1.00 Per Year In Advance

DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1896.

NO. 11.

TAR HEEL NOTES.

he Horticultural Experiment Farm. The North Carolina State Experinent Station has established near Southern Pines a horticultural experinent farm, one of the few institutions f the kind in the country. The farm mbraces some sixty acres. Two peoole connected with the experiment staion have been at work there for sever-I weeks. Most of the work, so far, has been preliminary, as this is the irst year of the new enterprise. The North Carolina Station keeps up with he procession, and is one of the staions of highest rank in the United states. It is probably in advance of ny other experiment station in the

Room For More.

Judge Fulmore says that none of the otton mills visited by him in North Carolina is paying less than 20 per cent on the capital invested and he found everal that are paying as much as 30 er cent. The Wilmington Messenger emarks: "The business will surely continue to grow in North Carolina at great rate if prouts averaging from 20 to 30 per cent can be derived. Evry town will go into it except possily Wilmington. Who would not inest in a busine s that shows up not ess than 20 per cent? Then if mills make but 6, 8, 10, or 12 per cent, they my as well or better than other inestments; and far better than railcoals pay, or than merchandising ofen. There is no danger of overdoing milling in the South. The mills are n the midst of cotton fields and have great advantages. The world needs so much cotton goods and the South can make as cheap or cheaper than New or Old England."

Useful Bulletin.

The State Experiment Station has sued a special edition of its excellent bulletin on "Hillside Terraces and Ditches," by Prof. F. E. Emery. The number is 121, and 26,000 copies of the bulletin have been printed. This bulletin is one of the most practical and useful ever issued by the Department, and tells in a practical way how lands may be saved from washing. Thousands of acres have gone to waste in North Carolina through lack of proper terracing and draining, and if the instructions in this little pam phlet are followed, many thousands of dollars will be saved to the landowners, and the State. It may be had for the asking, mailed free to any farmer or

For the State Museum.

The State Agricultural Department has bought from the widow of James S. Cairus, of Weaverville, Buncombe county, fifty specimens for the State Museum from her large collection of North Carolina birds and beasts, numbering over 600 specimens, which Mr. Cairus spent ten years in collecting. She has the finest bird egg collection ever made in the State, 1,500 specimens, representing 300 birds. From other persons, the department has purchased 200 specimens of beasts, so that it has over 300 in all.

The First Regiment Will Get the Gondemned Gannon.

The President has approved the act granting two condemned cannon to the First Regiment, North Carolina State Guard, and the act repealing section 553 Revised Statutes, requiring the district judge for the southern district of Florida to reside at Key West.

Tennessee and Ohio Railroad. The project for constructing the

Tennessee and Ohio Railroad division between Wilmington and Southport nas taken definite shape. Deep water terminal property has been purchased 250 acres, with a water front of 2,800. The price paid was \$10,000.

Another Dividend.

The Comptroller of the Currency People's National Bank of Fayetteville, making in all 721 per cent. on | Walking along astreet the other day | bale is too long to go into its proper officials decline to converse as to the prob-

Mr. Thomas V. Avent, a pioneer of tobacco raising in Nash county, cleared \$350 an acre on much of his tobacco crop this year.

INMAN ON COTTON.

New York, expressed his views as follows:

"On October 16th, just five months ago, March cotton sold in this market at 9 50. from that time there has been practically a ontinuous decline until March 5th, when ontracts sold at 7.20-a decline of 21/2 cents. "My estimate of the crop is the same today it was five months ago when cotton sold at 950; that is 6,900,000 bales. The above cline brought our market much below European parity and led to large purchases contracts in New York against sales to Europe. My experience is that after a steady decline of so long a time an upward movement is inevitable, a movement which will most likely recover half of the 21/2 cents decline, and therefore carry us back to 81/4 to

81/4 cents before the cotton season is over. With the rapidly declining stocks and the fact that it is five and a half m nths before new cotton, it occurs to me that the persistant sellers short of August may get into a very uncomfortable position before the season is over. Unless prices advance materially I do not see how New York can avoid having a very small stock by August 1st, say not over 50,000 bales.

"Trade in America is very bad, perhaps worse than at any time for thirty years, but against this, trade in Europe is good, and Liverpool and the continent will take a large amount of cotton at the cheapest price they can get it, but will, in my judgment, pay 81/2 ports by \$30,758,204.

to 8% cents, if necessary.
"Almost every cross road followed in the South is short of the crop, and therefore, to my mind, the extensive preparations and increased acreage and prospects of the new crop are greatly exaggerated. At any rate, t is the season that makes the crop and not European Letter.

[From our Special Correspondent.] ROME, ITALY, March 7, 1896. Our stay in Rome has been extremely pleasant and profitable.

Now, I want to mention what we have seen during the last week. The Capitol, the Aventine, the Pantheon, Paul's prison, the King's stables, the Extract from a Paper Endorsed by the Jesuit church of St. Ignazio and Gesu, one of the most gorgeous churches in

On Sunday we went to the Villa Borghese, where they had fitted up the bed of what was formerly a large lake as a race course and were having horse and chariot races there witnessed by thousands of people. It seemed strange to me to pay admission and attend this performance of a wild west order (excepting of course, the chariot races) on a Sunday afternoon. But it was for the benefit of the wounded in

A thousand more soldiers left here for Africa, to recruit the ranks of the wounded. They departed amidst the bursts of martial music and great enthusiasm. But the sensitive ear detected many minor notes. They came from the broken hearts of mothers, press could reduce these bales to the wives and sisters, who were embracing the loved ones they might never again see. Oh, it was terribly sad. It makes me boil with indignation when I think on what trivial pretexts nations. that call themselves civilized, resort to | inches, any compress can press them war. I admire England for the pacific attitude she took in our recent little wrangle. She kept a level head. Until a man is ready to enlist in the freight alone; this comes to four milfirst volunteer regiment, it does not lion dollars per year, to say nothing become him to blow about war. On the Aventine we saw a very

handsome new monastery, a vista openvisitor has a perfect right to enter free | cotton comes to them. of charge. But not so, rule these begyou must ring and wait on their officious service. They bow around and | distance. make a great pretence of assistance. Once away from them you are confronted by the deformed and wretched looking beggars at every church door sleeve. If you refuse them, maledictions are hurled after you. This is of European travel. I shall never from it to get his buying price. forget a beggar, this time in the garb the great Cathedral of Seville. He

thing but sanctity. slaves to imagination.

at Southport. The property contains the Prince of Naples, a beautiful end. statue of Cleopatra by a Roman sculp-

building and down narrow, winding bale as well as one 28 inches wide, and has declared a final dividend of 71 per stairs into a dungeon which is believed therefore leaves the cotton exposed to cent. in favor of the creditors of the to be the identical one in which Paul damage and to be rubbed off or

claims proved, amounting to \$114,749. I saw a crowd collected in front of a place in the ship the stevedores are able outcome of the passage of the resoluhouse and looking up, I thought, at it. | very apt to cut the ends off to make it | tions censuring Ambassador Bayard except A nearer approach showed the house fit. young girls. They were leaning over count by the carrier, the insurance that the resolutions were adopted. In rethe high balconies in pure white garrespect from les robes dunuit. Strange,
I thought, that a strict institution should permit its inmates to appear in the cotton is fed into the baling box

the resolutions of censure, it is stated that Mr. Bayard intended taking the action indicated but that he never fully carried out the idea by placing his resignation in the hands respect from les robes du nuit. Strange, bill. Referring to the recent activity and strong to attract a crowd of people. But I was taking place in a house on the opposite side of the street and that the in their seminary uniform.

Subscribe for this paper.

Exports and Imports for February. A statement issued by the bureau of sta tistics shows the exports of domestic merchandise during February last amounted the \$67,366,185, against \$5,999,944 during February, 1895. For the last eight months the exports aggregated \$590,269,590, or about \$40,-000,000 in excess of the same period in 1895. The imports of merchandise during February amounted to \$62,487,208, of which \$28, 524,036 was free of duty. For the last eight months the imports, dutiable and free, were \$61,402,207 less than the exports. During February the exports of gold coin and bullion amounted to \$2,183,700, and the imports to \$11,559,089. For the eight months the exports were \$63,642,992 in excess of the imports. The exports of silver coin and bullion during February amounted to \$6,372,119, and the imports to \$1,411,967. For the eight nothing. The farmer pays the losses months the exports of silver exceeded the im- resulting from the present condition of

Society Courtesies. Mrs. Parvenue-I am thinking of go-

ing slumming to-morrow." Mrs. Mayfair-Ah! Going to call on your relatives, I presume."-Pick-MeUNIFORM BALES.

REASONS WHY WE SHOULD HAVE A STANDARD COTTON BALE,

American Cotton Growers' Protective Association.

The American cotton bale compares very unfavorably to that from any other country. Nearly all bales of East Indian Cotton, for example, when they arrive in Europe are as neat as a bale of dry goods, while our bales look as if they had been in a cyclone. The Indian bale, being smaller and of uniform size, viz: 18x48 inches is better packed and contains from 45 to 55 pounds of cotton to the cubic foot; the American bale averages about 221 pounds to the foot, and varies in size from 28x54 inches to 40x70 inches. Naturally this does not improve the price of American cotton. No comsame density as Indian cotton; in fact, if the bale be over 28x58 inches no compress can press it to 221 pounds to the foot and hold it there; but if our bales were uniform in size, say 28x58 to 30 pounds to the cubic foot and in round figures fifty cents per bale in of the saving in insurance, loss in weight, dirt, etc.

ing upon St. Peters, and St. Sabina, is exported to foreign countries in buyer in turn will refuse to buy the an old church dating from the early steam vessels, and the charter rates on large bales except at a discount; and fifth century. Here we were followed | the ships are figured according to their | this will leave the farmer to stand the around by an old Franciscan monk | cubical capacity; the more cotton can | discount or else have his cotton ginned who took us into the monastery gar- be loaded into a cubic foot of space at a gin which makes a standard sized dens and gave us flowers. This re- the cheaper the ship can carry it per bale or less. minds me that in Rome there are as pound. For this reason vast sums many uniformed and official as unoffi- bave been spent in the improvement larger than twenty-eight by fifty-eight little gates and doors locked on public | benefit we should from their work behighways or in buildings, which the cause of the condition in which the

Because of this the East Indian gars in brass buttons. They appoint planter gets his cotton carried half themselves Custodian of the Key, and around the world for about what the American pays for one-third of the

The standard of density at southern ports is 221 pounds per cubic foot. If this could be brought up to 25 or 30 pounds there would be an immewho often project themselves in front diate cheapening of freight rates of you and all but catch hold of your | which would go directly into the price paid to the producer, since the dealer's selling price is fixed by the trade conone of the very disagreeable features ditions and he deducts all expenses

If cotton compressed to 221 pounds of a priest, whom we encountered in to the cubic foot can be carried for 50c. per 100 pounds from Galveston or New asked for money in every way but Orleans to a European port, which on in words. I did not mind this so much | an average Texas bale of 525 pounds as I did his face. It was the most vo- amounts to \$2.62, the ship would carluptuous, repugnant face I have ever ry cotton of 30 pounds density for seen. Alas! that his lips have ever \$1.98 per bale, saving 64 cents, or taken the vows of Holy Church. He about one-eighth of a cent per pound.

might grace the Bowery, but his phys-The only thing that stands in the way of increasing the density and thus ical make up was suggestive of everycheapening freights is the irregular On Thursday we went to the King's sizes and ungainly shapes of the bales, stables, where Paul was greatly de- and the loose and irregular packing of controversy. lighted with the 150 horses. They their contents caused by the varying were pleasing to look at, fine, fat, sizes of the gin-boxes and the impropsleek, intelligent-looking fellows, with er methods of filling them. The jaws | demand, similar in effect to that pressed by sleek, intelligent-looking fellows, with er methods of filling them. The jaws | Italy against the United States on account of nothing to do but contemplate their of compresses are 32 inches wide. If fortunate (or unfortunate) lot in life; a bale of cotton already 32 inches wide for they looked like they longed for is put into a press, when the pressure an outing and would gladly exchange is applied it spreads out to the sides places with some cab-horses on the and there is nothing there to hold it, highway if only they could get sun- so that when the pressure is taken off shine and exercise. Meanwhile, it is soft and ungainly and occupies doubtless, their weary cab brothers twice the space it should. The result long to step into their shoes. All of is that when it reaches the port the which goes to prove that hapiness is ship rejects it, and the shipper must relative and that horses, like men, are have it recompressed at an expense of 60 to 75 cents per bale or pay an equiv-At the capital we saw the Municipal | alent in extra freight to the ship, which Council rooms, busts of the King and of course the producer loses in the

Furthermore, these ungainly bales tor, and a number of other pictures, are much more liable to waste and damage than smaller ones. A pattern Near the Capitol we went into an old of bagging does not cover a 36-inch | Unlikely That the President or Amplucked off in handling. Also when a

man, the dealer, the spinner, and duly gard to Mr. Bayard's reported tender of his

He Looks for a Still Further Advance. their night dresses at the windows as from both sides in such a manner that of the President. The high respect and the bale is really in two parts, which dyance in cotton Mr. John H. Inman, of soon discovered that a funeral service do not knit together in the center, so that when heavy pressure is applied the | said, to allowing Mr. Bayard to be placed in bale gives way in the middle and the embarrassing situation of being practigirls were entirely proper in appearing spreads out to the sides so that no had not been adopted by a vote so closely compress can make a merchantable bale of compressed cotton of it.

It is claimed that gin manufacturers are increasing the sizes of the boxes every year, and this is probably true, as the compresses find their per centage of rejection for density increases be an additional reason why both he and the President should ignore the entire incident. yearly. The explanation given for this increase in size is that a long wide bale can be more loosely packed and therefore the gin can run with less steam; and, of course, the gin using ritory known as Greer county, to which the least steam sells cheapest. But, as you | State of Texas also made claim, was affirmed will see from the figures given above, this is a saving at the spigot and a waste at the bunghole.

The cotton exchanges, the maritime associations, the buyers and the compresses have all tried to reform the baling of-cotton and accomplished things, and alone has the power to apply the remedy.

How shall you do it? Adopt a standard bale of uniform size, and with the Receipts or cotton this week at all interior contents evenly distributed throughout, and demand it of the ginner. To tions 41,009 bales. Crop in sight 6,253,536 in order to promote a great campaign in all make it as easy as possible for him

to conform to, make your standard HARD 58 inches in length.

Let each and every one of you at once make it his business to personally examine every gin in his vicinity and see that the baling box is altered to the standard size.

TEXAS DIVISION AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, WACO, TEXAS, February 24th, 1896. To the Cotton Growers and Ginners In the Darkness General Collago's Fill-

of Texas: GENTLEMEN - Your attertion is called to the attached paper on "Standard Cotton Bales" read to the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association at Memphis, Tennessee, January 23rd, '96, and at the meeting of the Texas Division of said association held in Waco the 18th instant, at which meetings a standard size of twenty-eight inches in width by fiftyeight inches in length was adopted, and the same has been approved by the Maritime Associations and Cotton Exchanges. Smaller bales are not objected to, but they must not be larger.

The reform advocated in this paper is one of vast importance to the cotton growers and handlers of Texas, and we have no doubt the ginners will be moved by their public spirit to aid the

movement. The compress has long felt the injustice of paying large claims for rethus save the American cotton growers | compression at the ports of bales which it was impossible to properly compress in the first place, and they will soon give notice that they will no longer pay such claims; the railroads will then protect themselves by charg-More than half the American crop | ing the claims up to the shipper, the If your baling box turns out a bale

cial beggars. The former class keep of compresses, but we do not get the inches will you not at once alter it to conform to that standard?

Kindly give this matter your prompt Yours very respectfully,

E. S. Peters, President. P. S .- All farmers into whose hands this may come are requested to urge the ginners to conform to it.

URUAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED. It is Now Practically Eliminated From

the Venezuelan Dispute.

The so-called Uruan incident has been divorced from the Venezuelan boundary dispute and practically terminated, it is understood, through the good office of the United States without the representatives of Great Britain and the South American republic coming in direct contact regarding the affair. This Uruan incident, so-called, had at one time a threatening aspect but finally developed into comparative insignificance capable

of exdeedingly tame adjustment. It is strenuously contended by those most intimately concerned that the incident never had an unlimited stage and that there never was any foundation for the eport that a British fleet would be called upon to imitate the Corinto demonstrations. While originally the claim presented through the German legation in November, 1894, was for a violation of the frontier of British Guiana and therefore inseparable from the boundary

At Secretary Olney's instance, Great Britain, a few weeks ago, modified it into demand, similar in effect to that pressed by the New Orleans riots in 1890, which claim was settled by President Harrison by the payment of a certain sum of money out of the State Department contingent fund. It is understood that the Uruan demand now sin ply becomes one for personal damages in ligted upon British property and persons by Venezuelan officials, leaving out of controversy the question whether the occupancy was upon territory as being irrevelant, When Douglass Barnes, the British Guina constable was arrested in 1894, by Venezuelan soldiers on the right bank of the Cuyuni river, which he had crossed to stop a Vene zuelan planter from cutting trees on land which he owned, the Venezuelan govern ment paid Barnes \$300 or \$400 on account of his imprisonment which he personally onsidered as satisfactory.

THE RESOLUTION FALLS FLAT

great personal friendship which Mr. Cleve-

Court of St. James, will stand as a bar, it is

allied to party lines, it is likely that Mr

Bayard would have considered seriously the

expediency of tendering his resignation, but the fact that five Republicans were

opposed to the censure, while only six

Democratic votes were cast in its favor, is

considered among friends of Mr. Bayard to

A County Taken from Texas.

United States, announced by Mr. Justice

Harlan. The decision settles a controversy

which has been waged by the State and Fed-

eral Governments for many years. The ter-ritory in question is situated in the south-

west corner of Indian Territory and com-

The Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

The total visible supply of cotton for the

world 3,484,767 bales of which 2,981,567

bales are American against 4,620,393 bales

and 4,302,193 bales respectively last year.

towns 30,543-banes; receipts from the planta-

prises about a million and a half acres.

The claim of the United States to the ter-

land entertains for his ambassador to the

bassador Bayard Will Take Any Notice of the House's Action. Secretary Olney and State Department to say that Mr. Bayard will not be to be a Catholic school or home for All these things are taken into ac- officially informed by the Department Lacret and Banderas are, however, limited ments which seemed to differ in no charged for, and the farmer pays the resignation conditioned on the adoption of the others have reinvaded Havana provinces.

The Laffin & Rand Powder Mills at Rifton, N. Y., were blown up at 11 o'clock a. m. Tive men were killed and fifty injured. The shock was felt all over Ulster County. The damage is roughly estimated at \$25,000. Seventeen persons were probably fatally injured. The dead are two brothers, named Decker, and men named Peterson, Smalley

There were two expolosions, 15,000 pounds of powder being consumed in each. The first explosion was in the upper glazer. The shock set off the powder stored in the dryhouse, wrecking the corning mill, engine house, and what was called the tower glazer. About 600 kegs of powder were stored in the glazer, and each keg weighed twentyfive pounds. In a magazine there was an equal quantity. The glazer was wiped out as completely as if it had never been, and only a few timbers of the magazine were left in by the decision of the Supreme Court of the place.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

A boiler explosion at McLarkin's Mill near

Bimetallists Determined.

At a large meeting of the Bimetallic League in London it was determined to continue active communications with the bimetallists of France, Germa y, Austria, and Belgium, the industrial centres.

WAY FOR SETTLEMENT OPEN.

The Patriots After Two Hours' Desperate Fighting Defeat the Spaniards. IMPORTANT EXPEDITION LANDS. busters Slipped Ashore and Carried With Them 750,000 Cartridges, 1200 Rifles, 2100 Machetes and 400 Re-

HAVANA, March 19 .- News has been rethe United States were not accurately deceived here of an important battle near Candelaria, in Pinar del Rio, the extreme western province. The Government troops were unable to drive the insurgents back, and retired from their position with considerable loss. The Spanish forces were commanded by General Linares and Colonels Inclan and Hernandez, and the patriots by Maceo and

The fight was begun on a line parallel with the roadway. The Spanish forces deployed, the Tarifa battalion, a section of the Victoria Cavalry, and a detachment of ar-tillery forming the vanguard and opening fire upon the enemy. The insurgents re-turned this fire and made an attack upon the rear guard of the Spaniards, Baving entirely surrounded the Government troops, the insurgents advanced upon the artillery-men with machetes. The latter used muskets and grenades with such effect as to check for a time the enemy's advance, but, with re-enforcements, a second charge was made by the insurgents, and a hand-to-hand engagement ensued. The battle terminated with a bayonet charge. After a hot fight, lasting two hours, the Spaniards were defeated, losing many killed and wounded. It was the intention of the enemy to prevent Colonel Inclan from proceeding to Cande-

The official report of the fight says the insurgents suffered a tremendous loss. The Spaniards lost two Captains and five privates killed, and one Lieutenant, four Sergeants, and fifty-four soldiers wounded. The insurgents have burned all but fifteen houses in San Antonio de las Vegas, in the province of

PATRIOTS LAND IN CUBA. General Collazo and Men Evade the Spanish War Ships.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19 .- A special from Key West, Fig., says that the steamer Three Friends, of Jacksonville, arrived there, having succeeded in landing in Cuba General Enrique Collazo, Major Charles Hernandez and Duke Estrada, besides fifty-four men taken off the schooner Ardell from Tampa, and the entire cargo of arms and ammuni-tion of the schooner Mallory from Cedar Key. It was by long odds the most important expedition that has set out from this

The cargo of arms landed by the Three Friends and Mallory consisted of 750,000 rounds of cartridges, 1200 rifles, 210) ma-chets, 400 revolvers, besides stores, reloading

It took four and a half hours to complete the job. There were hundreds of men on shore to assist and they did it silently, appreclating the peril of the undertaking. The Cubans on shore recognized General Collazo immediately, and no words can describe their joy upon seeing him. He is a veteran of the Cuban war, and is one whom

When it was whispered that Collazo was really among them, they seemed not to believe their ears, but came forward and looked, and seeing that there was really no mistake threw up their arms and many of

CUBAN ARMY'S STRENGTH. Insurgent Soldiers Now Number Nearly Forty-three Thousand.

HAVANA, March 19 .- The present strength of the Cuban insurgent army is close to 43,-000 men. Cubans themselves estimate the number of men in the field as high as 60,000. but even if unarmed camp followers, men in charge of provision trains, hospitals and camps were counted it is doubtful if that number could be found actually in service. There are thousands of Cubaus who would willingly cast their lot with the patriot army, but lack of arms and ammunition prevents. The insurgent forces operate, as a rule, in zones or districts, and are organized on military lines. The columns of Gomez, Maceo, to no one province, but pass from one to another, under direct orders of Gomez. The Commander-in-Chief is now in Matanzas and

POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP.

Five Men Killed and Fifty Injured, Seventeen Fatally, at Rifton, N. Y.

Caledonia, Ala., resulted in the death of Simon Watts, a farmer, Alexander Grace, a laborer at the mill, and Allan Hollinger, the fireman. E. J. Defee, another farmer, was seriously injured.

McKinley men.

pute in Progress.

Negotiations to End the Venezuelan Dis-

In the British House of Commons Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, Independent Conservative member for the South Division of Islington, asked what truth there was in the reports that the United States Government had expressed willingness that the Venezuelan dispute should be referred to a joint commission for consideration and settlement. The Right Hon, George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, replied that the Government had received official proposals from the United States Government on the subject of the Vene-zuelan difficulty, and that these proposals were now in course of negotiation, and, therefore, he could not com-municate them to the House, Mr. Curzon said, however, that the proposals made by

scribed by the language in the question. White State Department officials of Washington decline to divulge the nature of Secretary Olney's latest suggestion to Lord Salisbury in regard to a method of settling the Venezuelan dispute, it is understood that the way has been opened for negotiations which are expected to result in some plan of adjusting the boundary claims satisfactory to all concerned. The reply of Great Britain to Mn Olney's proposal has not yet actually reached the State Department, but it is on the way, and there are good reasons for believing that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has within the last twentyfour hours received full instructions to enter into negotiations on the subject.

HIS MOTHER SAW HIM HANGED.

Cherokee Bill Dies Game on the Scaffold at Fort Smith, Ark.

At 2.13 p. m. Crawford Goldsby, alias "Cherokee Bill," was hanged at Fort Smith, Ark. The desperado was the coolest man in the crowd. On the gallows, in reply to the question if he had anything to say, Bill answered: "No, I came here to die; not to talk." Turning, he kissed his mother goodby, and, with a smile on his face, walked to

his place on the trap.

Bill got his wonderful nerve from his railroad bridges across Coddo Lake, at Moormother. She stood by him on the gallows without flinching or shedding a tear. She took the body to Fort Gibson at 3 o'clook. Crawford Goldsby was the name conferred upon Cherokee Bill when he was born at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, February 8, 1876. He was one of the robbers who infested the Indian Territory during the reign of terror of 1894 and belonged to the Cook gang. H) worked with Bill Cook on the ranch in the Creek Nation, near Tulsa. Cherokee Bill became an outlaw at the age of fourteen. He shot a man with whom he had quarreiled, and from that time until his arrest he was on the scout, suspicious of every one except his mother and sister, and counting no friend so dear as his rifle.

OUR MINISTER WAS RIGHT.

Had Mr. Terrell Been Supported, Massacres Would Have Been Averted.

A private letter from a gentleman in Constantinople, familiar with recent occurrences In Armenia, says: "The request made by the Duke of West-

minster that the United States should depart from their policy and instruct Minister Terrell to strengthen the hands of Sir Philin Currie in protecting all natives educated in missionary schools attract



ALEXANDER W. TERRELL, UNITED STATES MIN-ISTER TO TURKEY.

at ention. It is remembered that Mr. Terrell openly expressed the opinion that if European pressure for reforms, repulsive to the Turks, which were to admit to the army a subject race, should be successfu', a general massacre was sure to result, unless concerted and armed co-operation among

the Powers prevented it. "It is now known that there was no such co-operation. It is also known that on the very day these reforms were announced Mr. Terrell demanded immediate military protection for all missionaries. It is now seen that if the Duke of Westminster had, at the proper time, 'strengthened the hands' of the American Minister at Constantinople there would have been no massacre."

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP.

The Probable Shortage as Compared With That of a Former Period.

It is now the middle of the grinding season in Cuba, and in the great sugar producing provinces of Matanzas and Havana not one estate is grinding. No others dare begin. The same is true in Matanzas. The wet season will soon be here. Estates have been ordered by General Weyler to grind. It is impossible for them to comply.

Estimating the amount of sugar at the mills held back through interference with transportation at 10,000 tons-a liberal figure—the total amount of new crop to March 1 becomes 62,296 tons. If the second half of the grinding season does as well as the first the total yield for Cuba for 1896 will be 126,-596 tons. Last year the crop was estimated at 1,000,000 tons. The probable shortage this year will therefore be 873,000 tons, or more than eighty-seven per cent. of a nor-

mai crop. These figures contain only one element o doubt; that is, as to whether the decree of General Weyler that planters shall grind, or of Gomez, that they shall not grind, will be enforced. What is true of the sugar crop is practically true of tobasco.

War Minister Defends Weyler,

The Minister of War, despite the hostility of the Spanish press against Captain-General Weyler, defends in energetic terms the latter's tactics in Caba. A royal ordinance was published defining the rules under which privateering can be carried on against the enemies of the Crown.

Delegates for McKinley. The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin selected delegates-at-large to St. Louis and instructed them to vote for Me-Kinley for President; thirty out of thirtyfour counties of Alabama were carried by

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both

Houses. THE SENATE.

MONDAY. There were three speeches made in the Senate Monday. The first was made by Senator Ledge in favor of such a enange in the immigration laws as will keep out tiliterate and ignorant immigrants; the second was by Mr. Pugh in favor of the comage of silver at the mints of the United States with the same rights as gold: the third was by Mr. Morgan in support of the conference on the Cuban liberty resolutions.

TUESDAY. In a four hours' speech Tuesday Senator Morgan closed his defense of the action of the committee on foreign relations in reporting the Cuban resolutions. Senator Pugh also closed his speech begun on Monday in favor of the free coinage of silver. There was nothing else of importance.

On Wednesday in the Senate a short debate was had upon a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to execute the law for opening to settlement some two million acres of land in the eastern part of Utah which have been part of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation. A message was received from the I resi-

The Dupont election case was then taken up and Mr. Thurston addressed the body in support of Mr. Dupont's claim. After passing numerous bills to which there was no objection the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Cuban debate was continued in the Senate on Thursday. No action was taken. No other business was transacted. FRIDAY.

In the Senate on Friday the discussion of the Cuban resolutions was continued, but final action was not taken. The chairman of the committee on privileges and elections made a favorable report on the joint resolution for the election of United States Senators by the people,

The following Senate bills were taken from the calendar and passed : Senate bill for the relief of settlers upon lands within the indemnity limits of the grant to the New Orleans Pacific Railway Com-

ings Point, La., and across the Red river, near Fulton, Ark. Also Senate till for the exchange of land at Choctaw Point, Ala., held for light house purposes, for another tract equally or better adapted for the same purpose.

Appropriating \$25,000 for the monument in Baltimore to the memory of General Wm. Smallwood, and the soldiers of the Maryland Line in the war for American independence. Also Senate bill to pay Holmes & Leathers, contractors on mail routes in Mississippl \$12,910, for transportation of the mails in April and May 1861. Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution

as to Cuba in these words:

Resolved, That it is hereby declared that state of public war exists in the island of Cuba, between the government of Spain and the people of that island who are supporting a seperate government under the name of Republic of Cuba; and a state of belligerency between said governments is hereby recog-

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported from the appropriations committee by Mr. Cullom, who gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take it up for consideration next Monday, The Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY. The House Monday, it being suspension day, passed among other bills, that providing free homesteads on the public lands of Oklahoma for actual, bona fide settlers; the bill relieving the Supreme Court of jurisdiction of criminal cases, not capital, failed of passage. The House agreed to take up Wednesday the resolutions favoring the censure of Ambassador Bayard. TUESDAY.

The House observed St. Patrick's Day by devoting its session entirely to the consideration of the bill reported last week from the committee on ways and means providing a revision of the customs administratrative act of June 10th, 1890, by making changes to sections 1 to 15 inclusive and 19 of the law. No substantial amendment was made to the bill, and after five hours' consideration in committee of the whole it was reported to the House and passed, without a division.

WEDNESDAY In the House on Wednesday the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard were discussed at length, but no disposition was made of them. No other business was trans-

THURSDAY. In the House Thursday the resolutions of censure of Ambassador Bayard were discussed, but a vote was not reached. Resolutions were reported declaring the seat occupied by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana,

In the House on Friday the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard were adopted by a vote of 191 to 59 The report of the elections committee des elaring vacant the sent occupied by Mr.

Chas. J. Boather, of Louisiana, was adopted

The House adjourned until Monday, Silver Money to be Re-Coined Under a

by a strict party vote.

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