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atFor Cameron and points South, leaves 11:10, a. m. Arrives at 1:00 p. m.

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March Term begins the 5th—2 weeks.
Aug. " " " 13—3 "
Dec. " " " 10—2 "

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Capt. D. O. Bryan, Jonesboro, Cha'r
J. S. W. Cole, Carthage.
Jas. C. Monroe, Big Oak.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk Superior Court.—D. A. McDonald.
Sheriff.—John L. Currie.
Register Deeds—D. S. Ray.
Treasurer.—Dr. K. M. Ferguson.
Coroner—Dr G McLeod.
Surveyor—Francis Deaton.
Notaries Public.—A. H. McNeill, W. H. McNeil.

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Mayor:—H A Foote, Jr.
Commissioners:—T B Tyson, S T Fry, C H Graves, J E Waddell, W W Mills.
Marshal:—I N Clark.

CHUCH DIRECTORY.

Carthage Circuit, M. E. church—Rev. J. A. Lee pastor. At Carthage 2d and 4 h Sundays, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night, Center 1st Sunday, morning. Cameron 1st Sunday, night, and on 5th Sundays. Cool Springs 3rd Sunday morning.

Baptist church—Rev. C. J. F. Anderson, pastor. At Carthage every 1st Sunday, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Presbyterian church—Rev. W. M Eldridge, pastor. At Carthage 1st and 3rd Sundays, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. At Union 2nd Sundays, at Candee 4th Sundays, and at Euphronia 5th Sundays.

Itch on human, mange on horses, dogs and all stock, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails.

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EDITORIAL PENCILLINGS

There is a beware-the-thing is-loaded tone about a good many of the convention resolutions adopted this year.

Lots of candidates are discovering that there is a close connection between explanation and nomination this year.

There are unmistakable indications that some of the republican writers on the tariff have been assigned to the China-Japan war.

Gov. McKinley is going to speak in the Maine campaign. If he doesn't mind he will spread himself too thin to hold that nomination.

The Kolbites have already discovered that there is a difference between running wheels in their heads and running an unelected State government.

The wise politician "gets even" with the unfriendly newspapers by going to Europe and getting his "views" cabled over to them at "steen" cents a word.

Col. J. Hampton Hoge might find a receipted tailor's bill a useful campaign document. Particularly if it bore the signature of a certain Washington tailor.

The man who claims that everything depends upon the point of view is finding ample vindication in the strike testimony that is being taken at Chicago.

No democrat has any reason to feel ashamed of the work of the Fifty-third Congress; it was all in the right direction, even if some of it did not go quite far enough.

Because the democrats in Congress did not do all they were expected to do is no reason why they should not have full credit for the numerous good things they did do.

It is the people, not the republican press, that will pass on the work done by Congress, and the people are not likely to be guided to any marked extent by republican editors.

The price is still the only serious obstacle between Mr. Levi P. Morton and the republican gubernatorial nomination, of New York. Fassett is helping Platt keep the price up.

Chairman Manley, of the republican National committee, is growing wiser. He now says that he sees nothing upon which to base expectation of the republicans controlling the next House.

According to the spiritualists, the late Secretary Windom is worrying about the financial condition of the country. Without accepting the statement as true, it can be truthfully said that no dead man would have more reason to worry over it, as he had a hand in starting the trouble while alive and at the head of the Treasury department.

"Guilty as indicated" was the verdict of the House Naval committee, upon its investigation of the charges that the Carnegie Co. furnished by fraudulent means bad armor plate to the government. The failure of the Senate to act upon a resolution adopted by the House defers action on the verdict.

Now that Congress has adjourned, it is announced that no English money will be put into the Nicaragua canal scheme. Nobody ever seriously believed differently. If the canal is built it will be by the United States government, directly or indirectly, and unless the "boodle" feature is eliminated from the scheme Congress will never pass the necessary legislation.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER DISCUSS ELECTRIC DOORBELLS.

Copyrighted 1894 by Chas. B. Lewis.

"Is our doorbell an electric bell?" queried Mrs. Bowser the other evening after tucking up young Bowser for the night.

"Out of order again, I suppose?" growled Mr. Bowser in reply, as he looked up from his paper.

"Every doorbell is liable to get out of order once in awhile, isn't it?"

"No, ma'am, it isn't. Ours is the only doorbell in this town which ever gets out of order. Do you know what it has cost me to have doorbell men running up here every five minutes for the last 10 years?"

"It hasn't been out of order for a year before.

"Hasn't it? That shows how little you heed what is going on in this house. To my certain knowledge that doorbell has had to be repaired 28 times in the last 12 months. That is over twice a month—once in every 13 days! Is it any wonder—is it any wonder, Mrs. Bowser, that I can't bank a dollar to save my neck? Is it any wonder that I have nightmare every night and kick and toss and groan and have dreams of the poorhouse?"

She didn't answer, and he rose up and stood before her, spectacles in one hand and newspaper in the other, and continued:

"The doorbell busted again—busted for the twenty-ninth time in a year! A thousand dollars paid out in 12 months to repair busted doorbells! We might as well quit right here and go to the poorhouse."

"You can't blame me, Mr. Bowser," she protested.

"If you are not to blame, then who is?" he shouted. "If you didn't stand on the steps and jab and jam on the button until the wire melted or broke, then who did? Don't try to lay it on some caller or agent."

"I'll see about having it fixed myself. I haven't had occasion to ring it in six months. There's no reason to get excited over such a trifle."

"Mrs. Bowser, I'm not excited, but simply put out over your carelessness. You bust the doorbell; you break a pane of glass; you smash a mirror; you kick a leg off the sofa; you—"

"When did I do these things?"

"Never you mind! No wife should talk back to her husband. While your carelessness has cost me over $3,000 the last year I shall say nothing more at this time. The bell will not only be fixed, but I will fix it myself. In fact, I was just wishing there was something I could tinker at for an hour."

"If you will let it go till tomorrow, I will get a man to do it."

"The bell will be duly repaired within half an hour, Mrs. Bowser. Is my toolbox down cellar?"

"I believe so, but I wish you wouldn't meddle with it. If anything happens, you—you—"

"Nothing will happen, and no one will blame you. If I can save $1,000 a year by keeping that doorbell in repair, we shall be just so much ahead of the game."

Mr. Bowser disappeared in the basement, where the batteries were resting on a shelf, and 20 minutes later he reappeared with a smile on his face and observed:

"The repairs are completed, Mrs. Bowser, and I have saved from $10 to $15."

"What was the matter?"

"As you know nothing about volts and amperes and alternating currents and open circuits, you could not understand if I tried to explain. I will now go out and press the button, and electricity will do the rest."

There were three bells on the circuit. When Mr. Bowser pressed the button, they began ringing, and when he let up they still continued. It wasn't a soft, melodious ring, as the bells gave out when a lady caller pressed the button, nor yet a quick, decisive ring, as when the Turkish rug man mounted the steps to offer his wares on the weekly installment plan. It was a continous clatter, with a buzzsaw edge to it, and it hadn't continued over 30 seconds when young Bowser awoke with a yell, and the cook came flying from the kitchen. Mr. Bowser pressed the knob and let go, and he got out his knife and worked the point of the blade behind it, but the clatter even grew louder.

"What is it—what have you done?" demanded Mrs. Bowser, as she rushed into the hall.

"Make that young un stop his infernal noise, and you go back and sit down!" he yelled in reply as he galloped downstairs after a hammer, a screwdriver, a pair of pinchers and a whetstone.

Mrs. Bowser heard him pounding and rushing about for five minutes. Then he came upstairs and pounded and rushed some more. The cook flew into the back yard and screamed "Fire!" and "Police!" and young Bowser tried so hard to drown the noise of the bells that his eyes rolled and he exhibited every symptom of fits. Mr. Bowser finally found the wires as they led in from the front door and cut them off and pulled them out by the roots, and the ringing ceased. Then he sat down on the front stairs. He was there when the frightened child finally grew quiet, and Mrs. Bowser went out to see if the hurricane had passed.

"Well, did the volts and the amperes and the alternating currents get mixed up?" she kindly asked.

Mr. Bowser looked up and glared and breathed as if he had been climbing up a haystack, but he had nothing to say. There was no need of words. She was to blame, of course, and in the morning his lawyer and her lawyer would have an interview and arrange for the divorce and settle the amount of alimony.—St. Louis Republic.

The Quickest on Record, After All.

This Congress, notwithstanding all impressions to the contrary, has really disposed of the tariff more quickly than any previous Congress that had the same task to perform.

The Morrill tariff was reported to the House March 12, 1860, and passed that body in the following May, but did not pass the Senate until February 20, 1861, and was finally approved March 2, 1861, just before the expiration of the Congress that enacted it.

The tariff of 1883 was reported in the House in March, 1882, and passed in June, but remained in the Senate till February 20, 1883, and was approved March 3rd, the day before the expiration of the Congress.

The McKinley tariff was not so long before Congress, but it was longer before the committee on ways and means, not being reported in the House till April 10, 1890. It passed the Senate in September, and was approved October 1, 1890, a month before the election of a new Congress.

The Wilson tariff was reported in the House December 19, 1893; passed that body February 1st; passed the Senate July 2, and passed finally August 13, 1894. The time that elapsed between the election of this Congress and the enactment of the tariff is less than in any former case.

There is no more certain way to raise the choler of a republican than to tell him that some democratic official has contributed money to aid the democratic party. What short memories some people have.

RECORD OF THE SESSION.

As Congress has adjourned, it is of interest to recite the record of the national Legislature since it came under the control of the democracy—a record remarkable for the important events it embraces. Its record began with its meeting August 7, 1893, in extraordinary session, to undo the frightful blunder of the republicans during the Harrison administration in the enactment of the Sherman silver act. On November 1, after a memorable struggle with forces tending to the degradation of our currency, the pledge of the national democratic platform was fulfilled and the Sherman act was repealed. The work of the Fifty third Congress has consisted chiefly, in fact in repealing, or attempting to repeal, odious and hurtful laws imposed upon the country by sectional and monopolistic legislation—legislation which at length plunged the Union into the distress, financial panic and industrial depression from which we are to a large extent still suffering.

The second act in the line of relief was the repeal of the force acts, or federal election laws, in the session which began on the first Monday in December, 1893. These laws ostensibly in the interest of fair elections, had been used steadily for years as a party instrument to bulldoze and corrupt voters, and their repeal was hailed with joy all over the Union as a consummation of hopes long cherished and fought for by the friends of liberty. Another measure of less general interest was a Chinese act providing that all Chinese in the United States shall register in office of internal revenue collectors. The ratification by the Senate of the treaty by which China assents to the act just mentioned closes amicably a question from which much trouble had been apprehended. The hostility at present being exhibited by the populace in Chinese cities toward Americans and other foreigners is due to some extent, it is feared, to the feelings excited among the Chinese by former anti-Chinese acts that were wanting in kindness, not to say justice.

The act to enable Utah to become a State July 4, 1895, provides for a 45th star on our flag and ends a period of discrimination against Territories kept out of the Union on account of supposed preference for democratic doctrine. Acts to admit New Mexico and Arizona were passed by the House, but were not acted upon by the Senate. Other laws enacted make Labor Day a legal holiday, enable States to tax greenbacks and national bank notes, give effect to the award of the Bering sea tribunal, allow State naval reserves to use federal war vessels for maneuvers, reduce terms of enlistment in the army to three years, facilitate commerce by enabling steamship officers to swear to their manifests and then discharge cargo, &c. The bill to exclude anarchists on its return to the House from the Senate had been so much modified as to require further consideration. Many local and other laws of little general interest were enacted.

The act which excited the most profound interest was undoubtedly the tariff act, which began to be considered in the House on January 8 1894, and was finally disposed of in the Legislature on August 13. The treachery of three or four so-called democratic Senators caused the act, as completed, to be very unsatisfactory owing to the failure to put all raw materials on the free list and the excessive favor shown to protected interests and especially to the Sugar Trust. It is but an installment of reform, having added only wool, hemp, flax, lumber, sulphuric acid, indigo, cotton ties, agricultural machinery, salt, burlaps and grain bags and a few other unimportant articles to the free list. A part of the act is the income tax, which looks to a policy of supporting the government by a species of taxation wholly unsuited to peace times. The appropriations reflect the pinched condition of the treasury being some $28,000,000 less than at the last preceding session of Congress. Some 600 offices were abolished.—Baltimore Sun.

The Populist In Politics.

The average Populist is nothing if not amusing and when he attempts to assume the duties of a politician and conduct a campaign he becomes simply and absurdly ridiculous. Two instances of this assininity have recently come to our notice.

The chairman of the Populist Executive committee in Beaufort county has called a convention to meet in Washington, N. C., on September 4th, "for the purpose of nominating a State and county ticket." From this it would naturally be infered that the Populists in that vicinity are dissatisfied with the present Populist State ticket and propose to put another in the field. This will give them two State tickets and the question for the ardent members of that party to decide will be whether they will support the Beaufort county State ticket or the one recently nominated at Raleigh.

Another very amusing instance of Populistic simplicity occurs in a circular letter just issued, giving a notice of a joint debate between Hon. C. M. Cooke and Capt. Buck Kitchin at Smithfield on August 28th. The letter refers to Capt. Cooke as the "next Congressman from this district," and is signed by Mr Creech, chairman of the Populist Executive Committee.

Though this is a prophecy which will be proved to be true in November, by a handsome majority, yet it is just a little amusing to see a Populist, who usually claims the whole earth, admitting it thus early in the campaign, and he chairman of an executive committee at that.

But he is perhaps more level headed than he is getting credit for and is only acting on the scriptural injunction that an honest confession is good for the soul. At any rate Mr. Cooke will be the next Congressman from this district.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Twins all Around.

A very mixed up business is on Mr. Tom Stack's place, in the western part of Union county. He is a good farmer and has everything around him he wants—and some things he does not want. Friday morning of last week he went to his barn and found in one of his stables twin mules. They were both healthy looking and doing well. On Saturday night one of his fine Jersey cows increased his personal property by twin calves. Mr. Stack began to think fortune was smiling upon him and that he was walking a golden road. He did not reach the full height of his glory, however, until Tuesday morning when his wife presented him with twin boys. At last accounts all of the twins were doing well.—Charlotte News.

Mr. Robert Peel, a young Englishman, who, because Mr. Sandford, president of Adams' Express Co., objects to his marrying his granddaughter, says Mr. Sandford is no gentleman. Perhaps Mr. Peel thinks that parading his love affairs in the columns of the newspapers is an evidence of his own right to be called a gentleman. At any rate, other people do not, notwithstanding his eminent family connections.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Democratic People of North Carolina:

Having never been a candidate before you, I announce myself with hesitation.

I offer myself for the seat in the United States Senate, made vacant by the death of Senator Vance. In doing this I do not antagonize either of the present Senators, but aspire to an office that neither of them seeks.

The two great questions involved in the Chicago platform were tariff reform and financial reform. The tariff bill just passed does not fully meet expectations, and I favor such modifications of it as will deprive every trust and combine of any advantage it allows.

On the tariff, and on most subjects, I stand with the Democratic President, and give him a cordial and zealous support. I regret not to be able to agree with him in his financial policy. Financial reform is of the most pressing importance, and I favor immediate action in respect to that matter.

To many, the result of the first regular session of our Democratic Congress has been something of a disappointment. Disappointments come to all parties. The republican party is at present disappointed at the repeal of the McKinley tariff law; at the enactment of an income tax; at the repeal of the law placing our elections under supervision of Federal marshals; at the continued supremacy of the Democrats in the Southern States and their full accession to power at Washington, and at the complete failure of Republican plans and purposes.

Our disappointments are but temporary in their nature. They should make us only the more determined to press onward until the principles of the Democratic party are fully carried into operation—to the lasting benefit and advantage of the people and to the glory of our country. In this cause I have already spent many years of my life, and I shall esteem it a privilege to continue my work in the new field and high station to which I aspire. I therefore solicit your favor and support, trusting that you may esteem me worthy to represent you in the Senate chamber, and I beg my friends wherever they may be, who favor my election, to be active in urging it.

S. A. Ashe

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 24th, 1894.

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An Old Doctor's Favorite.

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It pleases her to be called a sensible little woman.

It pleases her to be called a well dressed woman.

It pleases her to be told that she is dangerously fascinating.

It pleases her to be told that she improves a man by her companionship.

It pleases her to be loved and admired by a man who is strong enough to rule and subdue her and make his way her way. To lead her and take care of her.

S. S. S. Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting.

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