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THE YADKIN VALLEY NEWS.

THE PAPER YOU WANT!
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THE NEWS has been Twice Enlarged within Six Months!

VOL. 12. { GEO. P. PELL, Editor and Owner. } MOUNT AIRY, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892. { Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year. } NO. 35.

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Make your friend happy by a present of some of Sinclair's useful and substantial Home Comforts.
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DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER.
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A word to the readers of the YADKIN VALLEY NEWS:
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Oil Cloths, Napier Mattings, All Leading Brands Domestics, Wall Paper, Window Shades.
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SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE. "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible **PILE CURE**

BAKER MURDER TRIAL.

At Abingdon, Va.—Continuation of Testimony for the State.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.—In the trial of Dr. Baker at Abingdon for poisoning his wife, the day was mainly taken up in tracing the whereabouts of letters of Mrs. Gilmer to Dr. Baker, from the time of their discovery to the time they reached the Commonwealth's attorney, just preceding Dr. Baker's arrest. Col. J. C. Cummers, formerly the Commonwealth's attorney, testified that he had received the letters, and soon after turned them over to his successor in office. That on the day of Mrs. Gilmer's arrest, he looked for the letter of Dr. Baker, but only found a scrap of paper with the letters "Sh" on it and some other words he did not now recall—all in Dr. Baker's hand-writing.

A clerk from Fairmount hotel, Bristol, Tenn., testified to Mrs. Gilmer's visit there, when she registered as Mrs. Emma Gordan, Roanoke, Va. Soon after her arrival Baker came in and called for her.

D. G. Rose, formerly assistant postmaster of Abingdon, said Baker had received letters addressed to fictitious persons.

Melvina Summons, a colored girl who once lived at Wyndham Gilmer's had carried these letters to Dr. Baker for Mrs. Gilmer, and had taken two from him. One of the letters was dropped in the road for her. With one of the letters sent to Baker was a small bottle which he did not give back to the girl. This was delivered to him at Dan Merrick's house.

Rev. D. H. Carr visited Dr. Baker the evening his wife was buried. The Doctor seemed to be troubled, and said he had done all he could for her, and had her body embalmed, noticed nothing wrong that night, but thought the Doc. a little boisterous in his conduct next morning. He paid no attention to that, however, as it was the Doctor's manner.

C. A. Babist, a jeweller, was examined regarding presents. He was unable to identify them for the reason that so many articles of the same kind were daily sold. He had sold Baker a small gold watch for his daughter, but did not know whether the one shown here was it or not.

ABINGDON, VA., February 27.—Evidence in the Baker murder trial today consisted chiefly in tracing the letters heretofore mentioned, through various hands; Baker receiving and sending letters to Mrs. Gilmer, both in their real and fictitious names, and concerning exhumation of the body of Mrs. Baker without notice to Dr. Baker, or swearing any of the parties who took part in that work. No coroner's jury was summoned, and all parties not interested in the exhumation were asked to retire from the grave-yard.

Columbus Stockton testified that he had seen Dr. Baker kiss Mrs. Gilmer twice; once in the hall and once in the parlor at Wyndham, Gilmer's home.

Mrs. Lou Houckle, daughter of Mr. Wyndham Gilmer, waited on her father when ill in the Spring of 1890, and noticed the intimacy between Mrs. Gilmer and Dr. Baker. They frequently had private interviews. She had noticed it for three years, but had never suspected anything. On the occasion of her father's illness, she spent nearly a whole night in a room with him and gave him a capsule about one o'clock. He afterwards grew restless and complained of pain; was not particularly thirsty but she did give him water several times during the night. A while before daylight Gilmer vomited. Dr. Gilmer was his physician and was there the next morning

JERRY SIMPSON TALKS.

He Says the St. Louis Convention Was the Best He Ever Attended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Representative Simpson reached Washington yesterday morning. "I have attended many of these independent conventions," said he to a *Post* reporter, "but this last one seems to have been the best in point of numbers, largest representation, and the superior class of people who composed it."

"Was the feeling in favor of a Third party universal?"

"There was apparently no opposition to it, and we will certainly put a Third party ticket in the field. We did not attempt to estimate the numbers who will vote for such a ticket, but it is my belief that we have votes enough to elect a President if we could only marshal them. We cannot, I am aware, get them all out, but I should not be surprised if the next election is thrown into the House."

Strength and Health.
If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at Taylor and Banner's Drug Store.

The Laurinburg *Exchange* says a blind preacher has been doing up that town trying to get the people in readiness for the millennium, which he declares is near at hand.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Taylor & Banner, druggists.

The citizens of Laurinburg have held a mass meeting for the purpose

THE BABY BORN.

The Farmers' Alliance Declares for a Third Party.

A Great Hurrah Greets the New Political Project as It is Hurried Forth by the Enthusiasts.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 27.—The Third Party is now a solicitor of the public vote. It has been launched by the National Farmers' Alliance and Laborers Union. In the convention of that order here this week the following platform was adopted:

"This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organizations and industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of unison and independence.

"The conditions which surround us best justify our co operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the the Legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States are compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places, in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection, imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions. The fruits of the toils of millions are boldly used to build up colossal fortunes unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the great classes—paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bond-holders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the daydawn of history has been demonetized to enlarge the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

"In this crisis of human affairs, the intelligent working-people and producers of the United States have come together in the name of peace, order and society, to defend liberty, prosperity and justice. We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to vote with that organization which represents our principles.

"We charge that the controlling influences dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful condition to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. Neither do they now intend to accomplish reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, 'watered stocks,' the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of usury may be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of mammon, to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

"We assert that a political organization, representing the principles herein stated, is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain. Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolt on this continent against oppression, filled with the sentiment which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the plain people, with whom it originated. Our doors stand open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

"In order to restrain the extortions of aggregated capital, to drive the money changers out of the temple, to form a perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, we do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

"First.—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government, only full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, and not to exceed 20 per cent., to be provided as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or some better system, also by payment in discharge of its obligation for public improvements.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"We demand that the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

"We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and we demand that all State and national revenues shall be

the government economically and honestly administered.

"We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

9. Your sub committee upon the land plank, beg to submit to your approval the following: The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

10. Transportation being a means of defense and public necessity, the Government should own and operate roads in the interest of the people.

11. The telegraph and telephone, like the postal system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

12. We demand that the Government issue legal tender notes and pay the Union soldier the difference between the price of depreciated money in which he was paid, and gold.

The wildest excitement arose after the reading of the platform. One of the suspected "vampires of corporations" on the floor attempted to edge in a motion amending the document, and almost instantly there was a riot. "I was requested by the delegation to make that motion," he stubbornly returned. The man proved to be F. Swayne, ex-member of the Missouri Legislature. He was forcibly ejected.

On motion of Powderly, the delegates, without taking a vote on the adoption of the platform, adjourned for two hours.

A fight for recognition of the prohibition issue in the platform, and for universal suffrage, was made upon the reassembling of the Convention, but finally the platform as reported by the committee was unanimously adopted.

DATE OF THE CONVENTION.

At midnight a committee with full authority from the convention (or mass meeting) was in session with the people's party national committee agreeing upon a date and place for the national presidential nominating convention.

May 4th and 24th were each favored. July 4th was finally selected as the date, the place for holding the convention being left to be chosen by a sub-committee of ten to be appointed by Taubeneck of Illinois. Omaha and Kansas City, Kansas, were favorably mentioned.

A late date was given preference over May 24, for one reason, because it was alleged that an early date might be in the interest of Leland Sanford as a republican presidential possibility, and in addition July 4, would afford an opportunity to see what the enemy will do.

TO MEET JULY 4TH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—There was a general exodus today of the delegates to the industrial conference. Most of them expressed themselves as satisfied with the outcome of the gathering, although the delegates from Georgia, Louisiana, and other Southern States freely confessed that if the platform of the Democratic National Convention covered the financial planks of the platform adopted yesterday, the new movement would not cut much of a figure in their respective localities. The Kansas and Minnesota delegates, too, were inclined to be disgruntled over the decisian to hold the presidential nominating convention on July 4, and the old politicians that manipulated last night's conference were soundly berated for their part in making the gathering follow those of the two old parties.

This morning the special committee appointed to select a place for the national convention met at the Richelieu Hotel, when the claims of St. Louis, Indianapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Birmingham, Ala., and Mobile were presented. The principal contest was between the first three. The committee wanted a guarantee of $50,000 for the expenses of the affair, but the guarantees were conspicuous by their silence. St. Louis offered a decorated hall free of charge, and later agreed to throw in a band. Omaha could not offer money, but its representatives promised to throw the electoral vote of Nebraska to the People's ticket as a reward for the convention. It was claimed that Indianapolis was ready to guarantee the necessary $50,000 but nobody was prepared to put it in black and white. When the committee adjourned for dinner no decision had been reached. The committee on an address to the people, under the chairmanship of Ignatius Donnelly, agreed to call upon the independent voters of the country to meet within a month in their respective congressional districts and organize. The call includes the platform adopted by the convention.

Representative Taubeneck, of Illinois, says Omaha is the favorite in the race. Kansas City has withdrawn in its favor.

POLK FOR PRESIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The programme, as I hear it, is to nominate Polk for president and Weaver for vice president, when the summer convention gets together. Gen. Weaver, was, for a time, considered the probable nominee for president, but it seems to be understood that he will be willing to play second fiddle, because it was necessary to have Polk in order to reach the great mass of Alliance voters in the South. This may depend somewhat upon Polk's ability to deliver the goods, and right there is where Livingston comes in. It is evident that there is no love lost between them, although Col. Polk, denies

rough language about Livingston's congressional resolution as was attributed to him by the stenographer's report, which I quoted in my telegram last night. He says he may have ridiculed the resolution, but he does not think he used the expression "infamous demagogues" in that connection.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

LOYAL TO THEIR HOMES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—At a caucus it became evident that many Southerners were not in favor of Third party action, holding that their secession from their old party, the Democratic, would only strengthen the Republicans. The logic of their argument was conceded by all, and before the caucus closed all the delegates from Georgia, including Livingston, the member of Congress from the Fourth Georgia district, and State President of the Alliance, announced that should the conference determine on a Third party they would withdraw from the body. Four of the six Alabama delegates announced that they would do likewise, as did the delegates from Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia and the President of the North Carolina State Alliance.

There are a number of protesting delegations, representing national organizations, which are knocking loudly for admission at Music Hall door and which threaten a second conference if barred out. These organizations, which are not represented on the credentials committee, and which have applied for representation in the conference are the Reform Press Association, the Woman's Alliance, the United Order of Anti Monopolists, the Union Reform Association, the Central National Farmer's League and many smaller organizations. All these sent delegates and are protesting loudly that they have complied with all conditions of the call for a conference and should have had place on the credentials committee, but will be satisfied if they get their representative voice in the proceedings of the conference. If they do not they promise that they will make more fun for the conference than it can possibly handle.

At a meeting of the Knights of Labor last night the demand is of that order regarding matters which it desires represented were formulated in a plank which will be submitted to the resolutions committee when appointed:

THE ROANOKE AND SOUTHERN LEASED.

The Negotiations Consummated in Philadelphia--Lease Has Begun.

WINSTON, Feb. 29.—The Roanoke Southern railroad has been leased by the Norfolk and Western railroad. Negotiations for the lease were consummated in Philadelphia and the Norfolk and Western will take control of its new line March 1. The purchasing company guarantees the principal and interest of Roanoke Southern first mortgage bonds to the amount of $2,600,000.

The Roanoke Southern was built with money furnished from Baltimore, Roanoke, and Winston and Salem. It extends from Roanoke southward through Virginia and North Carolina to the South Carolina line, and the enterprise was designed by Col. F. H. Fries and other citizens of Winston. It will become an important connection of the Norfolk and Western, as it will in a short time form a link in a continuous line extending from Baltimore by way of the Baltimore and Ohio to Washington; thence to Roanoke by the Shenandoah Valley line, and southward by the Roanoke Southern to Winston. Reaching out from Winston the Norfolk and Western, it is said, will seek extensions with all the Southern systems.

Through the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road the Norfolk and Western will connect with the Richmond and Danville, Atlantic Coast Line Seaboard and Roanoke. Soon it will extend its system to Monroe or Charlotte, N. C., which will give it a connection with Columbia, S. C., over the south-bound railroad. The Roanoke Southern will also be useful in giving the Norfolk and Western an outlet for its Pocahontas coal to Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, and even to Atlanta over the Georgia, Carolina, and Northern Line.

The new road was built under the direction of Chief Engineer Onderdonk, formerly of the Baltimore and Ohio. Col. F. H. Fries is its president, and Gen. John Gill, president of the Mercantile Trust Deposit Company of Baltimore, is the vice president, Mr. G. W. Maslin, the general master, was connected with the Baltimore and Ohio under President Samuel Spencer. The successful negotiations for the lease by the Norfolk and Western were carried on by Col. Fries and Gen. Gill.

Three divisions make up the full line of the Roanoke and Southern. Division A extends from Martinsville, Va., to Winston and Salem, N. C.; division B from Roanoke to Martinsville, and division C from Winston and Salem to the South Carolina line. The total length of the route from Roanoke to the southern terminus is 201 miles. The road was built by the Virginia and North Carolina Construction Company, among whose members are Gen. John Gill, German H. Hunt and J. F. Parlett, of Baltimore; H. S. Trout, P. L. Terry, S. W. Jamison and E. H. Stewart, Roanoke; W. A. Lemly, James A. Gray, James A. Bitting, J. W. Alspaugh, Winston, N. C., and Fogle Bothers, Salem, N. C.

The transfer of the Roanoke & Southern to the Norfolk & Western was completed to-day, President Fries wires: "The contract has been signed." The road was principally owned here. The deal gives Winston-Salem the best competitive

A MAN WITH NERVE

Who Wore Gold Eyeglasses and Looked Like a Dude.

But He Knew How to Rob a Train—Stealing an Engine to Escape With—He is Pursued and a Battle Takes Place.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Train No. 31, on the Central Hudson, is known as the American company's special. It runs every day in the year between New York and Buffalo, and carries only goods and property shipped by that company.

The express company pays the Central Hudson many thousands of dollars yearly for the use of this train, and it runs on the same time and with the same privileges as the limited expresses. The train leaves New York at 9 o'clock each evening, and is due in this city at 7:05 o'clock in the morning. Nearly all the cars are run through to Chicago, and contain most valuable express matter.

THE "MONEY" CAR.

One car is known as the "money" car and in it is sent specie from the United States treasury for western banks, as well as money in process of exchange between the banks of New York and the west.

The load of wealth sent from New York on this train is usually greater on Saturday evening than on other days, and often amounts to more than a million dollars, in addition to the jewelry and other valuables. One of the most trusty messengers of the company, and sometimes several are placed in charge of this car, and so great is the secrecy observed in regard to the car and its contents that often the crew of the train do not know in which car the money is carried. Daniel T. McInery, of this city, was in charge of the "money" car on the trip Saturday night.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE SPECIAL.

The train was made up of eight express cars and one day coach for the accommodation of the regular train crew. Only one messenger was assigned to the money car, as the work of billing was light. The other cars had two messengers. The train left Syracuse at 5 o'clock this morning in charge of Conductor Emil Laas, of this city. The train was drawn by engine No. 692, with Caleb Charry, engineer. The coach was in the rear of the train and the money car just ahead.

THE AIR WHISTLE'S WARNING.

When the train was near Weedsport the conductor, who was in the coach with his two trainmen, thought he heard the air whistle sound very faintly. It was enough to arouse him to the belief that something was wrong in the express car. Going out on the platform of the coach he climbed on the rail, and, looking through the hole where the bell cord comes through, he saw the upper part of a man whose face below the eyes was concealed by a red flannel mask. The messenger he could not see. He went back, set the air brakes and called his two trainmen. The three stood leaning out from the platform, looking forward along the sides of the express car.

BULLETS WHISTLING THROUGH THE AIR

Suddenly a man's form appeared at the side door of the express car, revolver bullets whistled past their ears and a voice was heard commanding them to signal the engineer to go ahead or take the consequences The trainmen were unarmed. The conductor told one of his men to jump off, run back to Jordan, and telegraph along the line to Rochester that they had train robbers on board. This was done, and the conductor signalled the engineer to go ahead at full speed, thinking that the robber would not dare to jump and would be captured at the next stop. The train went to Port Byron, her brakes were set again, and the conductor and trainmen went to the express car.

MONEY AND JEWELRY SCATTERED.

The car showed signs of a desperate struggle. Money packages and jewelry were lying scattered about. Everything in the car seemed stained with blood and Messenger McInery was lying bleeding from several wounds and almost unconscious.

The robber was nowhere to be seen and was supposed to have jumped and made good his escape. McInery wanted to be brought on to Rochester and a telegram for an ambulance was sent on to Rochester, and the train went on to Lyons, the next stop. The news had spread all along the line by this time and the station at Lyons was alive.

A YOUNG MAN WITH GOLD EYEGLASSES.

Among others in the crowd was a well-dressed young man wearing gold eyeglasses and carrying a satchel slung by a strap over his shoulder. Now, it so happened that the trainmen had noticed this same young man at the station at Syracuse before the train pulled out, and they had not seen him since, and the question of what he was doing at Lyons and how he got there at once suggested itself. An attempt was made to seize him, but he pulled out two revolvers, held the crowd back, and backed across the yard until he reached a coal train, the engine of which had steam up ready to pull out for the west.

A MAN WITH NERVE.

He pulled the pin holding the tender to the first car and, climbing over the coal into the cab, drove the engineer and fireman out with his revolvers and started the engine.

Conductor Laas and one of the switchmen procured a shotgun and freed the engine of the express, and, with the fireman and engineer, started in pursuit of the fugitive.

The Central Hudson is a four tracked road and the two engines, though both going west, were not on the same track. The express engine soon overtook the robber, who suddenly reversed his engine ing a perfect hail of pistol bullets into the cab as his pursuers went by.

THE BATTLE ON THE ENGINES.

Then the pursuers stopped and the pursued went ahead. Another duel ensued, the shotgun taking part this time. No one was hurt in either battle. About two miles beyond the robber found his engine was giving out, so he jumped out at a crossroad and started across the country, going south.

He managed to terrorize a farmer into letting him have a horse and rode on about two miles further south. Here he procured a horse and cutter, persuading their owner, a German farmer, to entrust him with them by firing on him.

THE PURSUIT OVER THE COUNTRY.

The party on the express engine had returned to Lyons, where the sheriff of Wayne county had organized a posse, which under command of Deputy Sheriff Collins, started in pursuit. Meantime, the farmers along the robber's line of retreat had also turned out fully armed in pursuit.

The runaway was sighted about five miles south of Newark. He was so closely run that he turned at bay behind a stone wall, and surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Collins. He was taken back to Lyons and lodged in jail.

HE IS BELIEVED TO BE WANTED.

He gave the name of William Cross, and said he was from New Mexico and had been boarding in Syracuse for some time. He admitted that he was the man who had attempted the train robbery. He is believed to be the much-wanted Oliver Curtis Perry, who robbed Express Messenger Moore, near Utica, last fall.

THE STORY OF THE ROBBERY.

The story of the attempt at robbery, as far as it can be gathered, is this: The express messenger, be it understood, will not talk.

Cross boarded the train when it pulled out of Syracuse and climbed on top of the express car. He was provided with a hooked rope. Fastening the hook in the slight corniced roof on one side of the car, he let himself down on to the other, and resting his toes on the edge that runs along the car, he looked in the glass of the side door and saw the express messenger in front of one of the safes, which was open, making up his bills.

He smashed the glass with his revolver, covered the messenger and shouted to him to hold up his hands. Instead of doing this McInery reached for the signal cord with one hand, and for a revolver with the other. A bullet smashed the hand on the cord, but not before it had given the signal that aroused the conductor. Then McInery fired on the robber and put a bullet through his coat. Then the robber shot the messenger twice, once in the right leg and once in the temple. He climbed into the car and a desperate struggle took place, which did not end until the train was stopped for the first time, near Weedsport.

It is evident that the robber had climbed out on top of the cars and remained there through the stop at Port Byron until the train reached Lyons. So far as can be learned the robber secured absolutely nothing, for which the company can thank the readiness of Conductor Laas and the pluck of Messenger McInery.

HE WAS A COWBOY.

Later.—It is now learned that Perry Lyons, the train robber, was formerly a cowboy, and later worked as a railway brakeman.

Bill Nye on Sanford, N. C.

"At Sanford, North Carolina, the other day we found a new thing in the way of eating houses. Sanford is a station where two rival roads meet and shake their fists at each other. If one road has a train arriving in the morning, the other road has a train that arrives late in the evening to connect with it. This gives the traveler an opportunity to view the town of Sanford, which is composed largely of climate. A thrifty gentleman, realizing the need of this active little town, has established an eating-works. The distinguishing characteristic of this place consists of a large circular table, the outer rim of which is stationary; the inner table, or centre, containing the eatables, mustard pot, embalmed cockroaches and pie, revolves upon its axletree, so that while your plate remains where it was originally put the principal articles of indigestion may be obtained by taking hold of the revolving table and swinging it around until you get what you are after. This works very well so long as there is a friendly feeling among the guests, but the other evening there was a general soreness on the part of those who gathered around the festive board, a sort of strained and bitter feeling, growing, no doubt, out of the unfriendly relations between the two roads and their unfortunate connections, so that while one guest on the lee side of the table wanted something out of the castor, which was on the windward, and started the festive board to revolve at a rapid rate, another gentleman on the lee quarter decided that he also would like to open a bottle of venegar so that just as the castor got to the first-named gentleman the table was given another whirl, and the air was filled with victuals, gravy and gloom."

A Little Girl's Experience In A Lighthouse.
Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich. and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones".—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free of Taylor

Frank Thornton
HAS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT HIS
MAMMOTH DRY GOODS STORE,
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
which is the Largest, Handsomest and Best Equipped Dry Goods House
South of Baltimore,
the Largest and Most Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods ever shown in this section of the South.

Dress Goods
The buyer in this department has made an unusually nice selection of the latest and most stylish fabrics for autumn and winter wear, consisting of full lines of plain materials of the most approved colorings and newest weaves. Prominent among these are Cheviots, Bedford Cords, Crepon Diagonals, Camel's Hair and All-Wool and Silk Warp Henriettas.
In mixtures and small effect suitings, the latest are Relief Stripes, Zig Zag Suitings, Cheveron Mixtures, Serpentine effects and Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots.
A nice line of Plaids and Stripes in subdued and refined combination.
I also show a splendid selection of all-wool domestic Dress Goods in Plaids, Stripes and Mixtures. These goods were selected with the greatest care, and I have made prices so low they will astonish you. Come and see.

BLACK SILKS.
I carry the largest and most elegant line of Silks of any Merchant in the State, and my stock this Fall surpasses any of my previous purchases. I offer the following Special Bargain:
ALL SILK round cord FAILLE FRANCAISE at 79c.
ALL SILK extra fine FAILLE FRANCAISE at 99c.
ALL SILK very heavy AMERICAN GROSGRAIN at 99c.
ALL SILK Catchemaire finish, AMERICAN GROS GRAIN at $1.25.
25 Pieces Black Silk very fine quality, worth everywhere $1.25, I offer at 95c.

COLORED SILKS.
I also show a very liberal assortment of Colored Silks, consisting of Surahs, China Silks, Foulards—these Proceedings all in the latest styles, and at prices at which the customer is surprised.

Dress Trimmings.
Nothing adds more to the appearance of a lady's dress than nice and suitable trimmings. I am prepared to meet the wants of the fair ones in this line. I have the nicest and most stylish line of trimmings ever shown in this market. I will not attempt to describe them, but simply say,
"COME AND SEE."

CARPETS.
My Carpet Department occupies a large portion of the third floor and here you will see the most magnificent display of
FLOOR COVERINGS
Ever exhibited in North Carolina. They consist of Velvets, Brussels, Three Ply and Ingram Carpetings in new and handsome designs.

Look at these Prices.
40 Pieces Velvet Carpet, regular price $1.25 per yard at only $1.
50 Pieces Brussels Carpet, regular price $1 per yard at only 49c.
In addition to above I offer a large lot of Floor Oil Cloth at astonishingly low prices.

KID GLOVES.
I am sole agent for Foster's celebrated Kid Gloves and have just received a large invoice of these goods in all styles and colors, every pair warranted.

Cloaks and Wraps.
The largest line of Ladies, Misses and Children's Cloaks and Wraps ever exhibited in the Cape Fear section. Seal Plushes in long lengths, short cuts and jackets, Tailor-made Stockinet Jackets. All wool Flannel Blazers, Corded Jackets, Beaders, Capes, in Cloth, Astrachan and Fur, Imported Stockinet Newmarkets with and without capes and with vests, three-quarter cut wraps in new, nobby and attractive styles. If you desire a wrap of any kind see this stock before purchasing.

MAIL ORDERS.
This department, under the management of a very efficient young man who will take pleasure in waiting on those living at a distance who will drop us a postal card, stating quality and price of goods desired. From the samples thus sent out customers can make as good selections as though they were in the store. On all cash orders by mail amounting to $5 and upwards I prepay express charges.

VISITORS
Are always welcome, and for the benefit of ladies, and especially those living at a distance, I have a nicely furnished ladies waiting room, a luxury which cannot be enjoyed in any other store in the city.

My Sincere Thanks
Are tendered to my friends and customers for the cordial support they have given me in my effort to build up and maintain a dry goods trade that would be a credit to the community. Your efforts have so far aided me that it now requires the assistance of thirty-six persons to carry on the business, and in conclusion I would ask a continuance of those favors which have been so bountifully bestowed in the past.

FRANK THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N.