

CUMBERLAND AND . SAMPSON

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.

DUNN, N. C., APRIL 13, 1898.

NO. 13.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema. The intense itching and smarting, incient to these diseases, is instantly allayed applying Chamberlain's Eye and kin Ointment. Many very bad cases ave been permanently cured by it. It equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are ust what a horse needs when in bad andition. Tonic, blood purifier and remifface. They are not food but redicine and the best in use to put a forse in prime condition. Price 25 ents per package.

A Pennsylvania rope factory is to be emoved to Kentucky. We have all doing been confident that the lynching usiness in that State would sooner or later attract outside enterprise and

Let any man wander around with a girl on bright moonlight nights, and he last quarter will find him engaged.

Professional Cards.

JAMES H. POU. EDWARD W. POU. W. H. Young, POU & POU & YOUNG,

Atiorneys at Law,

LILLINGTON, N. C. (Associated in the trial of civil cases) in the Superior courts of Harnett Co.

> J. C. CLIFFORD, Attorney at Law. DUNN, N. C.

Will practice in all the courts of the State where services desired.

D. H. M'LEAN,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law. DUNN, N. C.

Practice in all courts. Collections a

W. E. MURCHISON,

JONESBORO, N. C. Practices law in Harnett, Moore and other counties, but not for fun. 3 201y.

ISAAC A. MURCHISON

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practices law in Cumberland Harnett and anywhere services are wanted.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R.R.

AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE RAILROAD. Condensed Schedule Dated April 10, 1898.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Lenke Welden 12 00 pm, 9 43 pm. Arrive Rocky Mount 1 11 pm, 10 36 pm, Leave Tarboro 12 38 pm, 6 00 p m. Leave Rocky Mount 1 15 pm, 10 36 pm. 6 45 pm, 5 10 am, 1 10 pm, Leave Wilson 2 15 pm, 11 16 pm, 7 19 pm,

Leave, Selma 3 15 pm. Leave Payetteville 4 45 pm, 1 07 pm. Arrive Florence 7 35 pm, 3 15 pm. Arrive Goldsboro 8 00 pm. Leave Goldstoro 7 01 am, 3 20 pm. Leave Magnolia 8 05 am, 4 24 pm. Arrive Wilmington 9 30 am, 5 50 pm.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. Leave Florence 9 48 am, 8 15 pm. Leave Fayetteville 12 18 am, 10 19 pm. Leave Selma 1 47 nm. Arrive Wilson 2 35 am, 12 09 pm.

Lenve Wilmington 7 15 pm, 9 30 am. Larve Magnelia 8 55 pm, 10 46 am: Lanve Goldsboro 5 09 am 10 10 pm, 12 05 Leave Milson 235 pm, 538 am, 1212 am, 11 20 pan, 12 55 pm.

Arrive Rocky Mount 3 29 pm, 6 15 am, 12 49 am, 11 57 pm, 1 37 pm. Arrive Larboro 6 45 am. Lenve Tarboro 12 31 pm. Leave Rocky Mount 3 29 pm, 12 49 am, Arrive Weldon 4 53 pm, 1 42 am,

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road caves Weldon 3 55 pm, Halifax 4 30 pm, artives Se Mland Neck 520 pm, Greenville 6 57 om, Kinston 7 55 pm. Returning leaves Kinsten 750 am, Greenville 852 am, arriving Halifax 11 18 am, Neldon 11 33 am, daily ex-

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8 20 am and 2 30 pm, arrive Parmele 9 10 am and 4 00 pm, returning leave Parmele 35 am and 630 pm, arrive Washington 11 00 air and 7 20 pm, daily except Sunday. Train Paves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5 30 pm, Sunday 4 15 pm, arrives Symouth 7 40 pm, 6 10 pm, Returning leaves Psymouth daily except Sunday 7 50 am, Sunday 2 00 am, arrives Tarboro 10 05 am and

Train on Midand N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, daily except Sunday, 7 10 am, arriving Smithfield 8 30 am. Returning leaves Smithfield 9 00 am, arrives at Goldsboro 10 25

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4 % pm, arrive Nashville 5 05 pm, Spring Hope 5 30 pm. Returning leave Spring Hope 8 00 am, Nashville 8 35 am, arrive at Rocky Mount 9 05 am, daily except Train on Uniton Branch leaves Warsaw

for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8 10 a m and 4 15 pm. Returning leaves Clinton at 7 00 am and 10 00 a m. Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

epinion upon this subject. beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific lournal, weekly, terms \$3.30 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

The Queen Has Commanded a Sus-

pension of Hostilities.

FIGHTING IN CUBA STOPPED.

For sale by N. B. Hood, Dunn, Spain Orders An Armistice, But No Conditions Are Named-A Reminder That the Queen Sent Her Condolences for the Loss of the Maine.

> Washington-(Special.)-On the 9th President McKinley received a cable from Minister Woodford at Madrid, announcing that the Spanish government had granted an armistice for Cuba. In making this announcement, Minister Woodford conveyed it as a piece of news, in which this country was vitally interested, but not as an official communication from the Spanish government to this government. None the less it conveyed the essential fact limiting the official action of the counthat Spain had conceded what the powers of Europe and the Pope had for many days been urging upon her, and that the concession dispelled for the moment the darkness of the war-clouds and brought in their stead what was regarded as at least a faint hope of a peaceful solution of the pending diffi-

Easter Sunday brought little rest to those who are dealing with the Spanish situation. With the President's message ready to go to Congress, Spain's grant of an armistice had brought about a new condition which compelled affected by Spain's concession. As a ship. result, the unusual, if not unprecedented, condition arose for two cabinet meetings on Sunday, one about noontide, lasting an hour and a half, and another at 8 o'clock. It seemed evident, however from the new conditions presented by the grant of an armistice, that the message should deal with these conditions in order that Congress might be fully advised on the latest phases of the subject. Cabinet officers were extremely reticent over the changes in the message, although it seemed to be understood that the facts relating to the armistice would at least be incorporated, even though the general policy of the message underwent no change.

The Spanish government, through its minister, Senor Polo de Barnabe, delivered an important document to the State Department, stating that the armistice which the Queen Regent of Spain had commanded General Blanco to proclaim, was without conditions; that Her Majesty's government had granted liberal institutions on the island of Cuba, which the coming Cuban Parliament would develop; recalling the condolence and sympathy expressed by the Queen Regent and her government on the disaster of the Maine, and the horror the disaster had occasioned in Spanish hearts, and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude of Spain. The note also repeats the offers of the Span-ish government to submit the Maine question to experts designated by the marine powers of the world.

This document was the official notification of the Spanish government to the United States of the granting of anarmistice and its essential terms. Minister Woodford's dispatch has briefly stated the fact that an armistice had been agreed upon, but it was not communicated as coming from the Spanish government. Today's communication cleared misapprehen sion on the most vital point of Spain's concession, namely, that the armistice was without conditions. The note was received by the State Department after the first cabinet meeting, and was one of the main subjects of consideration at the second cabinet meeting held tonight. Although the Spanish note was surrounded with the usual secrecy of official negotiations, the following sum-

mary of its contents was secured: "The Spanish minister at Washington, deeply impressed by the numerous errors which seem to have obtained credit in public opinion in America in regard to the Cuban question, considers it his duty to call again the at-tention of the Secretary of State of the United States to the following points:

"First-Her Majesty, the Queen the troubles which are desolating Cuba has commanded a suspension of hostilities. Gen. Blanco has been ordered to proclaim today an armistice without conditions. He will determine the duration and details of this armistice, so as to carry out the generous intentions of Her Majesty and the wishes of

the friends of peace.
"Second-Her Majesty's government has granted to the island of Cuba institutions as liberal as those enjoyed by Cahada under the British flag. The Cuban Chambers will meet on the 4th of next May. It will be their duty and privilege to put into practice and develop these institutions. In addition to this Cuba is represented in the Parlia-

ment at Madrid. "Third -- Public opinion in this country appears to ignore the fact that the loss of the Maine was immediately followed by official and reiterated expressions of condolence from Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, from her government, from her charge d'affaires in Washington, and from the authorities in Havana; ail of which tended to affirm the horror which the disaster had caused to arise in Spanish hearts, as also the sympathy felt for the United States government and navy and for

the American nation. "'The Spanish minister feels confident that he can count upon the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public

"Fourth-As to the cause of this lainto a question of facts, which can only is what a man is, Edith. You yourself states, 278 in England and 267 in settled by material proofs. The are the sturdy oak. Don't forget that. Russia. mentable condition, it resolves itself

Spanish minister reiterates the assurance that his government is ready to submit the question to experts designated by the maritime powers, whose

conclusions are in advance accepted." at Washington is that of rejecting the armistice. Senor Quesada, of the junta, declared today that the armistice was simply a Spanish trick, designinsurgents were unreasonable. From his standpoint nothing short of independence will satisfy the Cubans. It remains to be seen how far General Gomez and the insurgents in the field entertain this view. If they also reject the armistice. Spain is not likely to continue it, and thus the resort to arms will continue as during the last three

There is little doubt, however, that strong influences will be brought to bear to induce the insurgents to

WILL STICK TO THE PRESIDENT. Said Foreign Relations Committee

Agrees to Simple Intervention. There no longer appears to be doubt that the Senate foreign relations committee will change its verdict on the method of recognizing Cuban indepresent government of the insurgents, one for intervention only if the President represents the necessity for thus

BATTERY SERGEANT JASPER. Sullivan's Island Fort Named for Him

new 10-inch battery on Sullivan's Isment (Continental army) who during the attack of the British fleet on Fort Suilivan on June 28, 1776, heroically the President and his advisers to meet | restored to the fort the flag which had and consider how far the situation was | been shot away by a ball from a British

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE

Has Bid Farewell to the Bloody

Shores of Cuba. On the 9th Consul-General Lee, the Red Cross people, newspaper correspondents and naturalized Americans, all set sail from Havana, Cuba, for the United States. There were large crowds to see them off, but no demonstrations of violence were made. Gen. Blanco was too "busy" to tell Lee good-bye, but they may meet again.

Consuls May Leave Spain. Permission has been given by the State Department, at Washington, to the United State's consuls in Spain to leave that country, if they so desire, pending the threatened severance of all diplomatic relations between Spain and this country. It is said at the State Department United States Minister Woodford, at Madrid, has not been actually recalled, but has been given full discretion to govern his movements by the progress of events at the Span-

ish capital. Monitors and Torpedo Boats. On the 9th the sn's committee concluded consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The principal additions to the portion of the bill providing for the increase of the navy, were the following: Four monitors for coast and harbor defences \$5,000,000; four torpedo boat destroyers, \$1,200,000.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT To be Detained at the Chicamauga Battle Field.

It has been decided to detain for a time at the Chicamauga battle field the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, which is about to leave the various forts in Montana for service at Key West and Dry Tortugas. The reason for this action is said to be the fact that the water supply at either of the above named places is not satisfactory at present, Chickamauga, General Miles says, is an excellent place for the concentration of a large body of troops and it is believed the location has been seriously considered by Secretary Algeras troops in case of war.

Not So Many Were Drowned. The latest from the Shawneetown, III., flood is that twenty-three known dead, a possibility that the list may reach thirty, 1,500 people in actual people homeless and damage to the amount of \$200,000 is the net result of the flood which swept through Shawneetown. The town stands in fifteen feet of water, and the surrounding county is swamped. The town election that was to have been held on the 5th dry spot could not be had.

News Briefs.

The Lake Superior grain shipping season has opened at Duluth, Minn. and the 10,000,000 bushels in store there is being rapidly moved.

Edward Everett Hale preached at the Hampton Normal School, Newport News, Va., on the accession of his 76th birthday anniversary.

While attempting to grab Miss Julia Opp in the "Tree of Knowledge," at New York, Actor Hackett made an errer and she was severely strained in the | close the institution. neck and back.

Rev. Edith Booker is delivering a lecture through Kansas on "What Is a Man?" A man, dear Edith, is a tender, shrinking creature, whose wide fawn eyes look out into the great whirl about ation of any of these new organizations, him with startling inquiry -an innocent, trusting dove, nestling upon the neck of a hard world-a sweet field flower, lifting up its face for the sunlight of your womanly affection. That

The attitude of the insu gent advisors | To the Question That is Daily Asked, What is the Cause

ed to create the impression that the OF. THE WAR IN CUBA.

Every Horror and Every Shame is Spain's Dealing With Cuba.

R. H. Welch, of Newberry, S. C., suspend hostilities, so that terms for a | Cuba? That is, what are the facts, the complete settlement may be reached. immediate facts, which led up to the They were, indeed, never fulfilled in

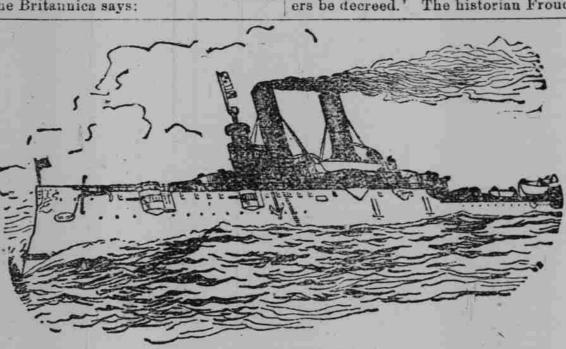
partial authority.

ing to crush the insurgents, Spain had sent to Cuba 145,000 soldens and her most favor-ed commanders but with little or no result. On the other hand Cuba, under the perpet-ual apprehension of the rebellion, has seen her trade decrease, her crops reduced and her creoles deserting to the United States and Spanish republies; and her taxes have been trebled in vain to meet the ever-increasing expenses and floating

"The Britannica's account ends two years before the close of the war. In 1878, through the influence of Martinez Campos, who had been sent over as captain general with full powers to Written Upon Almost Every Page of | conclude a peace on terms acceptable to the insurgents, the so-called 'treaty of Zanjon' was signed and the revolution ended. This paper pledged Spain to give the Cubans the right of suffrage, full representation in the Spanish parasks the Columbia State to ansewer the liament administrative reforms and so following question in its issue of the forth. Within two years afterward 6th: "What is the sause of the war in Gen. Campos was moved in the cortes to repreach the government for not carrying out its pledges to the Cubans, The State, in reply, answers as fol-

ear and broke it to the hope. "Cuba did get representation in the "The answer might be given in one Spanish cortes, but the suffrage was so sentence: Intolerable misgovernment, restricted for Cubans and enlarged for spoilation and oppression, an all-de- Spaniards that nearly all the members vouring taxation and utter hopelessness cortes no attention was vouchsafed to elected were Spaniards, and in the of relief under Spanish rule, coupled Cuban grievances. As for local self pendence, so as not to include the with the aspiration of a tyrant-ridden government, there was none whatever. people to be free. But specifications Official speculations increased instead and to practically make the declaration | are probably desired, and we shall give of diminishing, the Spaniards filling all them, beginning with an extract from the offices. The entire cost of the warthe Encyclopaedia Britannica, an im- about \$200,000,000-was saddled upon | Cuba, and from a million and a half "'On the deposition of the royal fam- people \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 were ily of Spain by Napoleon,' says the annually wrung in taxes, nine-tenths Britannica, 'the news of which arrived of which were drained away to Spain. in July, 1808, every member of the Cubans had to support a Spanish army cabildo (council) took cath to preserve of occupation numbering 20,000 men. of Revolutionary Fame.

By direction of the President, the and declared war against Napoleon. It ficits in the revenues after all this tax was this act, by the way, which earned ation and repeated issues of bonds for Cuba from the crown at the restora- were made to cover them. A deputy in land, Charleston harbor, S. C., will tion of the Bourbons the title of 'The the cortes declared: 'Cuba is sunk hereafter be known as Battery Sergeant Ever Faithful Isle.' Was there a more under an inundation of abuses, and a Jasper, in honor of Sergeant William Jasper, Second South Carolina regiment (Continental army) who during substantial recognition of this gallant loyalty? We shall see. Continuing, the Eritannica says:



BATTLESHIP IOWA (Our greatest warship, now commanded by Captain R. D. Evans.)

generals from Spain, armed with almost absolute authority, some of whom have conducted themselves honorably, while the I names of others are loaded with infamy, the office having been frequently sought and betane. The deprivation of political, civil and religious liberty, and exclusion from all public stations, combined with a heavy taxation to maintain the standing army and navy, have resulted in a deadly hatred between the native Cuban and the mass of officials sent from Spain. This has manifested itself in frequent risings for greater privileges and of the black population in 1844, the conspiracy of Narciso Lopez in 1848, his landing with 600 men-from the United States in 1850, and his third attempt in 1851, which cost his life and that of many of his followers.

up, desirous of coming to a settlement which should insure the rights of the colony without imparting the interests of Spain, and after protracled efforts this party succeeded in obtaining an inquiry at Madrid on the reforms needed by Cuba; but the only altera-

tion decreed was that of a new system of out, the advanced party in Cuba at once matured their plans for the liberation of the island from the military dos actism of Spain, rose in arms at Yara, in the district of Bayamo, and made a declaration of independence dated at Manzanillo, on the 10th day of October of that year. This insurrection soon issumed formidable dimensions in the eastern portion of the island; on the 18th of October the town of Bayamo was taken, and on the 28th the jurisdiction of Holguin rose in arms. Early in November the patriots defeated a force which had been sent against them from santiago de Cuba, and the greater number of the Spanish-American repuba point for the preliminary gathering of lies hastened to recognize the Cubans as bel- ship, arms and munitions. The revolunumber of troops sent from Spain, and organized by the Spanish authorities in the island, the yearly campaigns up to the president time (1877) have shown that in the caster time (1877) have shown that in the caster the feil in battle, leading a charge. But the cause to which he had devoted this life and to which his death was a scrible, and that by maintaining a guerrilla warfare they can attack and is the story. The cases belli is ninety the case of great excitement in the House. It was great excitement in the House. It was great excitement in the House. It was great excitement in the House, at Gulf with the Scaboard at Sanford with the Scaboard at Creensboro with Regent of Spain, desirous of ending need of the necessaries of life, 700 harass and even defeat their enemies who years old. may be bold enough to act on the aggres-

In a debate on Cuban affairs in the cortes of Madrid in November, 1876, it was stated that, during the past eight years, in attempt- | Pa., river mines.

RIOT AT A MILITARY COLLEGE. was not held owing to the fact that 3 | Nearly 100 Students Attempt to Mob One of Their Number.

> An attempt was made by fifty-five cadets to force Sergeant-Major Chantey to leave the South Carolina Military that Chantev had informed on five cawere suspended and later taken back. The cadets, failing to bring about Chantey's dismissal, attempted to mob him, and created so much disturbance that policemen were called in. It is said that eighty cadets will be expelled, and as there is only 150 students it may

Virginians Offer to Raise Troops.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, is receiving many offers to raise military and naval organizations for use in the event of war. He does not think it proper at present to authorize the formas Virginia is hardly in a position to equip troops.

Number of Working Days. Laboring men have 312 working days a year in Hungary, 308 in the United

Since that time the island has been ruled | wrote: 'The government is unimaginover by a succession of governor captain- ably corrupt, and the fiscal policy oppressive and ruinous.' Our former minister to Madrid, Dr. Curry, paraphrased Gladstone's words and asserted: 'Every horror and every shame that could disstowed only as the means of acquiring a for- grace the relations between a strong country and a weak one is written upon almost every page of Spain's dealings with Cuba. Such was the condition of Cuba

when, about ten years ago, Jose Marti,

a young Cuban exile, who as a lad had been imprisoned in the African prison freedom. Of this kind were the conspiracy of Centa and bore on his wrists the scars of the "Black Eag e"in 1829, the insurrection of Spanish manacles, inspired by faith and indomitable aspiration for the liberly of his country, conceived the plan of organizing his fellow exiles into clubs and raising funds in preparation for a Soon after this a resormist party sprang final revolt. He made this his lifework. For five years or more these 'Cuban Revolutionary Circles' in the | hear the President's Cuban messag United States, in Mexico, Central and turned away weary and disgusted South America, in Paris, and wherever | the delay. Never was there such dis else the exiles could organize, applied themselves with patient devotion to the taxation, more oppressive than the former. task set them by Marti. In the Florida
When the Spanish revolution of 1868 broke cigar factories they regularly set apart one day's wages each week for the cause; elsewhere they adopted other methods. When the time came to strike they had accumulated from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and had smuggled into the island several thousand rifles and a quantity of

ammunition. "In January, 1895, on a day agreed in the House over the army reorganiz upon, patriots rose in most of the pro- tion bill attracted little or no attention vinces, and, immediately after, vet- It was completely overshadowed by the erans of the Ten Years' war began to land on the coast from different quarters of exile, taking with them leaderligerents. During subsequent years, in spite, tien spread rapidly and soon controlled of the large and continued increase of the the eastern province of Santiago. Marti appeared in person, with Gomez. Soon after he fell in battle, leading a charge. relied in time of stress. There will be

Indications point to a strike of ten thousand diggers in the Monongahela,

Natural Bridge Sold. Mr. H. C. Carruth, a weathy Boston

man, has about concluded negotiations for the purchase of the famous Natural Bridge property in Rockbridge county, Virginia. The property embraces a fine estate of several thousand acres in ad-Institute, which brought on a riot that dition to this great Virginia wonder. the police had to quell. It was charged The land bridge belongs to the widow of Col. Henry C. Parsons, whose murder three years ago at a Clifton Forge dets for breaking garrison. The boys hotel by Conductor Goodman attracted so much attention. Only Sixteen Millions Left.

> Thirty-four of the fifty million dollar emergency fund for war purposes appropriated by Congress has already been expended.

Sixteen Millions in Claims.

Claims against Spain aggregating \$16,000,000 for injury and loss incident to the war in Cuba bave been filed with the State Department by the citizens of the United States residing in that country. They cover claims for personal injury, imprisonment, loss of stock, tance, for the information of the pasburning of sugar plantations, etc.

Post Office Robbed.

The postoffice at Aberdeen, N. C. was entered by burglars and the safe blown up and robbed of money, stamps and jewelry.

The Positively Promised Message Did Not Materialize.

CABLED FOR DELAY,

Thousands Who Had Walted to Hear the President's Cuban Message Turned Away Disgusted.

THE SENATE.

74TH DAY-In the Senate fierce Cuban speeches were made. "The United States ought immediately to declare war against Spain and to maintain that war until the people of Cuba are made free from Spanish starvation and cruelty, and the government of the island firmly established as an independent republic." This utterance by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in a carefully prepared statement of his position on the Cuban crisis was the climax of an extended discussion of the subject, participated in by several members in the Senate. Speeches had been delivered by Turner, of Washington; Harris, of Kansas, and Kenney, of Delaware, all of whom took strong ground for vigorous and instant action by the United States. At the conclusion of the speeches on the Cuban question, the Senate resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill, the only important program being a slightly modified form of the committee amendment suspending the forestry reservation proclamation.

78TH DAY. - When the Senate convened intense expectancy, amounting to excitement, prevailed on both the floor and in the galleries. The President's message had been positively promised, and its coming was awaited with genuine anxiety. Ten minutes after the Senate met consideration of with the exception of eight minutes consumed by an executive session, in which Senator Davis announced that no message would be sent in to-day, almost the entire session was consumed by the appropriation bill. It was practically completed when laid aside for

79TH DAY. - In the Senate there were one or two war speeches delivered. During the consideration of the sundry civil bill, Morgan accused the appropriation committee with discriminating against the proper measures and threatened to assist in dissolving the com-mittee. He also stated that he had heard of a great combine to control the government's coal supply. At 2 o'clock the bill was laid aside and Walthall, of Mississippi, presented resolutions of the death of his late colleague, Senato Jas. Z. George, after which, as a furthe mark of respect, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

83DDAY. -The crowds which thronge the galleries of the House were disag pointed. There were no outbreaks of any kind on the floor on the Cuba question. The whole day was spent of the private calendar, with the resu that several bills were passed, amonthem one to pay the heirs of John Roach, the ship builder, \$350,000 on claim which has been pending a dozen years, and another to pay O. C. Boshy shell, superintendent of the Philade phia mint, \$17,000, extracted from th gold vaults by a weigh clerk. At 5:3 p. m. the House took a recess until p. m., the evening session being de voted to the consideration of pension

84TH DAY .--- After waiting patientl

in the galleries and corridors of th House for hours, many of them from o'clock until shortly before 3 o'clock ; m., the thousands who had come appointment at the capitol. The mem bers felt it even more keenly than th spectators, and for two hours afterwar they stood about the lobbies discuss ing the latest phase of the situation The news of the proposed armistice which came on the heels of the announcement that General Lo had cabled for delay received quit as much attention as the request General Lee. The debate in progre more absorbing question. Considerab opposition to the bill developed on the ground that its provision for an exter sion of the regular army in time of w to 104,000 men would be inimical to th National Guard and the volunteer forces | Ar. Ramseur. upon which the country had heretofore

made a vigorous assault on the admin- Charlotte Railroad, at Greensboro with istration, charging that the policy of delay was in the interest of stock jobbers in Wall street. He alleged that Wall street was in the possession of information that the message would not go in long before it was known at the capitol, and profited by the advance in the price of stocks which resulted. He even charged that there was no warrant for the alarming statements about

the situation in Havana, which were made as a justification for the delay of the message. Lentz's speech created a profound sensation, and was met with an emphatic reply from Grosvenor, now recognized as the administration's spokesman on the floor. A great deal of opposition developed during the day to the army bill. Hull tried to save the bill by agreeing to strike out all of its provisions, even the three-battalion function features, but it was in the end recommitted by a vote of 156 to cl. The House adjourned until Monday.

Paris Cabs.

A citizen just returned from Paris describes a very ingenious device that has been adopted there for use in cabs. It is a register that Indicates the exact distance automatically the cab travels on a trip, and at the end displays the amount of the legal fare for that dissenger.

lan waves are running mountain high. shouldn't be taken where the Wagnerauthority. But, of course, such a bath ment for a tired mind," says a medical "A music bath is an excellent treat-

SIXTY-FOUR EXPELLED.

. C. Military Academy Young Men Sent to Their Homes for Rebellion.

The board of visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy on the 8th expelled sixty-four cadets, who participated in the rebellion which took place at the academy on the 3rd of April. The cadets had become incensed at the conduct of Cadet Canty, who had reported men for breaking barracks when he was not on duty, and they resolved to force him out of the institution. A letter was first sent to Canty's father asking for his withdrawe!, and when this failed of effect, the boys signed a pledge to resort to violence if necessary in expell-

ing Canty. They attempt to carry out their design on the night of April 3d, when they were met and opposed by the superintendent and commandant, Lieutenant Mc Donald, United States Army, and they broke into open rebellion. They refused to obey orders, and riot-ed around the building all night, the

police having to be called in. A meeting of the visitors was called at once and has been in session several days. The order of expulsion gave the cadets two hours in which to leave the building. The boys belong to many of the most prominent families of the State. The order sent from the academy two-thirds of the students. The institution is under the management of the State, and the action of the young men everywhere is much deplored.

A Woman Pack Peddler.

"I saw the first woman pack peddler I ever ran across, while on a tobacco buying trip on Green River last week," said Fred Thompson last night. "I was going from Woodbury to Morgantown and while at a village store talking to three growers I knew, saw walking up the road a swarthy complexioned woman, swaying under a load on her back that would have made me cry 'enough' before I had toted it the sundry civil bill was resumed and | very far. The female peddler, for such she proved to be, said she came from New York to Tennessee last year and had started near Milan tramping back in this direction. She looked to be thirty-five, had strength like a woodchopper and seemed well pleased with her novel profession. She said she was making money and expected to return to the East this year to marry the man she loved, who was taking her earnings to put with his own and pay for a little cottage."-Louisville

> CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y JOHN GILL, Receiver.

		SED SCHE	DATE D	
IN	EFFECT	A RI	IOTH,	1898
	North Bound. Wilmington.		No. 2, 1	Daily.
Lv.	Wilmington.	******	encerna la	O LO A
Ar.	Fayetteville.	*****	11	10 p
L.V.	Fayetteville	Lunction	19	25 p
Lv	Sanford	de la constant		48 p
Lv.	Sanford Climax		******* \$	47 p
Ar.	Greensboro.		section 3	200 0
Lv.	Greensboro	much in	6-4 EE74 E	4 30 p
Lv.	Stokesdale Walnut Cove	*****	*****	317 P
LV.	Rural Hall	entreates	20,000	6 15 m
Ar.	Mt Airv	** ******	7000	7 45 p
	Court David		No. 1	Daily
T.v	Mt. Airy South Bound. Mt. Airy		20.1,	8 4) n
L.v.	Rural Hall		10	0 04 1
Lv.	Walnut Cove		10	33 a
Lv.	Stokesdale	******		1 66 n
Ar.	Greensboro		1	1 55 p
Lv.	Greensboro	******	witing b	2 17 P
Lv.	Climax		and a second	2 45 p
LV.	Sanford Fayetteville	Innetion	*****	55 n
	***			A FREE W
Lv.	Fayetteville.		******	1 10 p
Ar.	Wilmington.			727 p
	Fayettville. Fayetteville. Wilmington North Bound. Bennettsville		No. 4, 1	Daily.
Lv.	Bennettsville	0	- 2-25.74	8 00 n
A	BLO ALULI		***	47 W 40 KW
L.V.	Maxton Red Springs.	PRESERVE COM	*****	9 35 n
Ly	Hope Milis.		1	0 20 a
AT.	Favetteville	la construe de la con	1	94) 1
-	South Bound Fayetteville.		No 3	Daile.
Lv	. Favetteville.		21122	4 50 p
L.v.	Hope Mills			507 p
Lv.	Red Springs Maxton	because was and	SALES !	5 43 p
At.	Maxton	*******		6 11 p
L.V.	Maxton Bennettsville	CAN AND A MANAGE	******	7 15 p
Ar.				
T	North Bound Ramseur			6.40
Lv.	Cimax			8 30 a
Ar.	Greensboro.	*********		9 17 a
Lv.	Greensboro .	*******		9 35 a
	Stokesdale			
Ar				
	South Bound.			lo. 15
Lv.	Madison			2 30 p
LV.	Stokesdale. Greensboro			2 30 P
T.v	Greensboro.		(Aprenda)	2 45 1
Lv.				3 50 p
	Ramsenr			5 30 p

†Meals. | Mixed, daily except Sunday CONNECTIONS. Southern Railway, at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western Railway. W. E. KYLE.

Gen. Pass. Agt.

Gen. Mgr.



MOST POPULAR SEWING MACHINE for a mere song. Buy from reliable monafacts that have gained a reputation by hone-t and son dealing. There is none in the world that out on in mechanical construction, durability of wash marts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance or all many improvements as the NEV/ HOME

WEITE FOR CIPCULARS The New Home Sewing Machine ORANGE, TASE BOSTON, MASS, 28 UNION COLUMN COLUMN IN. ILL. St. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, T. LANDERSCO, CAL. AVENUE, U.S.

Gainey & Jordan, Dunn, N. C.