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Are needed for success
Everywhere. Nerves
Depend simply, solely,
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Pure, rich, nourishing
Blood feeds the nerves
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Because it makes
The blood rich and
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Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures nervousness,
Dyspepsia, rheumatism,
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Watches, Clocks, Eye-Glasses, Spectacles and Jewelry 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 Wade street.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. & $1.00 at Druggists.

"THE MAN IN THE SHADE."

"Gamma" Discusses the Question, "Does Farming Pay," and Concludes that It Does Not.

Correspondence of the M. & I.

I suppose the next time "the man in the shade" wants information he will apply to the proper source—the fountain head from which flows correct knowledge, broad and enlightened views, scientific and practical, and at one sweep he will receive a broad, up-to-date answer. I had told Mr. Boylin I wouldn't write any more till fall, but the discussion may make somebody think. I said I was thankful a few men had faith, and am well aware that a few farms are more productive than ten years ago, but they are a mere drop in the bucket to the great bodies of land gone to waste and ruin. I can mention thousands of acres and can see hundreds from where I sit. Take the road to Poplar Hill church. There's the Allen lands (Alec. and Jim). The boys were hardworking, good farmers. Every year they made fine crops, but expenses were more than the profit. Adjoining is the Richardson place, once a large and productive farm, now gone to waste and ruin. Adjoining is the Knotts place, 600 acres, once a fine plantation, with fine orchards, meadows and every improvement, now in ruin and gullies. Just beyond is the Wm. E. Horne place, called rich Billy Horne. He moved things, made money, and his granaries and gin houses fairly groaned under their burden. Now the broad acres are lying waste. Here I have mentioned thousands of acres, almost in a body of land, gone to ruin, while a few have been improved. The great body of waste land in almost every township far overbalances; but that is not the main question.

PROFIT IN FARMING

is the question at issue. Let's buckle to that, and let's have an experience column and record, expenses and profits. If there is any profit in five-cent cotton I want to find it. Take Alec. Legget's farm. He is a fine farmer; has improved a worn-down place till it is a splendid farm, in fine tilth. Say he runs four or five plows for wages. He tells me he loses money every year; getting worse and worse; lives close, with no expensive habits. Alec. is a truthful man, and I believe him when he says he is losing every year.

JIM WALL

has a fine farm. Jim, with his fine sense, has improved it, but he tells me that the gold standard and five-cent cotton has ruined him. I haven't talked with him recently, but from what I know about farming it would be the same old song—bound to be.

RB LEGGETT

made more cotton at the old Caraway place last year than has been made there before—forty bales. I haven't asked him, but I venture that the expenses overbalanced the profits. Ask him.

TAKE MY OWN CASE.

I run seven plows; make from forty to sixty bales of cotton yearly; say sixty. As I work on shares, thirty bales would be mine. Grant that I ought to make eighty. Thirty bales comes to seven hundred and fifty dollars. Outside of fertilizers my expenses are sixty dollars monthly. Expenses taken from profit leaves thirty dollars for the year. You all know how I dress and how I live. I don't spend a single cent uselessly. Every copper is counted and weighed, and my people are ashamed, frequently, of my garb. Preacher Adams told Mrs. G. that she ought to see me sometimes in Wadesboro. Besides I do my own cooking and live well on 25 cents a week when on my farm. Talk it straight when you talk. I am in the sun sun every day and my hands and face tell of labor and exposure. I was raised on a farm and know how to farm.

WALTER CRUMP

and I counted up his expenses last fall and it was ninety dollars monthly. One thousand and eighty dollars yearly. You see if dependent on cotton crop alone to cover would take forty four bales. This year I think his expenses larger.

TOM HYATT

is a fine farmer, industrious, pushing, progressive. Lives like a gentleman, though saving and economical. Owns, too, some fine lands. I haven't talked with him recently, yet I venture that he carries a load of expenses that keeps him staggering along till his honored head shall drop into the silent pit.

EUGENE WATKINS,

I suppose, makes money. He is a good farmer, saving and industrious; runs a one-horse farm, does his own work and never spends any useless coppers. He has been blessed with health thus far, and Gince is shifty, has a saving, domestic wife, and between the two they live well and improve a little every year.

Now this is a true statement, and I have talked with farmers from all sections of the county. If anybody can tell us how to make farming pay, he is my man. This is no bluff game. We know how to make the stuff but the expenses are too great. We don't want wheat to cost $2 per bushel to raise when we can buy it at 75c. We don't want cotton to cost us 8c. per pound to raise and only realize 5c. per pound. We don't want corn to cost us $1 per bushel to raise when we can buy it for 30c. You see, my friends, we want to make something, enough, at least, to dress well; enough to accept a friend's invitation to dine when in town. My wife told me the other day to buy me a suit and draw on her, but I didn't have the nerve. When you talk talk truth and sense; don't be sounding brass.

If any farmer is making money on five-cent cotton, unless he has his own labor, without hiring, please tell us exactly how in the M. & I. and give figures.

GAMMA.

If you have been sick you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine you can take to give you appetite and strength.

Hood's Pills Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, 40c. headache, jaundice, dyspepsia, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HERE'S RUSSELLISM.

Results of Giving Negro Politicians Military Commissions.—Russell Appointed Negro Politicians as Political Ends—An Account of Their Lawlessness.

Morehead City Pilot.

The negro soldiers at Fort Macon camp within the past week have given unmistakable evidence of a disposition to involve the white people of this city in a riot, and but for the calm discretion of the civil authorities of this community their insolent and disorderly conduct would have precipitated a conflict on more than one occasion. They have been allowed all the privileges of civilians—to roam at large all over this city in squads of five to twenty, unaccompained by any commissioned officer, to drink liquor, quarrel and fight among themselves and with others; to remain away from the camp over nights reveling in places of disrepute outside of the city limits; to travel back and forth on rail road trians. Indeed they don't seem to have been under any military discipline during the past two weeks. They have been allowed to go where they pleased and to do as they might please, while the colonel in command, James H. Young, was off in Raleigh and elsewhere attending political meetings.

The people of this town have forborne to make any complaint of the conduct of the soldiers, and have suffered some indignities at their hands, and even in the interest of peace, the civil authorities have allowed to pass apparently unnoticed conduct for which a citizen of the community would have been arrested and punished. Forbearance, however, ceased to be a virtue to restrain the civil authorities on Saturday last when one Green Carter of Company A, came into town full of blockade corn liquor and attempted to "paint the town red." He was promptly arrested and carried to "the lock-up" and imprisoned. Soon thereafter another big blue-coated burly member of the same company codcluded to "clean out the town." He was seized by a policeman, but being a much stronger man physically, succeeded in wresting himself away from the young officer and made his escape to the Fort. During the excitement down town, some person went to the guard house, knocked off the door and lock and liberated Carter and he escaped to the Fort.

Upon being informed of the escape of the prisoner, Mayor Wallace sent the city marshal and a deputation of two or three assistants across the sound to the camp and requested Col. Young to surrender the soldier into their hands for trial. This request was complied with and Green Carter was brought back and tried. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $40 or go to jail for 60 days.

During the interim Charles Shepherd, of Morehead, accused of assisting the other soldier (who bore the name of Abernethy), to escape, was arrested and tried. He was also convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $20 or go to jail to 30 days. Not being able to pay the fine, the marshal was instructed to take Green over to jail, and on the way to stop at the camp and give the officials at the camp the option of paying his fine for him. On the arrival of the party at the camp, they were surrounded by several hundred negroes, and it was evident that they intended to rescue their negro comrades and mob the officers. The latter, therefore, on the advice of Col. Young—who said he would have them adequately punished—turned the condemned men over to the military authorities.

Such advices as that given by Young was evidence that he had no power available to control the angry, resentful, savage mob under his command. It was a confession of his weakness and an endorsement of their lawlessness. If he had any disposition to prevent trouble between the men under his command, he would not allow them to come over here by scores, by fifties, and until one or two hundred were marching up and down the principal streets of the city, insolently defying the authority of our city government and insulting our citizens by their impudence and offensive language and conduct. Col. Young should allow no squad of men to leave the camp unaccompained by a commissioned officer, and under no circumstances should they be allowed to loiter around the town and drink whiskey. They are becoming an intolerable nuisance, and if not restrained will cause much trouble in this locality.

TWO MORE OUTRAGES.

On Saturday night a white gentleman of this town on his way home was accosted by a negro man in regulation uniform and was forced at the muzzle of a pistol to pilot the negro towards the house of a certain colored woman. The gentleman misled the soldier and when in front of his uncle's residence said to the negro, "here is the place," and rapped on the door. His uncle opened the door and the gentleman seizing the opportunity to escape from the negro sprang inside and slammed the door in the soldier's face. The negro seated himself on the piazza and remained there for some time and then left. The night being exceedingly dark and stormy the old gentleman of the house, while he knew the negro was on the piazza, was discreet enough not to venture outside to attempt to arrest him.

Worse still. On Monday morning about 8 o'clock a lady, the wife of a highly respected gentleman, went down to the shore on Middle sound, about one hundred yards in rear of her home, to gather some oysters. While there three uegro soldiers came suddenly to her and extending their hands asked her to shake hands with them. This, of course, she declined to do and turned to run toward home, whereupon they offered the most insulting indignities, calling upon her to witness indecent exposures of their persons. The lady ran screaming home, and and the negroes fled in another direction. Before any male assistance could be had the negroes had made good their escape—fortunately for them!

These may be considered outrages of minor importance when viewed by the infernal gang who now control the affairs of government, but there is a day coming when white men will take the law in their own hands and defend their homes and loved ones.

FUSION THE POLICY.

The Populist State Executive Committee So Decides—All Details Resigned to the Hands of a New Committee With Full Powers to Act.

Raleigh News and Observer, 17th inst.

The Populist State Executive Committee met in the court house yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock and after a session of an hour and a half adjourned to meet at 8:30. The night session lasted until 11. Nothing was done in the afternoon session beyond a mere general discussion of the situation.

There was a noticeable disinclination on the part of members of the committee to talk, which tendency Z. T. Garrett, the McKinley postmaster at Henderson voiced when he declared, "We ain't given out no news."

The State central committee and the executive committee met together. Of the central committee there were present: Chairman Cyrus Thompson; J. B. Lloyd, of Edgecombe; Z. T. Garrett, of Vance, Hal. W. Ayer, of Wake. Of the executive committee there were present: First district, Harry Skinner and Theo. White by proxy; second, R. B. Kinsey; third, McCarthy and E. M. Cole; fourth, S. Otho Wilson and James Amos, by proxy; fifth, A. S. Peace; sixth, S. A. Edmunds; seventh, Jno. A. Sims; eighth, R. A. Cobb; ninth, A. D. K. Wallace.

The committee was practically unanimous in favor of fusion with the Republican party, though there was a minority in favor of making a straight fight. This minority was overawed and made no open opposition to the fusion policy of the majority.

Prominet members of the committee stated last night that no resolution looking to fusion with Republicans was introduced, though the expression of opinion from the individual members of the committee were free and all favored fusion.

The policy of the party was committed to the hands of the central committee, to which was added Harry Skinner, A. S. Peace, and S. A. Edmunds, this enlarged central committee constituting a conference committee which would arrange the details of fusion with the Republican leaders.

This, of course, was equivalent to a resolution favoring fusion. The conference committee will have charge of all matters looking to fusion.

Harry Skinner and Hal. W. Ayer are understood to have been the controlling spirits on the floor and to have urged most strongly the necessity of taking immediate steps to come to terms with the Republicans. The facetious member denied that they were the "leaders" of the fusion majority, but merely said they "acquiesced in the action of the committee."

Members were not inclined to discuss the attitude of the committee as a triumph for Skinner over Butler, but it was evident that they so regarded it. They did not gainsay that the addition of Skinner to the central committee in its capacity as a conference committee practically made him the dictator of the party policy in the coming campaign.

Cleared of all garnishing the action of the committee may be summed up as follows: A conference committee was appointed and empowered to arrange fusion with the Republican party on the best terms possible; this the committee will proceed to do as soon as convenient.

One of the most noticeable features of the meeting was the absence of any enthusiasm, none of the members, despite the affirmed unanimity of the committee, seemed to be brimming over with cheerfulness. They named large majorities for the fusion candidates, but there was little fire in the eye or confidence in the voice when it was done.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of house keeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. J. A. Hardison.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. J. A. Hardison.

"What is the difference between your teas?" Clerk—"In those of the first quality some bad tea is mixed with the good, and in those of the second quality some good is mixed with the bad."—Fliegende Blaetter.

SOME persons say it is natural for them to lose flesh during summer. But losing flesh is losing ground. Can you afford to approach another winter in this weakened condition?
Coughs and colds, weak throats and lungs, come quickest to those who are thin in flesh, to those easily chilled, to those who have poor circulation and feeble digestion.
Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil with hypophosphites does just as much good in summer as in winter. It makes flesh in August as well as April. You certainly need as strong nerves in July as in January. And your weak throat and lungs should be healed and strengthened without delay.
All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Views of a Prominent Populist Office Holder.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The white people of North Carolina when in power did more for the material and educational betterment of the negro in one year than the Republican Fusionists have done in four years. The difference between Democratic and Fusion treatment of the negro is that the Democrats treat the negroes well, but do not put them in offices to lord it over the whites, while the Fusionists care nothing for his welfare but put him in places he cannot fill in order to get the negro vote for their own elevation.

In the early part of the year Mr. John A. Sims, the Populist chief clerk in the Auditor's office, introduced a resolution in the Populist State executive committee, the purport of which was that the Populist party in 1898 would fight for the supremacy of the white man. He could not get it acted upon, and later he wrote an open letter to the Populist chairman from which the following extracts are taken:

"Also let them have charge of their own institutions of learning here, by placing only those of their people who are thoroughly competent over the same. There can be no objection to this, although the white man may pay a greater part of the tax which supports this institution, but leave the legislation and the general management of the affairs of North Carolina to the Caucasian race.

"Why, from a political standpoint, do I say it is advantage of the negro to leave the affairs of North Carolina to the whites? Because as soon as it becomes a fact which will be known and read of all men, that the negro is in authority in North Carolina, then the white men who have come out of the Democratic ranks, who now constitute the Populist party, will flee every mother's son of them back to the Democratic party.

"The main issue before us now in North Carolina, and not as yet fully agreed upon, is, who shall manage the affairs of our own beloved commonwealth.

"Just here let me say that I give all honor to that noble band of forty odd Populists, who stood solidly as a stone wall in the last General Assembly of North Carolina, against some of the vicious legislation that was attempted to thrust upon the cities of Eastern Carolina (as well as some of the Western), but for these the management of the cities referred to, would have been turned over to those wholly incompetent to say the least.

"I, for one, am opposed to further misleading the negroes of North Carolina.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, if you could only see some of the many letters now in my possession from parties throughout North Carolina, who endorse the course that I took before the recent meeting of the State Executive committee, you would see that as a party, we cannot afford longer, to fail to give expression on the question of white supremacy; if from no higher motive, we are compelled to do it in self-defense. And pray, tell me why not? The Populist party is a white man's party, while the greatest issue involved affects all classes, conditions and colors of men, and it should be a party composed of all, and more especially of all laboring men, yet the fact remains that the negro is a Republican, and ever will be. (I know of but one township in North Carolina where the negroes are sticking to the Populist party.)"

No matter what Mr. Sims may do, he may recant and go back to his support of negro fusion, he may chime in with the negroes in order to keep his office—his present, past or future course cannot alter the truth of the above sentiments.

The office-holders are now arranging another fusion with the negro. It is becoming "a fact known and read of all men that the negro is in authority in North Carolina," and if Mr. Sims is any prophet at all, "the white men who have come out of the Democratic ranks, who now constitute the Populist party, will flee every mother's son of them back to the Democratic party.

And they will be warmly welcomed into the only party that is true to the policy and principles represented in the shibboleth, "The White Man and the White Metal." There is room for them all—room where they will be able to preserve their self-respect and consistency, vote only for white men and advocates of free coinage, and help to restore decent and respectable and economical government to the State.

How She Bore it.

London Figaro.

A young widow put up a costly monument to her late husband and inscribed upon it: "My grief is so great that I cannot bear it." A year or so later, however, she married again, and feeling a little awkwardness abou the inscription, she solved the difficulty y adding one word to it—"alone."

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. J. A. Hardison.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. J. A. Hardison.

COME OUT FROM AMONG THEM.

Mr. J. R. Harp, a Populist Justice of the Peace, Tells Why He Will Vote Hereafter With the White Man's Party.

Raleigh News and Observer.

To the Editor: I became a voter in 1869, when the Republicans were in control of the State, and my first vote was cast to put the white men in control of North Carolina.

When the Populist party was organized it promised to bring about reforms, and I joined it. I said publicly then: "I am the only Populist in House's Creek township." I joined the party before I knew any other man in that township would go with me. I soon saw that the Republicans had too much influence in the party, but I have heretofore voted with the Populists hoping that the party would stick to its platform and cut loose from the Republicans. Instead of doing this it is plain that the Republicans are using the Populists to keep us under the gold standard and put the negro over the white man. When Pritchard was elected to the Senate by Populist votes in common with all other Populists who believe in silver I felt that the party had been betrayed to the goldbugs, but I did not leave the party then because the majority of the Populists in the Legislature denounced those who voted for Pritchard as traitors, and kicked them out of the party, as I thought. Since that time I find that Col Skinner and those other goldbug Populists who supported Pritchard have been called back and made leaders of the party. I also see that it is proposed to have fusion with the Republicans, after that party has gone on record as being in favor making the gold standard permanent. As a believer in free silver I cannot honorably longer affiliate with the Republicans. I left the Democratic party because I thought it was controlled by the gold men. When it nominated Bryan and repudiated Cleveland, the Populists voted with the Democrats to try to elect him. Now, if the Populists fuse with the Republicans, they become the assistants in keeping the gold standard saddled on the people and thus robbing the farmers and laborers.

When the Populist party in North Carolina was organized, it was a white man's party and then I thought it was the only party that would stand by the white man. Gradually it has come to be controlled by the Republican party until there is now no difference between the leaders and office-holders of the two parties.

I have no children except five daughters. After seeing the outrages that have been committed under Republican and Populist rule, I cannot be a good father to my girls unless I vote against the party responsible for the crimes. Under the rule of the white men that prevailed before the Republicans controlled the Populists and put negroes in office, my wife and children were not afraid to visit their neighbors without having a man to go with them. Now, under the present administration, they feel afraid to go without protection, and my neighbors feel the same way. I never thought we would come to such a state of affairs in North Carolina. I never dreamed such a thing possible.

I see clearly that it will not do to give the rule of public affairs to the negro, or give him any part of the management of government. If the negro gets an inch he cannot be stopped.

I believe the white men of the State ought to forget all differences and unite this year to protect their homes, and put an end to the rule of all parties that do not stand for White Supremacy.

J R. HARP.

The Best Remdey For Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera anp Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by. J. A. Hardison.

Business Methods.

What! You begging here too? I saw you only a little while ago begging on Schiller place."

"Yes, I have a branch establishment there."

SUMMER CATARRH

Catarrh of the bowels, because it is most prevalent in the summer months, is called summer catarrh.
It surprises many that bowel trouble is catarrhal. Dr. Hartman's books make this plain. Write to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for them. They tell all about catarrh and how Pe-ru-na cures it wherever located.

"I had chronic diarrhoea for fifteen years," writes Mr. T. E. Miller, Grand Prairie, Tex. "I tried many medicines and doctors in vain. At last Pe-ru-na was recommended, and it relieved and cured me at once."

Mr. John Harting, 633 Main St., Cincinnati, O., writes: "My wife and myself took your Pe-ru-na for chronic diarrhoea and it cured us. No doctor or medicine we tried before helped us."

Mr. Edward Wormack, Ledbetter, Tex., writes: "Pe-ru-na for bowel troubles is unequalled by anything in my experience. I owe my life to Pe-ru-na, and shall always recommend it to those suffering as I was."

Mr. John Edgarton, 1020 Third Ave., Altoona, Pa., says: "I suffered from dysentery for three years I took Pe-ru-na and am now well."

FUSION FALLS THROUGH IN UNION.

The Coons Demand an Equal Division of the Offices and the Populists say They Wont Trade On That Basis.

Monroe Enquirer, 18th inst.

Fusion of political parties for the sake of political spoils is always a stench in the nostrils of all good citizens. In this county the dickering and trading between Populists and Republicans is such that no one with any regard for good government can swallow the dose now being prepared for the voters of the county. Some time ago the Populist leaders made the proposition to the Republican leaders that a fusion ticket be prepared on which there should be a Republican candidate for commissioner and Republican candidate for treasurer and all the other candidates should be Populists. We learn that this proposition was made on the 5th instant when J. S. Hasty, Ed Flow and J. W. Steen met with the Populist county executive committee. The Republicans did not run over each other to accept the proposition, but said they would refer the proposition to the party.

On last Saturday the Republicans met. The meeting was held behind closed doors in one of the jury rooms. But two white men were in the meeting. Chairman Craig, colored, presided. The proposition made by the Populists was laid before the meeting, and then and there the coons kicked. They declared that they would fuse on no other terms than that of a money value of votes; in other words, the salary of all the officers were to be summed up and "de 'Publican party" must be given offices, money value of the office considered, as "de said 'Publican party" gives votes for the mongrel ticket.

Just at the present writing the matter of fusion seems to hang in the balance. Whether the negroes, composing the great bulk of the Republican party in this county, will give in and accept the Populist offer, or whether the Populists will accept the offer of Craig and his minions remains to be seen.

The people, the men who love good government, are tired of this bartering and trading in votes as if they were common merchandise, will be heard from in November.

Coons Coming to Town to Trade with Zebbie Green.

Monroe Journal.

A gentleman from Marshville township who had been on a visit Waxhaw was coming from the latter place to Monroe Saturday. While driving along he was overtaken by two very black negroes in a buggy. One of them spoke up and asked the white man if he knew their was to be a Republican meeting in Monroe that day. He said he did not know it. They said yes, and asked him what he thought about fixing up fusion. In the course of conversation he asked who the Republican chairman was, and one of the negroes replied: "This gemmen sitting by me." The "gemmen" was Tom Craig, and the one who introduced him was 'Squire Massey, col., of Jackson township, and they were coming to Monroe to make arrangements for fusion in order to get the affairs of Union county in their hands. The white man was naturally disgusted. He voted the fusion ticket once, but had already resolved never to do it again, and this clinched his determination to hereatter vote the Democratic ticket. And not only that, but to try to induce his friends to do so. He says we must have a white man's government.

Negro Supremacy.

Clinton Democrat.

The Populist papers of the state seem to delight in ridiculing the Democratic party for its defense of white supremacy in North Carolina, and would have the people believe it is a scare-crow set up by the Democrats and is not worthy of consideration. It is remarkable how rapidly some people change their position on important questions. On July the 14th, 1892, the Caucasian had the following editoriol in it: "Whatever differences may exist among North Carolinans over questions of National policy there should be none in the State were Anglo-Saxon rule and good government is the paramount issue."

Thus in 1892 the Caucasian considered white supremacy as the paramount issue in North Carolina. Since that time negroes have been put in almost every imaginable office in the State and the question is of more vital importance to us today than ever before. If it was wrong for them to do so in 1892 it is wrong for them to do so in 1898. It is a principal of the Democratic party and one which should be defended alike by both Democrats and Populists.

Fell Into a Threashing Machine.

Richmond, Aug. 19.—News of a terrible death comes from Rockbridge county. Oliver Nutts, aged 20, of near Rockbridge Bath, fell from a wheat mow into the feed of a threashing machine which was running at a high rate of speed, and both his legs were literally ground to pieces.

Oh, Oh, Oh!

Yonkers Statesman.

Laura—What funny whiskers Mr. Huggins has.

Lucy—Yes; they tickled me, too.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duies at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by. J. A. Hardison.

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GIANT OF THE WEST.

France Feels That America is Entering Upon a Great, New Career—Vision of a Masterful Navy.

Paris, Aug. 18.—Day by day the feeling is strengthening here that a new chapter in the history of Europe is opening, and that the principal events in it will concern the United States. The Dix Neuvieme Siecle, in its leader this morning, states this frankly, and other journals hint at it. The Dix Neuvieme Siecle says:

"It is impossible that the United States will not henceforth play an important part in the scenes of which different parts of the world are about to become the stage. Without going to an exaggerated expense, in a few years that country will necessarily have a navy capable of coping with those of the most powerful Eurepean maritime nations. The policy upon which the Americans have entered will constrain them to create without any delay the sea forces necessitated by this policy. It will not call for an exaggerated outlay, firstly, because they have already an important mercantile fleet; secondly, because they will not be compelled to back up their navy with an army as France, Rusia and Germany are forced to do by mere geographical position."

The same paper then urges that every effort should be made by France to secure America's friendship. This, indeed, is a unanimous sentiment here. The serious journals do not hesitate to admit that the American republic has proved herself grander than even her friends claimed.

E. Cornelly, in writing in the Figaro, says that the United States is a real democracy and a veritable republic. He admires the wisdom which pre-arranged that the President should become a sort of absolute monarch in moments of national danger from the outside.

The Echo ed Paris says: "The Yankees are no longer a nation of cultivators and merchants, since they have shown us a sort of infatuation for their free America. They are august."

The writer then looks ahead and sees dangers in plenty. He says that the signature of peace is simply the dropping of the curtain for the prologue of the drama, of which the denouement is unknown, "as America, being different from Europe, now wishes to prove herself superior."

The Soleil says: "If Spain still keeps troops in the Philippines it will be for the United States; if Spain continues to regulate affairs in the archipelago it will be under the surveillance and control of Americans. In the hands of America, Manila, with its magnificent bay, will become the rival of Hong Kong. The installation of the Americans at Manila gives them the preponderating influence in the China sea."

From these quotations it is evident that it is good form here just now to walk with the American procession. There is a general idea that the United States has become a power to be dealt with carefully.

"That fortune teller said if I paid her $5 she would reveal to me why I don't get rich." "Did you give it to her?" "Yes, and she told me I had a great weakness for fooling away money."

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