State Library

ADVERTISERS TAKE NOTICE
The TIMES CLAIMS twice as Many Subscribers in this County as any other Weekly Published Here.
WHO DISPUTES IT?

Mecklenburg Times.

THE TIMES
Goes to FIFTY Post Offices in Mecklenburg County, every one except Biddleville. Advertisers
BEAR THIS IN MIND.

VOL V. CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1894. NO. 287.

The Value of Constancy.
Constant drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone;
Constant gnaw of Towser
Gets the toughest bone;
Constant coaxing lover
Off the blushing maid;
Constant advertiser
Is the man who gets the trade.

FARMERS' COLUMN

Advertisements inserted in this column at 10c a line.

STRAYED—On Monday the 25th, I took up a small black filly, about five years old, from my farm 1 mile north of Croft P. O. Any one can get her by paying feed bill and expenses.
W. E. ALEXANDER, Croftz, N. C.

For Sale Cheap—Good Brood Mare and fine Colt. Apply at this OFFICE.

If you get married get your wedding cards printed at the Mecklenburg Times Office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Sheriff.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
N. WILSON WALLACE.

For Sheriff.

I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
Z. T. SMITH.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Mecklenburg county subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
EDGAR H. WALKER.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
E. D. McGINNIS

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
DAN. A. JOHNSTON.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
J. H. McCLINTOCK.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
J. W. COBB.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
J. M. MORROW.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I announce myself a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county subject to the action of the Democratic primaries and convention.
W. D. ALEXANDER.

Administrators Notice.

Having qualified as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of David M. Miller, deceased. This is to notify all persons that have claims against the said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before June the 29th, 1894. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This June the 28th, 1894.
D. C. MILLER,
Administrator with the will annexed of David M. Miller, deceased.
22-6t.

Commissioners Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, had in that special proceeding, therein pending, entitled H. J. Heath and wife, v. Ella Heath and others, I will on Monday, the third day of July, 1894, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the city of Charlotte, all of that tract of land lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, State aforesaid, and adjoining the lands of the late Robert Grier, E. A. Row, and others, containing 82 acres, and being fully described in the petition filed in said proceedings, and in a deed from Joseph McLaughlin to Annie E. Heath, et al., reference to both of which is hereby made for a more perfect description of said premises. Terms of sale: 10 per centum of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance in six months, with note and approved security, bearing eight per cent. interest from date until paid: but the purchaser shall have the right to anticipate the payment of said purchase money. This the 19th day of June, 1894.
E. J. HEATH,
Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA } Superior Court.
Mecklenburg county. }
Robt. R. Huddleston plaintiff
vs
R. A. Warren, Randolph Warren, Mrs. Jane Stewart, Mrs. Polly Nicholson, Mrs. Dorcas Huddleston Thos. Huddleston, John Huddleston, Mildred Huddleston, Sarah Huddleston, defendants,

To the defendants above named. You are hereby notified that the above is the title of a special proceeding brought by the plaintiff above named against you to obtain a sale for partition of the lands of Francis Huddleston deceased, now owned by plaintiff and defendants, as tenants in common, and you will further take notice that you are required to appear at the office of the undersigned Clerk of Superior Court in Court House in Charlotte, N. C., on the 14th day, of July 1894, and answer or demur to the complaint in said proceeding. This the 2nd day of June 1894.
J. M. MORROW
Clerk Superior Court.

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a power vested in me by a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county in a Special proceeding therein pending, entitled John O. Alexander vs. Jane E. Alexander, Minerva A. Nannie Lee and others, ex parte, I will at public auction at the court house door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on Monday the second day of July 1894, at 12 o'clock M., a valuable tract of land in Providence township in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of W. W. Alexander, John O. Alexander and others, as the dower lands of Maria Wolfe, containing 268 acres. Sale is made for partition. May 31st 1894.
W. C. MAXWELL
Commissioner.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that I have this day qualified as administrator of the estate of J. T. Barrett and that all persons having claims against said decedent are required to present them to me for payment before the 1st July, 1895. All persons indebted to said decedent will make immediate payment to me. This 23rd June 1894.
J. M. BARRETT, Adm'r.
of T. BARRETT,
Matthews, N. C.
23-6-t.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Fiend Attempts Rape Upon His Niece and Then Tries to Murder Her—His Guilt Evident—Her Life Despaired of.

George Mills, a white man of not very savory reputation is accused of criminally assaulting and attempting to murder his niece, Miss Iana Wimberly near Apex, last week. Mills is about 45 years of age, and is of a low order of intelligence. His character is not good. Some years ago he was charged with an outrageous assault upon a white woman, his cousin, then married, and the proof of her bad character alone saved him. It is alleged that he has made several attempts of the kind at various times. Mills stayed a good deal at the home of his niece, Miss Iana Wimberly, who was a stoutly built and attractive young woman, 17 years old. They left the place, which is a little over four miles from Apex, about sunset Wednesday afternoon to go to the house of Mr. John Jenks, a mile or so distant, after some flowers. Mills was next heard of about 2 o'clock that night when he appeared at Mr. Wimberly's house He aroused the family and this is in substance the tale he told:

He said that as he and Miss Wimberly went along they came near the old Vaughan house, now vacant, and she proposed to go to the door and look in; that as they stood at the door, he on one side, she on the other, she was struck on the head by some person in the house and knocked into the house; both of them at the time standing outside the door; that he sprang back and some person said, "Leave or I'll kill you." Another voice was then heard repeating the threat. He then ran and became lost in the woods; so it was late before he reached the girl's home. He said further that as he left the deserted house he heard Iana cry out "O, Lord, have mercy! Don't kill me!" He says it was then dusk and that he wandered about for hours. He told the Wimberlys he reckoned Iana was at the Vaughan house, dead; that somebody had certainly knocked her in the head.

The Wimberlys armed their neighbors and a party of eight went to the old Vaughan house. They found it in a freshly ploughed field, and there were plainly visible the footprints of a man and a woman leading to the door, where only the tracks of a man were found leading away from the house. About two feet inside the door lay Miss Wimberly. To all appearances she was dead. Her head was literally beaten to pieces. Her temples were crushed in and there was a ghastly hole in the side of her head. The entire rear of the skull was crushed, and the brain was visible. There were evidences of a struggle. On the floor were found the prints of five nails made by a footstep. It was found that Mills' shoe made just such an impression, having the five nails. Just inside the door was found the instrument with which the poor young woman had been struck. It was a dogwood stick, forked, and on it was fresh blood.

Drs. Moore, of Apex, and A. T. Cotten, of Morrisville, were at once summoned. They removed some bone from the side of the skull She never spoke, but occasionally moaned. It was also clear that an attempt had been made to outrage her, but the physicians are of the opinion that it did not succeed.

Mills was taken before Justices L. D. Ballcom and John Burns and given a full hearing. He went on the stand and his evidence was about what he told the girl's family, as above narrated. His altogether improbable story gained no belief The belief in his guilt was deeply fixed. The excitement against him was deep from the beginning of the hearing and the officers saw the only way to prevent a lynching was to carry him to Raleigh quietly. Blood was found on his clothing, particularly at the pocket where were his hand prints. The bloody clothing will be used as evidence against him. All the evidence is terrible in its directness.

Mr. Tillett Not Wanting Office.

There has been quite a good deal of talk of C. W. Tillett being the next Senator from this county. He was seen Tuesday and in reply to the question if he was a candidate, said: 'I hope my name will not be mentioned in that connection, as I could not and would not accept the place, even if there were a chance of my being nominated.

Statesville Road Transferred.

The directors of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad met here Tuesday morning, the object being to make a formal transfer of the stock to the Southern Railway Company. A resolution was passed conveying the stock. It was necessary that this be gone through with in order to perfect the reorganization agreed on.

A Runaway Match.

A rather suspicious marriage took place in this city this week. The couple arrived here on the north train. The groom gave two different names and said he was from Virginia, and afterwards gave Wisconsin as his home. The bride was presumably a Miss Whitescarver of Virginia. Squire D. G. Maxwell tied the knot and they went on their way rejoicing.

Charlotte Defeated Greenville:

Three games of base ball were played by the Charlotte and Greenville teams in this city last week. Charlotte won the first week and thirdly scores of 5 to 4, and 7 to 4, and lost the second by 4 to 8. In Asheville this week the Charlotte team was overwhelmingly defeated.

H. B. Adams for Congress.

The friends of H. B. Adams, of Monroe, will present his name to the Democrats of this district as a suitable candidate for Congress.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Hill's Bitter Fight Against the Income Tax—The Tariff Fight About Ended—The Hatch Anti-Option Bill Passes the House—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Hill's fight against the income tax was a futile one, and he did not get even the support of all those he had counted upon. Whether it was that fact or something else he conducted the fight with such bitterness that he has made enemies among the Democratic Senators who will never forgive him for the language he used and for the manner in which he used it.

The end of the fight against the income tax is the end of the legitimate fight against the tariff bill, and unless there is some Republican trickery the bill will pass the Senate and be in the hands of the conference committee before the close of this week. Such Republican Senators as Aldrich, Sherman and Teller, will do nothing to prevent a vote being reached, the legitimate debate being over, but there is a gang of guerillas on the Republican side of the Senate (men like "little Billy" Chandler, of N. H.) which may attempt to filibuster against a vote, not with any expectation of defeating the bill but just because of their "pure cussedness." Public interest, recognizing the early passage of the bill, is now centered upon the changes that will be made in it by the conference committee. That there will be a number of changes is regarded as certain, and it is fair to presume that they will all lean towards the original Wilson bill as it was passed by the House, although probably in few, if any, instances going all the way. The sugar schedule is regarded as one of the certain changes to be made, but it will hardly go as far as free sugar, because of the opinion that some revenue must be raised from sugar.

The Hatch anti-option bill, which passed the House by a vote of 150 to 87, has been before Congress in one or another shape for the last five years. It was shown by the manner in which party lines were disregarded when the vote was taken for the bill, Democrats 93, Republicans 47, and Populists 10; against, Democrats 61, Republicans 26—that politics did not influence the members to any marked extent. The anti-option bill was originally introduced in the Fifty first Congress by Representative Funston, of Kans., who was chairman of the House committee on Agriculture at that time, and it was introduced in the present and in the Fifty-second Congresses by Representative Hatch, of Mo., now at the head of the committee on Agriculture.

Speaker Crisp. who was confined to his room nearly all of last week by a troublesome attack of indigestion, is again presiding over the House, which is once more pegging away at the regular appropriation bills and will probably continue at it until they are all disposed of, with the exception of the time that it may be necessary to give to reports from the Representatives of the House on the Tariff Conference committee.

Vice-President Stevenson certified the cases of Messrs. Havemeyer and Searle, of the sugar trust, to the U. S. District Attorney for presentment to the Grand Jury, on Saturday, in accordance with the majority report of the investigatigg committee. The general opinion is that Senator Gray and Lindsay, the Democratic members of the committee, took the correct view when they stated in a minority report that the committee had no authority to compel Havemeyer and Searle to tell how much money they had contributed to state organizations, they having stated that they had made no contributions to the National organizations. It was merely to gain a little partisan capital that the two Republican members of the committee joined Senator Allen in ordering that Havemeyer and Searle be certified to the District Attorney as recalitrant witnesses. The committee is now working upon its report of the entire investigation, but it cannot be positively stated when it will be ready.

The socalled industrial armies three of which are now in the vicinity of Washington, are rapidly going to pieces, the men finding that the people of this country are not quite silly enough to work for money and then contribute it to keep several hundred men lying around in idleness.

Senator Jarvis has been several times called upon by the Vice-President to preside over the deliberations of the Senate, and the ease and grace with which he wields the gavel have attracted much attention. Senator Jarvis understands the art, and is perfectly at home in the chair.

Mr. Hill's amendment was agreed to, without opposition, and so the salary of the President is exempted from the income tax.

First Bale of Cotton

A Houston, Texas, dispatch of the 27th says: The first bale of cotton of this season's crop was the earliest bale ever raised in the United States. It was sold to-day at the cotton exchange at auction and was bought by Latham, Alexander & Co., of New York, for $235, nearly 39 cents a pound. The bale weighed 604 pounds and came from Duval county.

A Negro Killed.

Bill Wylie, the negro who was struck in the head by brakeman Haney near Blacksburg, S. C., last week, died here Friday. His skull was horribly fractured. Haney is still at large

The Medal Winner.

At the Inter-Collegiate debate held at the teachers assembly at Morehead City last week Mr. Plummer Stewart, of Monroe, representing Trinity College won the gold medal.

A PLEA FOR THE PEOPLE.

Senator Jarvis Lifts His Voice in Their Behalf—A Strong Speech in Favor of an Income Tax.

Senator Jarvis made the following remarks on the income tax in the Senate last Friday. They show that his Democracy is pure, and that he has the interests of the people at heart. Mr. Jarvis said:

Mr. President, I dislike at this late hour of the evening to participate in this discussion, yet I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments while I express some thoughts in favor of this system of taxation.

I believe, sir, since the days of Horace to the present, in poetry and prose, by male and female, it has been sung that "It is sweet to die for one's country." Panegyrics have been pronounced upon those who have died for their country; monuments have been erected to them, and their memory held sacred; but I have never yet heard it said by anybody that it is sweet to be taxed for one's country. That seems to be a duty that men and sections feel at liberty to evade if possible. Men will go to war at their country's call, and risk and sacrifice their lives; but when it comes to meeting this duty and obligation of national taxation they and their property are ready to hide away.

The question that we are now discussing is simply and purely a question of taxation. There is, as every Senator knows, a certain amount of money to be raised for the support of the National Government, and I believe each year, as time rolls on, the amount to be raised increases rather than diminishes. Where and how shall that money be raised is the question.

The Senator from Ohio says put the burden on sugar. The Senators from New England say put it on manufactured goods. The Senator from New York, I believe, would say put at least a reasonable portion of it upon the cuffs and collars that the poor people wear.

Mr. President, my idea is that, in imposing these burdens of taxation, the heaviest burdens should be put upon those best able to bear them, and the least burdens upon those least able to bear them. If you are going to make any distinction in imposing these burdens upon any class of our people, those who strive and toil in the shop and in the field, the 80 per cent of people who, the Senator from New York says, own neither real nor personal property—I say if any class of our people are to be favored in our system of taxation, it does seem to me that they ought to be the favored class, because of their inability to bear the burdens.

Then they ought to be the favored class, because I believe it is this 80 cent of people in this country, who have been delving in the mine and working in the shop and in the field, on the farm and in the factory, who are creating the wealth of the country. I know when the honor of our country is threatened it is from this 80 per cent of people without property that the soldiery will come which is to defend the honor and glory of the country. So, I say, if any class of our fellow citizens are to be favored, it does seem to me that they ought to be the favored class.

But we are told that this proposition to tax incomes is a sectional proposition. I will admit that it has been made sectional, and it has been made sectional by one little section of our common country. It is from one section of our country from which we see this opposition come, and I can properly describe that section by saying that it lies east of the Alleghany Mountains and north of the Potomac River. I do not mean to say that every man in that territory is opposed to this proposition to tax incomes, nor do I mean to say that everybody outside of that territory is favoring this proposition; but I say that the advocates of that proposition living within that territory are few, and the opposition, so far as I know, of people living outside of that territory is feeble. All the great newspapers in that territory are thundering against it. The Senator from New York, as the mouthpiece of that sentiment, occupied hours of the time of this Senate thundering against it.

That section of the country, Mr President, occupies a unique and peculiar position. It embraces, I believe, only about 6 per cent of our entire territory, and yet it contains 35 per cent of all the wealth of this entire country. It embraces 47 per cent of all the banking capital of this country; and I heard the Senator from Massachusetts tell us that in his own State even the laborers, the common laboring people, had in the savings banks hundreds of millions of dollars How comes it that this little section of our country, embracing only about 6 per cent of the area of our country, has within it so much of the wealth and so much of the capital of this country.

I want to give the people living in that territory credit for being intelligent, economical, industrious, full of energy, full of perseverance, and setting up a helpful and proper example to the balance of the country in these respects. Yet they are no more industrious and hard-working than the people of other sections. But it comes about, in my opinion, because they have enjoyed in a peculiar degree the advantages of class legislation. With a great tariff wall behind them, they have sent their manufactured products out over all this great country of ours, all the merchants of the country have been instrumental in gathering up here and there, little by little it may be, but for thirty years under this legislation they have been gathering and bringing this wealth home into their territory.

Mr. President, in the section of country from which I come not only the laborers have no bank account, but if the farmers at the end of the year can possibly get both ends together they are peculiarly fortunate; yet on every proposition which has been made here during the progress of this bill to take some of the burdens from those people of North Carolina and the other agricultural States who have no bank account, and to leave in their pockets a little of the money which has been gathered up year by year, and month by month, and day by day, and which has been carried into the banks of New England, the Senator has stood here with all his might and energy and fought.

Mr. President, it has been my fortune to stand upon the deck of a great ship as it ascended the great Amazon River. When we entered that river, looking far to the south, no land could be seen, looking far to the north no land could be seen; yet if you pursued it 3,000 miles up you came to the source of that great river. All along for 3,000 miles on the eastern slope of the Andes, in Peru and Brazil and Bolivia, little streams were coming up from the mountain sides and from the earth, that flowed on and on, each converging and directing its course to the other, until by and by they united in the waters of that great river and formed a great sea upon which the navies of the civilized world might meet, maneuver, and fight out their battles and have room to spare.

So, for twenty-five years, North Carolina and South Carolina and all the Southern States and all the Western States have been flowing their money steadily for the purchase of manufactured goods from this favored territory. On and on the stream has flowed, until we see in this little corner of our great country, having only about 6 per cent of its area, nearly one-half of the accumulated wealth of the country.

When we come and ask our friends in that section to tear down, or at least to lower this wall of protection, so that the people living in other sections may have their goods cheaper, they say "nay;" when we come and ask them to unloose the tight strings of the money purse, they say "nay;" when we come and ask them to shoulder a fair proportion of the burdens of taxation, they say "nay;" when we come and ask the Senators representing that section to take from the farmer and laborer some of the burdens of taxation and put it upon the accumulated wealth of the country, the Senator from New York rises in his place and says that is an iniquitous proposition; it is an inquisitorial proposition.

Mr. President, it may be inquisitorial, or it may not. I undertake to say that it will never be inquisitorial to those who honestly comply with the law. If there is any inquisition instituted, it will only be for those who seek to evade the law; and I submit that they are not entitled to the sympathies of the Senate

Ah! but, says the Senator from New York, this is undemocratic, and he warns us that we are incorporating into the pending bill a provision which will sound the death knell of the Democratic party. Mr. President, after fifty-eight years of life in that party, and after thirty years of faithful service in that party, I undertake to say that if it has no higher mission than to bow at the footstool and worship at the shrine of the accumulated wealth of this country, the sooner it dies the better. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. President, as I understand Democracy it means sympathy with the struggling people of this country; as I understand Democracy it undertakes to protect the property of the country; but at the same time it goes out into the highways and into the byways, and puts its great arms around the laboring people, who create the wealth of the country, and undertakes to lift them up into a higher and a better life.

I thank God, for one, that the Democratic party today is in the hands of those who have the courage to take some of the burdens from the people and put them upon the accumulated wealth of the country, and instead of this bill sounding the death kuell of the Democratic party, I believe it is but the first step onward to a higher prosperity and a more glorious career. If it shall only have the courage to move farther on the line which has been selected, I believe, instead of our Republican friends in 1897 seeing a Republican President inaugurated, that the standard of Democracy will be advanced still higher, and that our banners will again float over the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the White House when the next President shall be inaugurated.

Lightning's Work in Davie.

Mr D. E Holder was killed and Mr. J. M. Crotts seriously injured by lightning at Advance, Davie county, Wednesday afternoon. The two men were under an oak tree skinning a beef when they were struck by the flash. Mr. Crotts received a severe shock and fears were entertained this morning that he would not recover. Mr. Holder leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Crotts has a wife and six children. The two men were not found until after the rain, about 5 o'clock.

General Tarsney Tarred and Feathered.

Adjutant General Tarsney, of Colorado, was tarred and feathered by a band of masked men at Colorado Springs Friday night. Gov. Waite is furious and offers $100 reward for the arrest and conviction of the participants.

ASSASSINATED BY AN ANARCHIST.

President Carnot is Mortally Stabbed on the Streets of Lyons—The Assassin Captured.

A Paris dispatch of the 25th says: Paris was completely horrified by the terrible news which reached the gay city toward 11 o'clock last night. President Carnot was at Lyons visiting the Exhibition. While he was going away from the Chamber of Commerce, where a banquet was held, to the Grand Theatre at 8:15 p. m., a young man jumped out from the immense throng, sprang on the footstep of the carriage, and stabbed the President in the abdomen. The President fell back senseless and was taken immediately to the Prefecture.

Eminent doctors were summoned It was impossible to stop the hemorrhage. While the doctors were dressing the wound, the President said: "Is it not all over? I am suffering intensely."

The doctors' skill was unavailing. President Carnot died shortly after 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The murderer of Carnot is an Italian Anarchist, 21 years old, named Casare Giovanni Santo. He refused to talk about his deed to the Police Magistrate, and declared that he would only speak before a jury.

The wildest excitement prevails. Every attempt was made to lynch the assassin.

France Elects a New President.

A Paris cablegram of the 27th says: The total vote cast for President was 851, of which six were cancelled because of irregularities, leaving 845 valid votes Of these 451 were cast for Casimir-Perier; 191 for Brisson; 99 for Dupuy; 59 for Gen. Fevrier; 27 for Arago and 18 were scattering.

STATE NEWS.

The Carthage Blade says that the condition of Judge McIver, stricken with paralysis, is very little improved

Four children were born last Friday to Mr. and Mrs. Green Steel, of Stewart's Ferry, Rutherford county, Tenn. They are two boys and two girls, all fair sized.

It is believed that Prof Wilbur Tillett, now professor in Vanderbilt University, but a native of this State, will be elected president of Trinity College when the trustees meet in August to elect a successor to Dr. Crowell.

Thus far these gentlemen have been mentioned by the Democrats of Cabarrus for representative in the next Legislature: H C. McAllister, J. P. Allison, C G. Heilig, H S. Puryear, Jonas Cook, D. E. Boger and D. H. White.

The North Carolina railroad commission yesterday completed the assessment of all the railroads in the State and increased the valuation $500,000. Only ten miles of new road were built during the past twelve months Fifteen miles of road were abandoned, on the Jamesville & Washington Railroad, its route having been changed.

The Blade says that last Wednesday Birch Douglas, of Carthage, went fishing in a near-by creek and after a good deal of perseverance succeeded in landing a mud cat. He threw the fish out and as it struck the ground, three silver ten cent pieces rolled out of its mouth. When he got home he cut the fish, and found the fourth ten cent piece, which made 40 cents in all that he got out of one fish.

Nebraska Free Silver Convention.

An Omaha, Neb., dispatch of the 21st says: The Nebraska Free Silver Convention met in Omaha to-day. It invited the Democrats of the State to work for the election to the next State convention of delegates pledged to support a plank demanding free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Congressman Bryan made a speech.

A Democrat Still.

The Weldon correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: Captain W. H. Kitchin was here Monday en route to Louisburg to take part in a Third party meeting. When asked what he would do should the Third party people put up a candidate for Congress in this district who favored government ownership of railroads, sub-Treasury and other wild Populistic ideas, he said he would see him in the infernal regions before he would vote for him. The truth of the matter is Captain Kitchin is as good a Democrat to-day as he ever was, but he is trying to delude himself with the idea that he is a Populist.

Train Robbed in Georgia.

A Savannah dispatch of the 26th says: Train No. 6, of the South Florida & Western Railroad, from Thomasville, due to arrive here at 7 o'clock this morning, was held up one mile this side of Homerville, 126 miles southwest of Savannah, this morning at 1:50 by six masked white men. The safe in the express car was robbed of its contents, $1,222 in cash.

An Epidemic Among the Hogs.

Farmers from all quarters report that a disease that now amounts to an epidemic is thinning out the hogs. It is not cholera, for the animals have none of the symptoms of that complaint. The trouble is something altogether a mystery to the farmers or hog doctors.

Another Candidate for Congress.

The Wilmington Messenger sas that Solicitor Frank McNeill, of Richmond, has decided to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district. This makes about seven candidates up to date.

GREAT
Is THE Mystery
Of Selling Goods.

A puzzling question is how can a merchant pay 50c for an article and sell it at 40c and still never break.

$2 Shoes, Mens Low Quarters, $1.50.

$2.25 Sun Umbrellas $1.75.
$2 Sun Umbrellas $1.50.

Umbrellas 75c, to $5.00.

25 Suits Clothing at such prices as you never expected to hear. 40 pr Pants at 65c to $1.25. All this in our Job Lot Clothing. Ladies dress handsomely at small expense now-a-days.

20c Wool Challies now 12 1-2c.
35c Crincle Cloths 12 1-2c.

Remnants of most every kind at happyfying prices.

15c black Hose 1,000 pair at 10c. 1,000 pair Half Hose at 5c. Calico, Ginghams, Alamance 5c. All grades Cottonades very cheap. 240 Linen 20c Towels at 14c 50c wool Dress goods 25c. 35c white Organdies 12 1-2c.

If you want a Bargain,
If you want good ice water free,
If you want Shoes cheap,
See us.
T. L. ALEXANDER, SON & CO.

Our Way.

Every Merchant has his own way of doing things.

Our way is to sail out in the middle of the stream, untrammelled by combinations, cliques or agreements, and we have found this is the system that commends itself to the new era. Thinking people want something real, something that they can lay their hands upon, and thus know whether or not they are getting their money's worth.

Now listen, and we challenge every dealer to meet the goods in quality, style or price:

All Organdies, Mulls, Dimities reduced about one-half in price—this is a grand opportunity for your Summer dresses. Palm Fans 1c. Pins 1c. Beautiful Lawns 9c. Good Lawns 5c. Plain black Lawn only 5c. Corsets, Gloves and Ribbons at or less than cost Finest Shirting Calicoes 5c. Best Lining 5c. 12½ and 15c Outings at 10c. Good Outing Shirts 25c. First class Seamless Socks 5c. Big line of ladies and childrens Straw hats at 15c. Nicer ones at cost. Ready made Dresses in Wool worth $7.25 at $1.98, this is a wonderful offer but don't let it frighten you. We are often found offering bargains that cause experienced merchants to open their eyes and exclaim: "How can they do it? Our goods cost us more than those fellows are asking for theirs."

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RESOLUTION.

RESOLVED:—That more economic government—
RESOLVED—That home economy—
" That gold is—
" That silver—
" That tariff must—
" That sugar—

EVOLUTION.

Hickory Bark——Razor Hone.
Horse Hairs——Snakes.
Tadpoles——Frogs.
Monkey——Monkey.

REVOLUTION.

Goods turned upside down. Shelf goods leaping for counters. Counters kicking at such big loads. Centre line countert bowing gracefully to white goods. Carpet room immense upheaval, etc.

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New and fresh goods named AT COST FOR CASH means nothing else. Remnant and short ends half price. Lumps and whole gangs at lumping prices.
This is another week for you.

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Guano and Acids. These are first-class, high grade fertilizers, and we would be glad to have farmers call and get our prices and see analysis.
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