

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Year, \$1.00  
Six Months, .60  
Three Months, .35

PROOF OF THE STEALING.

The election in August was carried by the most notoriously fraudulent, disgraceful, and dishonorable methods ever known in this or any other State.

It was a gigantic and wholesale steal, which has brought the grand old State into national disgrace, thanks to the most corrupt political machine that ever infested an American State.

Men all over the United States are astounded and shocked at the situation in North Carolina, where a "republican form of government" has been absolutely despoiled by a machine that ever infested an American State.

All good citizens of the State who love law and order deplore the untenable situation. They keenly feel the shame and disgrace that has been heaped upon the State by the conduct of the political machine that now controls the State.

It is an awful and deplorable situation when a minority can by a riotous and anarchical methods overturn the will of the majority in all parts of a State.

This was done in the August election. Fraud and ballot-stealing were practiced in all parts of the State. It was in no sense confined to the counties where the negroes are numerically stronger than the whites.

It was done in white counties where the negro vote was very small and insignificant. In fact, in counties where the negro vote was in no sense a factor.

The machine ringsters and corruptionists pretend that they want to "save the negro counties from 'nigger' domination."

That was their campaign slogan, yet these same thieves were not satisfied to steal the votes in the negro counties, but they robbed white men of their votes in counties where the negro vote was so small and insignificant as not to be a factor.

Now, we shall give the Democratic vote cast, (or to be accurate, counted) in August and compare that vote with the Carr-Simmons vote.

In August A vote received 186,650 votes. The combined Carr and Simmons vote cast in November was only 149,637, showing a decrease of 37,013 votes. Like Vance's cast-lead, the Democratic vote "swank" mightily in the brief space of three months.

As the Carr-Simmons vote of 149,637 proves the democratic strength in the State at "high water mark," it also illustrates the extent of the stealing in August of at least 37,013 votes, which if added to the vote for the co-operative ticket, would have elected it by an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of voters were denied the right to register, and many voters were also intimidated to such a degree that they did not vote.

The ballot-stuffers, according to the published vote, stole 37,013 votes. No doubt the machine explored the primary method of selecting the candidate for the Senate, for this plan proved to be a tell-tale in that it gave a more correct idea of the Democratic vote in the State.

It must be admitted, however, that this 149,000 votes is not the Democratic strength. It is less than 149,900 for Simmons, no doubt, received some "nigger" votes, while Carr received some Populist.

Can any man who has any self-respect, and who believes in honesty in politics, as well as in business, hesitate as to his duty in the present deplorable and corrupt political situation in North Carolina?

Can he longer remain silent when he is confronted with the official evidence of the stealing of 37,013 votes in the August election? Should not every honest man feel keenly the deep humiliation and shame that have been brought upon the good old State that was first to "cry aloud" against oppression and tyranny?

If they do, then it is time that they should unite with all men of like views, and call a halt to the infamous corrupt political methods and practices, and save the fair name of the State.

A Dangerous Offense.  
A Georgia paper is responsible for the following:  
An Alabama Judge in instructing a jury said: "Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard the evidence. The indictment charges the prisoner at the bar with stealing a jackass. This offense, gentlemen, seems to be becoming a very common one in this State, and the time has now come when it must be stopped. Otherwise, gentlemen, none of us will be safe."

TO REPEAL THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Representative Kitchin has offered in the House a resolution to repeal the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This amendment provides that "The right of the citizens of the United States or of any State to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

This amendment was originally intended to prevent discrimination against the negro in the right to vote.

By the introduction of his resolution to repeal the fifteenth amendment in order to prevent the negro everywhere, from voting, Mr. Kitchin confesses to the world that the North Carolina amendment is either unconstitutional or that it will not be effective in removing the negro from politics as he and other Democratic speakers claimed for the pet scheme.

If he were entirely satisfied as to the effectiveness of the North Carolina amendment to eliminate the race issue, Mr. Kitchin certainly would not have attempted to repeal the fifteenth amendment. His conduct in this regard is a confession of a lack of faith in his "pet, cure-all," "grandfather clause."

Furthermore, Mr. Kitchin could not consistently oppose an effort on the part of the Republican Congress to reduce the South's representation on account of the suppression of vote, because a repeal of the fifteenth amendment would make more certain the reduction.

Mr. Kitchin will certainly occupy a most ridiculous position should the measure for the reduction of Southern representation come before Congress, because his effort to repeal the fifteenth amendment invites the reduction of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.  
The New Orleans Times-Democrat in an editorial which appears elsewhere calls attention to the certain danger of the disfranchisement of thousands of white voters of that State on account of their inability to pay or carelessness in paying their poll tax.

It says that since the adoption of the constitutional amendment, which is similar in form to the amendment which was adopted by "force and fraud" in our State, the voters are very slow qualifying themselves for the franchise by paying in advance their poll tax. A failure to do so disfranchises the voter. Let it be remembered that the Democratic speakers in the August campaign pledged the people that NO WHITE MAN WOULD BE DISFRANCHISED BY THE AMENDMENT.

We call particular attention to this extract from the Times-Democrat editorial, on the effect of the wholesale disfranchisement of white voters an account of failure to pay their poll tax. It says:

"This means that the political control of the city will pass wholly into the hands of ward politicians, free from any restraint."

This will be the exact situation in North Carolina when the infamous amendment goes into effect. The poll tax feature was designed and intended to disfranchise thousands of unfortunate white men. The Simmons machine, no doubt, knew this when they submitted the amendment with the tax feature to it.

THE ELECTION LAW.  
Mr. H. A. Landon, of Chatham, who is a member of the Legislature, in his paper, the Chatham Record, of recent date, declares that one of the essential things that the Legislature should do is to enact an honest and fair election law. He says:

"If illiterate negroes are eliminated from politics by our suffrage amendment then nobody ought to object to the enactment of a perfectly fair and impartial election law. And we believe that the enactment of such a law would not only be generally approved, but would create a kind of feeling between fair-minded men of all parties."

Mr. Landon probably feels the shame and humiliation that the grand old State has to bear in consequence of the outrageous and notorious frauds that were practiced in the August election.

Commenting on Mr. Landon's editorial the Charlotte Observer says:

"The present election law is unjust and unfair, and ought to be repealed."

The Observer, in fact, says that it "cannot imagine an object to which an honest member of the Legislature could so well devote himself than the repeal of the 'unjust and unfair' election law, and that 'there will be no justification for an election law which will enable white men to cheat white men.'"

One Item of the Cost.  
Asheville Gazette.  
In an account from the state treasurer's office of the disbursements for the last two years, under the democratic administration, one conspicuous item is \$21,500 in legal services and expense. It would be interesting to know how much of this amount was expended in defending cases in which the unconstitutionality of laws passed in 1899 was proved, and also how much of this money went to the law firm of Simmons & Fox, who have had an almost steady job defending in the courts the work of that legislature.

THE POLL TAX.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.  
But twenty-one days remain in which the poll taxes for 1900 may be paid in Louisiana. If not paid within that time the voter so falling disfranchises himself for the next two years and cannot vote at the congressional election of 1902 nor at any other election held in Louisiana.

He disfranchises himself as thoroughly and effectively as the Constitution disfranchises the illiterate and propertyless negro. Experience warns us that once the franchise is lost it is difficult to get the voter back to it again. He becomes accustomed to staying away from the polls, loses his interest in elections and drops out of sight as far as politics are concerned.

The evil grows steadily worse; that is, the number of self-disfranchised men increases from year to year. In Mississippi nearly half the white voters have surrendered their suffrage through carelessness and a failure to pay their poll taxes, and the prospect of the State is having hard work to get the other half to pay.

There is every reason, therefore, why Louisiana should make the most strenuous exertions to induce all its white citizens to pay their poll taxes and thus qualify themselves to vote. The new system goes into effect this year, and if we start out badly, if only a fraction of the white voters pay their taxes and thus hold their suffrage it will be a bad and containing influence.

It must be admitted that the outlook is unpromising at least in New Orleans. Less than one-fourth of the voters have paid their poll tax, and the number of payments made each day indicates that a half, two-thirds or even more will voluntarily disfranchise themselves. The ward leaders some time ago it will be remembered, held a conference to consider this question, and resolved to make a earnest canvass of their several wards, each leader pushing whatever policy he might deem best, to get their backers to pay up their poll tax.

The movement has not with some little success; that is, the poll tax has not been paid by their strikers and backers to fit themselves for the suffrage; but the general mass of the voters have not been reached, and consequently are not paying their poll tax, but are disfranchising themselves.

At the present moment the indications are that the electorate after Jan. 1, will consist either of real estate owners, who generally pay their poll taxes when they pay the other taxes on their property, or of the political classes, the ward leaders and their immediate followers and supporters; and the average voter, who, although he may not be a taxpayer, is deeply interested in the government and prosperity of the State, will be shut out entirely. This means that the political control of the city will pass wholly into the hands of the ward politicians, free from any restraint.

NATION'S WORST DANGER.  
Ernest Crosby Says the Dangerous Classes are Among the Wealthy.  
In an address delivered by Ernest H. Crosby before the recent conference on religion in All Souls' church, New York, he said, among other things:

"If you want to find the dangerous classes in this city, do not go to the east side among the ignorant, the criminal and the poor; do not go into the Tenderloin to find them or any other local locality. You would not find them by going to Tammany Hall or to the chief of police. But if you had stood at the door of Delmonico's last night as the members of the chamber of commerce filed in to sit down to the annual dinner of that organization, or had you stood on the street and many when the sound money passed by, you would have found them."

"Seven or eight families in this country own one-eighth of its entire wealth," he said. This was not so 20 years ago. The larger the wealth of this country grows to be the larger the hands it gets into. The cry is, 'Let us have property, no matter where it comes from.'"

"I forget that true men would rather earn \$1 a day free than \$5 a day as benchmen."

Mr. Crosby declared that the rights of the people were being yielded up to the favored few. Supreme selfishness underlies the passion for wealth and leadership, and justice is done to individuals in the name of the contrary to the spirit and traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"That race never takes away the rights of any people for its own benefit, and stood up for its own rights. The remedy for plutocracy is to remove the condition which makes the undue accumulation of money possible. It would be a good beginning to tax the water out of stock and the increased increment out of land. But the most important thing of all is to substitute a new ideal in the popular mind."

"The ideal set by Wall street and adopted by the country at large is to get as much as you can for as little as you can."

"The new ideal should be that each man should have his just earnings and nothing else. If he is worth \$50,000 to a community, let him have it, but not millions of dollars besides. I suppose I shall be designated an anarchist for saying these things. All truth of this character is anarchy to those who exploit the people. I shall, however, continue to speak the truth, no matter how I am designated."

Drunken Revel in a Cemetery.  
Newport News, Va., Dec. 9.—At Greenlaw's Cemetery, early this morning, considerable rioting was caused by the discharge of firearms in the hands of a large mob of drunken negroes. The shooting was long, indiscriminate, and apparently motivated, and a Peter Page received a bullet in his body. Officers were summoned to the scene, but no arrests have been made.

A Nurse Kills a Child.  
New York, Dec. 8.—Alice O'Donnell, the nurse girl who killed the child of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jones, in Brooklyn, last night, was arrested today. She admitted killing the child, saying that her own baby, which was born eight months ago, was in an institution, and she did not see why another woman should be able to have her child with her when that privilege was denied as to her own child.

THE DUPLIN LIBEL CASE.

THE DEFENDANTS WERE ANXIOUS FOR SPEEDY TRIAL—THEY WERE PREPARED TO PROVE THE TRUTH.

THE PROSECUTORS DID NOT WANT TO GO TO TRIAL.

The Defendants Failing to Get a Trial Quashed the Bills of Indictment and Were Discharged.  
Kenansville, Dec. 7.  
Correspondence of Morning Post.

The famous libel suit from Sampson county, in which George E. Baylor, John E. Fowler, Cleo H. Johnson and fourteen other prominent Populists were indicted for libel on John D. Kerr, H. B. Chesnut and other prominent Democrats, came up for trial here in the Superior Court Tuesday. The defendants were able counsel on both sides of the case—Messrs. John E. Woodard, W. R. Allen and Solicitor Duffy for the State, and Messrs. Stevens, Beasley & Weeks, Capt. C. M. Cooke and F. H. Cooper, Esq., for the defense.

A large number of the jurors from Sampson county and elsewhere were in attendance, and, on account of the character of the case and the prominence of the parties, there was much interest manifested in the outcome of the case. The prosecution, after calling their witnesses, announced that they were not ready for trial on account of the absence of a material witness, and asked for a continuance. The most interesting phase of the case was the confession of faith. The defendants were ready and anxious for a trial, and claimed that the absent witness for whom the prosecution asked for a continuance was one J. C. Peterson, a student at Wake Forest College, who had not been subpoenaed until last Sunday, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

The defendants insisted upon an immediate trial, upon the grounds that the prosecution had not used due diligence to procure the attendance of the witness, and that the five witnesses from the county of Sampson, by whom they insisted they were prepared to prove the truth of the charges contained in the alleged libelous article, and that it would be a great hardship upon the defendants if the trial were postponed until the next day, the day before the court convened. But one of the prosecutors having made affidavits as to the matter they could show by this witness, and it appearing material and necessary for the prosecution, the judge granted the motion for continuance.

COURT GOVERNORS.

Special to the CAUCASIAN.  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—Congress convened on Monday, December 10, with a full membership of both Senate and House in attendance.

The most noticeable feature of the reassembling of the Fifty-sixth Congress was the magnificent floral display in each house—in fact, it was said to have been the grandest exhibit of flowers ever seen at the Capitol. Many Senators and Representatives were recipients of flowers presented by some personal or political admirer.

Senator Pritchard was remembered with a handsome floral tribute presented by some North Carolina friends. An elegant bouquet was presented to him by Mrs. Bagley, mother of Worth Bagley, as a token of appreciation for the Senator's services in her behalf.

The past week witnessed busy daily sessions in each branch. The Senate, however, adjourned Friday afternoon until Monday, though the House sat every day.

The Hay-Panamae Treaty and the Ship-Subsidy Bill occupied the entire time of the Senate during last week. An agreement has been reached to vote on the Treaty Thursday of this week.

The House has passed the Army Bill which provides for a permanent increase of the Army establishment to 100,000. The House declared against the Army Canteen and there is now going on a strong fight to put it in the bill when it comes before the Senate for consideration. Hearings were given Saturday before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to parties favoring and opposing the Canteen. This will be a busy, short session.

Presbyterian Creed Revision.  
Washington, Dec. 8.—After two hours' deliberation today the Presbyterian Committee concluded its discussion of the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, and adjourned.

The committee find on examination of the returns from the Presbyteries the following facts:

1. That the returns plainly indicate that the church desires some changes in its ritual statement.

2. That the returns indicate plainly that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith.

3. These returns also indicate that a substantial majority desire that changes should be made by some new statement of present doctrine.

4. The returns also indicate a desire upon the part of many Presbyteries for some revision of the present Confession.

5. It was therefore unanimously agreed by the committee to recommend to the general assembly that some revision or change be made in the Confession statement.

The committee will convene in this city on Feb. 13, next, to final preparation of the statement to be made to the General Assembly in May.

Three Peppers in His Eye and Then Horse-Whipped Him.  
Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 7.—At Bridgeport this afternoon Mrs. Ross Hill, a respectable widow, wife of a local machinist, met Dr. P. E. Hoppler on the street. She was accompanied by her husband. Mrs. Hill, without warning, dashed a handful of cayenne pepper into Dr. Hoppler's face, and while he was blinded and in agony, laid him on the ground, face and back with a heavy whip. Mrs. Hill continued her assault till Dr. Hoppler staggered into a doorway near by and escaped. He is severely injured, and his face and eyes are swollen white, and is severely injured, and the case will now be taken up by the President of the republic should interfere.

Texas to be Shot in Mexico.  
El Paso, Tex., Dec. 9.—For the first time in many years an American citizen has been sentenced to be shot in the desert. The sentence was imposed upon Blas Aguirre, a citizen of Mexico, by a Texas tribunal, and the penalty for murder in the first degree. Aguirre was convicted of making a raid across the border and murdering Juan Cadeja, a citizen of Mexico.

He escaped to Texas, but was arrested by American officers and extradited eight months ago. He was tried and convicted, and the sentence of the Texas court will undoubtedly be carried out unless the President of the republic should interfere.

France to Increase Her Navy.  
Paris, Dec. 10.—The text of a new naval bill designed to vastly increase France's strength on the sea is published today. It calls for credits amounting to over \$153,000,000, to be expended in the next five years on five protected cruisers, 23 destroyers, 186 torpedo boats and 44 submarine torpedo boats.

Babe in Dead Father's Arms and Mother's Body Across Them.  
Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 8.—The Cumberland accommodation train for Pittsburg, on the Baltimore & Ohio road, tonight crashed into a United Tractor car filled with people, at Rankin. One man was killed outright, his wife was so badly hurt that she can hardly recover, his baby was seriously injured and a score of other passengers were badly hurt. The dead is unknown, and his wife at a late hour tonight, is still unconscious from the effects of her injuries. The babe was found clasped in the father's arms with the mother's body across them.

Newport News Gets There.  
Newport News, Va., December 8.—Newport News will build one battleship and two cruisers. The announcement was made at the office of the ship yard this morning on information received from Washington.

It is great news for the city, which is in a state of general congratulation.

The Sheriff of Stanly county brought Will Hinson to the penitentiary Saturday. Hinson will serve twenty-five years for the murder of one Swearing.

Sound Kidneys Insure Good Health.

THE CAUCASIAN  
The Leading Weekly in North Carolina.



Mr. John H. Corlies, Secretary of the Council Bluffs, Ia., Athletic Association, was cured of kidney trouble by Ferrus. He says: "I am a firm believer in Ferrus. For three years I suffered with severe trouble of the kidneys and other pelvic organs, trying several remedies without relief. I used Ferrus faithfully for fourteen weeks and am glad to say it relieved me entirely of all pains."

"I am in excellent health, have gained twelve pounds in weight, and never felt better in my life."

Mr. D. L. Jaycox, Chairman of the Grand Army of the Republic, writes from Oakland, Cal.: "I am an old war veteran. I contracted severe bladder and kidney trouble, spent hundreds of dollars and consulted a host of doctors, but neither did any good."

"Finally some of my comrades who had been cured by Ferrus, advised me to try it. I at once bought a bottle and found it helped me so much that I kept on using it for nearly four months."

"Ferrus has proven the best medicine I ever used, my pains are gone, and I believe myself to be cured. I feel well and would not be without a bottle in case of need for ten times its cost."

If the kidneys are healthy they will excrete the poison from the blood. The renal veins return the purified blood from the kidneys to the general circulation. Ferrus stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood