VOL. V.

DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

NO. 41.

# STATE CULLINGS.

CHANGED ITS NAME

To the North Carolina Section of the Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau.

The appouncement is made to all interested in the North Carolin State Weather Service, of a change in the name of the service. and its establishment on an independent basis.

The official designation of the State Weather Service Division of the United States Weather Bureau has been changed recently to "Climate and Crop Division," and in accordance therewith the name of the State Weather Service becomes: "North Carolina Section of the Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau." The reason for this change is that the State services : re really concerned with the climatory o. their respective districts. I the words of the Chief: "It is desired to emphasize the distinction between 'climate' and 'weather.' The term 'climate' reters especially to seasonal meteorological conditions and to the variations between places in their average meteorological features. The work of voluntary observer and crop correspondent has to do almost entirely with 'climate' and not with 'weather,' which latter term refers more especially to the drift of changing air conditions from day to

The present Chief of the Weather Bureau, Prof. Willis L. Moore, has long recognized the desirability of having the various publications of the State services issued in uniform manner. His practical and far-seeing policy has already resulted in a number of improvements in the Climate and Crop services throughout the country, the most noteworthy of which is the establishment at State centers of printing plants for the purpose of securing the long sought object of issuing the daily weather maps, weekly crop bulletins and monthly meteorological reports in uniform and excellent style. Nothing could do more to popularize the work of the weather Bureau and extend its usefulness so as to fully meet the needs of the people throughout the country.

LETTER FROM SEWALL. The "Arrangement" to Unite the Silver Vote for Bryan.

Democratic State Chairman Manley, in an interview with the Charlotte Ob server correspondent, says: "The action of our State committee in arranging the electoral ticket with the Populists was the logical and intelligent action of the different political parties who have, on the great principal of the restoration of silver which they hold in common, nominated a mutual candidate to carry that principle into effect. I have been surprised and grieved that some Democrats did not seem to understand our position and did not know the committee was acting with the sanction and approval of the highest party authorities. Those who have the national fight in charge know that our action was in no way disloyal to our candidate for Vice President. I received the following letter from Mr. Sewall:

"'I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of September 27th, informing me of the basis whether it meets my approval. I believe the friends of bimetallism ought to vote for the electoral ticket that will elect Bryan to the presidency, and I thoroughly approve of the policy which unites the supporters of free silver in your State and every other. It is the people's cause against monopolies, and no local differences or per- | have an abiding faith in the intelligence sonal aspirations ought to prevent that

Executive Committee Meets.

The executive committee, of Davidson College, consisting of President Shearer, Dr. J. Rumple, of Salisbury, Dr. McCoy, and Messrs. W.B. Thompson, of Clover, S. C., P. M. Wilson, Robt. Dunn and Geo. Wilson, of Charlotte, met at the Central Hotel in Charlotte last week, and heard the report of Dr. Rumple, the president, and transacted other routine business and discussed matters pertaining to the good of the college.

Winston's Tobacco Business.

The Winston correspondent to the Charlotte Observer says: "The new tobacco year began October 1st. President Edmunds' report of the year's business shows that Winston sold over fifteen million pounds of leaf last year, pounds of manufactured tobacco last month. The stamp sales aggregated over \$8,100."

The Board of Control of the North Carolina Liquor Dealers' Association met in Raleigh last week and transacted matters pertaining to the association, which will not be made public. Those present at the meeting were: Frank O'Donnell, of Asheville; A. D. Wallace, of Wilmington, and Luther White and Sam Smith, of Ral-

The Confederate Veterans of the State will meet during fair week at Raleigh.

A Rather Light Day.

The first organized delegations to carl ou Major McKinley this week came frm Lisbon, Columbiana county, O., in a special train of en coaches. It was made up of employes of the Lisbon Tin Plate mills, farmers, business men and mechanics from the vicinity, and was accompanied by the Lisbon City band. Hon. R. W. Taylor, McKinley's successor in Congress, made the introductory address. Several car load of ministers and delegates to the African Methodist Episcopal Conference, in sesion in Cleveland called on Major McKinley. They marched informally to the McKinley home where addresses were made

McKinley home, where addresses were made by State Senator Green of Cleveland, Bishop

Lee and Bishop Arnett.

THE NEWS.

At Latonia, Texas, fire destroyed sixteen business houses. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The football season opened on the 1st of October, and from now on the gridiron becomes the center of interest in the world of sport.

Chairman Buck, of the Georgia State Republican party, has issued a circular ordering the negroes to vote the Populist ticket in the State election. In August the Republicans offered to fuse in Georgia, but Tom Watson re-

A recent order which has been completed by the Chattanooga, Tenn., Foundry and Pipe Works was for the Mexican Central Railroad. The order comprised thirty-three carloads.

A special from Atlants, Ga., says: It is estimated that Tom Watson, Populist candidate for vice president, will withdraw from the ticket in disgust.

Benj. Harrison has agreed to make two speeches under the auspices of the National committee on his way home from New York to Indianapolis. One is to be delivered, at Richmond, Va., the second in Charleston, W. Va.

Capt. Reuben F. Kolb and Col. P. G. Bowman, of Alabama, have deserted Watson and will stump the State for the Bryan and Sewall electoral

Mr. Bryan up to date has made 205 speeches in 172 towns and cities of 22 States, and has already traveled, since his nomination for President, 8,022 miles, so said the New York World of Why of course we are glad.

When four girls come right Tuesday morning.

John W. Mackay, the California millionaire, has contracted with M. Muldoon, of Louisville, Ky., for a \$400,-000 mausoleum, to be erected over the grave of his son in Greenwood Cemetery. New York.

August Gilchrist, a prominent young on of Courtland, Ala., was shot and instantly killed by Miss Annie Ruffin, of Sardis, Miss. Miss Ruffin, Gilchrist and a party of friends had been out in the woods shooting with target pistols and the killing was accidental

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased the lease and stock of Hilton, Hughes & Co., of New York, (originally A. T. Stewart & Co.), which firm recently closed its doors. The price paid is said to be \$2,000,000.

The prisoners in the Maryville, Ky.,) jail have formed a "Good Order" society.

A dispatch from Bombay says the drought continues in northern and central India where there has been no and there never was a 'possum rain for many weeks. The crops in born into the world but what those sections have utterly failed and there was a 'simmon tree close again riots have occurred in many by." So let them come. "Hang cut

STARTS WEST AGAIN.

Bryan Talks Finance in West Virginia -- A Few Words to Marylanders.

At Martinsburg, W. Va., fast Wednesday, W. J. Bryan addressed a large assemblage of farmers on finance. He gave them to understand that boltocrats could never come back into the fold until they came in sack-cloth

After leaving Martineburg his next stop was at Hancock, Md. A large crowd had assembled at the station to greet him, and they would not be content until he had spoken. of fusion in North Carolina, asking me | He did so from the rear platform, say-

> "Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to see you and I only wish it were possible for me o go into every school district and present the questions which are at issue in this campaign. I believe that we are are advocating poticies which will commend themselves to the judgment of a great majority of the American people and all that we need is to have those policies discussed and understood. the people and in their desire to do the best thing, but it is necessary that questions should be brought before the people before they can form an opinion upon them. Our opponents are not only opposed to free coinage, but they are opposed to agitation, which means that they are opposed to discussion and the man who is opposed to the discussion of public questions in a country like this is not acquainted with the principles of the institutions under which we live. (Ap-

"There is no way to remedy a wrong exdsscussing it until the people understand it and use the ballot to remedy it. The greatest criticism that I have ever made against our people is that they are too often indifferent to policies presented by parties and to the conduct of public servants. My idea is that a public servant is simply employed by the people to do a certain work and that he ought either to do the work or step aside and let somebody else do it. And more than that, that while a candidate goes before the people and tells them what he be-lieves, and what he will do if they elect him. they are the sole judges as to whether he ought to be elected or not and that he cannot complain at their indecision because they are the ones to be consulted and not he. In going about over the country, I have presented this being an increase over previous from time to time our cause as I understand years. Winston shipped 1,364,998 it. Whether it results in my election or deought to be concerned as to the policy of this government and that they ought to make that interest manifest at the ballot box Albut I do believe that the American people though I cannot make a silver speech now you can make a silver speech on election day.

(Applause.)
At Clarksburg Mr. Bryan delivered a speech at the fair grounds. It was a great demonstration, and one of the biggest days that Clarksburg had had in many a day.
At Parkersburg he addressed another large assemblage. Excursion trains were run

from every point to hear him. He also

Mr. Bryan's itinerary thorough the West is Mr. Bryan's itinerary thorough the West is being arranged by the Democratic National Bureau of Speakers, but it is known, however, that he will speak six days in Illinois, commencing October 21st, and that he may be in the State ten days. Arrangements are being made to carry him to all the principal towns in the State by a special train. It is not known, however, whether he will be in Chicago on October 9th. He may go from Marshallton, Iowa, where he will speak October 8th, to Minnesota. 8th, to Minnesota.

The Railroad Not Liable.

The Supreme Court, of Indiana, has decided the long unsettled question of liability of a railroad company to the employes of an express company injured in a wreck or otherwise on performance of duty. The decision is adverse to the right of the express messengers to recover from the railroad company. The express company is a private and not a public carrier, and it acquired by contract rights which the railroad company was public carrier, and it acquired by contract rights which the railroad company was not required to grant.

## BILL ARP'S LETTER.

TALKS PROMISCUOUSLY OF POL ITICS AND GRANDCHILDREN.

He Also Moralizes Somewhat on th Financial Question.

Cobe was right. Cobe said we would have rain about the time the drougth broke up. Cobe is a man of opinions. I asked him one day how his nabor, Mrs. Jenkins, was, and he said, "She is powerful sick—she is, shore. If she lives till morning I shall have some hopes of her, but if she don't I believe she will die." The long drought has broken at last, and we are all grateful, even if we are not happy. Hard times, are on us and a hard winter just ahead of us, but old folks can look back and say it is not as bad as war. I thought that this full moon in conjunction with the equinox would bring us rain, but I wasn't counting on quite so much conjunction in family affairs. The autumnal equinox brought a telegram from Florida announcing the birth of another grandson, Ralph, Jr., and before I could answer the dispatch here came the little girls over the hill-all out of breath and wild with excitement-"Mamma has got another little boy, whoopee! the sweetest little boy. Oh. my, ain't you glad, grandma?" right straight along in a row it's time for a boy-a boy to grow up and wait on them and defend them and protect them. Two grandsons brought by the same equinoctial gale. Just think of found a heifer calf, besides-a little answered the Florida telegram and said: "William Aubrey, Jr., sends

greetings to Ralph Smith, Jr., and says bello! how do you like it? Your little cousin." And so it goes, multiplying and replenishing according to scripture. Two more for parents to love and cherish and work for and pray for and hope for. Two more to fight the battle of life and have some school boy fights, too, I reckon. Two more to have joy and sorrow mixed, and to bring grief or gladness to their parents. Well, it's a hard time to have an increase in the family, for nowadays even an infant is right smart expense, but Cobe says "everything is adopted

places as the result of the scarcity of your banners on the outer wall, for the cry is 'still they come!'" We are getting old, my wife and I, but we can welcome a few more grandchild-ren. I would like to live on a few years for their sale and chide them when they do wrong and praise them when they do right. Sometimes my chiding hurts their mothers' feelings, but I don't care. Mothers spoil the boys and fathers the girls, and so it takes a hard old man like, me to express my sentiments regardless of feeling. Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, there a little. Some time ago I threatened to spank a little grandchild to make her behave, and she looked astonished and indignant as she replied, "Mamma say me too 'ittle to 'pank." And she was, but the threat did her good. When school days come it takes a powerful watching to keep the children straight. They not only leave their lessons, but soon catch on to all the slang and bad words and devilment that other children know. In fact a fond mother who has the worst boys in town told me her greatest trial was the

association that ber children bad with the bad children in the public school. Poor woman-mistaken mother. It would be dangerous to hint to her that | decorations might be offensive to his politiher boys were the talk of the town. I remember toat about thirty years ago an exacting, fractious teacher thumped one of our boys on the head with a bock and called him a numbskull. It didn't hurt him much, but it hurt his mother, and she hasn't got over it yet. I don't know which made her the maddest, the "numbskull" or the lick. That is one good thing about the publie school system—the teacher is not

afraid of the parents, and it is one bad thing, for if he is a partial teacher or a fractious man he ought to be afraid. A few more weeks of politics and then we will have peace, at least for a season. How many lies have been told no man knoweth, but they are all recorded and St. Peter keeps the books. my props are knocked from under unde til the next day. And so it goes. I elect Bryan and Sewall every morning England had been, when he was interrupted and unelect them before dinner, and thus: mad with these gold debaters who keep preaching honest money and talking harshly. I am not inclined to criticize them it's hurting my digestion. But I'm

about repudiation. Dogon-'em, con- as some others, and attribute their interrupmade stops at other points, making short found 'em! They have depreciated tion more to youthful exuberance than to any deliberate intention to interfere with free my little property 50 per cent already. I borrowed \$500 on a town lot three years ago when it was worth \$1,000 easy, and now I can't get half that sum for it. It has shrunk from an acre to half an speech. acre. It won't pay my debt, and I can't hardly get the money to pay the semiannual interest. That's a fact. Everything is shrunk but debts and grandwhere I was—pour it back in the jug, and stop all this talk about repudiation the country of over 5,000 inhabitants of z children. Now, just put me back

nes and the debtor class will gladly surrender as much property as the debt calls for, if the property is valued at what it was when the debt was made. After the war notes that were given during the war were scaled according to the law passed by the legislature. They were reduced to a specie basis. A \$500 note could be paid with \$100 or with \$50 or \$10, according to its date. That was right and it was not repudiation. either. And now if a man or set of men conspire to take away from me onehalf the value of my property let him scale his debt to meet it. Let them place me where they found me. That's ustice. It makes me tired to see these bankers and money leaders swell up and talk about repudiation. It's all a one-sided business, "You take the buzzard and I'll take turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take buzzard. They say turkey to me once. But all's well that ends well.—BILL ARP in At-

POOR ARMENIANS.

lanta Constitution.

Refugees Trying to Reach Our Shores.

There exists a condition of offairs in Marseilles, France, at present which seems to be a disgrace to Europe and to the Armenian Association generally throughout the world. Substituting upon government, municipal or private charity there, are 500 unfortunate Armenians who have succeeded in escaping from the bloody massacres at Constantinople and who were, one and all, buoyed up by the hope of landing here, of being able eventually, to reach the United States. Weeks have aiready elapsed and nothing definite appears to have been done for their relief, much less towards finding them homes, by any, of the many associations for the relief of suffering Armenians organized in England or America. They are homeless, nearly all are penniless many are enduring the pangs of hunger and yet nobody seems willing to guide this band it and ponder. And the old cow has gin life anew and under more promising cir-

fawn-eyed Jersey. What's in the wind? Large amounts of money have been raised in the past for the relief of destitute Armenans in Armenia, but the situation of the la ter is not a whit worse than that of the halfstarving people here, if as bad.

WHAT IS SAID IN NEW YORK. The arrival of the Constantinople Armenian efugees at Marseilles on their way to this whether there will be any objections raised to their landing in this country on account of the immigration laws. Officials of Armenian societies in New York do not believe the United States will be any less hospitable in this respect than countries of Europe which received them with open arms. J. J. Rooney secretary of the Philadel-Armenian Association of New York and chairman of the executive committee, said: "I do not believe there will be any trouble about the landing of Armenian refugees in this country on account of immigration laws. They are by no means pauers. As a matter of fact, the Armenians are very industrious race and I doubt greatly if the Marseilles refugees, in all their distress, could be classified as paupers. There are in France and England many weil-to-do Armenians as there are in the United States. and if the Marseilles refugees should decide to come here I am sure they would not be barred out for any reason.'

THEY MUST BE EXCLUDED. The officials at Washington say: "If Armonlins are destitute, as reported, and have to be assisted to the United States, under imnigration laws they must be excluded and

POLITICAL PREJUDICE No Excuse for Lawlessness. The Yale

Boys. William J. Bryan arrived at the Hotel Bartholdi in New York last Monday evening. He was accompanied by a committee from Tammany Hall, who had gone to Bridgeport, Conn., to meet him. About 200 persons cheered him at the hotel entrance and he tipped his hat and smiled in recognition. He went direct to his room, and there, later, dinner was served. Mr. Bryan's attention was called to the burning of the Burns factory at Worcester, Mass., and to the suggestion contained in dispatches that the building may have been set on fire by some one who felt indignant at the action of Mr. Burns, last Friday, in permitting the hanging out of a

red flag with Mr. Bryan's picture on it. Mr. Bryan said: "There is nothing that I care to say on the subject. I do not believe that any advocate of free silver would do harm to Mr. Burns or to his property. While Mr. Burns's action his building as he chose, even though the cal opponents, and his neighbors have a right to criticise his actions if they see fit to do so. But if any one has attempted to injure him, or his property, such person ought to be punished like any other violator of the law. No political reason can excuse an attack on person or property. Our cam-paign is a campaign of education, and no true friend of the cause will attempt to vio-late the law, no matter how bitter the gold standard advocates may assail us or our

Mr. Sewall arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a short while before Mr. Bryan reached the city. He parted company with Mr. Bryan at New London, Conn. "I am of the belief," said Mr. Sewall, "that Mr. Bryan's tour of the New England States will redound to the good of our ticket.

Mr. Bryan made speeches to big crowds at Lynn, Providence, New Haven and New Lon-

Evidently New Haven wished to make amends for the reception Mr. Bryan received there last week, for the depot sheds covered I read The New York Journal and a mass of enthusiastic humanity. The citi-The Constitution every day, and when | zens were there in force, both in point of I get through I know that Bryan will number and in volume of lung-power. Mr. Bryan spoke to them only a moment, but in that moment he gave them opportunity to The World and my faith weakens and disclaim any participation in the riotous

Mr. Bryan had just closed a few remarks

A voice: "There are no Yale students he: e

He made a short speech at Providence, R.
I. He tock his text from a book by Prof. E.
Benjamin Andrews. The subject was a good
one, and the crowd cheered him wildly.
At Lynn, Mass., he delivered a short

Traveling Men's Homa

Commercial travelen throughout the country will observe Tuesday, December 1st

INVADES THE ENEMY'S COUN-TRY" STILL FURTHER.

His Greatest Reception Was at Bath, Me., His Running Mate's Home.

Greatly refreshed by ten hours' sleep, Bryan left Hartford, Conn., to "invade the enemy's country still further. fhere was a small crowd at the depot to catch a parting glimpse of the nominee and these Bryas. told that the money changer was interested in having a dear dollar and that a dear dollar meant hard times to the producers of wealth. There was no demonstration, no cheering and nothing in the way of enthu-

The first stop was at Windsor, where a small crowd had gathered, carrying a banner for "McKinley and prosperity." There were a few cheers for him by a part of the crowd, and more cheers for his opponents. At Windsor Locks, the next stop, the assemblage was more enthusiastic for Bryan. Everybody wanted to shake hands with him and called on him for a speech. "I am glad to see you," was the extent of his andress, and even that was applauded.

Thompsonville also gave him a cordial re-

Thompsonville also gave him a cordial re-ception and he was cheered enthusiastically by a few hundred people gathered about the

At this city Mr. Bryan said: "I desire in this city to pay tribute to independent jour-nalism. I have always respected an honest and earnest and able opponent. I never criticized the right of any one to speak his sentiments and express his ideas as clearly, as forcibly, as eloquently as he can. I believe with Jefferson that error is harmless where reason is left to combat it. (Great ap-

"And if any man has an idea, I am willing for him to launch that idea and trust to the merits of that idea ro make its way into the mind and into the hearts of men, and I respect the Springfield Re, ublican for the high (great applause), plane upon which it dissubstitute abuse for argument, I can commend those who use argument instead of

abuse. (Great applause.)
"I can commend also to every citizen the words of that distinguished editor who was the founder of this paper. I am told that he is the author of the expression that a man who is not will'ng to die for a cause in which he believes is not worthy to live." (Great

William J. Bryan's advent into New Hampshire and Maine with another segment of Massachusetts began in an interesting manner at Lowell, which city he reached last Saturday at 9:10. Fully 7,000 people were gathered in the big train shed in and around the station to see the candidate. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall made their way to the baggage car and stood in its broad doorway arm in arm in full view of the cheering throng, A rush was made to shake nands with the two candidates, and this took up so much time that no opportunity was afforded Mr. Bryan for a speech. "I have no time to discuss any questions," was all he managed to say, and then as the train pulled out he shouted, "but I am glad to see you." Another cheer went up as the train disappeared. A number of New England politicians accom-panied Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall on their

At Lawrence he made a brief speech to ar audience numbering about 8,000. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall were taken to the Essex House where a banquet was served. After leaving Lawrence the first stop was made at Haverhill where he delivered two brief speeches. At Brunswick a small crowd gathered, and Bowdoin College students gave him three hearty cheers. Stops were made at Rollingford and Salmon Falls, and North Berwick and South Berwick, Me. Several hundred people composed these gatherings, and many shook hands with both candi-

The North Berwick crowd welcomed Mr. Sewall to his home State with three cheers, Mr. Bryan was also cheered at each place, but

"Three cheers for the lion-hearted leader of the labor cause," was the shout that greet-ed Mr. Bryan at Kennebunk. The knot of men there followed this sentiment with three cheers. Mr. Bryan told them that he could not make a speech because he was saving his

Biddeford's welcome to Bryan and Sewall came from a thousand or twelve hundred

The Portland reception committee came aboard the car at Biddeford. A vast throng certainly 10,000, perhaps 12,000 heard Bryan in Union station Square in the west end of Portland. Arriving here, with Arthur Sew-all, Mr. Bryan was escorted through the throng in the station to a temporary stand in its rear. The square was packed with humanity. Little enthusiasm was shown, although many in the near neighborhood waved their hats and cheered heartly when the candidate appeared. Mr. Sewall introduced his fellow standard bearer, who made a short speech. On its conclusion he returned to the station, and at 5:30 left for Bath on a special train of two cars furnished by Mr. Sewall.

On reaching Bath, Arthur Sewall's home it was delirous on the account of the pres-ence of Mr. Sewall's colleague on the Na-tional Democratic ticket, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. Everybody turned out to see the two Chicago nominees, and the local population was augmented by large numbers of excursionists from near by communities. People tramped up from the railway station by the hundreds on the arrival of the train and helped swell the thousands in front of the custom house in Centre street, where the speech making took place. The candidates were met at the station by a big crowd, placed in a carriage drawn by four horses and es-corted to Mr. Sewall's residence by free silver From the Sewall residence to the custom house four bands preceded the Bryan and Sewall clubs that led the way. The model of a ship built by Mr. Sewall's firm was a feature

Mr. Bryan talked about a flood of money and referred to the use of silver as money in China, Japan and India substantially as in previous speeches. He made an eloquent

previous speeches. He made an eloquent peroration.

At the conclusion of the speech there was a wild scene. Men swung their hats and shouted themselves hoarse. A rush forward to shake hands with the leader of the ticket was made, but Mr. Bryan eluded the onslaught and escaped with Mr. Seawell. Bands and political organizations fell into line, and the candidates were escorted to the latter's horse.

Appeal to Working Men. At Cleveland, O., the locked out Brown

Hoisting works employes have issued an appeal to all workingmen of the United States. in which they say that constitutional liberty of this year, as a holiday. A feature of the of the masses is fast waning through the efforts of corporate monopoly to pledge the votes of employes to McKinley and the Republican party contrary to the Constitution. The representatives of the gold standard are denounced, and it is further stated that at the coming presidential election workingmen can have no interest in common with the political party in the party interest in common with the political party in the party in litical party whose interests are managed by Mark Hanns, the champion union labor crusher; the Brown Hoisting company, Pull-man, Frick, the Standard Oil company and

### SABBATH SCHOOL

NTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 11.

Lesson Text: "Solomon's Choice," I Kings til., 5-15-Golden Text; Psalm exi., 10-Commentary.

5. "In Gibeon the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream by night, and God said, ask what I shall give thee." David was now dead, having reigned forty years, seven at Hebron and thirty-three at Jerusalem (I Kings il., and thirty-three at Jerusalem (I Kings il., 10, 11). Solomon was strengthened in his kingdom, and the Lord his God was with him and magnified him exceedingly. The ark of God was in the tent which David had pitched for it at Jerusalem, but the tabernacie and altar of bunt offering, etc., were still at Gibeon (II Ohron. i., 1-4). Thither Solomon and many of the people went to offer burnt offerings, token of whole hearted surrender to God to serve Him only. It was in that night that the Lord appeared to him as here recorded. Hear the Lord saying similar words to us in John xiv., 18, 14

as here recorded. Hear the Lord saying similar words to us in John xiv., 13, 14
6. "Dayid, my father, walked before thee in truth and in righteousness and in uprightness of heart with thee." Solomon begins his request by speaking of God's great mercy or bounty to his father. The mercies of the Lord are a good topic for every morning, for they are new every morning. His compassions fail not. Great is His faithfulness (Lord in 192 28) He is the Father of Mar-(Lam. iii., 22, 28). He is the Father of Mercies (II Cor. I., 8). Solomon speaks of his father's walk before the Lord and with the Lord. Like Abraham, he walked before God (Gen. xvii., 1), and, like Enoch, Noah and Levi, he walked with God (Gen. v., 24; vl.,

7. "I am but a little child. I know not how to go out or come in." Acknowledging his indebtedness to the Lord God of his father for his position, he confesses his help-lessness and ignorance. He is but a child and knows not anything. When Jeremiah long after this was called of God to be His long after this was called of God to be His prophet, he also said, "Ah. Lord God, I cannot speak, for I am a child," but the Lord said to him most comforting words, which also He is saying to you and me if only we have ears to hear them (Jer. i., 6-9). His father's words, by the Spirit, concerning going out and coming in (Ps. cxi., 8), should have greatly helped him, for they have helped many.

8. "Thy servant is in the midst of thy people, which thou hast chosen." So also was the Lord in the midst of His people, for He had chosen them that He might dwell in their midst, and thus make them a people different from all other people on the earth and separated from all other people. For that reason the tabernacle was built. See Ex. xxv., 8; xxxiii., 16. The future glory of Israel shall be Jehovah in their midst forever more (Ezek. xxxvii., 28; Zeph. iii., 17). The greatest fact in every gathering of God's people now is the presence of the Lord in their midst (Math. xvii., 20) and not the ence of this or that important person.

9. "Give, therefore, thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad." The request is worded a little differently in II Chron. i., 10, "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people," but the substance of it is the same, that he may have wisdom to do right before God in the matter of the kinglom and in the midst of this people like the lust of the earth in multitude (I Kings iv., 20; II Chron. 1., 9). Great comfort for each of us in the matter of wisdom is found in

10. "And the speech pleased the Lord, that Solomon had asked this thing." It is possible to please God and have the joyous conness of it. Our Lord Jesus said, "I do always those things that please Him" (John viii., 29), and Paul says in I Thess. ii., 4, "Not as pleasing man, but God, who trieth our hearts." The secret of it is in yielding fully to God, that He may work in us that which is well pleasing in His sight (Hab.

11. "And God said unto him, Because thou hast asked this thing and hast not asked for thyself long life, neither hast asked riches for thyself." Our Lord Jesus never sought anything merely for Himself. It does me good to quote His words, "I seek not Mine own will; I seek not Mine own glory" (John v., 30; viii., 50), and to remember that "Even Christ pleased not Himselt" (Rom. xv., 3). I have also been helped by Jeremiah's words to Baruch, his scribe: "Seekest thou great things. scribe: "Seekest thou great things for thy-self? Seek them not" (Jer. xlv., 5). I believe the best and most joyous life is to let God Himself be our portion (Lam. ili., 24) and live to be a channel of blessings to

ing Him, thy need is past."

12. "Behold, I have done according to thy words. Lo, I have given thee a wise and an understanding heart." Inasmuch as Israel was as the sand which is by the sea in multitude God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding as the sand that is on the seashore (I Kings iv., 20, 29,) or wisdom for every case that might possibly come before him. In verses 16 to 28 of this chapter there is an illustration of this wisdom, and the people saw that the wisdom of God was in him to do

others. "Be content if God thou hast; hav-

which thou hast not asked, both riches and Here is our Lord's "exceeding abundantly." If we are willing to live "un-to Him" and "for His pleasure," there will be no need to ask anything for ourselves. "If any man serve Me, him will My Father honor," is always true. If as believers in Christ we would only accept as true our standing in Him and live to honor Him and giorify Him, we would never need to ask anything for ourselves, but would daily find the prom-ise true. "My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus (Phil. tv., 19).

14. "And if thou wilt walk in My ways then I will lengthen thy days." Length of days upon the land given them by God was a special promise to Israel in connection with obedience (Ex. xx., 12). Again in Ps. xci., 16, we read concerning him who trusts in God, "With long life will I satisfy him and show him My salvation." The believer in Christ who has thus become a part of His Christ who has thus become a part of His body rejoices that Christ in his life, and that because Christ lives he shall live also; whether in the mortal body or absent from the body, or in an immortal body, he is will-

ing to leave wholly to the will of Goa.

15. "And Solomon awoke, and, behold, it was a dream." But it was none the less a reality, for God spoke to His servants in dreams and visions of the night (Job xxxiii., 14, 15). Some think that if God would come to them in a vision or dream they would believe more readily, and some think that if one rose from the dead they would believe, but it is written that if we believe not Moses and the prophets we would not believe even one risen from the dead (Luke xvi., 31).— Lesson Helper.

Makes His Speeches Short. At Canton, O., Friday Major McKiuley made four speeches. The first one was shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, and from that time till half past 2 o'clock he was busy addressing his callers. Some insisted upon shaking ing his callers. Some insisted upon shaking hands and that ordeal is a great consumer of time. Saturday there were seventeen delegations expected. Maj. McKinley has found it necessary to make his speeches shorter. All of his speeches Saturday, except one, was brief. Saturday he made eleven speeches and spoke to sixteen delegations, numbers in the aggregate. about 15,000 persons.

Something whizzed through the air at distance of about ten feet from the head of William the Conqueror. "Wasn't that an arrow?' asked the monarch. "It went rather too wide for a narrow," said the court ester; and +; from that moment his office began to lose in importance and respectability.-Indianapolis Journal.

A FURIOUS CYCLONE FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Life and Property Lost-Other Points Visited-Charleston Escaped the Tempest's Fury.

Columbia, Augusta and Atlanta were in the path of a calm Tuesday, while the equin-octial storm which has been reported for some days, caused wreck and ruin to the North, South and East of them. Those cities, with Charlotte were the only ones in the South able to communicate with each other, All telegraphic connection with Washingt New Orleans, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Savannah was out off. One railroad wire was made whole between Columbia and Charlotte late in the evening, and over that came the glad tidings that Charleston had escaped the tempest's fury, although the ocean's waters had been hurled into the streets. While Sayannah was isolated and it at one time appeared as if no word could be gotten from there. Mr. Estell, the Southern Associated Press agent, the daily press was able to give the following account of the storm at Savannah,

Seven lives lost, a million dollars worth of property destroyed, is the record of the cyclone which swept Savannah from 11:30 a.m. until 12:15 p. m. Tuesday. The loss of life and damage to property are yet mercestimates, and both may be greater than now known. The storm, which has been lurking in the contract of the storm. in the eastern gulf for the last two days, swept rapidly across Florida. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning it was at Jacksonvile, Fla., and without warning burst upon Savannah at 11:20. In half an hour it had done its work. The streets were filled with wreckage. Hardly a hou e in the city escaped without more or less damage, though there are comparatively few total wrecks. When the wind reached a velocity of 66 miles an hour the instruments at the weather station

were blown away. At noon the barometer dropped to 29.20, and at 12:15 was 28.95.

The storm was terrific in its intensity, exceeding that of the great cyclone of 1893 which devastated the South Carolina coast. saved a complete annihilation of everything within range.

The storm came from the southeast and swept directly over the city. Hardly a public building escaped its fury. The forests around the city were laid in swaths. The parks are in ruins, and many buildings were razed to the ground. The immense Plant system passenger depot was the first building in the path of the storm, and was a complete wreck. The magnificent prize train of the Plant sys-tem, exhibited at the Cotton States Exposi-tion and stored in the shed, was wrecked, and the cars are almost a total loss. The trai railroad and Georgis and Alabama rail-road freight warehouse on the opposite side of the city were unroofed and the walls demolished. The public market was blown

in. The theatre was partially unroof ed, and the Second Baptist church is aimost a total wreck. The Savannah hos ed. The City and Suburban Street railwa car sheds, in which were stored twenty cars, were blow down. The Georgia Hussars armory was badly damaged. Nearly every store in the retail section of the city wa nore or less damaged. The damage to shipping was less than in 1893. One of the most complete wrecks is Forsyth park, which was the pride of the city. Threefourths of the trees are blown down or tor up by the roots, and are laying in every direction. The city is in a tangle of wires. The street car lines stopped running soon after the blow began and the cars are standing on the tracks in every part of the city, but blocked in by trees and debris of falling buildings. The houses on the river front were heavily damaged. The Savannah Guano company mills, Comer, Hull Co's guano works and the Southern Cotton Oil company mills, and storage sheds on the many ny's mill and storage sheds on the river

front were badly wrecked.

At Brunswick, Ga., dwellings, stores and warehouses were more or less damaged, and it is thought that lives were lost. Sterling, a small town three miles from the above city suffered great damage in proporty that one woman was killed and several injured. Reports from Timmonsville, Cartersville, Florence and St. George, S. C., say that damage has been done in and around laces. No lives reported lost but severe

The latest from Tuesday's storm at Savannah and other points is that the fatalities still increase. At Savannah eleven are dead and several more not expected to recover. Beaufort, S. C., suffered greatly; Bichmond, Va., was in the path and suffered. At Staun-ton, Va., a dam breaks and floods the town.

Spanish Loan Fails.

The New York Sun says: Senor Fidel G. Pierra, chairman of the Cuban Press Committee, has received the following telegram from the committee's agent in London, Proposed Spanish loan has utterly failed. This refers to the \$200,000,000 loan which the Spanish government is trying to negotiate for the exenses of the war in Cuba. By a recent act the government was authorized to make an arrangement with some or all of the railroad companies, by which the terms of their concessions might be extended until July 1, 1980, on condition that the government aided by the companies or their bankers, should \$200,000.000.

For a Constitutional Convention. Governor Turney, of Tennessee, has signed the bill submitting to the people the question of calling a con titutional convention, and the election will be held the first Thursday in April. If the proposition is in-dorsed delegates will be elected the the first Thursday in August and the convention will assemble the first Monday in December.



WE OR OUR DEALERS can cell you machines cheaper than you can get clowhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Pull Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices tevms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a METTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHARGE, HASS. BOSTON, MASS. 23 UNION SQUARE, M. Z. CHICLEGO, RIL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TAXAS. BAST FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLAN. 4, GA. FOR SALE BY

RAINEY & JUNDAN Bung, N. C.