rough-and-tumble world, and concluded to leave it. To save his friends as much trouble as he could in arranging for the pall bearers he selected a list, and then took a big dose of poison. But the funeral was prevented by the old gentleman with timely application of a stomach pump. Between the s. p. and the racket he raised it knocked the romance of the business into pi.

Senator Carlisle is very methodical in his ways. It is said that he makes a list of the applicants for office from his State in a book which he keeps for that purpose, and writes along with it the offices which they want. As the Democrats of Kentucky are very modest, and haven't had much chance to learn the art of reaching out for Federal offices, the presumption is that Senator Carlisle can carry this book in his vest pocket.

The New York Herald hints that Chas. A. Dana, of the Sun, would make a tip-top Minister to England, and this right on top of several other remarks to the effect that he ought to represent New York in the Senate. The Herald seems bound to have an editor for something. Inasmuch as the abolition of the minister business as entirely useless, Mr. Dana may not be carried away by this endorsement.

Kaiser William has got to smoking long stemmed clay pipes. He has not yet learned the inherent virtues of the cornucop pipe. He should write to Uncle Jerry Rusk, who smokes no other kind.

Col. Ingersoll says the genius for making money is as distinct as the genius for music or painting. That's our opinion. We've tried it. As he never disappoints to fill seven large boxes of such things that the old soldiers will enjoy and will bless the donors for sending.

### GUARANTEED ADVERTISED.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer, did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, Coughs and Colds, who are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer, did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on.

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### MINOR MENTION.

Politeness don't pay all the time, at least not in Arizona. This is the conclusion that the man who mashed a beer glass on another man's face, and went to the other man's house next day to apologize, would have come to if he had lived to express his opinion, for the other man instead of accepting the apology, shot the apologist dead. It is not stated whether he shot him for apologizing or for hitting him with the glass. The incident, however, establishes the fact that he did not stand on ceremony, and that his cheek was harder than a beer glass. The fact that the shooter was acquitted, shows that out in Arizona the people believe that beer glasses were made for another purpose than to be mashed on men's faces, and that they are not an orthodox weapon, offensive, anyway.

There has been a general outcry in Northern cities against electric wires in the streets, but it has been discovered that the corrosion of water and gas pipes is hastened by the escape of electrical force, and now the question is how to prevent this.

In election matters you are never sure until the counting is all done. The Republicans in the Fifth Michigan district felt sure they had elected their man, but a recount of the votes elected Geo. F. Richardson, the Democratic competitor, by an even dozen votes.

A HOWLING TEMPEST.  
The Storm Yesterday—Fences and Trees Down—The Weather Bureau's Report—A Cold Wave—Rough Times on the Coast.

The storm, whose coming was heralded by the Weather Bureau (as announced in the STAR), reached here yesterday morning early, and nearly "raised the roof" in its wintry fury. Fences were blown down and limbs of trees twisted off in all parts of the city, and one or two tin coverings of roofs were rolled up and blown into the streets. A travelling photographer's tent, in the lot at the northeast corner of Front and Orange streets, was levelled with the ground and in its fall dragged down a portion of the brick wall to which the tent ropes were fastened. On the tent the gale shrieked like a demon through the rigging of vessels lying at the wharves and anchored in the stream. Two Scandinavian barges lying near the Wilmington Congress were in collision, and both sustained slight damage, and a schooner lying in the stream near the foot of Castle street, drifted from her anchorage and brought up at the wharf of the Skinner Company's ship yard, but without sustaining injury. The highest velocity the wind attained, as reported by the Weather Bureau, was 46 miles an hour.

Reports from Fayetteville and Southport show that the storm reached those places with less severity, but no serious damage was reported from either place. At Southport the schooner *Gold Leaf*, lying at her dock, had one of her masts carried away. The maximum wind velocity was 48 miles per hour from the west.

### MINOR MENTION.

The Rev. Dr. W. Herring is in the city and will preach at Brooklyn Baptist Church to-night at 7.30 o'clock. Mr. Herring has been a very successful missionary in China for a number of years. He is quite an able preacher and it will be a treat to hear him to-night. His child, who was ill at Mr. Airy, died and was buried at that place Sunday.

North Carolinians in Washington.  
The Washington correspondent of the Richmond, Va., Dispatch, says: Several prominent North Carolinians were in the city to-day. Among the number were Mr. Sol. C. Weil, of Wilmington, who is running for the Democratic ticket, and Mr. F. W. Kerchner, of the same city, who is understood to be an applicant for the position of Collector of Customs at Wilmington. A place now held by Dancy, a colored Republican.

Julius S. Carr, of Durham, is another very prominent North Carolinian who was at the Capital to-day. His friends want him appointed to a high position under the Cleveland Administration. He is reported by the Postmaster-Generalship.

Decisions of the State Commission.  
The following decisions by the State Railroad Commission have been handed down, viz:  
Carolina Roller Mill vs. Wilmington & Weldon Railway Company, discrimination against Fayetteville in freight shipments to southern ports, 3000 lbs. per car; it appearing that length of explanation by defendant is satisfactory to complainant, the case is dismissed.

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Called Meeting—Applications for Liquor License Granted—Keeper for the County Home Elected.  
A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday pursuant to call issued by the chairman of the Board, Mr. H. A. Bagg. The meeting was held to consider applications for license to sell spirituous and malt liquors, to elect a superintendent of the County Home, etc. All the members of the Board were present.

The Board of Education reported. This report is a lengthy and important one. It covers the year ending June 30, 1922. It contains a full report of the work of the Board and of the various departments under its control. It also contains a list of the names of the various members of the Board and of the various committees.

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Maxton and Caledonia station—C. W. Cain.  
Maxton circuit—A. D. Betts.  
Lumberton circuit—F. B. McCall.  
Robeson circuit—Philo Greening; R. W. Townsend, Superintendent.  
Wilmington district—W. S. Rone, Presiding Elder.

Wilmington—Grace Church, W. C. Norman; Fifth Street, L. L. Nash; Bladen street, J. C. McCall; Market Street, M. S. Pyle.  
Scotts Hill circuit—Eskine Pope, Onslow circuit—J. L. Keen.  
Magnolia circuit—D. C. Geddin.  
Kenansville circuit—R. Raven.  
Clinton circuit—J. C. Jones.  
Bladen circuit—L. M. Chaffin.  
Whiteville station—W. A. Forbes.  
Elizabeth circuit—W. H. Thompson.  
Whiteville station—W. A. Forbes.  
Columbia circuit—R. F. Taylor.  
Waccamaw circuit—S. J. Browning.  
Brunswick circuit—Daniel Reid.  
Newbern district—F. D. Swinard, Presiding Elder.

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Hancock street, J. F. Butt.  
Goldboro—St. Paul, B. R. Hall; St. John, M. D. Hill.  
Mt. Olive circuit—N. M. Jurney.  
LaGrange circuit—R. H. Brown.  
Snow Hill circuit—N. E. Coletraine.  
Kinston station—J. S. Edmister.  
Grifton circuit—J. C. Jones.  
Craven circuit—J. G. Johnson.  
Jones circuit—R. B. Gilliam.  
Carteret circuit—Geo. W. Starling.  
Morehead station—S. D. Edmondson.  
Beaufort station—R. F. Bumpass.  
Pamlico circuit—F. S. Becton, supply.  
Straits circuit—James P. Tate.  
Core Sound mission—J. M. Carraway.  
Goldboro circuit—M. M. McFarland.  
Washington district—R. B. John, Presiding Elder.

Washington station—W. S. Davis; W. H. Call, Superintendent.  
Washington circuit—J. W. Wallace.  
Greenboro circuit—G. F. Smith.  
Greenville circuit—G. H. Wark.  
Jamesville circuit—H. E. Tripp.  
Plymouth station—W. H. Willis.  
Roper City station—J. Finlayson.  
Columbia circuit—J. White.  
Dare circuit—J. Porter.  
Roanoke Island circuit—J. R. Sawyer.  
Kennebec circuit—J. A. Rouse.  
Coraopolis and Hatters circuit—D. A. Watkins.  
Mattamuskeet circuit—J. D. Pegrum.  
Fairfield circuit—C. P. Jerome.  
Swan Quarter circuit—J. H. Kingston.  
Pantego circuit—L. E. Joyner, Jr.  
Aurora circuit—J. E. Brister.  
Vanceboro circuit—N. L. Seabolt.

Warrenton circuit—S. D. Adams, Presiding Elder.  
Warrenton circuit—Alpheus McCullen.  
Warren circuit—C. O. Du Rant, T. B. Reeks, superintendent.  
Ridgeway circuit—J. A. Horaday.  
Henderson station—W. L. Cunningham.  
Littleton circuit—J. L. Rumley.  
Weldon station—J. M. Harrison.  
Roanoke circuit—Jesse C. Draper.  
Halifax circuit—E. H. Davis and W. L. Grissom.  
Garrettsburg circuit—T. J. Dailey.  
Northampton circuit—J. L. Holden.  
Meherrin circuit—J. H. M. Gales.  
Murfreesboro station—R. P. Troy.  
Harrisville circuit—J. M. Waring.  
Lewiston Mission supplied by Wm. Grant.  
Bertie circuit—Z. T. Harrison.  
Littleton Female College—J. M. Rhodes, President.  
Roanoke circuit—Jesse C. Draper.  
Wilson district—G. A. Oglesby, Presiding Elder.

Wilson station—T. N. Ivey.  
Spring Hope circuit—T. W. S. Parker.  
Nashville circuit—S. T. Mowle.  
Rocky Mount station—O. Guthrie.  
Battleboro and Whitakers—H. B. Anderson.  
Tarboro station—J. H. Tuttle.  
Tarboro circuit—W. Y. Evertson.  
Bethel circuit—W. J. Moore.  
Williamston and Hamilton station—E. C. Sell.  
South Edgecombe circuit—E. C. Glenn.  
Frescott circuit—W. W. Rose.  
Kenly circuit—N. H. Guyton.  
Smithfield circuit—W. H. Puckett.  
Dunn circuit—G. T. Simmons.  
Newton station—A. S. Jenkins.  
Clayton circuit—G. M. Ashby.  
Transferred—S. P. Douglass and C. F. Sherrill.

### SPRITS TURPENTINE.

Greensboro Record: We are sorry to announce that Mrs. Judge Dilard fell yesterday morning and fractured her arm. She was injured internally, the room when her foot became entangled in a rug, causing her to fall to the floor with the above result.

Salisbury Herald: A negro by the name of John Cromp, living in the neighborhood of China Grove, was knocked off the track by a freight train near the fair ground, about 8 o'clock Saturday night. One of his legs was badly injured. He was injured internally. He was drunk and was walking on the track.

Stantley News: It is rumored here that a Mr. Surrat was murdered for the money Sunday night at Jackson Hill, and that the murderer was captured. No particulars given. A burglar entered the store of Mr. T. C. Brown on Friday night and stole the contents of his money drawer. The thief entered through an aperture in the north side, and seems to have been perfectly familiar with the store. No particulars given. Rumor goes that the latter part of winter will be somewhat severe. A sign which he has never known to fail is, that when chickens are fat, the winter will be mild; tail feathers fall, it will be severe. As the best leathers have gone by the board, look out for the danger.

Morganton Herald: We have been shown this week some rich specimens of silver ore found in this county. Prof. Claywell has a number of specimens obtained about four miles from Morganton. The Morganton market is abundantly supplied with cranberries from Mitchell county. These berries are large and of fine flavor. They are found on a hillside at an elevation of four thousand feet above tide water. The Dunavant Cotton Mills, successors to the Dunavant Mill Co., are to be re-equipped with probably add 2,000 more spindles to their mill in the spring. It now has 3,200 spindles, and the addition of the new machinery will necessitate the extension of the main building.

Raleigh News and Observer: News is received here of a valuable and extensive discovery of phosphate rock in Perdue county. The phosphate is being dug the other day to drain some meadow lands near South Fork, in Perdue county, the bed was struck. It is believed that the phosphate is of a fine quality of phosphate rock. It is of the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. A shooting scrape took place in Leicester township, Blount county, on Saturday night. Dr. J. M. Stevens and son James, with three other men, went to arrest Jesse, son of O. R. Jones, for not complying with the sheriff's order to appear in court. As the posse approached the road work. As the posse approached the old man warned them off and swore they couldn't arrest his son. As the posse approached the old man fled, and was followed by the posse. The posse was loaded. To their surprise they found a number of blacksmith's tools, bars, etc. Shortly after a negro arrested on the charge of carrying a gun, was taken to the station. The posse was loaded. To their surprise they found a number of blacksmith's tools, bars, etc. Shortly after a negro arrested on the charge of carrying a gun, was taken to the station. The posse was loaded. To their surprise they found a number of blacksmith's tools, bars, etc. Shortly after a negro arrested on the charge of carrying a gun, was taken to the station.

Winston Sentinel: J. P. Scates, of Sandy Ridge, Stokes county, died on December 14th, of rheumatism and paralysis confined to his legs. He had been suffering for some time with the disease, which was returned, and a result in the immediate death of the father and slight injuries to the rest of the persons engaged. Jesse was arrested and lodged in jail.  
Sanford Express: The store of Mr. Ben McIver, of Carthage was entered by burglars on last Monday night, and a lot of money was carried off. Bruce Harris, colored, was arrested here last Saturday on the charge of forgery. After receiving a preliminary hearing he was committed to the jail. The case was set for trial on Friday morning at a fatal accident occurred at the works of the Carolina Brownstone Company, just outside of the town of Wadesboro. Three colored hands had just begun their day's work when several tons of earth and rocks falling out over their heads, caused in the killing of one, G. D. Alston, instantly. The other two were painfully hurt. The accident was the result of negligence. Some thief stole two barrels of gunpowder from a firm about two weeks ago. The cotton was removed from the platform at night and carried off by a wagon. The wagon could not be traced. The amount of gunpowder was valued at \$1,000. The firm was so much travel. This is not the first time this firm has lost cotton in this way. Nearly every year they miss one or two bales. The thief must have had access to a press where he can change the bagging.  
Tarboro Southerner: The Strabane farm, about eight miles from here, 1,875 acres, sold to-day for \$8,800 cash. There being no more for sale, for big farms. M. J. Battle's farm in the township, near Whitakers, sold for about the same price per acre. About midnight the new tables of E. L. Moore, at Sparta, were destroyed by fire. The building was used as a cotton storage house by W. G. Webb. It had been built sixty and seventy-five years ago, and was in a very dilapidated state. The cotton and rice were destroyed. There was no insurance on stables, cotton or rice. The store and postoffice building, occupied by Shaw & Ketchum, was broken into and the money drawer rifled. The store was insured for \$10,000. Kerosene was poured on the floor and lighted. Fortunately Mr. Shaw was not in the store at the time. The fire before it was extinguished the wood or had done much damage to the building, though some of the shelving and about \$700 in shoes and other goods were burned out. Shaw & Ketchum were fully insured. It is believed that the stables were fired in order to facilitate robbing the store. The total loss is between \$8,000 and \$4,000.  
Raleigh Chronicle: The Supreme Court of North Carolina has just rendered two important decisions. One is the Express Company vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, holds that the railroad company's contract is not enforceable, but that it does not void the contract. The other case is Brown vs. Express Company, holds that a telegraph company is liable for a telegram in transmitting it on the blank form, if the message is sent exempting the company from such liability, it is null and void. The revenue collector has news of very large seizures of illicit distilleries in the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Wilkes and Catawba counties. In the former county detective Osborne gave the points as to the location of the stills, all of which were cut up. Osborne has left that part of the country, but the shiners who are in business in Wilkes say they are again in danger of betrayal. There was a sharp fight in Catawba, where Deputy Collector Jones and a large party raided the notorious South Mountain saltery. They went in during the night, but some were hurt. They captured 500, a bottle at ROBERT R. BELLMAN'S Drug Store.