

The News and Observer

VOL. XLVI. NO. 121.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

CAN GOEBEL CARRY KENTUCKY?

Hogg and Goebel Attracted Most Attention at Chicago.

THE BOLT IN KENTUCKY

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SAID TO BE AT THE BACK OF IT.

PECULIAR "PRESTO CHANGE" OF THE

Louisville Newspapers. The People of Every State Must Sooner or Later Take up the Fight and put an End to Political Domination by Railroad Corporation.

Chicago, Ill., July 22.—Editorial Correspondence.—Next to Mr. Bryan, the one who attracted most interest among the distinguished Democrats who have been here this week were ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, and Mr. Wm. Goebel, of Kentucky. The first was hailed as having unveiled the real sentiment of the rank and file of Tammany's voters, and the second as the new leader of Kentucky, whose nomination has evoked such opposition in the Democratic party in Kentucky as has not been known in a State which has had more than its share of political feuds.

Gov. Hogg's Tammany speech and the demonstration for Bryan that followed it is easily the most significant political event of the year. Tammany thought it had the triggers all set to fire off the Van Wyck boom. A prominent corporation lawyer from Alabama was given the place of honor, and it had been widely advertised that he was to launch the Van Wyck boom. He made a good speech, and paid Van Wyck many deserved compliments which were well received. He made no allusion to Bryan. It had been arranged that no speaker should mention the Nebraskan's name. Caruth in his written speech had a reference to Bryan, but the Tammany bosses cut it out. When Gov. Hogg was invited, at the last minute, to speak he had written nothing and his speech could not therefore be censored. He spoke of Bryan as "the matchless leader," and the Tammany braves greeted his words with a spontaneous enthusiasm that was as genuine as it was undesired at that time. It showed that the men who labor for their bread in New York are as true to Bryan as the men of like condition in North Carolina or Nebraska. It was not that they did not admire and love Van Wyck, but that they love Bryan more. Van Wyck is an able, clean and honest man who would make an excellent President. The fact that Tammanyites prefer Bryan for President merely means that like other Democrats they have no idea of voting for anybody else, and when the leaders try to switch them off to some other good man, they resent it. If the party should go East for a candidate upon a modified platform, there is no better man than Van Wyck. He is honest and able, but the Tammany scene emphasized the fact that the platform of 1896 will be re-affirmed, and Bryan will be nominated. There is but one thing that can prevent Bryan's re-nomination, and that is Bryan himself. If he should believe another man, equally devoted to the principles for which he stands, could receive more votes than would be cast for him, he would be the first to favor a new candidate. At present that man is not in sight and a scanning of the horizon fails to show that he is coming.

The Kentucky situation is one that has given great trouble to party leaders in 1894, because of the Cleveland-Carlisle re-creancy Kentucky elected the first republican Governor in a quarter of a century, and because the Republicans and the Carlisle crowd were in control. Hanna's agents were permitted to steal the electoral vote of that State for McKinley. Then came the reaction from Republicanism that is always sure to come to every Southern State that the Republicans carry, and in 1898 Kentucky returned to the Democratic fold, and Kentucky was supposed to be as firmly anchored in the Democratic column as Georgia. The nomination of William Goebel for Governor, after a whole week's bitter war in the State convention, has caused such a bitter factional war in the party as to make some Democrats fear that the State will go Republican in November. In two days there have been delegations here from Kentucky, representing factions, each seeking to influence Mr. Bryan. The Goebel men, having the stamp of regularity, have been urging him to use his influence to elect the regular ticket, urging three reasons why he should do:

- 1. The convention that nominated Goebel reaffirmed the Chicago platform and endorsed Bryan for re-nomination and Blackburn for the Senate.
2. If that ticket, upon such a platform should be defeated, it would make Kentucky doubtful in 1900, and give a set back to the cause.
3. The anti-Goebel men assert that one reason why Goebel should be defeated is that he is at heart a gold-bug and an enemy of Mr. Bryan's. The Louisville Dispatch, the anti-Goebel organ, has asserted time and again that the defeat of Goebel is necessary in order to hold the State for Bryan. They have invoked

Mr. Bryan's name against the regular Democracy, and therefore it was necessary for Mr. Bryan to declare for the regular ticket to prevent the damage being done by that use of his name. The anti-Goebel men urged that Goebel's defeat is desirable:
1. Because he obtained his nomination by dishonest methods.
2. Because he is at heart a gold-bug, and is in league with anti-Bryan men to send a hostile delegation to the National Convention.
3. Because he is a boss, seeking to govern by methods that are not in harmony with Democratic traditions.

These are the contentions. I had a talk with one of the best posted men in Kentucky, and one of the most silver and Bryan men in the State, and asked him what was the real secret of the revolt against Goebel, and he said: RAILROADS AGAINST GOEBEL. "For many years the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has largely dominated the politics of Kentucky. They were able to defeat a Railroad Commission except one that was a mere figurehead with no powers; to evade just taxation; to prevent the passage of a fellow servant law, such as you have in North Carolina, and largely to exercise a veto upon men and measures inimical to their plans and purposes. Their officers and attorneys are men of ability and influence, and are scattered all over the State, always ready to do the bidding of the corporation. In 1896 the Louisville and Nashville road showed its hand in leading its active support to the Republicans and Carlisle crowd in carrying the eyes of many Democrats who had not theretofore felt the domination of the railroad in State politics. Some quailed before the mighty power wielded by the railroad; others took an oath that the Democratic party should never again come under the control of that or any other railroad company. Above and below the big row that is going on now, hidden in the public eye outside of the State, the true issue is, 'Shall the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which carried the State for McKinley, dominate the Democratic party in Kentucky?'

Mr. Goebel is a State Senator. He is comparatively a new man in politics, i.e. was a poor boy who came up from the bottom of the ladder. He has the best paying law practice of any lawyer in Kentucky. He was a member of the State Senate when the bitter contest over the Senatorship occurred when Blackburn was defeated for re-election. His coolness and determination (he has killed his man and is afraid of nothing) made him the real leader of the Blackburn forces; though Bronston was the floor leader. That made strong supporters of all the Democrats in the Legislature. In the next State Senate, when the Democrats were in a large majority, he became the legislative leader, and drafted two bills that brought him the lasting enmity of the L. & N. Railroad. They were:

- 1. The fellow servant act, which is virtually the act of North Carolina drawn by Mr. B. R. Lacey, Labor Commissioner of North Carolina. The Legislature passed this act but the Republican Governor vetoed it.
2. The Railroad Commission act, empowering the Commission to fix rates, substantially the Georgia and North Carolina laws.

The L. & N. violently opposed both these and other reform measures championed by Mr. Goebel, and used every influence it could control to defeat his nomination. It looked at one time that he would be defeated, but after a whole week's row Goebel won the nomination. It was charged by those who supported others that he obtained the nomination by unfair methods. This is not true. There were many combinations in the convention and none of the candidates had a majority of the votes. Goebel was smarter than his opponents and secured enough adherents from them to secure the nomination. He employed the same method they sought to employ, and if he did it more successfully they ought not to be heard to complain. To show that they acquiesced in the result, the nomination was made unanimous by the vote of the convention, and when it adjourned there was general acquiescence in it until—and that's where the L. & N. road comes in. They had gotten control of the Louisville Dispatch, the paper started by the silver men when the Courier-Journal bolted the party, and the Dispatch kept up its fight on the ticket. The L. & N. road circulated thousands of the papers, L. & N. employees simultaneously began to talk of bolting, and to encourage the friends of the defeated candidates to join in the bolt. The bitterness of the convention left some sore places which time would heal, and nearly all would have been healed by this time but for the systematic and organized work of the L. & N. people. Today if Goebel would promise to let the L. & N. name the Railroad Commission and not to press the fellow servant law the backbone of the bolt would be over. The good men who bolt because they think Goebel used questionable means would soon be convinced of their error, and there would be only a few hundred or a few thousand bolters.

Goebel's unpopularity with the most influential elements fighting him is that the L. & N. road knows it cannot control him, the book trust knows he is their uncompromising foe, those telegraph and insurance companies that seek to defy Kentucky laws, and all the trusts are fighting Goebel because he championed legislation they didn't like. Every reform act introduced into the Senate by Mr. Goebel has been approved in the platform and everybody knows that if Mr. Goebel is elected those reforms will be enacted. He is not a quitter. Having put his hand to the plow to end corruption in Kentucky, he will not quit until it has been accomplished. That explains the head and front of the bolt led by the L. & N. railroad, and the rest."

There is one phase of the fight that (Continued on Second Page.)

GOVERNOR JARVIS ON THE EFFECT

Of the Proposed Constitutional Amendment Regulating Suffrage.

THREE ASPECTS VIEWED

AS IT RELATES TO WHITE VOTERS, NEGRO VOTERS AND THE STATE'S INTERESTS.

IT WILL PROMOTE PUBLIC EDUCATION

There is not a White Boy in the State Who Cannot Learn to Read and Write by 1908. A Blessing to Good Negroes.

In this discussion I shall assume that the proposed amendment is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is similar to the provisions of the Constitution of Louisiana which has been passed upon and pronounced constitutional by some of the ablest lawyers in the United States.

For the boy to go to school, and in this I see the day coming when it cannot be said, as now, that there are thousands of white men, in North Carolina who can neither read nor write.

TO INCREASE SCHOOL FACILITIES. If the people shall say, by ratifying this proposed amendment, that the young men who become twenty-one years old after January 1st, 1908, must be able to read and write in order to vote, then it will be the duty of the people to so improve and extend the common schools as to bring them within the reach of every boy in the State.

THE PEOPLE TO DETERMINE. The Legislature has performed its part in preparing and passing the proposed amendment to be voted on. It now remains for the people to say whether it shall be ratified or not.

GOOD GOVERNMENT. Another effect upon the white population will be to secure to them good government in State, country, city and town, administered and controlled by intelligent white men.

First. Its effect upon the State's white population. Second. Its effect upon the State's colored population. Third. Its effect upon the State's general policies and industries.

EFFECT ON WHITE MEN. I now ask the reader to consider the effect of this amendment, if adopted upon the white people of the State. And first of all I assert it does not disfranchise a single white voter whose name goes on the registration books prior to January

1st, 1908. Not one. Every white man who is a qualified voter now will continue to be so as long as he lives, so far as this amendment affects his right to vote.

Every young man arriving at full age before January 1st, 1908, can register and vote if he puts his name on the registration books before that date, and he will continue to be a voter as long as he lives.

Then what class of white men can it affect? I answer, only those who become 21 years old after January 1st, 1908, and who will not learn to read and write. I say will not because there is not a white boy in the State who cannot learn to read and write if he will. Every boy will understand that to be a voter he must be able to read and write, and he will have a motive to study and learn that much, and I have no doubt he will do it.

There is not a white boy in the State who cannot learn to read and write by 1908. A Blessing to Good Negroes. In this discussion I shall assume that the proposed amendment is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is similar to the provisions of the Constitution of Louisiana which has been passed upon and pronounced constitutional by some of the ablest lawyers in the United States.

For the boy to go to school, and in this I see the day coming when it cannot be said, as now, that there are thousands of white men, in North Carolina who can neither read nor write. TO INCREASE SCHOOL FACILITIES. If the people shall say, by ratifying this proposed amendment, that the young men who become twenty-one years old after January 1st, 1908, must be able to read and write in order to vote, then it will be the duty of the people to so improve and extend the common schools as to bring them within the reach of every boy in the State. THE PEOPLE TO DETERMINE. The Legislature has performed its part in preparing and passing the proposed amendment to be voted on. It now remains for the people to say whether it shall be ratified or not.

THE BAPTIST CHAUTAUQUA

Much Musical and Entertainment Talent Present.

MR. N. B. BROUGHTON

ELECTED PRESIDENT AND R. N. SIMMS, OF RALEIGH, GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

"SUNDAY SCHOOL OF 20TH CENTURY"

Was the Subject of Rev. John E. White's Eloquent Address, He Called Ingersoll "the Great Apostle of the Creed of Ignorance."

Sheiky, N. C., July 29.—(Special).—It is seldom that so much musical and entertaining talent is found in an assembly not gathered with that aim in view as is to be found in the Chautauqua Assembly now in session here. The great tabernacle had every one of its thousands of seats filled to hear the concert under the direction of Mr. H. A. Wolfsohn, Mrs. W. B. Nix, and Mrs. R. F. Tredway. The program rendered (except the encores) was as follows:

- 1. An Overture—By the Orchestra.
2. Chorus: "Forward, Ye Soldiers"—One hundred voices.
3. Instrumental selection by the Orchestra.
4. Whistling in imitation of birds—By A. L. Byrd, of Dunn, N. C. This, as also the whistling of a duet by the one man, was a really wonderful performance.
5. Vocal Solo: "The Holy City"—By Mrs. J. M. Gudger, Jr., of Asheville, N. C.
6. A Clarinet Solo—By Prof. S. Scull.
7. Vocal Solo: "When"—By Miss Carroll, of Gaffney, S. C.
8. Mimicry and Impersonation—By the famous Elmore Sucey, of Atlanta, Ga.
9. Violin Solo and also a Violin Quartette—All by C. E. Clinx, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
10. Trombone Solo—By Frank Wilson, of Durham, N. C.
11. Instrumental Duet: "Serenade"—Clarinet—Prof. S. Scull, and Cornet, Mr. John W. Cheek.
12. Vocal Solo: "Tomorrow Won't Do"—By H. A. Wolfsohn.

A finer entertainment is seldom enjoyed. It is a privilege to any community to have such a treat. The Chautauqua gives a free entertainment of this kind each year, desiring to furnish recreation and enjoyment as well as instruction.

The Chautauqua assembled at 9:30 this morning for a half hour of devotional exercises consisting of praise, prayer and promise, led by Rev. S. J. Porter, of Morganton.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the subject of primary work was taken up, and Rev. W. E. Wilkins, of Mars Hill, N. C., talked on "How a Primary Teacher Presents the Lesson." Mrs. T. B. Henry, of Wadesboro, read an essay on "Hints for Teachers of Little Folks." Miss Bertha Stein, of Raleigh, read a paper on "Children's Meetings," and Mr. Joe H. Weathers, of Raleigh, talked interestingly on "Object-Lessons in Primary Work."

At 11:30 o'clock, Mr. R. N. Simms, of Raleigh, spoke on "How I Teach a Class of Boys," in a way that seemed to please the audience very much. A collection was then taken to cover the expenses incident to the meeting, amounting to \$125 or more.

The committee on nominations reported as follows: "We recommend—1. For President—N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh. 2. For Vice-Presidents—J. H. Tucker, Asheville; T. H. Street, Mill Creek; Edwin Wright, Jackson. 3. That the officers of Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, be combined under the title of General Secretary and Treasurer. 4. That the amount of compensation of this office be \$25 per annum. 5. That the General Secretary and Treasurer be R. N. Simms, of Raleigh. B. W. SPILLMAN, T. H. STREET, H. B. PARKER, M. S. WEBB, J. H. PERRY, Committee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. In behalf of the Baptists of Newbern Mr. H. B. Duffy extended to the Chautauqua a very cordial invitation to hold its next annual session at that place. At 3:30 p. m., Dr. C. R. Blackall, of Philadelphia, gave a most excellent chalk-sermon on Bartimeus and Jesus. The work that Dr. Blackall is doing has never been equaled at a Chautauqua in this State. Mr. H. A. Wolfsohn sang as a solo: "Under His Wings." At 4:30 p. m., Rev. John E. White spoke on "The Sunday School of the Twentieth Century." He said that it would surely be there, because it is the church teaching, and the need of that will continue to exist. He referred in a striking way to the touching scenes around the bier of Robert G. Ingersoll, "the great apostle of a creed of ignorance." He said that out of the Sunday school would come the statesmen of the twentieth century. At 5 p. m., Dr. Blackall gave a

(Continued on Second Page.)



HON. THOMAS S. JARVIS. He Has Served the State as Speaker of the House, Governor and U. S. Senator.

THE BAPTIST CHAUTAUQUA

Much Musical and Entertainment Talent Present.

MR. N. B. BROUGHTON

ELECTED PRESIDENT AND R. N. SIMMS, OF RALEIGH, GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

"SUNDAY SCHOOL OF 20TH CENTURY"

Was the Subject of Rev. John E. White's Eloquent Address, He Called Ingersoll "the Great Apostle of the Creed of Ignorance."

Sheiky, N. C., July 29.—(Special).—It is seldom that so much musical and entertaining talent is found in an assembly not gathered with that aim in view as is to be found in the Chautauqua Assembly now in session here. The great tabernacle had every one of its thousands of seats filled to hear the concert under the direction of Mr. H. A. Wolfsohn, Mrs. W. B. Nix, and Mrs. R. F. Tredway. The program rendered (except the encores) was as follows:

- 1. An Overture—By the Orchestra.
2. Chorus: "Forward, Ye Soldiers"—One hundred voices.
3. Instrumental selection by the Orchestra.
4. Whistling in imitation of birds—By A. L. Byrd, of Dunn, N. C. This, as also the whistling of a duet by the one man, was a really wonderful performance.
5. Vocal Solo: "The Holy City"—By Mrs. J. M. Gudger, Jr., of Asheville, N. C.
6. A Clarinet Solo—By Prof. S. Scull.
7. Vocal Solo: "When"—By Miss Carroll, of Gaffney, S. C.
8. Mimicry and Impersonation—By the famous Elmore Sucey, of Atlanta, Ga.
9. Violin Solo and also a Violin Quartette—All by C. E. Clinx, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
10. Trombone Solo—By Frank Wilson, of Durham, N. C.
11. Instrumental Duet: "Serenade"—Clarinet—Prof. S. Scull, and Cornet, Mr. John W. Cheek.
12. Vocal Solo: "Tomorrow Won't Do"—By H. A. Wolfsohn.

A finer entertainment is seldom enjoyed. It is a privilege to any community to have such a treat. The Chautauqua gives a free entertainment of this kind each year, desiring to furnish recreation and enjoyment as well as instruction.

The Chautauqua assembled at 9:30 this morning for a half hour of devotional exercises consisting of praise, prayer and promise, led by Rev. S. J. Porter, of Morganton.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the subject of primary work was taken up, and Rev. W. E. Wilkins, of Mars Hill, N. C., talked on "How a Primary Teacher Presents the Lesson." Mrs. T. B. Henry, of Wadesboro, read an essay on "Hints for Teachers of Little Folks." Miss Bertha Stein, of Raleigh, read a paper on "Children's Meetings," and Mr. Joe H. Weathers, of Raleigh, talked interestingly on "Object-Lessons in Primary Work."

At 11:30 o'clock, Mr. R. N. Simms, of Raleigh, spoke on "How I Teach a Class of Boys," in a way that seemed to please the audience very much. A collection was then taken to cover the expenses incident to the meeting, amounting to \$125 or more.

The committee on nominations reported as follows: "We recommend—1. For President—N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh. 2. For Vice-Presidents—J. H. Tucker, Asheville; T. H. Street, Mill Creek; Edwin Wright, Jackson. 3. That the officers of Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, be combined under the title of General Secretary and Treasurer. 4. That the amount of compensation of this office be \$25 per annum. 5. That the General Secretary and Treasurer be R. N. Simms, of Raleigh. B. W. SPILLMAN, T. H. STREET, H. B. PARKER, M. S. WEBB, J. H. PERRY, Committee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. In behalf of the Baptists of Newbern Mr. H. B. Duffy extended to the Chautauqua a very cordial invitation to hold its next annual session at that place. At 3:30 p. m., Dr. C. R. Blackall, of Philadelphia, gave a most excellent chalk-sermon on Bartimeus and Jesus. The work that Dr. Blackall is doing has never been equaled at a Chautauqua in this State. Mr. H. A. Wolfsohn sang as a solo: "Under His Wings." At 4:30 p. m., Rev. John E. White spoke on "The Sunday School of the Twentieth Century." He said that it would surely be there, because it is the church teaching, and the need of that will continue to exist. He referred in a striking way to the touching scenes around the bier of Robert G. Ingersoll, "the great apostle of a creed of ignorance." He said that out of the Sunday school would come the statesmen of the twentieth century. At 5 p. m., Dr. Blackall gave a

(Continued on Second Page.)

Normal Hour on "Attention," which was in keeping, in excellence, with his previous work. This is pronounced by all to have been one of the very best days of this year's Chautauqua. R. N. SIMMS.

A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE.

The Pastor of Wake Forest Baptist Church Weds a Kentucky Belle.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Advocate, published at Danville, Ky., gives an elaborate account of a marriage that will have an interest for many North Carolina readers:

"Rev. J. W. Lynch, of Wake Forest, North Carolina, and Miss Rebecca Adine Pope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pope, of Boyle county, were married last night at nine o'clock, at the Baptist church, by Dr. W. H. Whitsett, of Louisville, a personal friend of the groom."

The popularity of Mr. Lynch and his bride was in some measure attested by the great number of persons who came to witness their wedding. It was impossible to accommodate them and many failed to gain admittance. "It was a simple but extremely pretty ceremony, the decorations being in pink and white. The bride, famous as one of Boyle county's most beautiful young ladies, looked prettier than ever."

"Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Lynch and their attendants went to the home of the bride, where an elegant supper was served. They took the night train for White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. After remaining there two or three weeks they will go to other points in the East, returning this fall to Wake Forest to remain for the present."

"To say that the good wishes of the people of this community follow this marriage would but feebly express the sentiments of those who know and love both Mr. Lynch and his bonny bride. During his pastorate here, by his intelligent and zealous devotion to his church, his gentlemanly bearing toward those with whom he came in contact, his warm-hearted, generous nature, he won the esteem of all, irrespective of denomination, and it was with sincere regret that his friends saw him voluntarily retire from his work here. That he will soon attain that eminence in his church which his talents deserve is a matter of common expectation. Of the young woman whom Mr. Lynch has won, much might be said without suggestion of flattery. Lovely and kindly by nature, beautiful of person and educated in the gentler arts, she is generally and justly admired."

HILLSBORO'S BIG DAY.

Masonic Installation and Basket Picnic at Occonecteech on Saturday.

Hillsboro, N. C., July 29.—(Special).—Next Saturday will be a big day for Hillsboro and the surrounding country. Eagle Lodge No. 74, A. F. and A. M., will have a public installation of officers and basket picnic at Occonecteech Farm. The famous First Regiment Band will furnish music. Refreshments will be served on the grounds for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. At night the band will give a concert also for the benefit of the Asylum. Hon. S. M. Gattis will deliver the address of welcome. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Francis D. Winston and other prominent Masons. Everybody is invited. Mr. W. B. Meares, chairman of the Committee of arrangements, and associates, will have everything in readiness for a perfect day.

TRINITY NOTES.

Crowell Science Hall Being Repaired.—Collection of War Relics—Personals. Durham, N. C., July 29.—(Special).—Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Bassett, accompanied by Miss Lucy Bassett, returned to the Park yesterday after a stay of a few days in Goldsboro. Prof. J. F. Bivins and G. P. Pegrum spent a few days in Roxboro this week. Prof. Albert Whitehouse and Mr. Yezoye have gone north for a few weeks' stay in New York city and Boston.

The work of remodeling the Crowell Science Hall is rapidly progressing and the professors are working up the new apparatus which the Board of Trustees decided to put into the various laboratories.

Prof. Gill, who has been on the Park during the summer, will leave in a few days for his home, where he will spend the remainder of his vacation. Mr. D. T. Edwards, of New York city, is on the Park, visiting his brother-in-law, Dr. Cranford.

Mrs. Eliza Carr, who is well known to all Trinity students, has rented a house just south of the Park, and for the future will make her home in Durham. A large collection of relics of the war in Cuba has been presented to the Trinity College Historical Society by Sergeant J. T. Lowell, of the Second United States Volunteers. In this collection there are about 400 specimens, most of which are now in Santiago de Cuba awaiting shipment.

FOUR SETS OF TWINS DINE TOGETHER.

(Concord Standard.) Strange to say, a dinner was given Friday in which four sets of twins took part. It was dinner only for these persons. The dinner was given by Mrs. Willeford on West Depot street and those who took part were the two sets of twins of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Fisher, George and Annie, and Ophelia and Jesse, the two sons of Mrs. Wm. Elliott, James and Willie, together with Hinton and Miss Lizzie Willeford. It was a nice gathering and one out of the ordinary manner.

If we give the devil our eyes, he will soon have control of our feet.—Ram's Horn.