VOL. VI.

DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896

NO. 2.

CAMPOS HAS RESIGNED. NORTH STATE

Supreme Command in Cuba Conferred on General Weyler.

HUMANE METHODS ABANDONED.

It is Said That Campos Was Too Lenlent With the Insurgents .-- The New Captain-General Notorious for His Crueltles -- Sald to Have Slain Prismars--- Spanish Cabinet's Action,

Captain-General Martinez de Campos, of the Spanish army, has been recalled from Cuba. His complete fallure to suppress the insurrection is acknowledged. The Government at Madrid has done everything possithis to shield his shortcomings, and even now it is said in some official quarters that the Spanish commander's recall is due to his illfiles realize that the war in Cuba has reached its most critical stage, and that Campos cannot cope with the superb generalship of General Gomez. In addition to this, dispatches from the most reputable people in Havana have been pouring in to the Government, requesting the immediate removal of General Campos from the island,



GENERAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

unanimously decided to supersede General Campos and his lieutenant, General Arderius, General Marin and General Pando, who are now in command of Spanish troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba, were selected to replace Generals Campos and Arderius temporarily. General Marin was appointed temporary Governor of the island, and General Pando commander of the forces, pending the arrival of General Polaviejs, who has been appointed commander-in-chief in Cuba. The supreme command in the island will he conferred on General Weyler, who will sail for Cuba forthwith in company with General Polavieja.

ORDERS CAME FROM SPAIN.

Campos Tells How He Was Relieved o His Command.

A cablegram from Havana says: Captain-General Martinez Campos at 6 o'clock this afternoon turned over his high office to Lieutenant-General Sabas Marin, who arrived by a special train, and has been in lose conference with General Campos to-

The control of Cuban affairs, both civil and military, is resigned unreservedly to General Marin, and General Campos, it is announced, will sail for Spain immediately. General Campos's health has been impaired by disabilities due to old wounds, and, despite his appearance of great vigor, he is not brry to be relieved of the burden of the sole

esponsibility for Cuban affairs. General Marin is nearly sixty years old. He was Captain-General of Cuba in 1889, and his policy at that time was such as to lead to the belief that he will be largely controlled by the Conservative party in-

It was just 6 p. m. when the Government authorities were called together in the

"You have met here at this most solemn moment when the enemy is at the doors of the capital, to witness the transfer of the highest command in the island, I am simply amplying with instructions from Madeld. I feel it necessary, however, to speak sincerely with you who have shared with me the duties of this office. Popular opinion believes that a mild policy should not be continued with the enemy; I believe that it should be. These are questions of conscience."

THE AMERICAN POSITION.

Senate Declaration Extending the Scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

The United States Senate Committee on Foreign-Relations ordered a report on the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

This resolution goes even further than did the President in his message to Congress on the Venezuelan question. Omitting the clude to the more serious utterances of the resolution itself, the resolution reaffirms and confirms the Monroe doctrine, and declares that the United States will assert and maintain it. It states specifically that this Goverhment will regard as an infringement of this doctrine any attempt on the part of any European Power to acquire new or additional territory on this continent or the islands adjacent thereto as dangerous to the safety and the peace of the United States. The United States, it says, also denies the right of any European Power to acquire any such territory, either by force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, or protection, whether under unfounded pretensions of right, under the cuise of boundary disputes, or otherwise, and declares unmistakably that any such attempt will be regarded as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition upon which this Government cannot look with indifference.

Will Not Permit It.

The Turkish legation at Washington bave given out the following official communication: "The imperial government will not permit any distribution among his subjects, on his territory, by any foreign society or in-dividuals, however respectable the same may be (as for instance the Red Cross Society) of money collected abroad. Such interference no independent government has ever allowed, especially when the collections are made on the strength of speeches delivered in public meetings by irreconcilable enemies of the Turkish race, and on the basis of false accusations that Turkey repudiates. Besides, the Sublime Porte is mindful of the true interest of its subjects, and, distinguishing between the real state of things and the calumnies and wild exaggerations of interested or fanatical parties, will, as it has done heretofore, under its own legitimate control, Heviate the wants of all Turkish subjects. living in certain provinces, irrespective of

OCCURRENCES WORTH NOTING FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Light Sentences.

In the Superior Court at Raleigh on Thursday Solicitor Pou having prayed judgment on Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington and the Barnes Bros., sentences were imposed. They were light. J. B. Batchelor and T. R. Purnell made appeals for Barnes Bros., and Purnell said the prosecutor in the suit against Mrs. Arrington (Ed Chambers Smith) ought to imitate the example of Speir Whitaker, who, as soon as the verdict of the jury was announced, asked the judge to suspend judgment against her. M. A. Bledsoe asked for a light sentence for her. There was ness. But such is not the case. The author- abundant proof furnished of the high character and standing of Barnes Bros. In view of this the solicitor said he would ask that no imprisonment be imposed. The sentences were as follows: Mrs. Arrington, a fine of \$25 and costs; Guy-V. Barnes, \$25; R. E. Barnes, \$15; R. I. Barnes, \$5, the costs to be divided among the three.
R. I. Barnes is a minor. Mrs. Arrington had nothing to say. None of the four defendants appealed.

Sentence Passed.

In the Superior Court at Raleigh on Tuesday the following sentences were pronounced:

S. P. Satter ald, \$250 fine and costs. J. W. Brown, \$250 fine and costs and twelve month at hard labor on the are the sentences pronounced upon the men who have been declared guilty of permitting and procuring the enrollment of the tabled Assignment Act. An appeal has been taken in both

Invitation Accepted.

Governor Carr has a letter from Governor Turney, of Tennessee, inviting him to be present at the centennial celebration of the admission of ton goods and that Chicago is the best and Tennessee in the Union. This cele- most economical centre of distribution, bebration takes the novel form of a 100 day exposition at Nashville, beginning the total value of the goods. September 1. Governor Carr accepts and will attend. As all of Tennessee used to a county (Washington) of this State, North Carolinians ought to feel doubt will manifest this.

He Will Not Take Any.

bonds for a popular loan and also such exposition, providing for its preper Carolina are opposed to a bond issue to give these resolutions effect. He is requested to confer with the provisional commills and other industries paying from 10 to 12 per cent. wherein they can place their spare money. Holding shall be performed by the said provisional these views I would not subscribe.'

Requisition Made.

The Governor has made requisition on the Governor of Virginia for Robt. Scales, a young negro who is in jail for assault on Lizzie Jane Bolton, a young white girl, in Stokes county, November 13th. He shot her through the head- John W. Willis, who arrested Scales, was appointed agent to bring him to North Carolina.

Justice Clark in Mexico.

A letter from Associate Justice Walter Clark, dated at the City of Mexico "6 de Enero," (January 6th) says he has so far been in eight States of that republic. It is summer-like. Strawberries are ripe. During his travels he has not seen a fire or a house with

John C. Davis, the Wilmington embezzler, has again made his escape from the insane asylum here. He got away while out in the grounds taking exercise on Thursday about dusk. Twice before he escaped, the first time going to Wilmington and the second time to Beaufort, his birthplace.

While a particularly heavy cotton crop is to be planted in the Raleigh section this year, it is learned that the people in the Goldsboro section will devote themselves very largely to tobacco and will put cotton in the second

Mr. W. W. Wood, tobacco manu- tive at Washington, and added: facturer of Winston, has consolidated his business with that of the Key & that enduring prosperity and that constant to 4 per cent, bonds: Co. Manufacturing Company, of Statesville, and has gone there to manufac-

Mr. Dick Bogart, of Greensboro, has already arranged with the Southern Railway Company for an excursion to be run to Norfolk next summer.

Measels are still raging at Pineville. They are in almost every house. Mr. J. M. Niven has five cases in his fam-

Mr. Joel Walker has discovered a valuable beryl mine on his land in the South mountains, near Morganton.

There are now 2,000 pupils in at tendance at the two white and three colored public schools at Raleigh, There are now 10,600 Masons in the

lodges were chartered. Capt. Sumner Excused of Part of His

Sentence. Secretary Herbert has remitted the unex pired portion of the sentence imposed on Captain George W. W. Sumner, U. S. N. convicted by court-martial at the Brooklyn navy yards of carelessness in connection with the docking of the cruiser Columbia which he commanded, at Southampton, Eng. Captain Sumner was suspended from rank and duty for six months from September 12th, and would have had two months yet of suspension. He has been placed on waiting or-

AN OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT Of The Chicago Southern States Cotton Exposition.

Chicago people are the embodiment of energy and enterprise, and when they undertake anything they carry it through with a rush. Chicago gladly accepted the Hon. Pat Walsh's suggestion that a cotton States exposition be held there, and her people are not losing any opportunity to push the scheme along as rapidly as possible.

A letter from Mr. Malcom McNeill contains a copy of interesting preamble and resolutions which have just been adopted by the city council of Chicago. Mr. McNeill says that Mayor Swift is heartily in favor of the movement and that it has the endorsement of a great many of the most prominent citizens of Chicago.

The preamble and resolutions adopted by the aldermen of Chicago are as follows: Whereas, nearly four-fifths of the cotton goods used in the United States are of the annual value of nearly \$300,000,000, and are transported an average distance of about three thousand five hundred miles from the source of the raw material to the consumer of the finished product at a cost for freight of not less than \$1 per 100 weight; and whereas, every class of cotton goods can be made in Southern mills much more cheaply than elsewhere by reason of cheaper raw material and labor; and whereas, cotton goods in the South travel not more than 1,000 mleis from the cotton fields to the center of production and consumption at an average cost for freight of not more than 50 cents per 100 pounds; and whereas, the natural lines of distribution from Southern cotton fields and for Southern cotton products are those which go most directly to the centres of consumption, viz, those which radiate from the South to the Central States, the Northwest, West and Southeast, all of which are the natural tributaries of the Southern cotton milis; and whereas, all the people of those States, as well as those of the Northeast, will be greatly benefited by the lessened cost of cotton goods which will result from their large

goods in the South is of general benefit to the entire people, as tending to reduce both the cost of production and distribution, and that public roads of Wake County. These it is of special benefit to the great cities of ed a few days ago and caused her from the South, must, therefore, become the distributing centres for its cotton product. Resolved, That we on behalf of the city of Chicago and the people of the Northwest, heartily approve of the plan of holding a Chicago and Southern States exposition for the purpose of exhibiting the Southern product of every description and kind and the manufacturing interests of the South, and we believe it will be a practical method for proving that the South is the best and most economical site for manufacturing cot-

production in the South: Therefore be it

Resolved, That whatever tends to encour-

age the extensive manufacture of cotton

60 per cent, equal to from 4 to 6 per cent of Resolved, That the mayor of Chicago be, and is hereby, instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the mayor of each principal city in the Southern States, and request the municipal authorities of such cities to a deep interest in the affair and no appoint a delegate to a convention to be held in this city on February —, for the purpose of reviewing and revising the preliminary work of the various provisional committees therefor engaged in organizing the Chicago Gov. Carr in response to a telegram | and Southern States Cotton Exposition, and asking for his views as to the issue of said convention shall also be charged with whether he would subscribe for such bonds, says: "The people of North use his discretion as to the details necessary of any kind. If it must come they mittees in charge of the promotion of the prefer a popular loan. The people of | Chicago and Southern States Cotton Exposi the South have investments in cotton tion as to the date of said convention and proper. All clerical work, printing, etc., necessary to carry this resolution into effect committee at its own cost.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION,

Dignitaries of the Church Nominated to Assist in Inaugurating the New Era.

A meeting of the International Arbitration League was held at London, Sir John Lubbock presiding. A resolution was adopted United States and Great Britain was a trumpet call to English speakers on both sides of the Atlantic summoning them to devise means to secure the arbitration of future disputes, and to produce co-operation in promoting friendship and abating ani-

It was also suggested to the Government that the present was a fit occasion for effecting the resolution of the House of Commons in favor of arbitration. A committee was nominated, consisting of the Bishop of Durham, Canon Wilberforce, Cardinal Vaughn, Dean Farrar, the Rev. Hugh Price, Hughes, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. Stead and others. The London News, commenting on the meeting, says: "The meeting is likely to mark a date in history."

NEW MINISTERS RECEIVED.

President Cleveland's Significant Refereace to Ecuador.

The President received Senor Carbo, the new Ecuadorian Minister, and Mr. De Kotzebue, the Russian Minister succeeding

The President told Senor Carbo how gratifying it was to him to see a full representation at Washington of all of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. He felt especial pleasure, he said, in receiving a representa-tive from Ecuador, which has been for some time past without a diplomatic representa-

"We wish for Ecuador, as for all the kindred Republics of the Southern Continent, progress towards a higher civilization which the scheme of government characteristic of this hemisphere, combined with internal peace and the friendship and good will of neighboring States, is so well calculated to

secure. The speeches exchanged between the new Russian Minister and the President were in the usual form, save one reference by the President to "the time-honored friendship between the United States and Russia and the cordiality of the intercourse so long maintained."

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The Populist National Convention will be held in St. Louis on July 22. It is thought that the British emergency fleet has been sent to Venezuela. At New Orleans, La., the Crescent City Rice Mills were burned. Loss State. During the past year eight new | \$100,000. Insurance \$75,000.

> Captain General Campos, of the Spanish forces in Cuba, has been recalled by the Spanish cabinet.

A committee of citizens has gone to Washington from Savannah, Ga., to urge the location of a sub-Treasury at the latter place.

Young wife (dreamily)-How lovely it would be if all things in this world and therefore Mr. Morgan was unwilling to would work in harmony. Husband make a bid under the present circumstances, (thoughtfully)-My, yes! For instance, as he might have, seemed to present for the if coal would only go up and down the alternative of throwing out smaller bids with the thermometer.- New York made in good faith under the public call, Weekly and the market and the same and the

LATEST NEWS

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Newsy Southern Notes. A student named Rimes, of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkoville, has the

One million two hundred and eighty three persons visited the Atlanta

The Treasury gold reserve stood at the close of business Saturday at \$53,-762,678. The withdrawals for the day as reported amounted to \$1,051,000.

The Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad has been put in the hands of a receiver, Maj. G. W. F. Harper, its president having been appointed receiver.

Two farmers of Sharpsburg, Ky., bought \$20 worth of law apiece in trymg to settle in court a disputed debt of twenty cents. Then they took the matter out of court and compromised. The Scaboard Air Line Railroad will erect a freight depot in Atlanta to cost \$75,000. The Nashville, Chattanooga

and St. Louis will occupy half of it. Work on the buildings has begun. Mrs. O. Shields, a young woman living near Toccoa, Ga.; died in horrible agony. She was bitten by a mad-dog last October. Hydrophobia develop-

L. E. Wilson, agent of the Southern Express Company at Eatonton, Ga., has disappeared. An examination of the safe showed that the money packages had been rifled. A shortage of

\$600 has been found. A special to the Charleston News & Courier from Walterboro, S. C., says: Seven negro laborers on the Walterboro and Western Railroad, who were sleeping in an under-ground camp near Williams, this county, were killed cause it can reduce present freight cost about Friday night by the earth falling on

> Northern News Notes. The Morgan Bond Syndicate, of New York, has been dissolved.

N. B. Smithers, ex-secretary of tate, of Deleware, is dead. He had also represented Deleware in Congress. Chicago has been selected as the place for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, and July 7th

Mrs. Martha E. Holden, better known to the world of newspaper readers as "Amber," died in Chiqugo

The factory of the Woonsocket Rubber Company at Millville, Mass., employing 1,000 men, making rubber boots, has been closed indefinitely. The company is a branch of the United States rubber trust and has not been running full capacity for some time.

Washington.

The House committe on Territories is considering bills which propose the admission of Arizona, New Mexico declaring that the dispute between the and Oklahoma as States of the Union.

Foreign.

The six Canadian cabinet ministers who recently resigned were sworn into office again Wednesday at Ottawa.

The weather at Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, was the hottest on record and there were a number of deaths from sanstroke.

M. Emile Loubet, formerly Prime Minister of France, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Works, has been elected President of the French Senate.

Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour spoke at Manchester, Eng., Wednesday. A reference to Emperor William was greeted with groans. He said England would maintain her suzerainty over the Transvaal at all hazards. He deprecated war with the United States and did not believe it would occur.

THE TERMS MODIFIED.

After the First 20 Per Cent. Payment for Bonds the Remainder May Be Pald in 10 Per Cent. Installments.

Secretary Carlisle has issued the following additional circular regarding the subscription

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, D. C., January 15, 1896. Treasury circular (No. 3, 1896.) dated January 6th, 1896, inviting proposals for the purchase of \$100,000,000 of United States 4 per cent, bonds, is hereby so modified that after the payment of the first instalment of 20 per cent., with accrued interest, as required in said circular, the remainder of the amounts bid may be paid in installments of 10 per cent, each and accrued interest, at the end of each fifteen days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, and all accepted bidders who have paid all installments previously maturing, may pay the whole amount of their blds at any time not later than the maturity of the last installment.

Accepted bidders who pay the whole amount at the time of the first installment or at any date thereafter, as above provided, will be entitled to receive, at the date of the payment, the whole amount of the bends awarded to them, and accepted bidders who pay by installments will be entitled to receive at the dates of such payments the amount of bonds paid for.

J. G. CABLISLE. Secretary of the Treasury. The Reason Why.

The bond syndicate has been dissolved. The reason given for the dissolution is that the contract called for bids of "all or none," consideration of the secretary of the treasury

CAPTURED BY CHICAGO. BILL ARP'S LETTER.

National Democratic Convention to Be Held There July 7.

DECIDED BY NEW YORK'S VOTE.

Twenty-nine Ballots Necessary to Make a Choice--The Contestants Were New York City, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis... The Missourl Metropolis Nearly Won the Prize.

After a desperate and unprecedented six thousand eight hundred and sixty struggle among New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, the National Demoeratic Committee, in session at Washington, decided that the next Democratic Convention shall be held in Chicago on July 7. the surface it was a contest among four ambitious cities. Under the surface it was a trial of strength between sound money and free silver and sound money won. The National Committee met in the ban-

quet hall of the Arlington Hotel, and this was elaborately decorated with National flags, bunting, shields of the States and treamers of red, white and blue. At 11 a. m. the National Committee held a secret session. Fifty members were present, and Chairman Harrity presided. The vote on the date for holding the convention resuited 32 to 18 in favor of July 7 as opposed to June 2. The resolution of Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts, offered in the convention of 1892, that the next National Convention be held behind closed doors was reported adversely by the sub-committee to which it was referred, and the report was adopted any animously. The committee took a recess

manimously. The committee took a recess the parlors of the Arlington. The rooms were profusely decorated with American flags, and there was a vast throng of visitors. including a few ladies, admitted by ticket. Quite a number of Democratic Senators and

almost half the Democratic membership of he Lower House were present Chairman Harrity said a roll of the States rould be called to determine which had gitles desirous of having the Democratic Convention. Those which responded, he declared, would take their turns asphabetically, and would be assigned one-half hour

each to present their arguments. Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and St. Louis were duly placed in nomination amid the cheers of their respective partisans. Thirty minutes was allowed each city in which to present its claims. The balloting began about 6 o'clock, and

from the first a long struggle was indicated. The first ballot resulted: Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 11; St. Louis, 19; New York, 14. There was practically no change, except a light fluctuation of a vote or two, until the enth ballot, when Chicago began gradually to increase her vote at the expense of New York. At the twentieth ballot New York's strength was rapidly disintegrating, her vote going almost bodily to Chicago.

But St. Louis, which had clung tenaciously to her nineteen votes, also captured several of Cincinnati's votes, and on the ballot before the last led Chicago by one vote. On the last ballot, the twenty-ninth, which was taken shortly before 11 o'c ock, the four remaining votes of New York were thrown to Ohicago, and she obtained the necessary plurality. Senator Brice voted for Cincin-

Cincinnati-Ohio, Chicago-Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ne-braska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Florida, Alaska, District of Columbia.

The detailed vote on the final ballot by

St. Louis-Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Lou-isiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, South, Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wy-oming, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma,

Utah, Indian Territory.

New York had the satisfaction of controlling the choice, and it was her votes that sent the convention to the city by the lake. The final fight between St. Louis and Chicago was a warm one. An ana ysis of the votes by States shows the silver element stood by St. Louis, while the sound money States

GENERAL HARRISON WILL WED. The Former President Announces His En-

gagement to Mrs. Dimmeck. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison authorized the announcement that he is to marry Mrs. Mary L. Dimmock. The wedding will place after Lent. Mr. Tibbott, his private secretary, said to agroup of reporters in New York City: "General Harrison authorizes



EX-PRESIDENT HARBISON. mock are engaged to be married, and that the marriage will not take place until after

The ceremony will take place in New York City, but beyond this decision no definite arrangements for the welding have been made, General Harrison's private secretary said that it had not been decided whether the wedding would be private or public. It was believed that the ceremony would take place in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church or in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Dimmock is an Episcopalian, General Harrison a Presbyterian.

Mrs. Dimmock is a niece of the late Mrs. Harrison. Her father was Russell F. Ford, General Superintendent and Chief Enginesi of the De aware and Hudson Canal Com pany. She is the widow of Benjamin Dimmock, who died a few weeks after his marriage, leaving a fortune to his widow.

A Non-Suit. At Vancouver, B. C., a non-suit was grant-

ed the defense in the case of J. Cranston, an American citizen and one of the Hawaflan exiles, who sued the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company for \$50,000 damages in connection with his deportation by the Hawaiian government from Honolula. The judge held that the steamship merely acted as an agent of the Hawaiian government, whose deportation of Cranston was an act of state and therefore the steamship officials sould not be held liable for damage suits.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AS TO WHO WAS THE GREATEST MAN.

William's Idols Were Invariably Among the Old Timers.

It was a goodly company and a bounteous feast. While enjoying Bath we discussed the affairs of the nation in a philosophic mod, and in a temperate, could rate miner ex-pressed ur opinions of men and measures noting the differences that h ues ly po sessed each diffe out gu st, I v n ured of ask a quetion tha each might answer. Who is the greatest American, living or deed of the last half century? It would be surprising to hear the answers to this question in any little color e of ntelligent, well educated gentlem n. Almost ev ry man has his idol whom he wurships or dmires not without rea on, but with niora regard than is justly due. We are drifted into channels of thought by circ mst nees, by sur roundings, by heredity. We become the creatures of restallar both are likely and the control of t of prejudice, both in politics and religion. This is human nature and there is nothin; wrong abou it when it is kept within bound of tolera ion for the opinions of others. Only the

intolerant get up d soord. "Who is the 'reatest man?" I asked. "Grover Cl v-land "said Mr. Fite. "Bob Tounly and General Gran," said Mr. Ja rall. "D. Atti us Havgood," said Julge Akin, pr. mptly. "Jeff rson D vis," said Mr. Car y. "Ah, th renow," they all respond. "Of cours -of course, Jeffers in Day s was the greatest man-he very greatest man." When I was called to respond I said; "None of you are old enough to have seen the greatest man, but I sav him when I was a lad and he put his hand upon my head and said kin I and tender words to me. He was passing through our town and my father took me to the hotel that I might see the greatest and best man in the nation, as he called him. It may be that his benediction upon me has had omething to do with my hero wuship, my ido atry, but my occasional perusal of his bi-graphy and his speed hes have confirmed me n my opinions. Ie has been dead forty-five years, but I still believ that John C. Calhoun was the greatest mun. He was the model up in. thich Jefferson Davis

Now, see how our little party d ff red and heir differen es can be traced to some collateral nfluences. Em ry college and John Wesley Methodism hal something to do with Judge John Wesley Akins' idolatry. I suspect that his second choice would be Judge Bleckley. whom he loves to speak of. He v sited Judge Bleckley at Clarkesy lie not long a to and lisened eagerly as he discoursed of his early life. 'My mo her," said he, "w s not an educated woman. She was not a b antiful woman. In act, she was homely. I never saw her look beau iful but once, only once, and that was she n she was dead and was brouded for the fil i. She look d lik an angel sleeping there and I wept great tears of sorr w. My heart was almost breaking for she had been such a dear, good mother to me." The judge pansed long enough to wipe the tears that came from h s cavernous eves and to recover his wonted speech. "But, my fri nd, her life and her retigion was all concentrated in one beautiful word, the most beautiful in our lenguage and that is duty-duty. There is no greatness that is really great without it. My dear mather's laily life, thought and deed was one of dutyu y to God and her family and neighbors. he never spoke of it n r boasted of it, but she cted i and wa saw it and loved her-ves, we ovel every feature of her sweet and homely face. I do not owe all to her, but I do owe he etter p rt-yes, all that is tender and loving

Mr. Jurral' spoke of General Grant's greatne-s as a military comma der and his magnanini y toward us after we were conquerel. In that was the herosmo his character. Then he spoke of To mbs' won't rink gifts as an orator end states an and patr of, but lamented hat for orders for spring delivery. so long a time he failed to set a high moral Cotton goods makers rep example to the young men of the state. After he h d joined the church he occasionally was overcome by temptation—his b's tting de re for st mulant, and in all seriousness he spoke of it to Bishop Pierce, he life long friend, and

wan ed a the organization.
"Nor G orge," said he, "of I am really conered, by is it that I crive whisky and why s it that I can't ross the desire It seems to me that a tru Christian should have no inholv desires. Marba I am not converted, Mr. F e is an offi e holler and an office seeker, both of which are honorable to a l honabe men and he has been following ol! Grover so long that he will not for ake him now. Mr. Carev is not troubled much with p esent polici s. Hs ideal is dead and he loves to wors ip at his shone. There are many of his mid but they make but little noise in the no sy world. I too, love o worship there and at Mr. Cal-

houn's, too. I love to read what the great

men, his r vals, said "bont M". Calhonn when it was announced in the sente that he was dead. Mr. W-bater said: "He was a man of great g nins in l com nanding talent. All the worl ad its that. When he last addressed us we could in gine that we saw befor he a senator from Rome when Rome survive!. His high character one of unimp ached honor an unspotted integr ty. Id not believe he ever hal a se fish motive or selfish feeling." Henry Cay said: "His genius was of the very highest order and the charm of his pres nee and his nowers were felt by all who conversed with him." Edward Everett said: 'Ca'houn, Clay and We ster! [name them in their proper order. The great thinker, the great leader, the great orator." Duty, patriotic duty, was his life work. I've been wond ring what he had to do with the Monroe doctrine. He was Monroe's secretary of state when it was enunciated and I rec'ton was its inspiration. But after all, Mr Cal houn's most lovable qualities were seen in his private life as hus and, father, friend and neighbor. In all these he was pure and without reproach. What more need be said of him. I wished to sav this much in justification of my idolatry. I have been to Fort Hill, where he used to live, and sat at the great table that was made of walnut taken from the frigate Constitution. I have handled the books in his ibrary and looked at the b autiful paintings in his picture gallery. I have wa'ked down the steps and drank water from the fountain that | tween her and Venezuela in 1895 he drank from, and I feel like the pilgrim feels

who goes to Mecca. Now let younger men in lulge in these pleasan episod s and when they have chosen an idol let them s'uly his character and be able to give a reason for the faith that is in them. We used to debute questions when we were boys at -chool that were akin to these: "Who deserve the most praise, Columbia for discovering America, or Washingt in for defending it?" The answer of young America now is G mez and Maceo. They don't care any hing about Bolumbus. He came as a Spaniard. BILL ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

The Maryland Senatorship.

The first ballot for a successor to United States Senator Gibson in the two branches of the Maryland Legislature, at Annapolis, resulted as follows: House-Wellington, 22; Westcott, 16; Goldsbrough, 11; Milliken, 7: Dryden, 5: Mudd 1; Torbert, 1; Smith (Dem.), 12; Henry (Dem.), 6. Senate—Smith (Dem.), 9; Henry (Dem.), 3: Wellington, 3; Goldsborough, 3; Westcott, 2; Dryden, 2; Robert B. Dixon, 1. The result of the first derica balloting showed that both Democrate day's balloting showed that both Democrats and Republicans were badly split, and that the fight was likely to be a protracted one.

Ethel (looking at the statue of the Venus of Milo)-It seems to me, Maud, that the women of ancient times had larger waists than they have now Maud-Well, perhaps the men had longer arms.-Pearson's Weekly.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

ecretary Carlisle Answers the Senate's Questions.

Secretary Carlisle has sent to the Senate his reply to a resolution adopted January 3rd, asking "if the sum of \$100,000,000 or any part thereof has at any time since the establishment of the so-called gold reserve been actually segregated or set apart from the other currency or money in the Treasury Department, in gold coin or gold coin and gold certificates, or either, for the redemp tion of the legal tender notes and different forms of paper money of the government;" also when and how the gold reserve was

The decretary says: "The Senate is re-specially informed that at no time since the establishment of the so-called gold reserve has the sum of \$100,000,000 or any other sum, been segregated, or set apart, from the general cash in the Treasury, for the re-demption of the legal tender notes of the United States, or for the redemption of any other form of paper money for which the United States is liable. There is no provision of law requiring a separate fund, or separate account to be kept, and all moneys received into the Treasury, from whatever source are deposited in the general cash. The fund for the redemption of United States notes was accumulated under authority of the act of January 14th, 1875, which directed the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for such redemption on the 1st day of January, 1879. No specific sum was prescribed, but the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to use the surplus revenues from time to time and to sell eertain descriptions of bonds to an extent nec-

essary to carry the act into full effect. "In the exercise of the discretion thus conferred upon him, the Secretary sold for re-demption purposes, in 1877 and 1878. United States 4 per cent, and 4% per cent, bonds to the amount of \$96,500,000 and deposited the proceeds \$96,000,000 in gold, in the general eash in the Treasury. This, with other gold which has been received as surplus revenues, constituted the fund prepared and provided by the Secretary of the Treasury for the re-demption decided in the act of January 14th,

"The existence of the reserve fund is generally recognized from the time of its establishment as above stated, and one of the measures adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent its unnecessary deplethe gold certificates authorized by the act of not direct such issues. Some inconvenience resulted from this discontinuance and by section 12, of the bank act of July 12th, 1882, the Secretary was authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion and to issue certificates therefor; but it was pro-vided "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certifleates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold builion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls beow one hundred million dollars,"

"No other reference to the reserve fund is contained in the laws of the United States, J. G. CARLISLE.

GENERAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

Bank Clearings Show a Decline. The Probable Size of the Cotton Crop. Bradstreet's report for last week says: While general trade has not shown a widespread tendency to revive from the holiday depression, there are favorable features in a

revival in iron and steel prices and continued heavy cereal exports. Except at Baltimore, New Orleans, Buffalo and in certain lines at Chicago, St. Louis. St. Paul and Minneapolis, jobbers in stable lines report business slow. Travelers are on the

road, but returns are irregular, in only a few instances indicating the usual volume of Cotton goods makers report having shaded prices of some goods on hand, but hold quotations firm in orders for future delivery, the advance in raw cottons still being above a parity with that of other products. Raw wool is stronger, though the volume of business is small. While bides are nominally firm at unchanged prices offerings of leather have been free and quotations have weakened, circumstances which have shown

themselves in the wholesale prices for shoe . The feature of the week is the advance in fron and steel and the revival of endourage ment at the outlook. Bessemer pig and oillets are up from 65 cents to 75 cents per ton at Pittsburg and \$1.55 at Chicago with the o tlook for a further advance. Other advances include those for tobacco, due to occurrences in Cuba. Bank clearings totals begin to record the decline in the volume of general trade which

has made . It apparent now for more than a month. The total of clearings throughout the United States was \$1,060,000,000 nearly 14 per cent. less than last week and 8.5 per cent. less than the third week of January, Domestic trade, shown by clearing house payments, is 8.8 per cent. larger than last year, but 27.8 per cent. less than in 1893, and in nearly all trades there is much besuaucz. Cotton receipts still indicate a yield neither as small as Mr. Neill's reiterated estimate. of 6,500,000, nor as large as the 7,600,000 bales esumated by others, but it is yet to be seen whether supplies held for better prices are of

The Pope Wants to Arbitrate in the

consequence. The price declined an eighth with accounts of narrow demand by spinners

abroad and declining prices for goods in this

Venezuelan Dispute. The London Chronicle will publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the Pope, through Cardinal Satalli, has made a semiofficial offer to President Cleveland to act as arbitrator between Great Britian and the United States. The dispatch adds it is be-lieved that the Pope will instruct Cardinal Vaugn to serve Lord Salisbury in the matter, though the Pope was much hurt by Great Britain's refusal of his offer to arbitrate be-



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