CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

VOLUME XLIII.—NUMBER 2243

THE

CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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GO TO ALEXANDER'S

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NO. 216, NORTH TRYON STREET. Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usualy

kept in a Drug House J. B. ALEXANDER. The Poor prescribed for free.

April, 8, 1895.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL.

In visiting Charlotte, Don't fail to stop at the Queen City Hotel, Corner East Fifth and College Sts. Everything first-class. RATES, \$1 00 PER DAY.

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Offices-16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tyon Street, up stairs. Feb. 19, 1895.

But Joshua Holds the Record.

Captain Bassett was the first man officially to lengthen time by turning back the hands of the Senate clock in Washington. He did it for the first time March 4, 1844, by direction of Senator Wiley P. Mangum, of North Carolina, then president of the Senate pro tempore. This is

"You carved your own way to success, lidn't you, Paddington?" "No; I didn't after I achieved success.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed in Trust made to me by S. Smith and wife on September 12th 1890, Deeds for Mecklenburg County, North Carolins, Book 73, page 116, and on account of default be ing made in the performance of the conditions therein contained, I will sell on Monday, June 1st A D., 1896, to the highest bidder at the County Court House Door in the City of Charlotte, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock m., all the ollowing land in the City of Charlotte, to-wit Beginning at a stake on the South side of Watkins Alley, Pinkney McLean's corner, and unning with said alley in a Northwest direction 50 feet to a stake, Franklins corner; thence with Franklin's line in a Southwest direction 99 feet o a stake in E. B Spring's line; thence with his ne, parallel with said Alley 50 feet to a stake, McLean's corner; thence with McLean's line 99 feet to the beginning. This April 29 1896 Terms (ash. HERIOT CLARKSON,

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed in Trust made to me by I H Wilson and wife on November 14th 1894 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Book 103, page 52, and on account of default being made in the performance of the conditions therein contained, I will sell on Monday, June 1st 1896 to the highest bidder at the County Court House Door in the city of Charlotte North Carolina, at 12 o'clock m., all the follow ing land in the city of Charlotte to-wit :- Beginning at a stake on W. 9th Street, Walter Brem's corner and running with Walter Brem's line 270 feet to a stake R. Rintles corner; thence with Rintles line towards Myers Street and parallel with 9th Street about 50 feet to a Stake in ence parallel with Myers Street 270 feet to a stak e on W. 9th St; thence about 50 feet to the It seems that during the heat of the Tern, s, Cash C. L. HUNTER, April 5'0, 1896

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me on the 26 day of March 1895,by John W.Goodman, I will sell at public auctio u at the court house door in the city of Charlotte to the highest bidder, for cash, on May 23rd, 189 6, one lot on east 7th street. For description, reference is made to deed in book 110, page 327, in the office of the register of deeds for Mecklenburg county, N.C.
This lot is sold to satisfy the debt secured by

said deed of trust. A. R. STOKES, Trustee. April 24, 1896,

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me on November 3 1,1891, by Nannie McCree, I will sell at public auct on to the highest bidder at the Court House doo , for cash, on Monday, the 18th day of May, 1896, . Il that lot of laud hereinafter No. 38, map of W. R. Mey described, being Lot ers, which map is register of deadler office for Mecklenburg in the register of deed's county, N. C.

debt secured by Said lot is sold to satisfy the this deed of trust. April 17 5w WALTER BRL

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me a 1st day of Jan'y, 1891, by G. S. Solomon, I sell at public auction to the highest bidder o Monday, the 18th day of May, 1896, at the Court House door in Mecklenburg county, N. C , for cash, all that property hereinafter described, being Lot No. 66 in W. R. Myers' map, and said map is registered in the office of the register of deeds for Mecklenburg county, N C. Said land is sold to satisfy the debt secured by C. F. BREM, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me on

the 15th day of May, 1891, by Green Lee, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 18th day of May, 1896, at the Court House door in Mecklenberg county, for cash, all that property hereinafter described, sell for cash, at public auctibeing Lot No. 16, map of Walter Brem, which is court house door in the city of registered in Book 74, page No. 16, in the office of register of deeds for Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Said lot is sold to satisfy the debt secured by said deed of trust. C. F. BREM, Trustee.

MELLON & SHELTON

ED. MELLON. TOM. SHELTON.

BOYS, BOYS, BOYS"

SPRING SUITS.

STRAW HATS

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SUITS, UP TO DATE ...

New and Pretty. SHIRT

UMBRELLAS,

Socks, Collars and Cui fs.

BEAUTIFUL SUI1 8. The Best Goods and Low Prices.

COME TO SEE US.

NEXT DOOR TO H. B! ARUCH

May I, 1896

Goose Grease. Goose grease Liniment will cure ; matism, neuralgia, toothache, head sides or back and in fact every pai it does not do this take the bottle ! druggist and get your money. Sole

on of Rheuache, pains in n you have if mck to your i by all drug-Amuil 10-1 v.

THE WARMEST APRIL YET.

Observer Dosher's Report of the Month-Extremely Warm Weather.

The following meteorological summary for the month of April, 1896, is taken from the records of the United States Weather Bureau station at Charlotte: Mean atmospheric pressure 30.152 temperature 65; highest temperature 94 have much of anything to carve until on the 17th; lowest temperature 36 on the 10th; least daily range 14 on the 6th; mean temperature for April for 18 years 59; accumulated excess of daily mean temperature during the month 152 degrees; average excess of daily mean temperature during the month 5.1; pre-vailing direction of wind south; total movement of wind (in miles) during the month 5.127; maximum veolcity of wind 28 miles west on the 2d; total precipitation 1.90; number of days on which one hundredth of an inch or more of precipitation fell 8; average precipitation for April for 18 years 3:45 inches: total defi-

> date of solar balos 30th. An unusually hot spell of weather prevailed from the 12 to the 21st, during which on the 17th maximum temperature reached 94 degrees, this being the highest temperature by three degrees ever previously recorded at Charlotte during the month of April, the highest previous record being 91 on the 29th in 1888. The mean temperature for the

ciency in precipitation during the month

1.64; total deficiency in prcipitation since

January 1st, 6.97; number of clear days

20; partly cloudy days 7; cloudy days 3; dates of light frosts 3d and 4th; dates of

The Safest Place.

General Lee used to tell a story about a darkey that served in the war. battle the General and his attendant were posted on a small knoll watching the course of the action. They descried a colored soldier racing toward them, leaping over obstacles in his path, his face showing great fear. He rushed up, and fell headlong on the ground in front of Lee, crying, "Oh massa General, let me stay."

Lee saw at once that the man was almost frightened to death, and useless as soldier. It disgusted him somewhat, but his curiosity was aroused, and he

"Did you come here to get out of the way of the bullets?" "Yes, massa; where de generals am is de safest place on de field.'

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage deed made to G C. Morris, now deceased by F M. Winchester and wife, M. W. Winchester, on the 22nd day of October, 1889, and registered in book 68, page 169, in the office of the Register of deeds for Mecklenburg county, I will sell at public auction, at the court house door, in the city of Charlotte N. C., on Monday, the 8th day of June, 1896 a lot of land lying in Crab Orchard Township, in said county, near Hickory Grove Church, bounded and described as follows, to-wit Beginning at a stone near the cross roads, runs South 231/2 East 16 poles and 24 links, thence

North 62 East, 9 poles and 15 links, thence North West, 16 poles and 24 links, thence with road South 62 West, 9 poles and 15 links to beginning, containing one acre. Upon there are good buildings. Terms cash.
th day of May 1896.
N B. MORRIS, Administrator,

of G. C. Morris, deceased

ution Sale. Exec 'e of an execution in my directed to me from, the Under and by virtu 'enburg county in civil Superior Court of Meck. action entitled State ex rei

itor, etc., against F. Lee Erw. Charlotte, at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the first da D. 1896, to satisfy said execution, all title, interest and estate of said det ndaut, F. Lee Erwin, in and to that certain tract o. Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, N. C., adjoining lands of W. M. Porter, A. R. Erwin, deceased, and others bounded as folk ws. Beginning at a stake in Porter's line, corner of Lot 7, and running 8.52 W. 50 poles to a small P. O. (black oak gone); thence S. 60½ W. 88 poles to a W. O.; thence N. 28½ W. 11 poles to S. O. stump; thence S. 17 E. 941/2 poles to a stake in the Wright's Ferry Road, corner of Lot 4; thence with the great road in an easterly course to a large poplar, beginning corner of Lot 7; thence with Lot 7 to the beginning; containing 78 acres, more or less, known as Lot No. 5 in the division of the lands of W. L. Erwin, deceased.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Z. T. SMITH, Sheriff.

By Virture of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, in an action entitled Mrs. L. L. Wheeler, et al, vs James Stedman and wife, I will, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1896, at 12 m , at the court house door, in Charlotte N. C., sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, that valuable tract of land containing about Eighty two (82) acres, lying in Steel Creek Township Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of Z. G. McQuaig, W. D. McQuaig, John Stedman and others, and being described particularly in a certain deed of trust by James Stedman and wife Nancy Stedman, to W. M. Little, duly registered in book 94, page 102, of Register's office for said county, to which reference is made. This May A. G. BRENIZER,

Trustee's Land Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by W. P. Dixon and wife on the 3d day of May, 1894, and recorded in the Register's office for Mecklenburg County, in book 99, page 58, I will, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock m., sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the city of Charlotte, all that lot of land, described in said deed of trust situated in the city of Charlotte. deed of trust, situated in the city of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. C. Smith (formerly) and others, and bounded as follows, viz: On the northwest by Poplar street; on the southwest by Ninth street; on the northeast by property of Franklin Cox (formerly) and on the southeast by an alley, said lot fronting sixty feet on Poplar street and running along Ninth street one hundred and eighty feet; also an easement or right to use forever the alley now opened on southeast boundary of said lot: Being the same lot of land that was conveyed to W. P. Dixon by J. C. Smith and wife by deed dated April 1st, 1890, and recorded in the Registration of the same lot of land that was conveyed to W. P. Dixon by J. C. Smith and wife by deed dated April 1st, 1890, and recorded in the Registration of the land that the same lot of the land that the land th ter of Deed's office for Mecklenburg county in book 70, page 608. Terms, cash. This 6th day of May, 1896 H. N. PHARR, Trustee.

IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

Some Events and Places of Interest at the Nation's Capital Noted by the Demo-

crat's Correspondent. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Readers of the DEMOCRAT will perhaps be interested to hear something about the events inches; highest pressure 30.484 on the 9th; transpiring in and around Washington lowest pressure 29.866 on the last; mean as well as immediately within the balls of Congress:

While Congressmen and Senators were vrangling over the Venezuelan question. over the finance question and over the Cuban question, the galleries of each house were thronged with numerous spectators anxious to see the rights of America protected in the one case, or, in the other, to see some legislation enacted that might bring about a better condition of affairs throughout the country and, in the case of the Cuban discussion, to see some action on the part of Congress which might encourage and aid a struggling people to throw off the oppressive yoke of a mother country and to inscribe their name among the free and independ. ent republics of the world. How well the Adamless Eden; she and her disciples for people have been satisfied I leave it for a time may defy the laws of nature, for you to judge from the action of Congress thunder storms 1st, 17th, 21st and 24th; on these respective questions.

The next thing outside the two houses of Congress that attracts the attention of visitors to the capitol is the Supreme Court room. The Supreme Court occupies the old Senate chamber. On entering this room one is struck with a feeling of reverence when he looks upon the nine venerable judges of the law, robed in their black silk gowns, expounding the law and establishing irrevokable decismonth, 65 degrees, was also the highest ions. The seating capacity of the room mead ever previously recorded during is very limited. So much so that at the opening of a session or when some important decision is pending it is crowded to overflowing and that many anxious spectators are unable to gain entrance. A bill has, however, been recently intros egislative branch of the government. Several efforts have been made in this direction heretofore, but so far they have

> THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. The new congressional library building ituated just east of the capitol, is nearing completion. When completed this will be one of the finest government buildings in the city. It is a magnificent structure

in every respect.

STATUARY HALL. statue of some famous statesman or war rior. Statuary Hall is, of course, given up exclusively to the statues of ex-Presidents, famous statesmen and noted exwhich there was for awhile such bitter opposition that the capitol police were cautioned to keep a special eye on the statue, in order that no opponent to its erection might have any opportunity to inflict any possible defacement upon it. But the feeling of opposition has died away and the statue seems to stand as securely as any of those surrounding it.

THE HANCOCK STATUE. The statue of Gen. Hancock recently erected will be unveiled on the 12th inst President Cleveland will preside on that occasion. There will be a procession, a salute from the monument grounds and other exercises customary on such an oc-

A PROPOSED MONUMENT TO GEN. GRANT. A movement is on foot to erect a monument to the honor of Gen. Grant somewhere within the city limits. The movement was inaugurated by the Grant Memorial Association last September and through the instrumentality of that associat. on it found its way into Congress and an appropriation of \$250,000 has been asked for out of the national treas-

THE SOUTHERN MEMORIAL. The Southern women of Washing, on are fully aware of the growing tendency of other sections of the country to perpetuate the memory of their illustrious dead by erecting monuments and memorials at the nation's capital to their honor, and they, too, are now earnestly at work to secure at Washington the erection of the Southern memorial. The movement originated with Mr. Rouss, of New York, who donated \$100,000 for that purpose on condition that a similar sum should be raised by the people of the South. The ladies interested in this movement will give an entertainment this week, the proceeds of which will go to this building fund, whether the building be erected in Washington or elsewhere. Of course Washington is not the only city contesting for this honor, but apart from all local claims it would seem that Washington has some superior advantages, being the nation's capital.

CHARLOTTE

-IS THE-Largest, Oldest and Best Equipped or the new woman?" School

OF ITS KIND IN THE STATE. Its courses are thoroughly practical, and include: Bookkeeping, both Single and Double Entry; Banking, Joint Stock, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Spelling, and Shorthand and Typewriting Thoroughly competent teachers. College is located in Y. M. C. A. Building.

Write for particulars to JACKSON & HAYWARD,

The Real and the Spurious New Woman.

Is the "new woman" a myth? Most of restless and discontented women, many of whose hearts never quicken for any cause outside the narrowest of mean self. interests, whose only aim in life are excitement, license or notoriety, but all of whose idle vaporings, silly exaggerations and absurdities are laid at the door of the

new woman."

mind could for a moment entertain the idea that benefit could accrue to any man or woman, or to humanity at large, by acceptance of the doctrine of woman's entire independence of and antagonism to men, of renunciation of witebood-of, in fact, a stand-up fight between the sexes for supremacy. "Dr. Mary Walker," says Mrs. Dockrell, "may found her which, be sure, nature will sooner or later exact her compensation, but as it was in the beginning so it will be to the end-man and woman must stand or fall together. It is love, the love of man for woman, of woman for man, with its sequence of domestic love, love of home, of kin and kind that makes the world go something better than bloomers or diround, that is under Heaven the good+

liest and loveliest heritage of humanity." sensible a view of the relation of the sexes, it is not strange that the picture which she draws of the ideal new womanhood is refined and attractive. Before this ideal can be realized, however, and woman be emancipated, before man and woman as peers, the complement of each other, can go forward abreast and hand duced into the Senate by Mr. Morrill pro- in band for the world's regeneration, viding for the purchase of a location and | woman must first of all and of necessity the erection of a different building to be work for woman. "This work lies not devoted exclusively to the interests of the altogether along smooth roads," says Supreme Court. Should that bill become | Mrs. Dockrell, "but over mountains of a law, then the legislative and judicial prejudice and convention, not seldom branches of the national government will through foul sloughs of calumny and be in separate buildings, and the capitol | willful misrepresentation, and always will then be devoted exclusively to the amid the jeers and jests of the unthinking mob. The genuine new woman neither asks nor desires sexual superiority or supremacy, nor is she ashamed or aweary of her womanhood. She is ashamed and aweary, though, of the poor puppet, too long her representative, who not alone must needs dance to the tune set for her by others, but must not seldom pay the

What is the type of the genuine "nes woman" which commends itself to Mrs. Dockrell's approval? Let her speak for herself. "The new woman is she who, Washington is truly a city of statues. with some of the ablest men of the cen Almost every park is adorned with a tury, has awakened to the fact that the time has come when the work of the world in all departments has need of woman; that one sex cannot sufficiently cope with the business and affairs of huplorers. The most recent addition to this manity; that in the intellectual sphere, vast collection of statues is that of James | as in the physical, there cannot be healthy Marquette, donated by Wisconsin, and to and natural creation without the co-operation and amalgamation of all the mental attributes, male and female; the male superiority in philosophy, science, invention and conception of abstract justice blending with the female superiority in intuition, in altruism and in the fuller and richer flow of the emotional life, the two half and incomplete individualities combining and forming the perfect whole. \* \* \* The new woman's faith is that as strength of mind and body, courage and resolution are glorious in man, they are not the less but the more so it woman. She emphatically protests sgainst the idea that her humanity, apart from wife and motherhood, counts for little or nothing. She claims her human right co-equally with her fellow-man to full and free development of every power and faculty, and she resents and cries out against the position of being shut out from taking part in creating the condi-

> In reply to the argument that as the majority of women are content for things to remain as they are the "new woman" making much ado about nothing, Mrs Dockrell says the contention might with equal force be applied to the status of wo man in Japan, where she is a little better than a servant-where the wife dutifully kneels before her lord and master to feed hi, a, and after that superior animal has satis. 4ed his appetite is graciously permitted o dine. Notwithstanding which state of the ings she looks very happy and is appearent. v contented. In answer to a critic who at. rms that "no true friend of woman would arge her to slip down from the pedestal o'w which the civilized world has placed her a nd smirch her white garments with the mi. e of the arena where man has to fight a, 'd toil for her,' Mrs. Dockrell pithly says: 'What, then, are the tens of thousands to do who have no one to fight and toil for them in the arena-for whom in such cases the pedestal means degradation or starva tion? Supposing adversity or reverse of fortune overturn her pedestal and all, what theat of the fact that the pedestal was a lie, and

tions of life.

ward, moving human soul?" Hundreds of thousands of men, concludes Mrs. Dockrell, are willing for women to remain the poor doll they call a normal woman—the woman on the pedestal, decked in furs, feathers and jewels, hugging the gilded fetters which so aptly symbolize her degradation; "but which is the likelier to be the nobler human creature, the more useful citizen, the fitter mother of children, the sweeter, more loyal helpmate for a true man-she

It must be admitted that Mrs. Dockrell gives us an admirable portrait of the ideal new womanhood. As drawn by her skillful and loving hand there is no.bing to repel or to shock us, or to arouse a fear that the standard or quality of true womanbood will be destroyed, and that on its ruins will be reared a new fabric of womanhood inferior in all respects to that which we now cherish

Dismissing now the intellectual and spiritual side of the new woman, one of the innovations that she has introduced imphatically no, is the answer of Mrs. which can be heartily approved is the Morgan-Dockrell in the current number freedom and method with which of the Humanitarian. Mrs. Dockrell she takes to open exercise. This draws the line between the genuine and is largely due to the general use of the spurious "new woman" with keen dis, wheel. It has been of the greatest benecrimination. "The cause of emancipation | fit to women up to the present time, and of women," she says, "has come to be a eventually will lead not only to greater sort of Cave of Adullam for a whole host | physical development but also to a more rational system of dressing: "Common sense ideas," says the editor of the Arena "as they pertain to woman's dress, are coming to be recognized, not in the sense of a fad, but as the very antipodes of any desire for a coarse display such as long marked the votaries of fashion, and which conventionalism has not only condoned but upheld. \* \* \* Trousers were first Mrs. Dockrell contends that no sane worn by women, and the Athenian critics and poets denounced men for adopting

them as being a feminine costume.' A woman writer in the Health Magazine lays down the law in this positive fashion: "The skirt is neither sacred nor eternal, and woman will no more always wear it than she will always wear crinoline or bailoon sleeves. While the skirt and bloomers are waging that inevitable struggle for existence that comes some times to all things of earth!y origin, you can wear what you please—only be sure that it is what you please—and pray for the survival of the fittest." This is not exactly along the line of Mrs. Dockrell's philosophy, but it is another form of the new womanhood which may develop vided skirts. It is not to be sneered at because it relates to such a trifling detail As Mrs. Dockrell takes so healthy and as dress. Even Mrs. Dockrell's "new woman" will throw philosophy to the winds on occasion and turn her cultivated mind to the consideration of such topics. And when it comes to a matter of toilet the old woman and the new will stand upon the same platform, and both will favor a plank declaring in favor of the most fetching dress.

No Natural Antagonism Between Labor

The right relation between labor and capital and how best to maintain it is as vital a question in the domain of civics as any other possible to consider. It enters into the very essence of securing 'good government through good citizenship." This latter is impossible among large class so long as they remain in bondage to an idea that another class are their natural oppressors. The laboring classes of this country are being and have been for more than a generation systematically taught that capital was their enemy, and that an irrepressible con flict was pending between capital and labor. It is not possible to have a man appreciate the duties and obligations of citizenship who looks into the faces of his loved ones and feels that they have been deprived of life's comforts or ne cessities through the oppression and robbery of his employers. And yet this i the feeling that dominates large classes in labor organizations, and it is this that makes it possible, at the will of one man to inaugurate a strike, which at once violates the rights of the public and destroys the fundamental obligatious of citizenship. Demagogues find this sentiment a winning one, in order to gain office, while labor agitators make it their surest means of obtaining a living. Is it not the duty of all who desire good government through good citizenship to correet this sentiment and remove the cause which produces it?

That labor organizations do not bring he best results to labor is proved by an object lessson which I will present and which all classes may study with profit The Cambria Iron Company at Johns town, Pa., has been the one leading in dustry of that city for a period of nearly 50 years. It employs from 5,000 to 7,000 people. It has run almost continuously ever since its formation and practically without a shut-down or a a lockout Through all the panics that have occurred it has still paid a dividend, and through all labor troubles elsewhere it has been without a strike. No labor union has ever been permitted among its employes, but the company early fostered the spirit of buying their own homes and making the terms as easy as possible with their men. The result is that more of these in proportion to the general population own their own homes than can be found in any other community in America, while there is less of crime and less of pauperism among them than elsewhere on this continent. It is a teeming hive of industry, but it is likewise city of schools and churches with less of class distinctions than in any other community I have ever known. There are very few rich people there, with equally as few very poor ones. The city government is also practically out of debt, and the obligations and duties of citizenship seem to prevail almost in an ideal de

That such a state of facts exists is due very largely to the right relation between labor and capital, and the absence of the arts of the demagogue and the wiles of the walking delegate. The true docawaits such a woman but cruel realization | trine has been inculcated that the company would give the men regular and of the fact that the pelestal was a he, and that she had been cheated of her birth-right—a free reasoning, thinking, everfor.

ward moving human soul?"

pany would give the men regular and the sents one-half or over of the money value of the farm and usually returns the small-sent ward moving human soul?" times for all concerned.

Doctor-You've had two strokes and the highest class of timber which land of must be very careful. Pat-Why, do three strikes put me out?-Philadelphia Press.

It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other

A Moving Mountain in France

A phenomenon which, from its remark. able character, has attracted much attention in Europe, recently occurred in the department of Gard, France, where Mount Gouffre, a mass of rock 650 feet in height, suddenly gave way at its base and began moving toward Gardon river, upon the left bank of which it was situated. The movement began on the 15th of February, and on the 23d the advance had destroyed the machinery in the pits of the Grand 'Combe Colliery and nearly a mile of the Alais Railway, and had deflected the course of the Gardon 64 feet. Six hundred persons were obliged to leave their homes at Grand 'Combe, and, a water famine having been created, it became necessary to install an engine up stream to pump water from the river to supply the inhabitants of the mining cen-

On the 29th the mountain came to a

standstill, but it is believed by engineers that this state of rest will be but temporary, and that the rocky mass will resume its motion, cross the Gardon, and finally abut against the mountain that skirts the opposite side of the river. Should this occur, very important geological and topographical modifications will of course be made in the region, and it will become necessary to prepare new channels for the Gardon and Gard rivers. The cause of the accident is shown by the geological structure of the mountain, which consists of grit, green marl, limestone and triassic rocks resting upon a deep bed of clay. These different strata dip at considerable of an angle toward the Gardon. The mountain was therefore influenced by its own weight to follow the slope offered it by this inclined plane. The position was unstable and the danger imminent. Rain or the water of the Gardon must have infiltered and accumulated upon the stratum of impermeable clay, and such infiltrations must have disintegrated certain points of sup-port of the mountain and led to its sliding, which was prepared for by the very arrangement of the ground. The noise made by the mass while it was moving is described as having been frightful.

The Woodland on the Farm. From one-fourth to one-third of the forest lands of North Carolina are unproductive of timber. Some of this land is waste land, clearly lying idle and productive of nothing of value; but far the greater part of it is only noticeable as thin places in the woodland, where there is an opening in the cover of large trees, or where no young trees are to be seen beneath the old ones. Such thin places as these are to be seen all through woods where cattle range or which are burned. It means that a certain part of the land of the farmer is yielding the owner no return for the investment which the land represents and on which taxes have to be

There is no denying that timber lands in North Carolina, being at a great distance from the centres of consumption of their products, cannot return a high rate of profits. Yet it is equally as true that there is no part of the State where standing timber has not at the present time some commercial value. Self-interest should make every one adopt any method of management which will enable an investment to increase its yield. The reason why more attention is not given to this evident loss from the woodland is because it is regarded as being small, and because it is considered a loss more of the future than of the present. There is, however, scarcely any land in the State from which, by managing it in the right way and that without extra cost, the product of timber could not be largely increased; and not only is it capable of being largely increased but the production could be of kinds of timber which are of more value than much that now grows. This can be done by judicious cutting; taking for firewood trees which have the least value, and leaving vigorous young white and post oaks for ties, and pines, with straight bodies, for the saw-mill. Such trees as are left, if they are fair-sized saplings, will in a short time become large enough for use. But the increased thickness of the growth does more than merely increase the yield of timber; it adds largely to its value, if it is to be used at all as a building mate-

The deep shade makes the tops of the trees push rapidly upward to get at the ight which is so necessary for all tree growth; the lower limbs are shaded off before they become large, which prevents the stems having knots in them. This gives the trees, by the time they have reached an average height, a long, slender stem, almost free from limbs and knots except at the top, and makes it suitable for fine lumber, capable of being riven into straight staves or clapboards, with little loss, or splitting straight for rails or posts. That the trunk requires more time to acquire a large diameter is evident, but the yield of timber for each tree will be larger; and the yield for each acre will be much larger.

In fact the timbered land on the farm should be considered as much a part of the productive land of the farm as the meadow or wheat field. It should receive care and thought, too, for often it represult has been more money and better all care and attention given it should have this object in view: to make every foot of land productive, and productive of that character is capable of producing. It should be so managed that the greatest yield should be gotten in the shortest time and that there may be no interruption of the growth when the mature or grown trees are removed for use. - Wm. W. Ashe, in Agricultural Bulletin.

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