

Index to New Advertisements.

A. S. Huske—Seed Irish Potatoes. C. H. Williams—Administrator's Notice.

Death of Mr. Thos. Baker. Mr. Thos. J. Baker died Sunday morning at 3 o'clock after a short illness, aged 70 years.

Marriage Licenses. The register of deeds has granted the following marriage licenses in the past few days:

Miss Rena Jewell Married. A dispatch from Washington, D. C., dated July 23, gives the following account of the marriage of Miss Jewell, well known and popular in Fayetteville:

Starting after midnight in search of a minister to marry them, Miss Rena Gilmer Jewell, aged 18, and Arthur D. Thomas, aged 26, of this city, found the parson at Rockville, Md., a popular green gown only a few miles from the national capitol. It was about twenty-four hours before Miss Jewell came here on Thursday with her mother on a visit to relatives.

Eastover Picnic. A farmers' picnic was held at Eastover on the east side of the Cape Fear yesterday, participated in by several hundred of the good people of that side. While not a political gathering, quite a number of the more prominent Republicans were present, among them our postmaster and United States marshal, who made quite a number of comments in a private, quiet way, on the recent Democratic county convention, and other matters germane thereto, present and future. There were all sorts of good things to eat, and notwithstanding a downpour of rain, everybody enjoyed themselves.

JURY FIND NO CRIME IN JACKSON CASE.

Widow Appeared Before Jury Today. The coroner's inquest into the death of Mr. Alderman Jackson, which occurred on July 10 in Cedar Creek, and which held a session in the court house here last week and after hearing witnesses adjourned on the 25th. In order to give time to have the widow appear as a witness, reconvened today.

The widow Jackson, her son and her brother, were the principal witnesses at this session and after their testimony the jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to the jury; and that no element of crime could be discovered."

SPECIAL SESSION OF BLADEN COURT.

The Brady Trials. With Judge C. C. Lyon presiding, the special term of court called by Governor Kitchin to try the Green Swamp cases, removed from Brunswick, convened at Elizabethtown yesterday. It is the State and Waccamaw Lumber Company against J. W. and Horace Brady. The jury was completed shortly after the noon recess. Two witnesses were examined yesterday, Messrs. Wells and Gibson, of Washington, D. C., who were employed in securing evidence against the Bradys.

Mr. Wells gave a full description of how he was in league with them to blow up and destroy the company's mill plant; how they went to the mill one night and did take off parts of the machinery and destroyed it, turned out the water from one of the boilers, built a fire in it and let it burn out the flues. Mr. Gibson also told how he was in hiding and witnessed the job.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CROSS CREEK.

Table with columns for White listed, Negro listed, Total 1910, Total 1909, and Gain. Includes sub-sections for Whites, Negroes, and Total.

THE GODWIN "CONVENTION."

Details of the Proceedings.

A Wilmington dispatch to Saturday's Raleigh News and Observer says: "The Godwin 'convention' was called to order this morning at 10:15 o'clock at Lumbia and by declaring that Godwin should have eleven of New Hanover's votes, and six of Cumberland's, nominated Hon. Hannibal L. Godwin, of Harnett, on the first ballot. Supporters of Godwin declare that no matter who makes the race for Congress in this district that H. L. Godwin will be in the fight and that no effort will be made to have the matter submitted to the State Executive Committee.

There is no doubt about the Republicans putting out a nominee, and it now looks like a three-cornered fight. Godwin's forces declare that he can win over the field, no matter how many are in the race, and in fact this declaration was made by J. C. Clifford, of Harnett, in placing Godwin in nomination. "Although the 'convention' was called to order at 10:15 an adjournment was taken for an hour to allow the Committees on Permanent Organization and Credentials to complete their work. When the body reconvened, George H. Bellamy was made permanent chairman. The Committee on Credentials, and on this committee Cumberland and New Hanover were not allowed a representation, though its chairman announced that the committee found that Godwin had 23 votes in the New Hanover convention and that the strength was demanded, but not given, and that Godwin's strength was not given in Cumberland. He then announced the delegates from the two counties, naming eleven additional delegates from New Hanover and at the head of the New Hanover delegation was placed J. H. Sykes, a man with a police blotter record. The chairman then ordered a roll-call of the counties for nominations and J. C. Clifford, of Harnett, placed in nomination H. L. Godwin, and in doing so, said: "You may place the Republicans against him; you may place a Democrat against him, and label him the nominee, but Hannibal L. Godwin will clean the field."

Godwin's was the only name placed before the convention. By taking a part of New Hanover's vote and Cumberland's, the first ballot resulted: Clark, 34.96; McClammy, 31.43; Godwin, 34.96 as strenuously to the contrary, and seem determined to carry the fight before the people. Dire things are predicted for the Democratic party by many leaders, some being of the opinion that it may mean a Republican Congressman from this district. Godwin's forces are confident, however, and seem to think they will have no trouble in cleaning up the field. What Godwin will do if the action of the Godwin convention should be declared irregular and of no effect in an open question, the opinion prevailing, however, that he will make the race no matter what takes place. There is no denying that Godwin has a wonderful following in the rural sections and if he comes out against the regular nominee there will be no party to predict that he will be elected 134.56; Cook, 34.58; McKinnon, 16.11; Brown, 10; McKinnon, 16.11. Necessary to nominate, 126.

Congressman Godwin was then called upon to make a speech, and was escorted into the hall by a delegation named by the chairman. He said it was the third time he had appeared before the regular Democratic convention to represent the Sixth district in the National Congress, and that he expected to go forth to battle in this campaign and would promise a greater victory than the district had even given before.

The "convention" then proceeded to elect an executive committee, a member being chosen from each county, after which the convention was declared adjourned. There are now two distinct organizations and two nominees in the Sixth District, although political leaders, at least the great majority of them, declare that the action of the Godwin forces really was a bolt and that the second gathering was not a regular convention. Godwin's forces

FRED THOMSON IS DEAD.

Young Man Who Was Struck Deadly Blew on July 2nd. Mr. Fred Thomson the young man who was struck on the head on the night of July 2nd by a person alleged to have been Ab Byrd who was subsequently arrested, now in jail, died in the Highsmith hospital Tuesday at 2 o'clock, never having fully recovered consciousness. It will be remembered that he was found in a room in the Martin House, Monday unconscious with a terrible fracture of the skull, the wound the result of a blow struck him the previous Saturday night, and had been in this condition, without knowledge of his friends or assistance from the time of the occurrence until discovered on Monday. He was at once taken to the hospital, where his case was discovered to be hopeless. An operation performed only a few days ago proved of no avail. The deceased was 24 years of age, and was a son of John P. and Ella Mitchell Thomson, the latter dying when Fred was a mere boy. The father is now a resident of California. He is survived by three brothers, and one sister, as follows: J. C. R. M., and Goring Thomson and Miss Ella Thomson. All are here except the former, who is in California. The Observer extends to the bereaved family its sincerest sympathy. An inquest will be held over the remains this afternoon and the body will be removed to the residence of Col. W. S. Cook on Cool Spring street and from there the funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL Muddle.

Various Suggestions for Settling Matter Right.

Various are the suggestions for arriving at a proper solution of the Sixth District Congressional muddle, but all are agreed on one point, and that is to do the best thing for the interests of the Democratic party. The editor of the Observer, being a member of the State Executive Committee, to whom, of course, with respect, express his opinion publicly; but here are some of the suggestions of prominent citizens of Cumberland: That the matter be left to the State Executive Committee to adjust. That it be left to the State Executive Committee, with the members from the Sixth District eliminated. That the whole matter be sent to a primary throughout the district, open to all comers. That it be left to a primary, with the five candidates who went into the late conventions, to be voted on. That the Sixth District convention be reconvened as at the beginning, with the State Executive Committee or a sub-committee thereof, as interpreters or judges of the plan of organization.

Here are a few of the comments from outside: W. B. Cooper, in the Wilmington Star of today: "For several weeks past you have been giving us the very best of advice through your various editorials, which I believe the business public appreciates. Your editorial in Sunday's issue on the 'Political Situation in the Sixth Congressional District' is certainly very timely, and it is to be hoped that the State Democratic Executive Committee will by all means look into our family quarrel, and endeavor to get the matter adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. It will never do to allow this matter to become any more acute than it now is. It may be the wise course to start entirely anew in this district, and let all the candidates who care to do so, enter a Democratic primary, and then surely all of us can give our hearty support to the successful candidate, whoever he may be."

"I do not claim to be a 'Solomon' in political or other affairs, but if I may be allowed a suggestion I would say, that as a plain business proposition, it seems to me that the only fair way in politics as in business, is to let every man appeal directly to the people, in other words, a legalized primary for all political parties would seem absolutely fair for our future guidance, commencing with the Governor or even with the United States Senators, and coming right along down to every office in the gift of the people."

The Wilmington Star discusses the deplorable difference between Democrat and the Sixth District, and as its leading editorial on Sunday morning, says: "It is indeed a most unfortunate situation which has developed in the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina, one which is vital to party success in November and one which should challenge the prompt intervention of the State Executive Committee, without regard to personal ambition or technicalities."

Editor Grant, of the Whiteville News-Reporter, who was a delegate-at-large from the county of Columbus to the Congressional Convention in the Sixth District, urges both Clark and Godwin to refer their claims to the Democratic State Executive Committee for arbitration and adjustment. Party Should Lay Corrective Finger. The Charlotte Observer says that "each side claims to be regular," and adds editorially: "It is stated that there is some talk of not allowing the State Executive Committee to arbitrate the difficulty, the consequence of which would be two Democratic candidates at the polls in November, with some possibility of a Republican victory. The primary and convention were matters for the sole concern of the Democrats of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Robeson and Harnett, and no outside interference would have been proper. This proposition of running two bitterly antagonistic candidates under the same Democratic banner for the same honorable office, is, on the other hand, a matter in which the party throughout the State should have a corrective finger. The entire campaign in the district from the first announcements months ago down to the present time has reflected much honor upon the Democratic name, and there should be little question of its having gone far enough. The Sixty-second Congress is likely to have a Democratic majority in the House, but the margin will hardly be large enough to make the throwing away of a district with a normal majority of 6,000 a safe or even sane proceeding. If the Sixth District Democrats find themselves unable to reach an agreement, it will be the duty of the Executive Committee to bring at least a semblance of harmony by settling the matter finally as to who is the rightful Democratic nominee. After such a verdict has been rendered there need be no great fear that any considerable body of Democrats will dispute it."

Marriages at Roslin.

Mr. John Smith, J. P., performed the following marriages last week at Roslin: On July 21, Mr. James B. Norlin and Miss E. M. Brown, both of Hope Mills; On July 24, Mr. Joseph P. Ragle and Miss Kate Hamilton, both of Ropy Mills.

Statement by Mr. Clifford.

Mr. J. C. Clifford gave out the following statement last Friday night: "Hon. H. L. Godwin was nominated today by the regular convention of the Sixth Congressional District. This convention was called to order by Chairman George H. Bellamy, of the Executive Committee, and proceeded harmoniously until the chair ruled that two counties whose conventions had elected no delegates but had authorized their chairmen to appoint delegates after adjournment in order to suppress Godwin's strength, were without representation until passed on by the credentials committee. An adjournment was taken for two hours during which time the executive committee was summoned, together by its secretary and went through the form of depositing Mr. Bellamy as chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Springer, who is police commissioner of Wilmington, mounted the desk in front of Chairman Bellamy while the convention was in session and with the aid of seven of his policemen from Wilmington coerced the regulars into silence and thereupon went through the form of convention resulting in the nomination of Mr. Clark. As soon as these insurgents got out of the way Chairman Bellamy, who had held his chair during the entire interruption with the delegates who declined to recognize the police convention, proceeded as though nothing had happened, gave to Godwin the exact strength which he received in the primaries, or had in the county conventions and nothing more, which gave him the nomination on the first ballot."

Good Positions for Teachers.

By telegraph to Observer. Spokane, Wash., July 26.—Positions await several thousand teachers in the public schools in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, according to Bruce M. Watson, superintendent of schools in Spokane, who says that fully 500 will be required in this city next fall. There were 445 teachers on the city's pay rolls last season, at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$90 a month. One explanation offered for this unusual demand is that hundreds of teachers have left the profession the last few years to marry, while others entered other lines of work in the Northwest. "Hundreds of teachers from eastern states come to Washington every year who are qualified to teach when they have having taught in other schools," said Dr. H. W. Allen, chairman of the board of education of Spokane, "and this is true of Oregon, Idaho, Montana and other states in the West. No statistics are available as to the exact number of teachers who obtain positions here each year, but it is probably safe to say that 33 per cent of next year's force in this state will consist of teachers who are from eastern and central states, or of those who have had no previous experience."

"Statistics compiled in Iowa show that the teaching force of that state changes every three years, while of the 9,683 teachers receiving certificates in Kansas last year, 3,369 had no previous experience. The many new schools opened in Washington and other northwestern states each year, and the added number of teachers needed each succeeding year in all of our rapidly growing cities and towns, causes an unusual demand for recruits to the teaching staff. Because of the many opportunities in other lines of work a large percentage of teachers leave the profession in this and other states in the Northwest each year than in eastern states."

Death of Mr. Ralph B. Lutterloh.

Mr. Ralph Buxton Lutterloh died at this city Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, after an illness covering several months. The funeral will be held from St. John's Episcopal Church at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Lutterloh, who was 60 years of age, was a son of the late Thomas S. and Mary Frances Lutterloh, and a grand son of Rev. Jarvis Buxton, who for 30 years, and up to the time of his death was the beloved rector of St. John's Episcopal church of this city. When young men Messrs. Ralph and Herbert Lutterloh, both of whom were very popular in Fayetteville, went to Georgia and engaged in the turpentine business. They met with great success and when their father died, Mr. Herbert Lutterloh returned home to be with his mother. Mr. Ralph remained in the south and finally made his headquarters in Florida, in which state he has acquired much property and interests. He retired from active business about two years ago and returned to his native place, which he always loved and cherished, to live, building for himself a handsome cottage opposite the home of his brother on Haymount. Mr. Herbert Lutterloh, one of the leading citizens of Fayetteville, is the only surviving member of a once large family, one of the brothers, Jarvis Lutterloh, being killed in battle when a mere lad during the civil war. One of Mr. Herbert Lutterloh's children, is named for the deceased. Ralph Buxton Lutterloh was a man of strong intellect and extraordinary personal courage. He made friends and held them and it is to these in this State and the state south of us that the news of his death will come as a shock. To Mr. Herbert Lutterloh and his children, to whom the deceased was greatly attached, we extend our sincerest sympathy.

Stedman in Big Lead in Fifth.

By telegraph to Observer. Greensboro, July 26.—The Fifth District Congressional convention reassembled here today. The first ballot stood: Stedman, 153.46; Mebane, 60.31; Jones, 100.56; Royster, 92. Later, 3.40 p. m.—The 32nd ballot stood: Stedman, 153.46; Mebane, 60.31; Jones, 100.56; Royster 92.57.

OHIO PLATFORM SLAPS TAFT.

Garfield in Lead for Governor. By telegraph to Observer. Columbus, O., July 26.—With James R. Garfield in the lead as candidate for governor before the Ohio Republican convention, which assembled today, but with the situation very much muddled, the delegates to the convention are devoting their efforts to routine work. The standpatters are at sea, and are casting about for a dark horse to beat Garfield. The fight is about the Garfield platform, endorsing the good intentions of President Taft, but not endorsing his administration, but it will be adopted without much of a fight and whoever is nominated will be on a progressive platform.

NEWS OF INTEREST.

The assassination last night of former Mayor A. H. Douman, aged 35, of Ridgeville, Va., who was killed by the explosion of a dynamite stick buried under the hummock, in which he was sleeping in his front yard, has aroused and mystified the inhabitants of this village and the surrounding country. The recent shortage of \$50,000 of the Russo-Chinese bank in New York has suddenly appeared to be \$600,000 in bonds and a general alarm has been sent out for the arrest of the cashier. It is now believed by Scotland Yard officials that the fugitive, Dr. Crippen, is aboard the Southern Pacific liner Montrose, which is due to arrive at Montreal on the 30th of July. Bankers in New York held a meeting yesterday and announced a new plan to prevent cotton frauds by false bills of lading.

A Few Short Weeks.

Mr. J. S. Bartoll, Edwardsville, Ill., writes: "A few months ago my kidneys became congested. I had severe backache and pain across the kidneys and hips. Foley Kidney Pills promptly cured my backache and corrected the action of my kidneys. This was brought about after my using them for only a few short weeks and I can cheerfully recommend them." Souder's Pharmacy.

GERMAN SCHOOLS.

Educational Review.]

The schedules of German schools are arranged to show a slow change being made rapidly from the subject matter, thus providing that variety which the youthful mind craves and also on the principal that the harder subjects, such as mathematics and grammar, which require more concentrated attention are put at the earlier hours of the day, when the mind is fresh, to be followed by history, and reading, Latin, French or English authors, and finally at the close of the school day by the wholly technical subjects, such as drawing, singing, and gymnastics. The aim of the German teacher is also to teach as much as possible in class, especially in the lower forms, to reduce as much as possible all outside work as he is assisted in this by a classroom well equipped with desks in which the boys can keep all their school books, together with writing material, so that they can be set to do written work at any time under proper supervision. There are not as many blackboards as in an American classroom, but the German teacher prefers to appeal to the ear rather than to the eye, to the head rather than to the fingers. As a result the boy is encouraged to do most of his work in class; he has to study at home only what in the way of vocabularies or paradigms he has not been able to learn in class. The curriculum of the German schools are largely responsible, of course, for their superior scholarship. I should like to call attention to the following points: Languages are begun at a much earlier age than with us. In a gymnasium Latin begins at the age of 9, French at the age of 12, and English is begun at nine and the other modern languages at twelve, these being the ages better adapted to the study of languages. They are begun with a large number of recitations a week, Latin with 8 and sometimes 10, Greek with 5, French with 5 or 4. As the elementary study of languages is largely a matter of memory the lessons ought to come so often, and at such short intervals that the child has no chance to forget from one recitation to another. Then natural sciences are taught throughout the whole school course; that is to say, in the lower forms or grades of botany, zoology and physiology are taught by elementary descriptive method adapted to the age of the child and appealing to his interest and imagination. The more exact study of physics and chemistry being begun at the age of sixteen, when it can be based on the study of general and mathematical knowledge. History and geography, generally coupled, are credited throughout the school course, with three or four recitations a week. German boys learn something about physical and political geography, about ancient and modern, national and universal history; whereas it is quite possible for an American boy to pass through school and college without ever having studied American history. The place of the vernacular in the German curriculum is well expressed by the dictum generally acted upon—that German is to be the center of all instruction. On this particular principle German is, if possible, taught to a class by a man who teaches it in some other important subject and nearly every instructor of a German secondary school teaches German besides his main subject, so that all are equally interested in maintaining a high standard in the use of the vernacular. Great importance is attached to the German compositions and themes, which by parents and teachers considered the highest test of a boy's ability, and to the memorizing of a long list of German proverbs, which have also been learned by their parents and grandparents and which in their entirety constitute the common ground on which all educated Germans meet, just as Latin was the common ground on which all educated could meet a century or two ago.

Taft and the Ohio Convention.

By telegraph to the observer. Rockland, Maine, July 26.—President Taft followed every move of the political situation at Columbus, O., today, keeping in close touch by wire. He is intensely interested in the situation in his home state. He left here at noon for the Casco Bay cruise, but will keep informed by wireless.

State Farmers' Union in Session in Raleigh.

By telegraph to the observer. Raleigh, July 26.—Five hundred farmers are attending the meeting of the State Farmers' Union here. An enthusiastic open session was held this morning, the principal speech being delivered by J. Jarvis Bryman, secretary of state, in place of Governor Kitchin, who could not be present. A closed session was held this afternoon.

Bryan Ready for the Fray.

By telegraph to Observer. Grand Island, July 26.—Wm. Jennings Bryan arrived in Grand Island today ready for the fight of his life against the alleged Democratic leaders who are prepared to send him into oblivion at the Democratic State convention, which meets this afternoon. Mr. Bryan would not talk today but his brother-in-law, T. S. Allen, said they don't concede defeat, and are getting stronger every minute. He says they have won over many delegates. He said they would accept no compromise but stand for county option. The anti-Bryan forces, however, claim to be practically sure of winning out.

Government Lighter With Ammunition Burns.

By telegraph to Observer. New York, July 26.—Shipping in the Brooklyn navy yard was threatened with destruction today, when a big Navy Department lighter, containing 1,800 rounds of ammunition caught fire at the dock. The supply ship Culgoa was set afloat to save her and the receiving ship Hancock narrowly escaped. The lighter was finally burned to the waters' edge, in mid stream in the East river. One seaman was badly burned and may die. The shells contained powder only. One of them suddenly began burning and set the others on fire, then the lighter caught. Men working on the lighter had to jump in the water to save themselves. The lighter was allowed to drift out of the dock.

No Agreement Yet Reached in Strike Situation.

By telegraph to Observer. Montreal, July 26.—Leaders of the strike on the Grand Trunk lines today conferred here. Secrecy marked the meeting, the leaders refusing to divulge the nature of their talk. All prospects of arbitration have been frowned off by both sides. There is little indication of any of a renewal of attempts at intervention. President Hayes of the road, said the conditions were approaching normal again. South Bend continues to be the hot bed of the trouble. There was a good deal of rioting there last night. Troops are held but were not ordered out as quiet was restored without them.

A Few Short Weeks.

Mr. J. S. Bartoll, Edwardsville, Ill., writes: "A few months ago my kidneys became congested. I had severe backache and pain across the kidneys and hips. Foley Kidney Pills promptly cured my backache and corrected the action of my kidneys. This was brought about after my using them for only a few short weeks and I can cheerfully recommend them." Souder's Pharmacy.

OUR RIDICULOUS CLOTHING.

Baltimore Sun.]

Much of the suffering that Baltimore endures in the hot weather is to be blamed, not so much on the heat itself as upon their hankering refusal to abandon heavy, uncomfortable clothing. The man who wears a starched collar on a day as hot as yesterday richly deserves his discomfort. Stiff collars are for cool weather. When the mercury is at 95 they are as ridiculous as waistcoats or pulse warmers. The white folks of the tropics face higher temperatures than we ever know, and yet they manage to be comfortable. The reason is plain: they dress properly. The orthodox garb for the men of those parts consists of a cotton suit of dead white, without a waistcoat. The collar of the coat is cut high, in the military fashion, and in consequence no stiff, starched collar is necessary. There would be, indeed, no anchorage for such a collar if it were worn, for it is not customary to wear a shirt beneath the coat. White canvas shoes, without socks, complete the outfit. It is cool, it is comfortable, it completely covers the wearer, and it is neat and clean in appearance. A suit of white, made in this fashion, costs from \$2.50 to \$5. The dweller in the tropics orders them by the dozen and changes twice a day. Why doesn't some enterprising tailor introduce this sane and healthful garb to Baltimore? Half a dozen years ago the crash suit had a brief vogue, but it soon went out of fashion, for the coat was always cut with long lapels and so it was necessary to wear a shirt and starched collar beneath the coat. The tropical suit, with its military collar, is far more comfortable. It is clean, it is much cheaper and its material seems to yield to laundering more readily than the rebellious and shapeless crash. The men of the tropics seek comfort more than splendor in their garments, even when they are on dress parade. The tropical dress suit, for example, consists of a pair of very thin pantaloons, usually black, and a white jacket without tails, much resembling the suit of black jacket, sometimes worn by waiters. The lapels are long and there are no buttons, and so it is necessary to wear a shirt, but that shirt is always of soft white silk and its collar is low and rolling. A thin white necktie is worn, and instead of the black jacket, which is intolerably hot in summer, it is common to wear a gaudy Spanish shawl of silk. The result is a cool and extremely attractive costume, the total cost of which with white duck slippers, is seldom more than \$15.

Fayetteville Markets.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Cotton, Cattle, Hides, etc. with prices per unit.

ASPARAGUS GROWING.

Boston Transcript.] In the recent number of the monthly bulletin of the state board of agriculture, Frank Wheeler, of Concord, discusses growing and marketing asparagus. The reader who so familiarizes himself with all the points presented that he can give the grower previous application, will find himself possessed of a liberal education, yet one that may be worth his while to acquire. There is no vegetable more wholesome or more marketable than asparagus. It is apparently easily grown when the soil is made with seed, soil and proper preparation, and full directions under these heads are all given. "Like all vegetable growths of value, asparagus has its enemies, the chief among them being the rust, which some years ago did great damage, but a variety introduced from France, and called in this country the Palmetto, is more resistant to this form of blight than most other kinds and has become of good market quality in an appropriate consideration, and may be vital to success. The soil most favorable to the production of the plant is sandy loam of smooth texture, free from coarse grit, gravel, or stones, 3 to 12 inches deep, smooth, loamy subsoil, changing to a close sand at a depth of 3 feet or more, and it is recommended that the field selected should be given over to some crop requiring high cultivation, a year or two before a permanent bed is laid out. The year previous to setting the roots the land should be treated to a dressing of a ton of lime to the acre, or a larger amount of wood ashes, as asparagus is very sensitive to acid soil. During the autumn, previous to setting, the ground should be plowed to a depth of 9 inches or more, provided that it does not bring up too much poor subsoil. In the winter or early spring barnyard fertilizer is to be spread on the ground, and when preparing the ground the chemicals to be used should be applied in the same way. The market calls for large grades of asparagus, and these are more profitable, because it is so easy to cut and pack a large stalk as a small one, and the bulk develops much more rapidly. During the last 15 years, says Mr. Wheeler, the demand for asparagus has grown faster than the supply. Like almost all products under similar conditions, this has kept the price high. It is sold at practically luxury figures though there is favorable soil enough in New England to grow at a profit, even at reduced prices, ten times as much as is now sent to market. The reason for it is not grown in that the average farmer is not been trained to give that nice attention to details that success in the development of a somewhat delicate specialty requires. But it presents an opportunity to hundreds of land-owners whose acres are now but superficially tilled. "Get good stock," is the concluding counsel: "Give it plenty of room, feed it high, give it the best of care, put up the product as neat, get reputation for good stock, and the reward will be satisfactory."

Government Lighter With Ammunition Burns.

By telegraph to Observer. New York, July 26.—Shipping in the Brooklyn navy yard was threatened with destruction today, when a big Navy Department lighter, containing 1,800 rounds of ammunition caught fire at the dock. The supply ship Culgoa was set afloat to save her and the receiving ship Hancock narrowly escaped. The lighter was finally burned to the waters' edge, in mid stream in the East river. One seaman was badly burned and may die. The shells contained powder only. One of them suddenly began burning and set the others on fire, then the lighter caught. Men working on the lighter had to jump in the water to save themselves. The lighter was allowed to drift out of the dock.

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OUR RIDICULOUS CLOTHING.

Baltimore Sun.]

Much of the suffering that Baltimore endures in the hot weather is to be blamed, not so much on the heat itself as upon their hankering refusal to abandon heavy, uncomfortable clothing. The man who wears a starched collar on a day as hot as yesterday richly deserves his discomfort. Stiff collars are for cool weather. When the mercury is at 95 they are as ridiculous as waistcoats or pulse warmers. The white folks of the tropics face higher temperatures than we ever know, and yet they manage to be comfortable. The reason is plain: they dress properly. The orthodox garb for the men of those parts consists of a cotton suit of dead white, without a waistcoat. The collar of the coat is cut high, in the military fashion, and in consequence no stiff, starched collar is necessary. There would be, indeed, no anchorage for such a collar if it were worn, for it is not customary to wear a shirt beneath the coat. White canvas shoes, without socks, complete the outfit. It is cool, it is comfortable, it completely covers the wearer, and it is neat and clean in appearance. A suit of white, made in this fashion, costs from \$2.50 to \$5. The dweller in the tropics orders them by the dozen and changes twice a day. Why doesn't some enterprising tailor introduce this sane and healthful garb to Baltimore? Half a dozen years ago the crash suit had a brief vogue, but it soon went out of fashion, for the coat was always cut with long lapels and so it was necessary to wear a shirt and starched collar beneath the coat. The tropical suit, with its military collar, is far more comfortable. It is clean, it is much cheaper and its material seems to yield to laundering more readily than the rebellious and shapeless crash. The men of the tropics seek comfort more than splendor in their garments, even when they are on dress parade. The tropical dress suit, for example, consists of a pair of very thin pantaloons, usually black, and a white jacket without tails, much resembling the suit of black jacket, sometimes worn by waiters. The lapels are long and there are no buttons, and so it is necessary to wear a shirt, but that shirt is always of soft white silk and its collar is low and rolling. A thin white necktie is worn, and instead of the black jacket, which is intolerably hot in summer, it is common to wear a gaudy Spanish shawl of silk. The result is a cool and extremely attractive costume, the total cost of which with white duck slippers, is seldom more than \$15.

Fayetteville Markets.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Cotton, Cattle, Hides, etc. with prices per unit.

ASPARAGUS GROWING.

Boston Transcript.] In the recent number of the monthly bulletin of the state board of agriculture, Frank Wheeler, of Concord, discusses growing and marketing asparagus. The reader who so familiarizes himself with all the points presented that he can give the grower previous application, will find himself possessed of a liberal education, yet one that may be worth his while to acquire. There is no vegetable more wholesome or more marketable than asparagus. It is apparently easily grown when the soil is made with seed, soil and proper preparation, and full directions under these heads are all given. "Like all vegetable growths of value, asparagus has its enemies, the chief among them being the rust, which some years ago did great damage, but a variety introduced from France, and called in this country the Palmetto, is more resistant to this form of blight than most other kinds and has become of good market quality in an appropriate consideration, and may be vital to success. The soil most favorable to the production of the plant is sandy loam of smooth texture, free from coarse grit, gravel, or stones, 3 to 12 inches deep, smooth, loamy subsoil, changing to a close sand at a depth of 3 feet or more, and it is recommended that the field selected should be given over to some crop requiring high cultivation, a year or two before a permanent bed is laid out. The year previous to setting the roots the land should be treated to a dressing of a ton of lime to the acre, or a larger amount of wood ashes, as asparagus is very sensitive to acid soil. During the autumn, previous to setting, the ground should be plowed to a depth of 9 inches or more, provided that it does not bring up too much poor subsoil. In the winter or early spring barnyard fertilizer is to be spread on the ground, and when preparing the ground the chemicals to be used should be applied in the same way. The market calls for large grades of asparagus, and these are more profitable, because it is so easy to cut and pack a large stalk as a small one, and the bulk develops much more rapidly. During the last 15 years, says Mr. Wheeler, the demand for asparagus has grown faster than the supply. Like almost all products under similar conditions, this has kept the price high. It is sold at practically luxury figures though there is favorable soil enough in New England to grow at a profit, even at reduced prices, ten times as much as is now sent to market. The reason for it is not grown in that the average farmer is not been trained to give that nice attention to details that success in the development of a somewhat delicate specialty requires. But it presents an opportunity to hundreds of land-owners whose acres are now but superficially tilled. "Get good stock," is the concluding counsel: "Give it plenty of room, feed it high, give it the best of care, put up the product as neat, get reputation for good stock, and the reward will be satisfactory."

Government Lighter With Ammunition Burns.

By telegraph to Observer. New York, July 26.—Shipping in the Brooklyn navy yard was threatened with destruction today, when a big Navy Department lighter, containing 1,800 rounds of ammunition caught fire at the dock. The supply ship Culgoa was set afloat to save her and the receiving ship Hancock narrowly escaped. The lighter was finally burned to the waters' edge, in mid stream in the East river. One seaman was badly burned and may die. The shells contained powder only. One of them suddenly began burning and set the others on fire, then the lighter caught. Men working on the lighter had to jump in the water to save themselves. The lighter was allowed to drift out of the dock.

No Agreement Yet Reached in Strike Situation.

By telegraph to Observer. Montreal, July 26.—Leaders of the strike on the Grand Trunk lines today conferred here. Secrecy marked the meeting, the leaders refusing to divulge the nature of their talk. All prospects of arbitration have been frowned off by both sides. There is little indication of any of a renewal of attempts at intervention. President Hayes of the road, said the conditions were approaching normal again. South Bend continues to be the hot bed of the trouble. There was a good deal of rioting there last night. Troops are held but were not ordered out as quiet was restored without them.

A Few Short Weeks.

Mr. J. S. Bartoll, Edwardsville, Ill., writes: "A few months ago my kidneys became congested. I had severe backache and pain across the kidneys and hips. Foley Kidney Pills promptly cured my backache and corrected the action of my kidneys. This was brought about after my using them for only a few short weeks and I can cheerfully recommend them." Souder's Pharmacy.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ATLANTIC COAST LINE, R. R.