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Was Very Nervous

Had Smothering Spells and Could Not Sleep—Doctors Called It Neuralgia and Indigestion.

"I had pains in my head, neck and shoulders and all through my body but they were most severe in my left side. The doctor called it neuralgia and indigestion. I was confined to my bed for eight months. I was very nervous, had smothering spells and could not sleep. I read of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and of a case similar to mine. My husband procured a bottle, and I began taking it. After taking one bottle I felt better, was able to rest and my appetite improved. I continued until my nervousness was cured and I was much better in every way. My husband has also been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY S. FRYER, Upperville, Virginia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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are a source of comfort. They are a source of care, also. If you care for your child's health, send for illustrated book on the disorders to which children are subject, and which Piso's Vermifuge has cured for 50 years.
Only 25 cents. Sold by druggists.
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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Eye-Glasses & Spectacles.
Watches, Clocks, Eye-Glasses, Spectacles and Jewelery of all kinds repaired on short notice.
Inspected Watches for S. A. L. R. R. four years.
Fourteen years experience. Can be found in Caraway's store on Rutherford street.

THE REST CURE

This is often the best cure. But many people cannot afford to rest indefinitely. Worse still the very knowledge that they cannot seriously interferes with the best use of the rest they have. Too often going to the doctor means that the patient shall stop short while cures and duties and expenses continue. Many, therefore, hesitate and delay.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen Treatment presents an easy way out of the dilemma; it has done so for more than a score of years and for more than three score thousand people. The agent used is the Compound Oxygen. The method puts it where it will do the most good—in the lungs. The treatment neither interferes with business or pleasure. This simple thing has made a difference of two years ever worked, and hundreds of people are good as new. For by their publications and for the asking of any person Drs. Starkey & Palen will send Compound Oxygen Treatment.

Drs. Starkey & Palen,
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KILLED SIXTY MEN AN HOUR.

Record of a Noted Sharpshooter—After He Had Slain Sixty Men in as Many Minutes, Lee Commanded Him to Stop—Reward of $20,000 Offered for Him, But He Was Never Captured—Still Living.

Jackson, Miss., Dispatch to Boston Advertiser.

One of the most remarkable men on earth to-day is Lamar Fontaine. Of medium height, spare but sinewy, high cheek bones, denoting courage and recklessness, gray eyes that are dreamy and wistful when the temperament is calm and in repose, but blazing with a furious light under the excitement of a recollection; hands that are delicate as a woman's in construction, but twisted and gnarled from the hard use they have been put; a voice that is musical and soft, lips thin and straight cut, and a heavy growth of hair and beard that are just beginning to be streaked with gray—these are the distinguished physical characteristics of Lamar Fontaine.

Though with a weight of 68 years piled upon his shoulders, and with the scars of 67 bullet wounds marking his slight frame, he is neither bent nor moshapen. Mr. Fontaine's adventurous life began at the early age of 10 years. He was captured by the Cammanche Indians, in Texas, and borne off by these savages to their retreat in the vicinity of what is now Sioux City, Ia. For four years they kept him captive. Then the band made its way to New Mexico, and he escaped across 750 miles of sunbaked desert.

An uncle, Mirabean Lama, was then President of the Texas Republic. He remained with his uncle at Austin two years and then was transferred to the care of another relative still more famous—Commodore Maury, who mapped the trackless sea. For more than 10 years he was the amanuensis of this great sailor, accompanying him on all his voyages. From 1857 to 1860 Mr. Fontaine was secretary of the American legation at Nicaragua. His kinsman, President Lamar, was United States minister to that country during most of that period. He was at Nicaragua when the war broke out in the United States, and he hastened home to throw himself into that conflict.

He bears with him on his travels a certificate from Gen. R. E. Lee testifying that Fontaine shot and killed 60 Federal soldiers in 60 minutes, and another from Stonewall Jackson couched in this startling language:

"I believe that during his service with me as sharpshooter Lamar Fontaine killed more of the enemy than were killed by any company in my command."

Fontaine began as scout and courier for Stonewall Jackson. He served in the same capacity with Gens. Stewart and Joe Johnson, and a short while with Lee. He took part in 27 pitch battles, 58 skirmishes, and over 100 "individual skirmishes," as he calls them. He is known in all branches of the Confederate service as the best marksman with either rifle or revolver in either army. He was wounded 67 times and 18 times his lungs were pierced. Twice his heart was grazed, and these scratches caused that organ to so enlarge that skillful physicians who examined him without knowing his history will declare that he is liable to die in 24 hours.

It was at the battle of Waterloo Bridge, in August, 1862, immediately prior to the second battle of Manassas, that Gen. Lee witnessed Fontaine's remarkable feat of killing "60 yankees in 60 minutes." Stonewall Jackson was thanking Pope. Jackson's sharpshooters had possession of a long frame house, and had been pouring death into Pope's ranks for an hour or more when Lee rode up. With his fieldglass Gen Lee was enabled to get a good view of the men as Fontaine picked them out for slaughter. A battery was pouring a constant stream of fire into the building occupied by the Confederate sharpshooters. "Train your glass on No. 1 and gun No 1," Fontaine said to the commander, "and you will see him jump into the air and another man will have to take his place at the gun." In this way Fontaine picked out his men for Gen Lee and didn't miss one of them. When he had sixty Lee told him to quit the deadly work.

"Doesn't your conscience ever hurt you when you do work of this kind?" inquired the general of the sharpshooter. Fontaine smiled. "Why, General," he replied, "When I enlisted in the army, it was with the understanding that I was expected to kill as many of the enemy as I could. If I had any conscientious scruples about it I would quit the army. Don't you expect us to kill?"

Beyond doubt the most remarkable feat accomplished by Fontaine during the war was carrying of dispatches and percussion caps to the beleaguered army of Pemberton at Vicksburg when that city was being stormed by the Federals. Memphis was in the hands of the enemy, and Fontaine, acting as a spy, and in disguise, had been there for a month picking up what information he could for the benefit of General J. E. Johnston.

One day there came a summons for him to report to Johnston at once. Simultaneously the Federals got knowledge of Fontaine's orders and his presence in Memphis. The desire to capture so shrewd a spy and expert sharpshooter had become so great that a reward of $20,000 was offered for him dead alive. Troops were despatched to cover all the roads leading south in the hope of intercepting and either capturing or killing Fontaine. But he avoided them and reported on time to his general at Jackson for orders. The orders were for him to carry despatches and 40,000 musket caps through the Federal lines and into the city of Vicksburg.

All of the approaches to the city were controlled and carefully guarded by the Federal. And there was a reward of $20,000 cut for Fontaine. In complete disguise Fontaine passed through the Federal lines in a small canoe and delivered his despatches and caps safely to General Pemberton. After spending three or four days in Vicksburg he undertook the return trip to Jackson with despatches from Pemberton to Johnston.

It was while coming out of Vicksburg he met with his most exciting adventure. He floated down the river at night to a point about eighteen miles below Vicksburg. He procured a horse, and riding in the direction of Jackson he had to cross the Big Black river. He rode into a guard at one of the ferries. In a twinkling of an eye 150 rifles were leveled at him. He spurred his horse and the frightened animal plunged straight ahead.

Three bullets struck Fontaine. Two of them shattered his right leg and arm the other penetrated his left breast. He clung to his horse and kept lashing the animal with what strength was left him, strangely enough the Federals did not pursue him.

We know the great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are genuine because the people themselves write about them.

THE EQUALITY OF MEN.

Baltimore Sun.

On July 4, 1776, the Congress of the Thirteen United States of America formally promulgated the Declaration of Independence, that immortal instrument penned for the most part by Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, although it was nominally the work of a committee composed of Mr. Jefferson, John Adams, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robt. R. Livingston, of New York. Yesterday was the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of that momentous event in American history.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident," wrote the framers of the declaration, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These are noble words and constitute the essence of political philosophy from the point of view of a liberal democracy living under republican institutions. It is true that negro slavery existed at the time the declaration was formulated and continued in existence for nearly a century afterward. It is almost impossible to reconcile slavery even in its most human form with the assertion that "all men are created equal," and that among their unalienable rights is "liberty" and the "pursuit of happiness." But the authors of the Declaration of Indepedence were addressing men capable of self-government, an impossibility with the negro slave. As the assertion of a great moral truth, however, the declaration of man's freedom of birth and his equality under the laws of God cannot be challenged successfully in many vital particulars.

Men are born into the world free to make the best of their environments according to their capability, mental and physical. The dullard cannot, of course, become a great thinker or scientist or man of business, but he can make the effort, and the only obstacle in his path will be such as are placed there by his natural inferiority. He may have great wealth or be able to enlist the support of the most powerful influences, but there will be no royal road to learning for him and he must stand or fall according to his own strength in the battle of life. It may be true in some instances that the race is not always to the swift or the battle to the strong. But the exceptions are rare. The swiftest runner will reach the goal ahead of his competitor, if he is in full and free possession of his faculties, while the stronger force will overcome the weaker if it is free to act in accordance with the dictates of wise generalship.

While all men, therefore are born free to make the most of their opportunities they all stand upon the dead level of equality in a fundamental particular, obedience to what is recognized as the divine volition and the consequences of disobedience. Some men are endowed with greater gifts of intellect or physical strength, some were born with silver spoons in their mouths and go through life accompanied by every luxury and advantage that wealth can give and yet they are as amenable to that simple law which recognize as the divine volition as the poor fellow who first saw the light of day in a hovel and spent the balance of his life there. No man can violate the fundamental law without pain, and obedience to that law is as necessary to happiness in the case of the millionaire as in that of the pauper. A man cannot steal and be happy any more than he can do murder and enjoy a peaceful life. Whoever has the burden of a crime upon his shoulders must suffer the weight. As in the case of the decalogue and the common law, so also with nature's laws. To depart from her wise injuctions and restrictions is to woo pain.

Every man who would be physically and mentally sound must conform to nature's law. Over indulgence in food, in drink, or intellectual excitement will assuredly bring misery. Every man is free to give way to intemperance in all three respects, so long as he does not make a public nuisance of himself. But the pains and penalties which he imposes are unavoidable. The great and the humble, the learned and the ignorant, stand upon the same level, none is exempt from the workings of the law. It may be that we learn wisdom and appreciate happiness by occasional infraction of the law, for, as Poe well says in one of his sketches, "positive pleasure is a mere idea. To be happy at any one point we must have suffered at the same. Never to suffer would have been never to have blessed." That is an admirable reflection if we learn wisdom by experience, but it gives little comfort to the dyspeptic, to the maniac and to the man whose physical powers have collapsed.

This freedom and equality, which is the birthright of every man, extends to the grave and through eternity, if the theologians are not all wrong. What we sow here we shall hereafter reap, just as crime here brings its punishment under the law of man, and interperance and debauchery result in suffering and poverty. We must all die, and the debt which every one must pay to nature puts us all on the plane of equality, while the Scriptures teach us that every one is free to accept the gift of eternal life hereafter by the exercise of faith and good works. We are, as Poe argues, created in the same condition of incompleteness. Death is the metamorphsis which all must undergo to be made complete.

The statement that all men are created equal has always been regarded in this country as the assertion of a profound political truth. It was a protest against "the divine right of the sovereign" to impose oppressive burdens upon his subjects. But it was also a declaration of the brotherhood of man, and in this sense it is an inspiration to those who are struggling for recognition in the battle of life, while it is a solemn admonition to those who have been born great, have achieved greatness or have greatness thrust upon them, that they stand, so far as birthright is concerned, upon the same level of humanity. There can be no "classes" and no "masses" in a government of which the Declaration of Independence is the foundation stone. Every man is born a sovereign, and will continue to be a sovereign as long as he is able to govern himself. Every sovereign is born a subject, for he must render obedience to the laws, without which we should have anarchy and finally chaos. So then Jefferson's immortal line, "all men are created equal," has a world-wide significance. It is an assertion of human sovereignty, and yet a recognition of human weakness as well. If some rise to greatness and others live in obscurity or fall by the way, none ever rose superior to the law, human, natural and divine, and all find their original level at last in that universal leveller the grave.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c., 25c.

Hood's Pills
Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever; cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OFFICES MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.

No Experience Required—A Few Samples Are Submitted, Just Enough Work to Fool the "Dear People"—But There are Others and They Will be Put on Exhibition Soon.

News and Observer.

"Economy! Economy!!" was the cry of the Populists during the early days of their existence. "Reduce the salaries of public officers and abolish all offices not absolutely necessary," was their demand until they got into office themselves.

This was the burden of their calamity and song with its variations furnished a gymnasium on which office-hunting Populists exercised his vocal plant for some four years or more. Then by the inscrutable ways of an even more inscrutable Providence they were given the reins of government conjointly with the Republicans and now what do we see?

Both what was to be expected and what was not. The Republicans are by open profession spoilsmen. They are in politics for what there is in it. They believe in taking all the offices in sight and making and paying big salaries to everybody. They make no denial of this. But the Populist office-seeker at the declaration of such a doctrine, holds up his hands in holy horror—until he gets into office, and then he outloots the most ardent Republican looter.

Take for example the Agricultural Department. New offices have been created, high salaries paid and the money wasted at a rate never before dreamed of.

For instance, one little clerkship at $60 a month, in the office of the Director of the Experiment Station, has been divided up into three parts at a combined salary of $3,490 a year. Mr. F. A. Bowen was secretary to the Experiment Station and chief fertilizer clerk under Dr. Battle at $720 a year. Mr. J. M. Felix, of Alamance, is now secretary to the Experiment Station at $900 a year, with an assistant, Mr. Sam Moore, of Duplin, at a salary of $300 a year. Mr. Hill E. King, of Onslow, is chief fertilizer clerk at a salary of $1,000 a year, with an assistant, Mr. F. G. Kelly, at a salary of $700 a year.

This is a fair sample of the juggling that has been done to reward henchmen and heelers for their party services—and at the same time, fool the "dear people."

Here is another, just about as bad, though it goes a little higher up in the scale of offices: Mr. Bruner's works as secretary, at a salary of $1,800 a year, has been divided up into three offices at a combined salary of $4,600 a year. J. L. Ramsey, as secretary to the Commissioner of Agriculture, gets $1,520 a year; "Prof." E. G. Butler, as secretary of the Board of Trustees of the A. and M. College, gets $1,400, and "Prof." J. J. Britt, as auditor of the Experiment Station, at a salary of $1,400.

Of course in some instances another little slice is taken off some other man's duty and and given to these sinecure holders in order that they may at least seem to have something to do.

But certainly in the case of Mr. James Allen this cannot be said to be true. A brand new office—mailing clerk—was created for him at a salary of $1,000 a year and he performs precisely the duties heretofore performed by a little negro boy working four days in a month at 25 cents a day, under the direction and with the aid of the two fertilizer inspectors. Now there are practically no other other duties at this time of the year, for these inspectors to perform, except mail the Bulletin once a month and tabulate the crop returns once a month. And yet so onerous are these duties to these strong, healthy men that the Board took compassion on them and hired Mr. Allen to mail the Bulletin at a salary of $1,000. His work during the month—if it consists, as it is supposed to do, only of mailing the Bulletin—amounts to little more during the month than does that of the mailing clerk of the News and Observer every day.

But then Mr. Allen holds a public office and the taxes of the farmers of North Carolina pays his salary. What matters it whether he has any duties at all or not? Is he not a true Reformer and good party man, and ought not all such to be rewarded?

Then there's little Ned Shore, for whose appointment his uncle introduced a resolution in the Board and followed it up with a pitiful plea. He's a little boy in knee pants, and good enough boy, too, they say. But he's hardly the man for usher at the Museum. What can he explain to visitors? He seems to think his duties consist principally in turning through the register and examining things for his own satisfaction, leaving visitors to take care of themselves. He succeeds a most worthy young man named Smith, who has a widowed mother. Smith received $15 a month and was a most capable and industrious young man. Shore gets $30 and up to date has been almost wholly ornamental and useful very little.

These are a few samples of Radical economy. If they do not suit others can be furnished on short notice.

A Reported Case of Wife-Swapping in Mitchell.

Bristol (Tenn.) Courier.

A rather unique and startling state of affairs was revealed in a case in court in Mitchell county, N. C., recently. Some parties were arraigned on the charge of fornication and adultery, and it turned out that while in a sense they may have been guilty, in another they were innocent. The evidence showed that merely the trading liberty of the mountains had been exercised and that the parties involved had considered it a matter of no consequence to the public.

It appeared from the evidence that one mountaineer had of his own free will swapped his wife and seven children to a neighbor man of the mountains for his wife, a musket and a moody bull. The parties to the deal were perfectly sincere in what they did and entered upon life in a new relation without a thought of violating any law. The man with the other fellow's wife and the musket and the bull as his own was happy because he felt that in the transaction his condition had been bettered, while the man with the wife and children to spare felt ditto and no lack of company.

REV. JESSE H. PAGE VOTED NO.

And He Explained His Vote, Too—President Kilgo, of Trinity College, Had Addressed the Rockingham District Conference on "Christian Education," and Had Attacked State Institutions—Mr. Page Voted Against Extending Dr. Kilgo a Vote of Thanks.

Charlotte Observer.

MAXTON, July 7.—The monotony of the District Conference proceedings was broken by a lively incident which occurred in the closing hours of the Conference recently held here by the ministers and lay delegates of the Rockingham district.

Dr. Kilgo, of Trinity College, delivered his well-known address on "Christian Education" in eloquent language and his usual fiery spirit. He drew sharp contrasts between State institutions and denominational schools, representing the latter as conforming to the teachings and denominated by the spirit of Jesus Christ, while the former acknowledged no king but Caesar.

A resolution was offered highly endorsing the speech, and tendering the thanks of the Conference to the eloquent orator for his masterful address. A motion to adopt the resolution was decided by a rising vote. One minister, Rev. Jesse H. Page, of Aberdeen, boldly stood alone "until he was counted" in the negative. Subsequently, in giving his reasons for his vote, he defined his position so clearly and emphatically as to leave no room for misunderstanding it. Without attempting a full report, I will give a few things which he said:

"I have several times listened with pleasure to Dr. Kilgo on his favorite theme—Chistian education—and while I admire his brilliant talents and eloquent speech, and personally hold him in high esteem as a brother, I wish to say plainly that every one of his speeches which I have heard has been marred to the nauseating degree by his perpetual, ill-timed and ill-tempered flings at our State institutions. I, for one, am ashamed and sick of it, and intend here and now to wash my hands of this whole matter. Let it be known in all our borders, from the mountains to the sea, that there is one Methodist preacher in the Conference who, as a citizen of North Carolina, is proud of the noble record made by our State University, and the grand work she has done in the cause of education during the 100 years of her existence—sending out from her halls a long line of illustrious men, who have filled with credit and honor the highest positions of responsibility in this great country of ours. President Alderman and those who have charge of of our State schools are neither infidels, athists nor unenlightened heathen, but are high-toned, cultured Christian gentlemen, who deserve all honor for the great work they are doing for our beloved State and country. To be explicit, let me say that if I had a son to be educated, I would just as soon trust his moral and religious training in the hands of E. A. Alderman as J. C. Kilgo. 'If this be treason, make the most of it.'

"I haven't stopped to count the loss I am to suffer for taking this position and giving utterance to these sentiments. You had before you this morning the question of setting off a mission in a lonely, desolate section of our district. It may be that this field of labor is being prepared especially for me—be it so, I will stand boldly for my honest convictions, whatever it may cost.

"We cannot build up our schools by trying to tear down others, and the institution whose managers are guilty of this ungodly practice, however much money may back it, is doomed to certain failure. 'Ephraim should not envy Judah, and Judah should not envy Ephraim.'"

It Seems Strange.

Philadelphia Record.

The prize-fighting gangs who went to Nevada to see the battle between Corbett and Fitzsimmons were carried safely to their destination and brought safely back; but two train loads of Christian Endeavorers, carried on the same railroad, were wrecked, on the same day, with horrible details of loss of life and maiming. Whatever other discrimination there may be in the management of railroads, or in the dispensations of Providence, it is certain that there is one rule for the wicked and the righteous in this world. The careless railroader lets his carelessness fall with even-handed indifference upon the just and the unjust.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

EXTRAORDINARY BANK ROBBERY.

One of the Most Singular Cases in All the History of Bank Wrecking.

Commenting on the case of Louis Gallot, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans Tuesday of abstracting and misappropriating the moneys of the Union National Bank, of that city, the Picayune says:

"This case is one of the most singular in the history of bank wrecking. The Union National Bank was cleared of its money and utterly wrecked by two bookkeepers who never in the course of business had any opportunity to handle any of the bank's money. These two ingenious robbers had hatched up a scheme, and, through the aid of some confederates on the outside of the bank, were able to sweep it clean of every dollar in the vaults before the actual situation was discovered, and when an empty treasury made manifest the fact that the bank had been raided, the most labored and painful researches had to be made before the cause and manner of the leak could be discovered.

"The method by which the bank was robbed was briefly this: One of the confederates, Louis Gallot, for instance, made occasional small money deposits in the bank, and so became known to the bank's officials as a depositor. His account was kept by an individual bookkeeper who had charge of individual accounts alphabetically, from A to K inclusive. This party kept Gallot's account. When Gallot's checks were presented for payment the teller would ask the bookkeeper if Gallot's account was good for the amount claimed. The account was falsely declared to be good.

"The money was then paid, but it was not charged to Gallot's account. There was no evidence on the ledgers of the bank that such money had been paid out, and it was supposed to be in the bank's vaults. The other 'individual' bookkeeper who had the accounts of depositors from L to Z also had his confederates on the outside, and between them all the bank was robbed of more than $600,000, with no entries on the books to show the absence of the money.

"This abstraction of the bank's money had been in progress for years—under the eyes of the bank's other officers, without discovery. The official government bank examiners came in due course at frequent intervals and examined the condition of the bank and found nothing wrong.

"But a bank cannot carry on business forever without money, and this fact was finally realized. In September, 1896, a panic in the money market caused a withdrawal of deposits from the various banks in the city. The bank officers at once made preparations to meet the situation, and they naturally counted their money and mustered their resources.

When the president of the Union National went to count his money he was astonished to find that it was gone, and not the scratch of a pen to show whither. He closed his bank and notified the authorities at Washington. After a difficult and tedious search, aided by the confessions of Bookkeeper Leefe, the system upon which the robberies had been conducted was revealed and the guilty parties discovered. Nevertheless the crimes were so thoroughly concealed that it was with the greatest difficulty that the proofs could be obtained upon which to base an indictment. Colomb, the bookkeeper who was Gallot's confederate, escaped arrest and trial by suicide.

Lesson on Economy.

Greenville Reflector.

An incident occurred here on Saturday which we feel almost safe in saying is without a parallel in this country. A lady came to town that day and made some purchases at one of our stores. She says she has been married 19 years, has lived all this time within four miles of Greenville, her family numbers ten persons but this was the first time she had ever been in a store and purchased an article. When questioned more fully she stated that she had made at home all the cloth her family needed, that her husband raised his own supplies, that they never had to buy anything except hats, shoes, sugar, coffee and the few things they could not make or raise at home. She said that while the women of the country had largely abandoned the practice of making cloth she has kept it up and found that she could easily meet the needs of her family in that particular. She did this to help her husband along and to help him pay for his farm.

The merchant was very much impressed by the woman's statement and told her he desired to present her with a dress as a reward for her industry. He is well acquainted with her husband and knows from his habits she had made a true statement of their manner of living. The man never buys what can be made at home, and what he does buy is with cash.

Such cases as this are so rare as to be remarkable. It was not a good day for the country when the music of the spinning wheel and loom of our mothers and grandmothers was hushed. Could there be a return of those times when the farm produced what the family consumed and the good women made what was worn you would hear of fewer mortgages on the farm and the hard times croaker would lose his occupation.

It Never Kills.

Nashville Sun.

A South Carolina editor was struck recently by lightning, but not seriously hurt. Possibly it was the sort of chained lightning they manufacture among the East Tennessee mountains. It sometimes stuns but never kills.

Just try a few, Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

HE ASSAILED GEN. HARRISON.

An Indianapolis Preacher Denounces the Ex-President from the Pulpit.

Indianapolis Dispatch, 5th.

There was an unusual scene in the Central Avenue Methodist Church on Sunday night when Dr. C. E. Lasby, the pastor, attacked ex-President Harrison because of his association with the Citizens' street Railway Company for cheap fares. Gen. Harrison is one of the corporation's lawyers. Mr. Lasby said:

"Could Jefferson or Patrick Henry or George Washington return to us, would they not cry out against such unjust exaction? And can any one imagine the President of a street railroad whose actual value is $2,000,000, but whose watered stock and bonds have a value of $9,000,000, approaching George Washington and offering him $20,000 to justify the greed of the corporation and defend its iniquitous actions from the common people? When shall statesmen once more consider the rights of the people superior to the glitter of gold and unselfishly devote their talents in behalf of the public good?"

The pastor's remarks were applauded by his congregation, which is one of the largest and most fashionable in the city.

Singular Railway Incident.

A singular incident that took place on the Central Vermont Railroad some time ago, says the New York Evening Post, shows how many conditions require to be observed in determining the existence of a very simple fact with scientific accuracy. One of the division superintendents of that road received repeated complaints that a certain crossing the prescribed signals from the locomotive were omitted. The engineers were reproved and warned, although they all protested that they had never neglected their duty. Finally, since, of course, the matter might prove a serious one at any time for the railroad, the superintendent determined to get his own evidence, and, privately stationing himself in a suitable position, he saw a locomotive approach and pass without whistling or ringing the bell. On that locomotive, however, there happened to be one of the railroad detectives, who made up his mind to look into the matter for himself, and who actually blew the whistle and rang the bell with his own hands. When the superintendent returned to write the discharge of the guilty engineer, he was confronted with the evidence of the detective. To end the matter, they both went to the spot and found that from a certain point they could see the puff of steam at the whistle and see the bell in motion, but heard no sound from either. An expert was called in, who recommended the removal of a piece of forrest, which being done, the signals became audible at the crossing.

Professor Henry long ago showed that sounds may be heard by a person at a distance when they are inaudible to one nearer, and it is evidently necessary for railroad officers to ascertain not only that signals are properly given, but that they are actually audible where they should be.

A One-Eyed Congregation.

O'Neil, Nebr., Dispatch.

Rev. Reuben Beackim, pastor of a negro church near O'Neill, is urging the members of the flock to put out one of their eyes, and many are complying with his wishes. Beackim himself practiced what he preaches some time ago.

Inflammation has also effected the remaining one seriously, and he is nearly blind and will probably be so. It is his claim that the Lord approves of one-eyed men in the twenty-second and twenty-third verses in the sixth chapter of Matthew, in which it is stated that "if thine eye be single then shall thy whole body be filled with light."

The pastor has placed the wrong interpretation on the passage, but the overwhelming majority follow him blindly—literally.

The Concord Standard, speaking of a certain Populist paper of this State, says that it "does not believe the new law makes a tax payer liable to fine and imprisonment for failure to pay taxes; does not believe the law is anything more than the Democrats had; does not believe Attorney General Walser admitted the fact, or that he knew what he was talking about if he did. The ledger of the recording angel no doubt contains the record of the cases of a good many gentlemen who did not believe in the truth of the Christian religion till they woke up in hell. When the jaildoor closes behind this Populist editor he will believe a good deal more than he does now.—Charlotte Observer.

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The New Amalgamation.

Richmond Times.

Col. J. P. Austin, late chairman of the Populist party in Fulton county, Ga., declares that that party is disrupted beyond redemption, and that its members will all return in good time to the ranks of Democracy.

"Populists cannot go to the Republican party," says Colonel Austin. "The Republicans are opposed to almost everything in which a Populist believes. I do not place any set of men above the Populists in devoted to party so long as the party appeared to have a mission and a chance to fulfill it. I regret to see the unfortunate condition which have grown up. I regret to see the old party's strength broken and observe it going to pieces. But though it failed in accomplishing its purpose, it unquestionably had its influence with the Democrats. They saw our party grow to a voting strength of 3,000,000 in five years and the Cleyelandites could not withstand the pressure from the bimetallic forces.

"Now, if all the people who are at heart opposed to the single gold standard will stand together, they can sweep the county, and I believe they will do it.

We do not know Col Austin, and his name is doubtless new to the readers of the Times, but he is a wise man and he knows a political truth when he sees it. The Populists left the Democratic party originally because there was no place in that party for men who believed in the doctrines of Populism. But when the Chicago convention adopted a Populistic platform, and offered to carry into effect the pet theories of Populism, the occupation of the Populist party was gone, and the party soon saw that it had no business to exist as a separate organization.

Col. Austin is right. The Populists have converted the free silver contingent of the Democratic party into partizans of their own faith and amalgamation is legical and inevitable.

Birth on The Cars.

Salisbury Word.

Dr. Lee S. Stevenson, of New York, who was in the city last night, told the World of a very distressing occurrence on the Western train near Marion last evening. A lady from Statesville was taken suddenly ill on the train and Dr. Stevenson, who was also on this train, was summoned to relieve her. He saw at once that she was in a critical condition. After administering opiates to the lady Dr. Stevenson found that she was on the verge of premature conception. The child was delivered on the cars, but it was not thought that the mother would live until the train reached Statesville. She was removed from the train at Statesville, but Dr. Stevenson stated that he did not think she could live through the night.

Six People Burned by Incendiary Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8.—An Evening Post special from Pineville, Ky., says: Hugh Joeson and family of five, who lived 15 miles northeast of this place, were burned to death Tuesday night, being unable to escape from their cottage which was fired over their heads. The dead are: Hugh Joeson, the father; Mary Joeson, his wife; Fannie Joeson, a daughter 14 years old; John Joeson, a son ten years old; a daughter 8 years old; Maggie, a daughter six years old.

The remains of all six were found in the debris. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin and the Bell county officers are taking steps to discover the guilty party or parties.

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