

THOUSANDS LIVES LOST

Sunday Night's Rain Storm
Damaged Denver Property
More Than \$2,000,000

Much Damage Was Done to Property
in Washington, D. C.—Most Ter-
rific Downpour That City Has Ex-
perienced in Six Years—Great Loss
of Life and Property in Mexico.

Sunday night's destructive storm
was almost country wide in extent.
Devastation was in every quarter. In
Washington 2.93 inches of rain fell
during the evening. During the
heaviest part of the downpour 2.50
inches of water fell in forty-five min-
utes. It was the most terrible down-
pour Washington has experienced in
six years. The amount of damage to
Washington property cannot be esti-
mated.

In Mexico a flood cost a thousand
lives and wiped four villages from the
map. Five hundred residents of
Denver were made homeless by a
cloudburst and many lives were lost.
It is said the damage may reach \$5-
600,000.

Four persons were drowned in Al-
ton, sixty miles from St. Louis, and
New York reports the loss of one life
from the storm.

The telephone system of Washing-
ton was temporarily crippled, 800
city phones being put out of com-
mission. The suburban lines were
put out of commission for twenty-
four hours.

Scores of persons in canoes and
motor craft on the Potomac had nar-
row escapes.

At Denver, Colorado, two are dead,
five injured, two missing and prop-
erty damage of at least \$2,000,000.
Accurate figures on property damage
still are incomplete, but estimates run
as high as \$5,000,000. Practically
the entire wholesale and factory dis-
tricts were flooded.

With about 15,000 men repairing
the damage done by the flood an
army of city employees and individ-
uals are clearing away the wreckage
of buildings and bridges; rescuers
are still searching for further pos-
sible victims and the city fire depart-
ment aiding in the pumping out flood-
ed basements in the wholesale dis-
tricts.

GOV. BLEASE MAKES THREAT.

Intimates to Charlestonians That
They Must Vote for Him or They
Shan't Have Any More Liquor—A
Negro in the Woodpile.

(Roanoke Evening News.)

About the rawest thing yet devel-
oped in politics this year has come,
of course, in South Carolina. In
Charleston last Friday Governor
Blease, candidate for re-election, ad-
dressed his audience as follows:

"I want to put a proposition to
you, and you answer it at the Aug-
ust primaries. Whatever you do, I
will be Governor anyway for Septem-
ber, October, November, and De-
cember, and twenty-one days in Janu-
ary. If you want government by in-
junction and a metropolitan police
force, you vote for Ira B. Jones, and
I'll give it to you."

Judge Jones is Governor Blease's
opponent. The meaning of the threat
is that if Charleston, at the prima-
ries in August, votes against Blease,
the dispensary law, to which Charle-
ston most strongly objects, will be en-
forced; whereas if the city votes for
Blease it will be left free, as hereto-
fore, to do as it likes and to sell
liquor freely, regardless of the law.
Yet a majority of the audience is re-
ported as having been with Blease
and favoring him enthusiastically, as
indicated by the applause bestowed
upon his utterances.

In the following kindly terms he
alluded to Mayor Grace, of Charle-
ston, another popular idol, recently
his devoted friend and follower and
elected last year to preside over the
destinies of the city:

"He intimated that the recent
break between him and John P.
Grace, Mayor of Charleston, began
when he refused to commission as
notary public a negro, S. W. Bennett,
whom the Mayor had recommended.
He said further, with reference to the
charges in Charleston had been
traced to the office of the Governor.
'No gentleman would insinuate that
I had ever received any graft and any
man who says I did is a malicious
character, thief, and a cowardly
liar.'"

Politics Closes Big Store.

[Tacoma (Wash.) Correspondence
New York Sun.]

Sharp differences over politics be-
tween proprietors of one of the de-
partment stores in Walla Walla re-
sulted to-day in their closing it, an-
nouncing that it may never be opened
again.

The proprietors have had frequent
quarrels as a result of their advocat-
ing different Presidential candidates
and decided it was best to close the
store and come to some agreement.

O. P. Jaycox and his two sons-in-
law, Guy Bridges and Edward Payne,
run the store. Jaycox is a radical
Roosevelt supporter and Bridges is
for Taft. Jaycox would not take over
the interests of the junior partners
and they decided to "split the blank-
et."

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

troil would be better than practically
no government. The "Mountain" fac-
tion of outlaws, so-called on account
of the fact that they were citizens of
that portion of the country lying in
an' near the mountains, sent out
chiefs or organizers to spread the
gospel of concealed politics, that is,
secret political societies, though but
little effort was made to run them se-
cretly. Through the efforts of the
workers San Domingo, a French dom-
inion, wuz finally organized, an'
the takin' in of ignorant, vicious
blacks did not add to the value of
dignity of the organization. Blood-
shed, robbery, oppression—every-
thing bad grey out of hit, an' in-
creased rapidly. Houchard, a French
military leader, had conquered the
English force at Hondcote. Instead
of addin' to his popularity he wuz
sent to the scaffold, az Custine had
been. To crown awl other evils in-
dustry an' trade were proscribed.
Requisitions and heavily taxed pro-
visions soon brought a practical fam-
ine; the new republic to-be wuz mak-
in' a bad start. The entire western
portion of France wuz soon in a state
of revolution, unwise legislation be-
in' given az the main cause.

About this time a new star arose
in France. A young soldier, Napol-
eon Bonaparte, bein' his name. Small
of stature, but a giant in courage, in
coolness an' in intellect, he quickly
rose to the position of one of the
world's greatest military command-
ers an' crowned his awl by becomin'
ruler of France. He had his ups and
downs at times; had but few friends
among the high-ups. But the sol-
diers, the common people, idolized
him. Bonaparte wuz a gentleman by
instinct, had high ideals. He never
saw men enough to frighten him an'
wuz never whipped when he had any-
thing like equal chances. He led the
army of France into Russia an' burn-
ed Moscow, the capital city of that
country, but the terrible winter cli-
mate an' the cunning Russians, who
knew how to fix things for an in-
vader, caused him to scamper back to
Paris with only a remnant of the
proud army he started with. But
most other military leaders would
hev failed to get back at awl. When
but twenty-four years old Napoleon
wuz a major an' commanded a large
division of the army of France; in
fact he wuz in full command at the
seize of Toulon. Two older generals
had failed to conquer the army with-
in the city. Members of the French
assembly, with the army az advisors,
military men, of course, had failed.
Young Bonaparte did not fail. He
submitted his plans to the advisory
council at Paris and wuz told to go
ahead. Bonaparte, instead of at-
tackin' the main fortifications, decid-
ed to get possession of awl the good
positions commandin' the harbor an'
render hit untenable for warships
then in the harbor or which mite
come later. That wuz a slow, round-
about way to do hit, an' none of the
great military leaders thought hit
worth the trial. But Bonaparte knew,
an' the man who knows iz the man
to do things. Bonaparte mite hev
lost thousands of men an' then failed.
But he didn't. When he plant-
ed his cannon in protected positions
along the coast he wuz certain that
no ship could live in the harbors long
an' he wuz just az sure that no ships
of war would venture into the harbor
after he got clear of those now pre-
sent, therefore Bonaparte had arrang-
ed to capture a great fortified city
protected by warships, an' he wuz go-
in' to do hit without losin' a man.
Real soldiers will follow a leader
anywhere, if they think it necessary.
But the real soldier hev lots of re-
spect for a general who can put his
head to work an' win great battles
without riskin' the lives of his men.
No matter how brave a soldier may
be, he knows that he iz worth more
to his country alive than he iz dead.
Napoleon laid his plans, his founda-
tion, well when he planned the cap-
ture of Toulon. He had men to lose.
Under some circumstances he would
hev lost them willingly if he had to.
But he didn't hev to at Toulon be-
cause he did the headwork needed.
Others had tried main strength, brav-
ery, awkwardness; awl had failed.
Now a great military strategist wuz
before the footlights. He wuz not go-
in' to fail, for he had planned hit so
failure wuz impossible. Yes, a great
military man had been born just
twenty-four years before an' Napol-
eon onaparte wuz his name. The
English warships didn't think the
French navy wuz very dangerous, an'
hit wuz not. But Bonaparte's guns
were dangerous an' he soon cleared
the harbor of warships an' then the
14,000 soldiers in the city were at his
mercy. Yes, a real military genius
had been born. When the English
retreated from Toulon they destroyed
fourteen French warships, a serious
loss to France. But Napoleon had
retaken Toulon, had saved France
from English domination, for that
wuz what England wuz up to. What
wuz a few old-fashioned, fourth-class
warships az compared to what mite
hev been the loss of France had the
English continued in possession of
Toulon just a few weeks longer, un-
til they could get things shaped up
better?

Carnot now commanded the French
army. Things were disturbed by the
treason of Dumoriez. He had deliv-
ered up to the enemy the commissar-
ies of the convention, an' he wuz
slated for a visit to the guillotine. He
even tried to betray both the French

an' German armies to the English.
Robespierre was, at this period, 1794,
at the height of his prosperity. But
he could not accomplish much with
such a load as the Girondist gang
hangin' about his neck. He finally
attempted suicide, but wuz prevented
and received a death blow at the
hands of some one soon afterward.
Az ever,

ZEKE BILKINS.

(To be continued.)

WANT BETTER BALED COTTON.

Steamship Companies Will Refuse to
Accept Poorly Baled Cotton After
September 1.

A New York dispatch under date
of July 15th says:

"A conference for the purpose of
arriving at a practical solution of
the question that has arisen over the
refusal of steamship lines operating
out of Atlantic and Gulf ports to ac-
cept 'country damaged' cotton for
shipment after September 1st, which
is virtually a demand that cotton
be better baled, was held here to-
day by 150 representatives of rail-
roads, cotton shippers, marine insur-
ance companies, bankers, cotton com-
pressors, spinners' associations, cot-
ton exchange, cotton associations, to-
gether with a representative of the
Government. E. J. Glenn, president
of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange,
presided.

"After discussing the matter the
conference appointed a sub-commit-
tee of ten to consider the question
involved and report to the confer-
ence this week.

"The action of the steamship lines
has caused a stir in the cotton indus-
try, and if the edict is enforced it will
result, it is said, in materially chang-
ing the method of baling cotton. The
steamship lines assert that they have
been required to pay many claims on
cotton which was damaged before it
reached their hands. In order to pro-
tect themselves from such claims,
called 'country damaged,' the lines
decided to decline to accept such cot-
ton after September 1st.

"M. J. Sanders of the Leyland
Line said steamship agents consider
the American bale of cotton the poor-
est packed in the world."

THE UNITED STATES LEADS.

Ahead of All Nations in the Matter
of Mail It Sends Everywhere and
in the Amount Its Inhabitants Re-
ceive.

The people in the United States
are the best patrons of the postal
service, says the New York American.
This is according to the great Bureau
of Statistics in Berlin, where experts
have figured out just how much mail
matter per capita is delivered in the
various countries of the world.

The United States leads all nations,
is a world-beater both in the matter
of mail it sends everywhere and in
the amount its inhabitants receive.

The German Empire comes next,
while Great Britain and Ireland is
sixth. In the German Empire the
average is 145 pieces of mail per
person during the year. In Great Britain
and Ireland it is 117, France 78,
Russia 12, while in Turkey the peo-
ple only average 1 7-10 letters per
year.

Because the number of pieces of
mail now sent is so enormous the
Bureau of Statistics figure only in the
thousands of pieces and it has found
that the United States sends no less
than 12,600,000 thousand pieces, or
actually 12,660,000,000 pieces of
mail every year, both within the
States and foreign countries. All
the rest of the New World sends
less than 2,000,000 thousand pieces
more, but the total for America is
14,643,129 thousand pieces of mail
dispatched every year. The Argentine
Republic sends 594,000 thousand
pieces of these, but the Falkland
Islands send out only 7,000 thousand.

All Europe delivers but 25,618-
740 thousand pieces of mail per an-
num, of which the German Empire
distributes 8,817,300 thousand pieces.
Great Britain and Ireland 4,941,000
thousand and France 3, 049,000
thousand. All Asia distributes only
2,667,493 thousand, but Japan uses
more than half—1,446,000 thou-
sand.

Russia, with its great population,
distributes only 1,668,000 thousand
pieces of mail, while little Switzer-
land receives 411,020 thousand let-
ters and papers, so that the average
per inhabitant of Russia is only 12,
while that of the little Republic is
124,—ten times as much.

The distribution of letters and pa-
pers in Africa is comparatively small,
being only 367,245 thousand, of
which the largest number go to Al-
geria.

In these figures students of human
progress find pretty sure indications
of the intellectual advancement of
people, as well as their commercial
progressiveness.

Letters were written only on clay
tablets by the Babylonians at least
5000 B. C., for some of these letters
have been found in their clay en-
velopes.

It is claimed that the idea of a
postpaid envelope originated early in
the reign of King Louis XIV. of
France.

Must Favor Their Mother.

Says the Havana Post: "Woodrow
Wilson's three daughters are describ-
ed as beautiful girls." Of course,
they are, but Republicans will insist
that they must favor their mother—
Wilmington Star.

IN OREGON AND OHIO.

Numerous Reforms Called for in
These States.

From the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle.

It is often said that this is an age
of unrest. Radicalism is certainly
much talked of, and new propositions
are constantly being brought before
the people that sometimes stagger
those who hold fast to old fashioned
ways.

One of the excellent new things in
national politics is the Presidential
primary, the need for the universal
adoption of which the result of the
Chicago convention has brought
home to every unprejudiced person.

In State politics the chief new
propositions in Oregon to, with the
initiative and referendum, bring
about "perfect government" are:

The abolition of the Senate and the
establishment of a Legislature of one
chamber.

The giving of the Governor a seat
in the legislative body.

The formation of a Governor's cabi-
net, made up of such officials as the
State Treasurer, Attorney-General,
Superintendent of Public Instruction
and Labor Commissioner, who would
be appointive rather than elective.

The placing under the Governor's
direct counsel of the district attor-
neys, sheriffs and all administrative
boards and commissions, which
would be appointed by him and
answerable to him.

In Ohio the reforms adopted by
the constitutional convention for ad-
mission to the people are:

Woman suffrage.
Minimum wage laws.
Abolition of prison labor.
Limitation of labor injunctions.
Abolition of capital punishment.
Eight-hour day on all public
works.

Direct nomination for every public
official.

An act enabling nine out of twelve
jurors to decide a case.

Giving the State authority to con-
serve forests, water and minerals.

Limiting the power of the Supreme
Court to declare laws unconstitutional.

Home rule for cities, with the right
to own or control any public utility
or public function.

Nobody can read these without be-
coming convinced that ours is a pe-
riod of reform. The most conserva-
tive, however, need not be alarmed at
these signs of the times, for ours is a
world of change and so progresses
toward better things.

How a Soap Peddler Got Into Trouble in Union County.

About two weeks ago one Chas. El-
lis, a soap peddler, struck this town
and went out taking orders for Dr.
Newbury's Medicated Soap, which,
said the peddler, sold for \$1 a box of
three cakes and was good for every-
thing from a soiled conscience to
freckles—but to introduce this won-
derful dirt-lifter and beauty-maker
he would sell a box of it for just for-
ty-nine cents. In language that was
persuasive, the soap peddler spoke
unto the ladies—and they bought
and that liberally. The fellow said
that his wagons would be through
from New York in a few days and
from them the wonderful Dr. New-
bury soap would be delivered. Last
Monday Mr. Soap Peddler came back
delivering his soap, but not Dr. New-
bury's. It was "Sweet Maiden" soap,
a highly-scented soap which he
bought from a local grocer at \$4 per
gross and which retails for ten cents
that he delivered.

The ladies, finding that a stranger
had taken them in, raised a mighty
kick when they found that they had
paid forty-nine cents for a little old
box of "Sweet Maiden" soap, and as
a result, Mr. Soap Peddler was ar-
rested and was taken before the re-
corder, a great array of witnesses
appearing to testify against him and
a large number of spectators being
present to see what would be done
with him. After hearing testimony
of witnesses and argument by County
Attorney Pratt, Recorder Stevens
found that there was sufficient
grounds for holding the defendant to
Superior Court. Ellis failed to give
the \$50 bond required and was sent
to jail. The charges against him is
false pretense.—Monroe Enquirer.

Democrats Used Gag Rule on Dele-
gates.

[Charlottesville (Va.) Progress.]

We are happy because never again
will a Virginia convention, if anoth-
er is ever held to select delegates
to a National Democratic Convention,
dare to take from the sovereign peo-
ple the right to declare their convic-
tions and wishes and commit that
power to a miscellaneous delegation
with authority to two-thirds to gag
the other kind; that is, with power
to two-thirds to reduce the effective
autonomy of twenty-four delegates
to that of sixteen.

Arizona Men Circle Globe in Record- breaking Time.

A Los Angeles, California, dispatch
says:

"What is said to be a new record
for encircling the globe was complet-
ed here Tuesday by J. A. Allen and
E. J. Scott, of Phoenix, Arizona, who
made the trip in thirty-nine days.
"The men left Los Angeles June 1
and sailing from Seattle June 2,
made the journey by way of Vladivo-
stok and Paris."

MORE DEMOCRATIC "HARMONY."

Noted Kentucky Editor Refuses to
"Defile His Mouth" by Speaking
Bryan's Name.

(Chicago Correspondence New York
Tribune.)

Henry Watterson, of Louisville,
has decided not to "defile his mouth"
with the name of William Jennings
Bryan. Mr. Watterson dropped into
Chicago to-day to earn \$200 by ad-
dressing a local gathering of society
folks. He refused to talk politics.

"But, Mr. Watterson, Colonel Bry-
an has said"—started one insistent
reporter.

"I don't care what that man said.
I am not defiling my mouth by utter-
ing his name," replied the Louisville
editor.

"Are you concerned with Bryan's
statement that he has cast your
name from those acceptable to him?"
another reported asked.

"I am not concerned with that man
in any way," was the closing shot, as
Watterson hurried away to meet his
engagement.

Fruit Trains at Rate of One Per Hour.

Yesterday was one of the busiest
days for the Southern Railway in the
way of freight traffic during the year,
for during the twenty-four hours
twenty-eight fruit trains were rushed
through to the Northern markets
from the South.—Greensboro News.

For the Good of the Cause, Et Al.

A Wayne County subscriber sent
The Caucasian six new subscribers
yesterday which he said were for
"you and the cause and Roosevelt."

Cost of Trials of Harry Thaw.

(Baltimore Sun.)

Harry Thaw's years of trials and
hearings have cost New York Coun-
ty \$350,000 and his family at least
\$1,000,000. In England the courts
would have disposed of his case in a
month at the cost of a few hundred
pounds. He would have been acquit-
ted, sent to an insane asylum or exe-
cuted—the case finally decided once
and for all.

A Girl's Wild Midnight Ride.

To warn people of a fearful forest
fire in the Catskills a young girl rode
horseback at midnight and saved
many lives. Her deed was glorious
but lives are often saved by Dr.
King's New Discovery in curing lung
trouble, coughs and colds, which
might have ended in consumption or
pneumonia. "It cured me of a dread-
ful cough and lung disease," writes
W. R. Patterson, Wellington, Tex.,
after four in our family had died
with consumption, and I gained 47
pounds." Nothing so sure and safe
for all throat and lung troubles.
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free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

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