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INSURANCE AGENT TROUBLE.

Practical Demonstration and Good Talk on This Line at Forsyth County Fair.

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At the conclusion of Senator Simmons' timely address a temporary organization was perfected by the election of P. H. Hanes president and W. A. Blair secretary. Postmaster Reynolds followed Senator Simmons, and represented Senator Pritchard, who was unavoidably detained at Madison court. Mr. Reynolds made a strong and practical speech. He endorsed the views expressed by Senator Simmons, and especially his statement that State convicts should be worked on the roads instead of farms.

Capt. W. A. Hayes, representing the Southern Railway, gave a practical talk on the great advantage to a community of reducing the cost of freight products, and said the reason the railroads were making better earnings now than formerly was because they had devoted their earning for the past five years to lowering grades of their track, so that the expense of hauling would be less per mile. He said he had just left Buffalo, where his mission was to convince people of the North that in the South was their hope for the solution of the agricultural problem; that with as rich soil as New York, better climate for all crops and cheaper lands, the South was the saddest spot of the universe.

He spoke of the first inquiries being about the condition of the roads. Good progress was made today in the work of macadamizing Liberty street road. This afternoon, in the presence of a large crowd, demonstrations of road building were made by President Moore and Secretary Richardson, of the National Association; Mr. M. O. Eldridge, government road expert; State Geologist J. A. Holmes and others.

At the night session of the congress stirring and practical addresses were made by President W. H. Moore and others. Prof. J. A. Holmes spoke and his address was magnificently illustrated with stereoscopic views.

FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

A District Association Formed With Allied Societies in Boone County. Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 2.—The Good Roads Congress closed with today's session. The report of the committee on permanent organization was unanimously adopted. It recommends the organization of the Northwestern Good Roads Association of North Carolina, with an office located at Winston-Salem; membership to consist of citizens of counties of Forsyth, Guilford, Davidson, Yadkin, Davie, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe and Alleghany. The officers of the association are to consist of a president and one vice-president from each county in said district and a secretary and treasurer and an executive committee, to be composed of the president, secretary and treasurer and two members of the association to be named by the president of each county is charged with the duty of organizing a county good roads association in his own county, which shall have for its object the promotion of the good roads movement in that county.

The annual meetings of the district associations are to be held at Winston-Salem on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each year. The committee recommended the following as officers of the association to serve until the regular annual meeting in 1902: President, P. H. Hanes; secretary and treasurer, O. B. Eaton; vice-president—Forsyth county, J. S. Spease, Greensboro; Guilford, J. Van Linder, Greensboro; Yadkin, N. G. Williams, Williams; Davie, C. G. Bailey, Advance; Rockingham, Thos. B. Pratt, Madison; Stokes, Dr. Elias Fulp, Fulp; Surry, A. Chatham, Elkin; Wilkes, E. S. Blair, Wilkesboro; Alleghany, Hon. R. A. Doughton, Sparta; Ashe, Dr. Colver, Jefferson.

Timely and effective addresses were made by Commissioner of Agriculture Patterson, President Winston, of the A. and M. College; W. O. Eldridge, of the government office of road inquiry, and Gov. Aycock.

Dr. Winston spoke in favor of establishing graded schools in country districts and said: "Good roads means good schools, good libraries and free rural deliveries."

Governor Aycock said the education of the children in North Carolina stood next with him, but he hardly endorsed the good roads movement, adding: "Good roads cost good money, but I want to assure you that good roads will pay back good money with big interest."

PRESIDENTS PROCLAMATION. Designating Thursday Nov. 28th as a Day of Thanksgiving. Washington, Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation was made public today. It is as follows: By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION. The season is nigh when, according to the time-honored custom of our people, the president appoints a day as the special occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God. This Thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good president. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him, and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty which, as a nation, we have thus far safely trod. Yes, in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much as has been given us, and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellow men. Now, I therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal to the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 2nd day of November, in the year of Our Lord 1901, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By the President, JOHN HAY, Secretary of State

COUNCIL HANGED. Declares his Innocence to the Last Dramatic Incident at Hanging. Lewis Council, the negro convicted on a charge of assaulting Mrs. James West, was hanged at Fayetteville Saturday morning. Before the black cap was adjusted Council took a cross from the hand of Father Marion, his spiritual adviser, and said: "Before God and man, I am innocent." The priest then held the cross aloft, exclaiming: "Before this assembly and the whole State, in spite of Governor Aycock's action, I declare Lewis Council an innocent man." The sheriff sprung the trap but the rope broke and the negro fell to the ground. With wonderful nerve Council walked back up the steps to the scaffold, a new loop was quickly made in the rope and he was hanged again. The governor had three respited Council.

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THE CENSUS REPORT.

On School, Militia and Voting Age for All States and Territories.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Census report on school, militia and voting ages for all States and territories shows the following summary for the country as a whole: Persons of school age, 5 to 20 years, 26,110,788, of whom 24,897,130 are native born, 22,490,211 are white and 13,085,160 are males; males of militia age, 16,360,363, of whom 13,142,280 are native born and 14,475,396 are white and males of voting age, 21,329,819, of whom 16,227,295 are native born and 19,036,143 are white.

Of the total number of males 21 years of age and over, 2,326,295 are illiterate. Of the 16,227,295 native born males 21 years old and over, 1,706,293 are illiterate, and of the 5,102,534 foreign born 620,002 are illiterate.

Native white males of voting age who are of foreign parentage show a relative increase in their proportion since 1890, while the colored males of voting age have increased throughout the northern and western sections, with a few exceptions like California, where there has been a large decrease in Chinese population. In many Southern States, especially Virginia, No. Va. Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana, the colored element of voting age shows decrease in proportion.

A little over 28 per cent of the entire alien population of the country is illiterate.

Bryan on White House Dinner. Washington Post. Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 31.—In his Commemorative to-morrow W. J. Bryan devotes a page and a half to the Roosevelt-Washington White House dinner incident. He says, in part: "The action of President Roosevelt in inviting Prof. Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House was unfortunate, to say the least. It will give depth and acrimony to a race feeling already strained to the utmost. The race question, so far as it concerns our colored population, presents itself in four phases: First, the legal right of the black man; second, his educational opportunities; third, his social status; and fourth, his political privileges.

Mr. Bryan argues that the negro enjoys all these privileges except political, which is partially curtailed, and social. He concludes by saying: "The President may have invited Mr. Washington without considering the question that it raises, and Mr. Washington may have accepted from feeling that an invitation from the President was equivalent to a command. It is to be hoped that both of them will, upon reflection, realize the wisdom of abandoning their purpose to wipe out race lines if they enter into a compromise."

Dr. Professor Washington's work as an educator will be greatly impaired if he allows it to be understood that his object is to initiate the members of his race into the social clubs of the whites, and he will do injustice to those of his own color if he turns their thoughts away from intellectual and moral developments to the less substantial advantages."

Drunkennes in Cities. Before the Society for the Study of Inebriety in London, a few days ago, an English physician took the view that because the reported arrests for drunkenness in a year in London, Chicago and New York were, respectively seven, thirteen and twenty-three thousand, therefore there was much more intemperance in Chicago, in proportion to population, than in London, and much more in New York than in either of the other two cities. This is a preposterous inference, and it is amazing that a medical man supposed to be intelligent should draw such a conclusion.

In some cities the police are extremely lax in making arrests for drunkenness when the drunkards are not guilty of serious breaches of the peace. In other cities they are rigorous and energetic in making such arrests. The suggestion that New York is almost twice as bad as Chicago in alcoholic excess and more than three times as bad as London is too absurd to merit discussion.—N. Y. Tribune.

UNION OF THE CHURCHES. Methodist Bishops Will Consider the Question When They Meet at Chattanooga. Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Bishop Goodsell, presided at the morning session today of the Methodist bishops. It was decided to hold the next semi-annual conference at Chattanooga at which time closer relations and the final union of the churches North and South will be further considered.

Dr. James M. King, who was the first assistant of the late Dr. Spencer, of Atlanta, was elected corresponding secretary of the Church Extension Society with headquarters at Philadelphia. Dr. King's successor will not be named until next week.

TOTCAUSES NIGHT ALARM. "One night my brother's baby was taken with Croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snider, of Crittenden, Ky. "It seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's Discovery which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from Croup and Whooping Cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infalible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free. Buy a bottle today.

SCHELLEY COURT.

The Sessions Will Close This Week. General Will These Pass Upon the Testimony Which May Be Reached.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Judge Advocate Lemly announced at 12:35 p. m. today that he had no witness to call, and that Mr. Rayner followed him, saying that no witnesses would be summoned on behalf of Admiral Schley in rebuttal. For a moment it appeared as if the now famous case was about to reach a sudden conclusion. But this delusion was soon dispelled by the announcement on the part of Captain Lemly that he might ask to be allowed to bring in one more witness on Monday, and also a statement from Mr. Rayner that Admiral Schley would himself desire to correct errors in his evidence as officially reported. There is a probability that the admiral will consume considerable time in going over the printed record of what he said, and there also is an understanding that he will make some additions to his former statements. But it is not believed that beyond what he may have to say there will be much more testimony taken in the case. The only witness that the judge advocate still has in mind is Lieutenant Straus, and Captain Lemly said today that if the lieutenant's attendance could be secured he would detain the court for a short time only. Captain Sigbee will return to the stand Monday to make corrections in the testimony given yesterday by him. These details completed, the argument of counsel will be begun, and then counsel and the public will withdraw and leave the court to its deliberations.

The task before the court is not a light one, and it may be weeks before the final verdict will be reached. How long the court may take to consider the evidence is entirely problematical. The members of the tribunal are evidently preparing to devote considerable time to the consideration of the testimony, for they have taken rooms in the city for this purpose. The testimony covers 1,600 printed pages and the court sat 36 days in listening to it. With the additions yet to be made in the way of argument and documents, the record probably will run over 1,700 pages.

Admiral Schley was in the court room half an hour before proceedings began, but he announced that he would not be able to undertake the correction of his testimony before next Monday. "There were five whole days of it," he said, "and to go over it and make the necessary corrections is not a light task." It is probable that he will have something more to say concerning his interview on May 15, with Admiral Sampson, relative to which Captain Chadwick spoke yesterday.

Today's witnesses were Sylvester Scovel, a former newspaper correspondent who saw service in the Cuban campaign; Lieutenant Hood, who commanded the Hawk during the Spanish war, and a number of officers who were heard yesterday and who returned to the stand to correct testimony. The court held only one session and adjourned over until Monday. The attendance upon the court to-day was the smallest since the sessions began.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The chief feature of today's session of the court of inquiry was a decision which the court rendered regarding the admission of evidence. It was practically the first material decision which has been adverse to Admiral Schley since the inquiry began. It excluded evidence of the utmost importance to the applicant. The testimony, had it been admitted, would have shown conclusively the reason for the retrograde movement upon which Sampson based his charge of reprehensible conduct.

In substance the decision of the court is this: That the statement of a witness as to a conversation he may have had cannot be contradicted by another witness, provided Admiral Schley did not hear the conversation.

Testimony of this character has upon several occasions, been admitted, notably in the case of Mr. Graham, Mr. Hare, Mr. Scovel, and a large number of others, not only in regard to Captain Sigbee's declaration that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago, but also affecting other conversations. While this testimony remains upon the record the testimony of a similar character offered today was excluded.

Mr. Hanna Opened the Argument. Mr. Hanna then began his argument of the case, the first which the court is to hear. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he would endeavor to do two things—first, to be brief and terse; second, to give a careful and exhaustive review of the testimony and a reference to the important points which it embraced. Mr. Hanna referred to the fact that, owing to the scope of the inquiry, the testimony had been voluminous, and declared that this was perhaps the most important inquiry ever held.

London, Nov. 1.—Lord Kitchener has reported to the War Office a disaster to the British near Bethel, eastern Transvaal, in which two guns were lost, several officers killed and wounded, and fifty-four men were killed and 160 wounded.

I Know One Sure Remedy. Sure relief of all ailments. Buy a bottle today.

ANTI-TOXIN CAUSES LOCKJAW.

Eleven Children Die From the Administration of the Antitoxin. The Antitoxin Was Manufactured by St. Louis Chemist.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—The list of deaths attributed to lockjaw as a result of the administration of diphtheria anti-toxin, manufactured by the city chemist, now numbers eleven, two more deaths being reported today. Eleven other children are reported to the health department as suffering from lockjaw with slight chances of recovery. The cause of lockjaw in each case is said to be poisoning from the city's diphtheria anti-toxin. The health department has now begun the free distribution of tetanus anti-toxin for injection into the blood of diphtheria patients who have been inoculated with the infected serum and thus exposed to lockjaw.

The health department has announced that no more diphtheria anti-toxin will be manufactured by the city of St. Louis. The investigation ordered by the city coroner to determine positively the cause of the deaths of the eight children who are alleged to have died of lockjaw following the administration of the city's anti-toxin is being pushed and it is expected it will be completed in a few days. Drs. Bolton, Fish and Waldron, three of the most experienced bacteriologists in St. Louis, are making tests with the anti-toxin and the serum taken from the spinal columns of the dead children. Dr. Rabold, city bacteriologist, who made the anti-toxin complained of, from serum taken from a horse which developed tetanus on October 1st, and was shot, declares that if the animal's system contained tetanus bacilli on August 24th, when the last serum was taken from it, it was impossible to detect it by an inspection of the horse.

At the Baptist Hospital an independent investigation has convinced Drs. A. B. Nichols, R. C. Harris and C. C. Morris that the presence of tetanus germs in the city anti-toxin is indisputable. A guinea pig was inoculated with the anti-toxin Wednesday night, developed symptoms of lockjaw Thursday morning and died today.

THE TROUBLE ABOUT MISS STONE. Some Fears That She and Her Companion May Be Murdered After the ransom is Paid.

Soda, Nov. 1.—The best method of transmitting the ransom demanded by the brigands for the release of Miss Stone, the abducted American missionary, and of assuring the safety of the captives, are the matters now engaging the attention of the Samkooy missionaries, who are negotiating with the kidnappers. It is felt that unusual precautions are necessary in order to safeguard Miss Stone and the others, as the uncertainty is danger that the captives will be murdered after the ransom is paid.

Fears Entertained That Miss Stone Will Be Sacrificed. Constantinople, Nov. 1.—The case of Miss Stone has become more serious. The brigands, it appears, are still holding out for the £25,000 ransom and it is feared that, should they persist in their demand, Miss Stone will have to be sacrificed. Nevertheless, the negotiations are still proceeding. Another prevailing at the United States legation this evening, whence there has been an active exchange of telegrams between Secretary Eddy and various points.

Mr. Eddy to-day had a long conference with Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, the British ambassador here, who is actively assisting in the efforts to bring about Miss Stone's release.

Postal Development. Postal development, as reflected in the finances of the department, is proceeding with rapid strides. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was a little over \$102,350,000, and for the ending June 30 last it amounted to \$111,631,193. For the current fiscal year it is expected to be over \$121,000,000, and for the next fiscal year a total in excess of \$132,000,000 is looked for, while the Postmaster General is going to ask for appropriations to the amount of \$135,885,596. The growth of the business done by the department is, of course, more strikingly illustrated if comparison be made with a time long prior to this. In his annual report Auditor Castle institutes such a comparison. He points out that in 1836, the year in which his office was established as an independent institution, the total financial transactions were less than \$6,000,000, while the aggregate of such transactions for the year 1901 was over \$303,000,000, this total including the revenue and expenditures and the amount of money orders issued and paid.—Bradstreet's.

Captured, Roasted and Eaten. London, Nov. 1.—A special from Antwerp says that a detachment of black troops, recently sent by the Congo authorities to quell a revolt at Balangis, in Kasai, was captured, and that the soldiers were murdered, roasted and eaten.

SHE DIDN'T WEAR A MASK. But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished as will all Eruptions, fever sores, boils, ulcers, carbuncles and ulcers from its use. Infalible for cuts, corns, burns, scalds and Piles. Cure guaranteed. 25c.

ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS.

Regulation and Not Prevention is all that is sought by Investigating Forces. G. L. DeLoach, (Rep.)

The general assumption that President Roosevelt's message at the opening of Congress a month hence will contain a vigorous expression on the question of the trusts will probably be shown to be well founded. While he was Vice-President, Roosevelt dealt with the trust question in several speeches, particularly in one delivered a few days before the assassination. He took the ground that the trusts ought to be controlled by the government, State or national, in some of their operations. He also said that publicity for the work of the trusts should be insisted upon. Similar views are likely to be expressed in the message.

All this will meet the favor of the country. In its general phase, consolidation in business activities cannot be prevented, and ought not to be prevented if it could be. This principle of concentration is at work in all forms of activity—among labor societies as well as among all the great industries and interests. It is part of the general evolution of society, and will continue. The growth of capital, of inventive skill, and of command over the forces of nature incline the extension of the general principle of co-operation into all sorts of activities. Organization is the rule with employees as well as with employers, and in all fields of enterprise.

A general assault on the principle of concentration in the great activities would do much more harm than it could do good. Regulation and not prevention is all that is sought by intelligent persons. This can be effected by legislation either Congressional or State. This, undoubtedly, is what President Roosevelt will recommend. Public opinion is strongly in favor of carefully framed legislation which will force the trusts to give a certain degree of publicity to their operations, and which will put all the great combinations under a certain degree of supervision and control by the country. There is no partisanship in this issue. The Republicans were earlier in the field than the Democrats in urging governmental supervision of the trusts. They secured legislation by Congress against the trusts as far back as 1890, in an act signed by President Harrison.

Whatever can be done and ought to be done toward bringing the trusts into proper control by the government will be achieved by the Republican party.

Outdone by the Darkey. From the Chicago News. Admiral Evans, in his interesting autobiography, "A Sailor's Log," relates an amusing anecdote of Capt. Trenchard, who, when he commanded the Rhode Island, had a very accomplished steward, a colored man who had become so expert in catching flies off the captain's bald head that the captain never annoyed by them. "Admiral Lardner," says Admiral Evans, "had for his steward a large, heavy-handed Irishman, who watched the colored man with great envy while his master, undisturbed, enjoyed his meals. The Irishman thrashed at the flies and swore roundly as they lighted on his close cropped hair. The colored man went on catching flies with a quick, dexterous movement of his right hand, until Pat could stand it no longer. Drawing back he made a vicious swing at a fly, but, instead of catching it, he caught the admiral on a swirl blow on the back of the head. The admiral, thinking there was a mutiny, grabbed the carving knife and made after Patrick, who retreated to the spar deck, and there was a hurdle race fore and aft—the officer of the deck and the orderly trying to catch the admiral, who was doing his best to put the carving knife in the back of Patrick, who finally escaped but never bothered any more about flies on the admiral's head."

CHURCH IN THE CAMPAIGN. Thirty-one New York Preachers Discuss Politics in Pulpits. New York, Nov. 3.—The feature of the local political campaign to-day was the active part taken in it by the pastors of the churches. Thirty-one pastors, clergymen and two leaders of independent church societies, advertised themselves to speak on the issues of the election, and all to k to their subjects the alleged maladministration of the present city officers.

Rabbi Schuman, the one Jewish priest whose sermon was Jewish, urged upon his hearers the support of the fusion ticket because of the revelations concerning vice in the tenement districts. All the protestant pastors reported, except two, talked for the fusion ticket, asserting that vice and unsanitary conditions exist here, and that a change is needed. The exceptions were Dr. David G. Wylie, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Nan De Water, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, who advised their congregations to examine the two tickets closely and vote for the best men on them. Henry Frank, of the Metropolitan Independent Church, advised his hearers to vote "against bosses whether they come from this city or Tioga County." Rev. Father J. Ducey, of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, was alone among those reported who spoke on the election for the Shepard side.

CURED OF ASTHMA. After 35 Years of Suffering. It will be gratifying to the Asthmatic readers to learn that an absolute cure has at last been discovered by Dr. Handolph Behrman. That the remedy is an effectual one cannot be doubted after personal or such testimony as that of C. W. Van Anwerp, Fulton, N. Y. who says: "Your remedy, (Behrman's Asthma Cure) is the best I ever used. I bought a package of your druggist and tried it and one box entirely cured me of asthma, and I have not had it since. I can now go to bed and sleep all night with perfect comfort which I have not done before for 35 years and I thank you for the health, that I now enjoy. I hope that you will publish this letter, that others may learn of its wonderful virtues."

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Flora McKnight, aged twenty years, while alone at her home near Clemmonsville, caught fire and when found every garment of clothing had been burned off. She lived four hours after the accident and was conscious to the end.

The Governor has ordered a special civil term of two weeks court in Pitt county, beginning December 9th, to be held by Judge Winston. This is the second special term in that county this year, and Judge Winston was assigned to hold it because of the request of the county officers and members of the bar.

Three large timber syndicates have acquired large interests in the Weldon section. One of them will next year build a railway for Weldon by way of Brinkleyville and Hingwood, to some point in the edge of Franklin county, distance about thirty miles to get at 200,000,000 feet of short-leaf pine timber. The three concerns are the Commer, the G. L. Vincent and the Camp Manufacturing Company.—News and Observer.

Mysterious Shooting. Weldon, N. C., Nov. 2.—James Scoggin, who was here in charge of the broken neck horse at the fair, was shot in the small of the back last night near town, and it is feared that his wound may prove fatal. He came here from Petersburg, but formerly lived in Warren county. There is a mystery about the affair which remains to be solved.

Murder and Suicide. Wilson, N. C., Nov. 2.—Today noon, in his bar room in Goldsboro's street, Wade Aycock was shot and immediately killed by his clerk, George Gay. Ed. Killett was having a settlement with Aycock, when Gay came up to them and said, "Ed, haven't you always found me straight," and being told that he had, Gay replied: "Well, Wade says I am no, and, damn him, I am going to kill him." He then drew his pistol and shot Aycock dead. Gay then turned the pistol to his own bosom and shot himself, inflicting a very serious wound.

BUFFALO EXPOSITION CLOSURE. The Pan-American a Colossal Failure and Financial Loss \$1,000,000. Buffalo, Nov. 2.—Standing at the triumphal bridge at midnight, John G. Milburn pressed the electric button which extinguished the lights at the Pan American exposition for the last time. Around Mr. Milburn were the men and women who as managers, investors and employees had worked for the success of the fair only to result in a loss of over \$1,000,000. The stockholders sustain a complete loss; the holders of the second mortgage bonds go no return, while the holders of the first mortgage bonds recover 80 per cent of their investment. The contractors will lose \$1,000,000. On Monday bids will be opened for the wrecking of the buildings.

The News From Billville. There are no candidates for governor in our midst, though many are running—with the sheriff close behind them. There was a big fight at Everlasting Peace on Tuesday evening. The Legislature will be asked to change the name of that town next year.

Our relatives are arriving on every train to spend Christmas with us, notwithstanding we sent one of them an almshouse the first of the year. The body of Major Jones was cremated last week, and his widow now has him safely corked up in a four jar. She says it is the last of the family jars. The days are so still now when a silver dollar falls on the pavement it rings as loud as a fire alarm. But very few are fool enough to let one fall.

There have been charges of political bribery in this settlement, but they are without foundation. We take no bribes—simply borrow \$5 from a man, then ask him what office he's running for.—Atlanta Constitution.

Gee Whizz! Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan made the journey from Detroit to Niagara Falls over the Michigan Central Railway, 227 miles, in 200 minutes the other day. Between St. Thomas and Falls View station a speed of eighty miles an hour was occasionally reached. When a railway director shows such perfect confidence in his roadbed the traveling public, which does not go at such headlong speeds, may feel reasonably safe.

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