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CENTRAL

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor

Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's.

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VOL. II.

DUNN, HARNETT CO., N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1892.

This tot ought to live long and prosper exclaims Once A Wesk. At the age of two years Charles Lee Burdon, of Providence, fell into a cistern and floated atound in seven feet of water until his grandfather handed him a pole, to which he "caught on."

The Bering Sea offers less attractions to Canadian poachers this year than Ist, f argues the San Francisco Chroni-"Very few of them feel inclined to take any risks, so we may safely conclude that the close season under existing arrangements will prove a complete success."

"There is no Government in the civilized world, except possibly Russia, which is not to some extent under the domination of popular opinion," declares Henry Loomis Nelson in Harper's Magasite. "The present Emperor of Germany is the most virile monarch in Europe, but he dare not oppose too grievously the will of his subjects. If there is any written instrument of government powerful beyond all other laws, it is our own Constitution, for it is the rule of action prescribed by the people for the guidance and control of their agents. But the history of the Federal power shows that there is a power above the Constitution, and that is the power of popular opinion. There have often been times when the Constitution has not stood in the way of the people's will. Even the Supreme Court will change its mind if the people are persistent. It has not been al vays necessary for popular opinion to demand the breaking or flexion of the Constitution; it is only necessary that it should approve what has been done. The purchases of Louisiana and Alaska, and the many instances of executive and legislative acts during the war of the rebellion that were clearly beyond the coastitutional grants of power, are cases in point which will occar to anyone who is at all familiar with our constitutional history." Frank Leslie's Weekly states that the State of Pennsylvania shows the largest percentage of foreign born adult males who are aliens, the percentage in that State being 35.13 of the total number. representing 139,523 persons. In the State of New York, 193,614 foreignborn adult males, or 23.13 per cent., are aliens, and in Nev Jersey, 41,877 or 28.87 per cent. are aliens. New York shows the greatest na nber of naturalized foreign-born adult males, there being in that State 416,362, or 60.74 per cent. of the total number of foreign-bora adult males returned. The city of New York shows the largest percentage of foreignborn of the total population, the foreign element in that city representing 42.23 per cent, of the total population as against 39.68 per cent. in 1880. Buff .lo shows 35.00 per cent. of forsign-bora as against 33.05 per ceat. in 1833 Brooklyn sho vs 32.46 per cent., an increase from 31.36 per cent. in 1880. Long Island City has a foreign-born population of 36.67 per cent., while in 1880 the foreign-born element in that city was 34.27 per cent. of the total population; sixteen places show a greater per cent. of foreign-born population in 1890 than is shown in the State as a whole, while in 1880 nineteen places were reported as having a larger percentage of foreign-born population than was reported in the State as a whole.

THE LATEST WIRES FROM

Oliver W. Gaskins, an engineer on the Seabord and Roanoke Railroad, was killed by the breaking of a connecting rod on his engine.

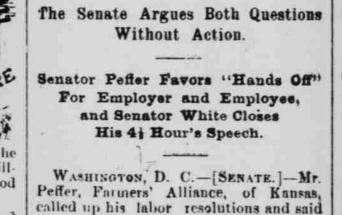
vicinity organized the Truck Farmers' Association last week, electing W. D. Lawton, president, and E. B. Gadsden, secretary.

The Virginia Paving & Construction Co, to which a charter has just been grauted at Roanoke, Va, has contracts from Roanoke and Lynchburg aggregating 90,000 square yards.

The Atherton mills have been incorporated at Charlotte N. C., for the man ufacture of cotton goods. The capital stock is \$100,000. Another company with \$75,000 capital stock will build mills for he manufacture of bed ticking.

Representatives from Louisiana, Arcansas, Alabama and Texas have appeared before the House committee on appropriatious and made urgent appeals for appropriations by Congress in aid of the lestitute sufferers from the floods in the ower Mississippi region. They want a otal of about \$190,000, but none of the states has formally asked for assistance

The organization of new industrial en terprises in the South continues actively as shown by the Manufacturer's Record. of Baltimore, in its issue of July 22nd. Among some of the important enterprises



gates of war. Therefore, he recommendand labor.

New Industries in the South.

The truckers of Charleston, S. C. and

there were only three ways to meet the difficulty which now faced us between employees and employers. This, he ad mitteed, was unpopular. Another way was for the government to take hold and

regulate the rates of wages. This was re-garded as unconstitutional. The third way was for the government to deal with these great labor employing estab ishments as it did with the private lands of

the people: condemn seize and pay for them. This, he thought, would be regarded as still sore revolutionary than the second proposition. But he submitted there was no other way to arrange these disputes except through the blocdy

> ed to the government the first proposition: "Take your hands off and let employee and employer settle the matter for themselves." The resolutions were referred to the committee on education Mr. White, Democrat, of Louisiana,

concluded his speech against the anti-option bill. He said in the community in which he lived, and he presumed elsewhere, when a difficult matter of commercial law was involved, the custom was to call in commercial experts. Acting on this principle, he called the attention of the Senate to the fact that there was a persistent, consistent declaration of all

LABOR AND ANTI-OPTION. SCENES IN RIO JANEIRO. A TRAVELER'S OBSERVATIONS IN THE BRAZILIAN CAPITAL.

> Everything is Carried on the Head, and Most of the Cafriers Are Women-A Visit to the Market Place. TN no part of the world except Para-

guay, writes Fannie B. Ward, in the Washington Star, are so many and diverse articles carried about on people's heads as in Brazil. In the former country (which is peculiarly one of women, you know, since most of the

men were killed in Lopez's wars) when you call at a house and hand the servant your card to present to the mistrew she claps it on her head and walks off, with back braced as stiffly as if the bit of pasteboard weighed a hundred pounds, precisely as the female -porters "tote" your trunks up town from the railway station or steamboat landing and the waitress brings your dinner or laundered linen or freshly blackened boots.

Here in Rio everything movable is carned on the head-from cakes to cof. lins, with corpses inside; from piano cases and wardrobes, to the smallest parcels. As a rule, the streets are too narrow for carts and drays; horses are scarce and colored people numerous, and so the latter serve instead as beasts of burden. Dry goods peddlers perambulate the streets, striking their yard sticks sharply together, like elongated castinets, in front of every house, followed by porters bearing on their heads cheets, bales and boxes of finery-flowers, feathers, shoes, undergarments and all the rest of female toggery. This itinerant plan is of mutual advantage, for it is considered highly questionable and quite beneath the dignity of ladies belonging to the better class to visit the shops, and it enables the merchants to work off many things they could not otherwise dispose of. In the same way the furniture dealer sends around his chairs and tables and sofas for inspection. The tin-shop man, beating a frying pan to call attention, crowds everybody off the narrow sidewalk with his bulging load of culinary utensils, topped, perhaps, with a bath tub or a tin trunk, such as Brazilians use for traveling, painted sky blue, with scarlet and purple roses on the front.

sausage, tripe, saltel fish, articles of clothing, and goodness knows what not. Birds whose brilliant plumage looks as if it had been dipped in utettel jewele hop about in cages of wild bambdo; skins of toncans, flamingoes and other gorgeous feathered creatures hang on door posts, countless monkeys mock humanity and hundreds of "frigate birds" hovering over all, add confusion to the outery and bewilderment of motion to the scene.

You naturally essay to purchase certain fruits and curiosities, and are war.n. ly encouraged thereto by perspiring merchants at their baskets and counters; but you are amazed to find that the price of everything you approach is promptly advanced a thousand per cent. Being travelers, of course from afar, you are supposed to have unlimited cash concealed about your person. Therefore. the oranges, figs, pears, etc., that you have just seen sold at the rate of half s dozen for a penny, are now quoted at a shilling apiece, and no abatement by the quantity. And you will also find the same condition of affairs all over the country, for every dealer, great or small, scents money in the air at the approach of a presumably opulent foreigner.

COL. KING'S HOPE.

The Efforts of His Friends to Save His Life Cheer Him Up.

MEMPHIS, TENN. - For several days Col. H. Clay King, condemned to ie hanged on August 12 for killing David H. Poston, has been in a state of mental and physical collapse, but yesterday he brightened up. The strong petition sent from Kentucky to the Governor asking that his sentence be commuted, is thought to have created the hope in Col. King's mind for a reprieve at last. This morning Judge Greer returned from Washington, where he and Judge King, of Texas, overthrown it forebodes terrible social con went to make an effort to bring the case vulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of absolute despotism. under Federal jurisdiction. It is thought that there will be some action taken in the case by the Federal court. Friends of the murdered lawyer are receiving nu of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, whi e grievous wrongs have been infl cted on merous signatures to petitions asking that the law be enforced.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

A Declaration of Principles Differing From All Other Parties.

A semified on the 116th anniversary the Declaration of Ind-pendence, the Peo-ple's party of America, in their first national convention, inveking on their distinction-al convention, inveking on their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country the following preamble and declara-tion of principles: "The conditions which surround us best

justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corrup-tion don mates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the congress s, and touches even the ermine of the b-nch. The people are demor-al z d. M ast of the States have teen compelled to protect voters at the polling place to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspa ers are largely subsidized or muzz'ed, public op nion is silenced, business is prestrated, our homes are covered with mortgages, labor is impoverished, and the land is c incentrating in the hands of capitaland is 6 incentrating in the hands of capital-ista. Urban workmen are denied the right of organiz tion for self-protection. Import-ed pauperized labor beats down their wages. A bireting standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into Eu-ropean conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are toldly stolen to build up for a few col as a fortunes unprecedented in the few col seal fortunes unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endan-g-r liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes-tramps and millionaires.

A VAST CONSPIRACY.

"The national power to create money is approp iated to entich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender cur-rency, has been funded into gold bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the bur dens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchas-ing power of gold by decreasing the value of all f rms of property, as well as human 13-bor, and the supply of currency is purposely abrid ged to fatten u-u ers, bankrupt enter-prise, and enslave industry. A vast con-spiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world If not met and overthrown it forebodes terrible social con

THE OLD PARTIES RESPONSIBLE.

conditions to develop without effort to pre-

vent (r restrain them. Neither do they now

promise us any substantial re orm. They

have agreed together to ignore in the coming

campaign eve y issue but one. They propose

to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uprorr ef a sham b.ttle over the

tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, na-

THIRD PARTY PURPOSES.

ndependence, we seek to restore the govern-ment af the Republic to the hands of the 'plain people,' with which class it originated.

We assert our purposes to be iden'ical with the purposes of the national constitution-to

form a more perfect union and establish jus

tice, insure domestic tranqu'lity, provide for

the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty

for ourselves and our posterity. We declare

that this republic can only endure as a free

government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the na-tion; that it cannot be planed together by

bayonets; that the civil war is over, and the

passion and resentment which grew out of it

n ust die with it, and that we must be in

fact, as we are in name, one united brother-

CONDITIONS UNPRECEDENTED

c aditions for which there is no precedent in

the history of the world. Our annual agri-

cultural productions amount to billions of

dollars in commodities consumed in their

production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation

of combines and rings, the in poverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves

that if given power we will labor to correct

these evils by wise and reasonable legislation

in accordance with the terms of our platform.

GOVERNMENTAL POWERS SHOULD BE EXPAND

"We believe that the powers of govern-

ment-in other words, of the people-shoul

be expanded (as in the case of the postal ser

vice) as rapidly and as far as the good sense

of an intelligent people and the teac' ings of Providence shall justify, to the end that op

pression, injustice and poverty shall eventu-ally cease in the land. While our sympa

thies as a party of reform are naturally upon

the side of every proposition which will tend

to make men intelligent, virtuous and tem-

perate, we never theiess regard these ques

tions-important as they are-as secondary

to the great issu s now pressing for solution and up n which not only our individual

and by in which not only the very existence of free in-stitutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer before we dif-fer as to the conditions on which it is to be

"Our country finds itself confronted by

hood

cuption funds from the millionaries.

"We have witnessed for more than a quarter

coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

NO. 23.

"B. We demand that the amount of the

b. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita. "C. We demand a graduated income tax. "D. We believe that the movey of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and national revenues shall be limited to the neccessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

"E. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the people and to facilitate ex-change. Transportstion being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the govern-ment should own and operate the railroads

in the interests of the people. "F. The telegraph and telephons, like the postoffice system. being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest

operated by the government in the interest of the people. "G. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by rail-roads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and lands now owned by aliens. should be reclaimed and held for actual settlers only." settlers only."

WISE WORDS.

Love is loaded. Love is twin to sorrow. Hate is love gone mad. Love cannot be hidden. It is an art to lie successfully. Hunger makes honey of molasses. Three meals a day is good for love. To some hope is but a century plant. Flattery is not always without profit. Justice without charity is a monster.

Even the meanest lie has some believ-Each one has his own definition for

love. The happiest men are not the mos useful. Confirmed bachelors are confirmed cowards.

A Mammoth Chestnut Company has beca organized in New Jersey, with a capital of \$50,000, all pail in. Tais, the New Orleans Picayure explains, is not a cliestnut in the reprote tful sense. The company owns a natural chestaut giove of 350 acres in Candea County, which is said to be the prettiest and most productive piece of chestaut timber in the United States. The idea is to increase the holdings to 1000 acres in various sections of the State, an I go into al vote to the People's party. If the the culture of mammoth chestnuts on a Democratic and People's purty fuse in mammoth scale. The trees in the grove mentioned are about as far apart as those in a peach orchard, and have been cut off a few feet from the ground, while the entire tract has been cleared, the wood obtained more than paying the cost. Slips from Japanese chestnut trees are being grafted to the stumps, and a crop of the "mammoths" is expected in two years. There are many varieties of improved chestnuts, but the Japanese have been assiduously cultivated for centuries, and excel all others. 'The combination with them of the sweetness an 1 flavor of the wild American variety, which has never been cultivated, will, if it is accomplished, bring about a perfect product. The Japanese nut is ready for market two or three weeks earlier than any other, and the expense of gathering the crop is comparatively slight. Sheep can be pastured in the chestaut orchard, or can be made into a game preserve. One of the finest trout strea ns in the State runs through it, and it is full of small game. It is very common to see Japanese chestnut six inches or more in Greumference. It, is not palatable raw, but can be cooked and used as food in many different wave.

mentioned are the following: A \$30. 000 molasses reboiling company at New Orleans, La ; a \$100,000 cotton mill company at Charlotte, N. C. ; a \$100,000 ool works company at Wheeling, W. Va. ; a \$10,000 canning company at For est City, Ark. ; a \$10,000 industrial company at Water Valley. Miss.; a \$20,000 hedge fence company at Newberry, S C: a \$20,000 coal and coke company in Virginia; a \$50,000 cotton mill company at Rome, Ga. ; a \$100,000 light and rail way company at Huntington, W. Va. \$100,000 shoe manufacturing compaat Elizabethton, Tena ; a \$50,0.0 furni ure company at Fort Worth, Tex ; » \$1,000,000 cost and lumber company st

Philippi, W. Va ; a \$50,000 compress company at Mineola, Texas; a \$50,000 electric light company at Mt. Washington, Md.; a \$50,000 electric light company at Bay View, Md ; an \$8,500 lumber manufacturing company at Beth el, S, C.; a \$35,000 cotton mill company at Fort Hill, S. C.; a \$10,000 publishing company at Newport, Ky. ; a \$30,000 au omatic fire alarm company at New Or eans, La.; a \$25,000 coal and coke company at Bremon, W. Va., and a \$10,000 publishing company at Austin, Texas.

Building in the Days of the Fathers.

GREENSBORO, N. C.-Col. Julian Carr was here yesterday morning on his return from New York. In answer to a question about the restoration of an old time mansion near Hillsboro which Mr. Carr has on hand, he went on to say that when some of the flooring of the old house was torn up it was found to have distinctly marked on the under side, Hezckiah Hogg, June 21st, 1741. 'The lumber used in building the house was sawed in England and shipped to Newberne, and from New Berne distant about 200 miles, it was hauled on ox-carts, requir in ; something near a month to make the round trip. But if this be a wonderful undertaking, how much greater was it to haul the brick in the same way with which to build a house just over the river from Mr. Carr's place, a br ck house, he brick of whi h were burnt in Eng land. No wonder our people called England the "Mother Country" in those davs

Senator Teller Thinks His Party Must Bestir Itself.

Chicago Special, New York Sun. Un ted States Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, who is at the Grand Pa

cific Hotel, said : "The silver question has been shelved for this session, but next winter another free silver bill will be reported, and it will pass. Its defeat this session will have no material effect on the vote in Col rado, which will go Republican by the usual majority. Republicans in Colorado will gain nothing by voting for the People's party nominecs. A vote for Weaver

means a vote for Cleveland. "I am afraid of some of the Western States going against us. Nevada is in a very bad way, and may give the electorany of the Western States the Republicans will have to bestir themselves to save themselves from defeat.

the commercial bodies of the country against this bill. He read the protest of the chamber of commerce of the city of New York, the greatest advisory commercial body in the United States, and the bankers of New York, Chicago and New Orleans, and a long list of all the other commercial organizations which had protested against the bill. There was not a cotton bloom in all the Southern States today which did not in some way trace its origin back to the capital represented in these great petitions, yet we were told that these gentlemen did not belong to the producing class, and had no right to be heard on this great rues ion of commerce.

He also read telegrams from the leadag cotton factors and tice and sug r te lers of New Orleans, opposing the o'll. He exhibited tables, which he said a oved that before the period when the Wstem of "future" selling was inaugur: t-I in the cotton trade, the tall in prices mising from a glut in the market was greater than it had been since, and that he greater the amount of future sales in proportion to the crop the higher had seen the prices. Mr. White concluded his speech shortv before 5 o'c'ock, having occupied in he two days about four bours and a half n its delivery, and the Senate took up

he Canadian retaliatory bill, passing it. The Senate then went into executive ses-GOV. PATTISON FIRM NOW.

He Says He Will Remain in Homestead All Summer if it is Necessary.

HOMESTEAD, PA.-Col. Colgren, the Provest Marshall, said to a reporter: "I was talking with Gov. Pattison about the situation here, and he said something to me that I thought was quite important. He said : 'Colonel, there are \$8,000,000 in the State Treasury. I will spend every cent of that money. I will raise more money by mortgaging the whole State, and I will stay here myself all summer to suppress this sort of thing and restore Isw and order here,' I asked him if I might repeat that, and he said he had no objections to my doing so." The reporter mentioned this to the Governor and he seemed somewhat annoy

ed by it. "I have nothing to say on that subject," he said, "I would rather not deny nor affirm it." This statement of the Governor is the s verest blow the strikers have felt yet. It means that even if the works are in full operation with non-union employees the troops will remain here. The strikers

will have no chance of revenge. It meansthat the State of Pennsylvania has resented the usurpation of power by the strikers, and intends to crush the spirit that prompted it.

A Terrible Death.

A correspondent writes the Charleston NEWS and Courier that a young lad. Miss Lizzie Langley, who lived four miles from Barnwell, S. C., lost h r life last Sunday under peculiar circumastances. She was driving to church in a buggy with a young man who was smoking a cigarette, when some burning tobacco fell from it into the foot of the buggy. Her underclothing caught fire and she was burned to death.

Fruit, poultry and vegetables are borne from door to door on the heads of market men and women. The butcher sends his man around with the odds and ends of the slaughter house-tripe, liver, sheep's heads, brains-piled high on a shallow tray. Water carriers balance casks and buckets on their heads; cooks, chambermaids and waiters follow the universal fashion. Ask for a glass of water, an orange, a towel and nine times out of ten it will be brought to you on somebody's pate, and should you die, here (which may heaven forbid) you would probably be toted to Caju in the same manner

Do you see that stalwart Zenobia whose bare arms are round, firm and glossy as polished ebony, stalking up the street with all the dignity of a queen and a deal more natural grace, balancing a folded cotton umbrella on top of her crest. Though her head is otherwise bare in the hottest rays of the noonday sun, she feels no neel of shade, being born to heat, like the palms or orchids. It is related that in the early days of railroad building in Brazil the laborers employed in the work of excavation carried away thousands of tons of dirt in baskets on their heads. Some Henry Bergh of a contractor, pitying their arduous toil in this sweltering climate, went to no end of trouble and expense to provide them with Yankee wheelbarrows. The workmen eyed the newfangled contrivances with evident distrust, but accepted them without a murmur, as in duty bound. An hour later, when the philanthropic contractor came down to see how they were getting on with the new labor-savers, what was his disgust to find that though each man filled his barrow to the brim with gravel, he then hoisted it on top of his head with the aid of one of his fellows and trotted to the dump with it. Instead of being bent up double, as one would think, considering the heavy loads they constantly stagger under, these human beasts of burden are straight as young palms, with spines like the tempered steel in Damascus blades. To one who can arise with the lark a

visit to Rio's market place is enjoyable; but later in the day, when the tropic sun has had a chance at the filth with which the place abounds, vile smells render it unendurable. It is down by the water front, near the great stone quays, and its enormous buildings cover an entire block, exed out by sheds that ramble down ad jacent streets and several open squares. Up to 1834 Rio possessed no regular market place, but from time immemorial this beach was used for the sale of fish, because it was necessary to have one central place for that commodity on account of the tithes rigorously exacted from fishermen. Most of the produce now sold in Rio is brought in boats from the fertile islands and shores of the bay. During the early part of the day the market place is always more, than crowded. One may stroll for hours, if he can en dure the mingled odors of fish and filth. decayed vegetables and dirty humans, among thick-set ranks of baskets of fruit -mostly fruits unknown to northern eyes-of every conceivable shape and color, smooth, ridged, knobbel and set with spines; vegetables queer in shape and hue, suggesting complicated colics of which our plain "garden sass" is innocent; fish in glittering piles, scaly, slimy and odorous, but showing lovely lines of ruby, opal, emerald, pearl and gold. If you are brave enough to penetrate the depths of the interior you will find more gipsy-like hucksters squatted on the ground, their chatter sounding above the gibbering of monkeys, the paw, paw of shrill-voiced parrots, and the squawking of imprisisoned poultry. To the very roof the commodities are piled, and from the central raft. I icle. ers swing inflated bladders, strings of

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Jay Gould says that at one time he had only a dime in all the world. The first paper mill in the United

States was erected at Norwich, Conn., in 1765. The deepest mine in the world is the rock salt mine near Berlin, which is 4175

feet deep. A colony of bees attacked a horse in Leslie, Ga., and so severely stung him

that he died. Squire Beasley, of Aberdeed, Ky., has performed the marriage ceremony for over 14,000 people.

The oldest building in the world is the Tower of London. It antedates Cæsar's conquests.

The ancients believed Delphi to be situated in the exact center of the land surface of the world.

There is a red kangaroo in the London Zoological Gardens. Its color is caused by a secretion from the skin.

The first book printed in the English language was a "History of Troy," which appeared in the latter part of the year 1474.

Forty-four families in a town in Kan sas have all their food prepared by a cooperative cooking club, which has been in existence two years.

The largest telephone switchboard in the world is that in the exchange at Berlin Germany, where 7000 wires are

connected with the main office. At the present rate of increase in the American production of tin plate the United States will produce 100,000,000 pounds during the coming year.

During the reign of Henry VIII. of England 71,400 persons were executed. The like has never been known in the history of the world before or since.

That nothing is more easily forgotten than an umbrella or cane, is proved by a recent sale of unclaimed property by a railroad company. The lot comprise.1 nearly 2000 umbrellas, more than 1000 ticks and 300 parasols.

The measles bacillus has been discovered at last, and it is said to be an odd ity even in the bacilli line. He averages one two-thousandth of an inch in length, and is studded all over with little spikelets which stand out as thickly upon his body as do the hairs on a caterpillar.

Wonderful Work of Bees.

THE PLATFORM PROPER. Bees must, in order to collect a pound "Believing that the forces of reform this

administered

Sentiment is only a feather in the hat of action.

Compliments usually go out searching for mates.

the suff ring peeple. We charge that the controll ng influences dominating both these Men are fools because women are, and parties have | ermitted the existing dreadful vice versa.

> A million intentions are less than half a deed done.

A woman dreads ridicule as a slave dreads the lash.

Accomplished purposes make the shes of the world.

tional banks, rings, trusts, water d stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the u un rs may all be lost sight of." We may trust those we love, while we "They propose to sacrifice our homes. lives and children on the altar of mammon; to de may not love those we trust .- Detroit Free Press. stroy the multitude in order to secure cor

The Trade in Old Shoes.

"Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand chief who established our There is a large and growing demand in big New York for second-hand shoes. All along Seventh avenue there are dealcas who make a specialty of old shoes. The men usually have stalls in cellars. Their wares embrace shoes of all sorts, from the baby's tiny slipper to the big, stiff brogans of the laborer.

"We get our old shoes," said one of them, yesterday, "from all sorts of places. I usually make a couple of trips a week myself to a lot of stylish flats in the upper part of the city. I collect all the old shoes I am able to buy. What do I give? Oh, verv little, of course. L usually pay forty cents or so for a pair of five dollar shoes, but they must be in good shape to win such a price, for, you know, we do not get much more than twice that sum when we retail them again over the counter."

"Who sell shoes to you?" dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of

"You would be surprised if you saw the fine, swell fellows that have to put up their shoes occasionally to help keep up appearances. We take the shoes. black them up, repair them, and then offer them for sale."

"Who buys them?"

"All classes. Yes, we have nice, prosperous people who wear second-hand shoes, and think nothing of it. Then there is a class of young fellows in New York who have expensive tastes and small capital. They come to us, pick out a good-looking patent leather shoe, pay seventy-five cents or so for it, and go away rejoicing. They go home, put them on, and, then, who can tell the difference?"-New York Recorder.

A New Gold Finder.

A new instrument for prospecting in search of gold deposits is a recent English invention, which has sound scientific principles to back it. The first thought suggested by the name, "Portable Gold Finder," under which title the instrument, it is announced, will soon be put upon the market, will be in most minds that this is a sort of new-fangled

divining rod; and, barring the odium

A Birth and Great Possibilities.

NEWPORT, R. I.-Mrs. J. II Hooker Hamersly, of New York, gave birth to a son yesterday morning. The an-nouncement is fraught with the greatest importance in the parents of the child, to the Duchess of Marlborough, and to the many charitable institutions to which she may be kindly disposed; for if this child be alive when the Duchess dies he will inherit the \$7,000,000 left by Louis C. Hamersly, whose widow the Duche-s was before she was allied to the nobility. She

is now enjoying the income of this fortune. Should the child's father, who is NEW YORK -The Democratic National Committee met here, Chairman Brice prea cousin of the testator, have no son livmoney will go to whatever charitable in-

Little Girl's Horrible Death.

YORKVILLE, S. C., - The 10-year old child of Mr. R. P. B. Biddle was chaght in the machinery of her father's mill and in a few minutes her body was horrible mangled. One leg cut off, one arm toru off, her back broken and her skull curshed in. She lived in this horrible condition for some minutes, and conversed with her grandfather. Her agony was excruciating to witness. The child have gone to the mill with her grandfather and while he was engaged went too nea. the machinery, and to a dreadful death.

Queen Victoria's American Lawsuit.

NEW YORK, N. Y.-Queen Victoria, through her American lawyer, moved in Supreme Court, Chambers, to vacate an order requiring her to furnish \$250 bonds for court costs in her suit to recover \$9.-000 worth of asphalt which is alleged to have been stolen from Trinidad and sold to the Standard Asphilt Company. Decision was reserved.

Democratic National Commitee.

ing at the time of the Duchess' death the siding. W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, was elected as chairman of the commit tee, and S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, was stitutions she may designate in her will. re elec ed secretary. Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, was elected treasur.r to succeed Charles J. Canda.

Murder Near Winston.

WINSTON, N. C .- Ellen Smith, a girl of bad character, was found dead in the woods near Winston with a bullet-hole in her breast. The police are after Peter McGaff, who was seen with the girl and is thought to have committed the muder.

The Japanese community in San Francisco, Cal., and neighborhood, numbers about 2500.

of clover honey, deprive 62,000 clove blossoms of their nectar. To do this the 62,000 flowers must be visited by an aggregate of 3,750,000 bees. Or, in other words, to collect his pound of honey one bee must make 3,750,000 trips from and to the hive. The enormous amount of work here involved precludes idea of any one bee ever living long enough to gather more than the fraction of a pound of nectarine sweets. As bees are known to fly for miles in quest of suitable fields of operation it is clear that a single ounce of honey rcpresents millions of miles of travel. It is no wonder that these industrious little insects have earned the reputation of being "busy" bees .-- St. Lcuis Republic.

The Curious Black Hare.

The lepus insularis or black have is an interesting discovery. It is found only on the island of Espiritu Santo. It appears to have been insulated from the mainland by some remote geologic change, and by the process of evolution has acquired its peculiarities, as it differs from any varieties found elsewhere. It is very large and lives among black volcanic rocks, which may have caused its change in color to nearly black. There are many varieties, species and genera represented in the collection, and several specimens of each variety are taken to show variations .- San Francisco Chron-

day organized will never cease to move forword until every wrong is righted, and equal rights and equal privileges are se un ly estab-li hed for all the men and women of this

of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and aid in the uplifting of mankind.

"Sic nd. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every d lar taken from industry without an equivalent is a robbery. 'If any will not wors neither shall he eat." The interests of raral and civic labor are the "Third. We believe that the time bas

come when the railroad corporations will come when the failroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter on the work of owning and managing all railroads we should favor an amendment to the Const tution by which all persons en-g ged in the service should be placed under civil-s.rvice regulations of the most right

character, so as to prevent the incre se of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

THE MONEY PLANK.

"Fourth. We demand a national curre cy, eafe. sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal-tender for all d bts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equi-table, and efficient means of distribution distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exc ed 2 per cent. Ler annum be provided, savet forth in the sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better s stem; also by payments in the discharge of its obligations for public inprovements.

FREE SILVER.

"A We demand the free and unlimited

attached to the term, and the fact that the so-called divining rod was never of any use except to the charaltans who gained a livelihood through its employment, the suggestion would not be far from the truth. The instrument, or a principal part of it, is a rod by which alluvial earths may be pierced. As described in English journals, it consists essentially of a steel tube carrying an inner rod that communicates by a wire with a small electric battery carried by a strap over the shoulder of the prospector. When thrust into alluvial deposits, and upon meeting with any metallic obstructions, say a gold nugget, an electric current is set up, which causes the ringing, the delicacy of thus action is alleged to be so great that a grain of gold so large as a small bell attached to the battery, and a pin's head will give a vigorous indication of its presence. Though this account is found in a scientific journal, it savors of the fairy tale .- St. Louis Star Sayings.

