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VOL. XIX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900. NO. 26.

It Has Happened

More than once that a child has been carried off by an eagle. When such a thing does happen the press rings with the story. There's not a line given by the press to the babies carried off daily by disease. It isn't the fact of the child being taken away that is startling or interesting, it's only when the method of taking off is novel that it excites interest. How many children die who might have been saved if the mother who bore them had been able to give them strength and vitality. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes healthy mothers and healthy mothers have healthy children, strong enough to resist disease if they are attacked.

Mrs Axel Kjer, of Gordonville, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., writes: "When I look at my little boy I feel it my duty to write to you. This is my fifth child and the only one who came to maturity; the others having died from lack of nourishment—so the doctor said. This time I just thought I would try your Prescription. I took nine bottles and to my surprise it carried me through and gave us as fine a little boy as ever was. Weighed ten and one-half pounds. He is now five months old, has never been sick a day, and is so strong that everybody who sees him wonders at him."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels healthy and regular.

Henry Perry,
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A strong line of both Life and Fire Companies represented. Policies issued and risks placed to best advantage.
Office in Court House.

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DENTIST,
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Office over E. G. Davis' store, Main Street. Jan. 1-a.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Office: In Harris' law building near court house.

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E. E. WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
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60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

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VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Over-work or other causes.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.
$1 per vial, or special package with powder, for $5. Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

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Pain-Killer.
A Medicine Chest in Itself.
SIMPLE, SAFE AND QUICK CURE FOR
Cramps, Diarrhoea, Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, Rheumatism.
25 and 50 cent Bottles.
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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Park, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

MOTHERS
We have a book, prepared especially for you, which we mail free. It treats of the stomach disorders—worms, etc.—that every child is liable to and for which
Frey's Vermifuge
has been successfully used for a half century.
One bottle by mail for 25c.
F. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

THE "BOXERS" UPRISING

THE CHINESE OPEN FIRE ON THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The Troops of Seven Foreign Powers, Including American, Leave Tien Tsin for Pekin With Quick Firing Guns—Will Meet With Opposition at the First Gate of the Chinese Capital.

Tien Tsin, May 31.—The Russian troops bound for this city have passed Taku forts and are expected here this afternoon.

As the Russians were nearing the forts yesterday in boats the Chinese opened fire and the Russians retreated. It now appears that the Chinese were only firing a gun salute in honor of a Mandarin who was aboard a Chinese warship.

A special train started for Pekin this afternoon with the following forces: Americans, seven officers and fifty-six men; British, three officers and seventy-two men; Italians, three officers and thirty-nine men; French, three officers and seventy-two men; Russians, four officers and seventy-one men; Japanese, two officers and twenty-four men. The foreign contingent also took with them five quick firing guns. It is rumored that foreign troops will be opposed at the first gate of the Chinese capital, outside the wall.

Washington, May 31.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from the senior squadron commander, Admiral Kempff:

"Tong Ku (Taku), May 30.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

"One hundred men landed and sent to Tien Tsin yesterday. Fifty of these go to Pekin this day. Other nations landed men.

(Signed) "KEMPFF."

The very smallness of the force which the Admiral is sending at Minister Conger's request, would, it is felt, facilitate its admission to the Chinese capital, for it could not be regarded by the Chinese Government as a menace to Christian integrity.

The Admiral's dispatch indicated that he has not been able to take the flagship Newark up the Pei Ho river beyond the Taku forts just above the entrance. From that point to Tien Tsin, which stands at the head of light draft navigation and is the terminus nearest the sea of the railroad to Pekin, is a distance of about thirty-five or forty miles. It is said at the Navy Department that the American marines were probably towed in small boats by the Newark's launches up the river to this railroad connection. From Tien Tsin to Pekin by rail is a distance of seventy miles, a three hours' journey, according to Chinese schedules. The marines could cover it afoot in about three days if unopposed.

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, called at the State Department at an early hour to-day to talk with Secretary Hay. He was anxious for news.

Resident representatives of nearly all of the other nations interested in the Chinese situation, were among Secretary Hay's callers to-day. But, as in the case of the Chinese Minister, none of them had received any information from his own government bearing upon the situation. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, who is leaving the United States for a visit to Europe and called to say good bye to Secretary Hay, is decidedly of the opinion that much unwarranted anxiety has been excited as to the action of the "Boxers." He feels confident that there is little danger to the life and property of foreigners in China to be expected from the present uprising. There are, of course, he said, always disorderly elements in a great city like Pekin, quick to take advantage of any public excitement, so that it was probably a wise precaution for the foreign Ministers to call for marine guards for the wholesome effect their presence gave.

Uncle Jesse Page.

Rev. Jesse H. Page, the beloved old minister whose presence is welcomed in every portion of North Carolina, the home of wealth and refinement as well as in the humblest cabin, preached the commencement sermon before the students of Monroe High School last Sunday morning. The sermon was out of the beaten track. There was no firstly, secondly, thirdly, tiresomely about the sermon. It was a plain and most pointed presentation of practical truth. The subject was "Talents and Gifts." The burden of the preacher's talk was, Be yourself. Those who try to imitate others and fail to exercise their own gifts were treated in a manner peculiar to the original, forceful preacher. The congregation was so large that no church in the town would hold it, therefore services were held in the opera house and that building was filled to overflowing. The sermon was one suited to every age and condition of man, although Mr. Page announced that he would preach specially to the children, and he held the attention of the usually restless small boy during every minute of his discourse. There is no better, grander old man than "Uncle Jesse" Page, as he is called. He is getting old in years only. His warm heart and active brain hold the strength and vigor of youth and every scrap of humanity is precious in his sight. No man with other than a heart big with love and human sympathy could preach such a sermon on Friendship as that good man preached in Central Methodist church last Sunday evening.—*Monroe Enquirer.*

Adams, as a Negro Leader.

(Webster's Weekly.)

There can be no question as to Judge Adams' attitude toward the negroes while he lived in Caswell. He was their recognized leader—taught, drilled and organized them, so that they were able to elect one of their own race to represent the proud county of Graves and Yancey in the Legislature. He waxed fat by teaching the negroes that their neighbors were their political enemies. He taught them that the white people, who furnished them work and provided them schools, could not be trusted in political matters.

Bettie—"Wash proposed to me last night on his knees."

Blanche—"That boy would stoop to anything."

THE ECLIPSE IN RALEIGH.

A Magnificent and Beautifully Weird Sight as Viewed from the Dome of the Capitol—"The Cows Came Home," and the Chickens Went to Roost.

(Col. F. A. Olds, in Charlotte Observer.)

RALEIGH, N. C., May 28, 1900.

The weather could have hardly been more favorable than it was here to-day for viewing the eclipse. At 7 o'clock your correspondent went on the top of the capitol, and from that commanding point of view saw the grand spectacle. On the top of the dome was Lieutenant Geo. C. Rounds, of Manassas, Va., who was General Sherman's signal officer in 1865, and who then had the top of the dome as his station. To-day he used the same telescope, field glasses and signal flags. There were many persons on the roof of the capitol, some of them from points as far away as Detroit, Chicago and Boston. Interest was intense. In the streets below work was going on as usual. In the sky to the westward a few cirrus clouds floated lazily. The light breeze was almost from the west. There was a watching of watchers to see whether the first "contact of the sun and moon was on schedule time." Lieutenant Rounds' signal flag wig-wagged "first contact."

As the minutes slipped away the eye roved far and wide over the fair landscape, visible a score of miles away. As the light dimmed, the colors changed beautifully. It seemed that stillness came with the change. Clusters of people in the streets were seen, while on all available roofs were other groups, all gazing intently. On the roof of the weather station the experts could be seen, as busy as bees Across the fields far away shadows seemed gradually to settle. One thought of Milton's lines:

"Now came still evening on and twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad."

The swallows, those "birds of sunset and its purple clouds," appeared, and wheeled about the dome, with plaintive twitterings. To the strained eye totality seemed very long in coming. The cusp of the sun seemed to rest for quite a while without growing, greatly less. Then it became but a little crescent of fire, lingered, went out. The eye, turned to the South-West, saw like a flash the great dark shadow-wave as it came up and rushed past, a very ghost of shadows, at the instant of totality. The corona burst into its ring-like flame and from its upper right and lower left portions extended broad brushes of vividly white light, the upper one longer than the lower. These were indescribably beautiful. There also appeared to be protuberances very much like "liquid light" or quicksilver drops, two on the left upper portion and one on the right lower portion. Quite near and to the right a planet, Mars, sprang into view, while to the North-Eastward and much nearer the horizon, was another planet, Venus, larger and brighter and more beautiful still.

The air grew chilly. All sounds were hushed. It was night and yet not night. One seemed to see and yet not see the hills and forests far away. Everything visible appeared to quiver. An effort was made to see from such a height on the broad walls of the Park Hotel and the water tower the passing of the shadow, but none were thus observed.

Suddenly the upper right portion of the sun appeared like a drop of fire and quicker than ever fairy's touch worked magic the darkness disappeared. This weird brightness was more intense, by reason of contrast, with the intervening derkness, than the last glint of sunshine before totality.

There were all sorts of interesting phenomena. If during the period of totality the hand was held before the eyes and the earth, the shadow of the bones was cast, as if by an X-ray. The bones of the fingers were thus clearly depicted, with the swelling of the joints and the metacapal bones were equally plain. The fleshy part of the fingers was shown as the "shadow of a shade." The effect not of a shadow, but a round one, was also produced. Capt. C. B. Denson made careful observations of all these points and told me of the results, as above. Many others tested and watched this queer X-ray effect of the coronal light.

A number of persons who stood on the ground, among them Mr. A. H. Green, watched the shadows as they passed during the totality. They were in the shape of little crescents, at first with the convexity to the right, and then to the left. The "dewfall," or rather formation, was very pronounced.

Corporation Commissioner, S. L. Rogers, being curious to know effect of the eclipse upon animals, was at a place where there were cattle and poultry. The chickens, as totality came on, made for their roosts and some hens who did not reach these squatted in the grass and brooded their feathered babies, mother-love rising upon fear of a phenomenon of which they knew nothing. Mr. Rogers also watched the queer procession of the shadow-ghosts and felt the grass and found the dew surprisingly heavy.

The chickens saluted, with lusty crowings, the return of daylight. At 8:49, as totality began, the temperature at the signal station was 71 1-16 degrees and at 8:54, five minutes later, it was 69 2-16 degrees.

At 9 o'clock Lieutenant Rounds reported, by the army code signals, the message he gave to the great army of General Sherman from this very point, the top of the dome, April 13, 1865; "Peace on earth, good will toward men." He prefaced it with the words, "To the good people of Raleigh and North Carolina."

The Rem-Sho typewriter is advertised in this paper. Thad R. Manning has the local agency. Call and see the machine or apply for descriptive catalogue, terms, etc.

GRAND SPECTACULAR EVENT.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE AS VIEWED AT WADESBORO

All the Conditions Were Perfect for a Grand and Beautiful Spectacle—Astronomers and Scientists View the Eclipse Under the Most Favorable Circumstances—Prof. Coit Makes the Most Important Discovery so far Developed in the Absence of White Prominences—The Calculators Missed the Period of Totality by a Few Seconds—A Better General Knowledge of the Corona Will be a Result of the Observations—The Story of the Eclipse in Detail.

(Wade H. Harris, in Charlotte Observer.)

WADESBORO, N. C., May 28th.—The eclipse of the sun, as observed in Wadesboro to-day, was of a very satisfactory character, all conditions being as fine as could have been desired by the most enthusiastic scientist. The conditions were absolutely perfect and the astronomers and scientific men had only one thing to complain of, and that was that by some slip of moon calculations, they were cheated out of about seven seconds of the eclipse. In other words, the period of totality was about seven seconds less than had been calculated upon. Prof. J. B. Coit, one of the professional observers, explains that this fact is neither important nor surprising, because astronomers are not perfectly sure of all the elements of the moon. It demonstrates that the motions of the planets can be computed with higher accuracy than the moon.

The town was full of professional and amateur observers and telescopes of all shapes and sizes. Congress appropriated $5,000 for the expenses alone of the Smithsonion observation station. This station occupied a depression to the South-East of the town, and was perhaps the most finely equipped station in the belt of the eclipse. It was made up of the regular apparatus of the Smithsonian Institution, the only new addition being the great telescope 135 feet in length, carrying a plate one yard square, making a picture 16 inches square. The plates cost $85 per dozen. During the few moments of totality the operator of this telescope secured six pictures.

The Smithsonian station was in charge of Prof. Langley, and he had 40 assistants, among them Prof. C. G. Smith, who had charge of the instruments; Prof. Smilie, chief photographer of the National Museum; Mr. R. C. Child, Mr. DeL. Gill, Prof. C. G. Mendenhall and Mr. A. Graemer. On the Smithsonian grounds was the observation station of the Yerkes Observatory, in charge of Profs. Barnard, Hale, Ritchey, Ellerman, Flint, Frost, and Dr. Isham. Their equipment was almost as that of the Smithsonian. Princeton had a well-equipped station, in charge of Profs. Young, Libbey, Bracket and Magee; Mrs. Magee, Messrs. Reed, McClenaham, Russell and Fisher. Nearby was an observation station profusely decorated with American flags. It was in charge of Rev. John M. Bacon and daughter, of Newberry, Eng., and Nevil Markelyne, of London. Each of the party wore small American flags in their hats. They had a very expensive set of instruments. In addition to these big telescope batteries, there were many private plants of more or less importance.

The equipment of the Yerkes observatory was as follows: One 62-foot photographic telescope and several smaller cameras for photographing the corona; six spectroscopes provided with prisms and gratings for photographing the spectrum of the chromosphere and the corona; a delicate bolometer for measuring the heat radiation of the corona, and which was used with a 20-inch reflecting telescope and a coelostat, loaned to Prof. Hale by the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; telescope used by Prof. Flint for observing the times of contact.

Mr. Thomas Lindsay, of Canada, secured many valuable photographs. Prof. J. A. Holmes, North Carolina State Geologist, had a well equipped station on one of the buildings in town and the results of his observations are considered among the most valuable of the day, especially in the photographing of the shadow belt. Dr. G. M. Philips, principal of the State Normal Schools, West Chester, Pa., had a well-equipped observatory on Carr's Mountain, where the Charleston cadets, under Captains Bond and Coleman, were also stationed. The individual professors and amateurs with telescopes and cameras of their own were met on every hand.

THE STORY OF THE ECLIPSE.

Wadesboro was astir early this morning. The sun rose brightly and save an occasional streak of cirrus, not a cloud was to be seen. The Smithsonian station was roped off for a block around, and absolutely no outsider was admitted. The vast majority of the crowd, therefore, repaired to Carr's Mountain, to the West of the town, which is an ideal spot for an observation. From its summit the view extends in an unbroken ring of horizon. One can see into the counties of Union, Richmond, Stanly and Montgomery, and the Smithsonian men had said from this point alert persons could see the shadow as it came and swept by. This shadow, by the way, was 50 miles in width and swept over the country at the rate of a quarter of a mile a second. Shortly after the arrival of the special train from Charlotte, the top of the mountain was covered with people. It wa sjust 7:36 o'clock when those who were keeping an eye on the sun through smoked glasses saw the slightest cut on the upper right hand edge, marking the beginning of the eclipse. The shadow came on just on the edge of the sun represented by a point between the figures 1 and 2 on the face of a clock. At 8:20 the darkness was perceptible, and under the nearby trees the crescent-shaped images of the sun showed very plainly on the ground, but in reversed direction from the position of the sun's crescent in the sky. About two minutes before totality began, a dull yellowish hue overspread the landscape. The horizon grew very dark toward the South-West, like a thunder cloud, but those who were looking for the rushing shadow were disappointed. It was too quick for them and the deep twilight of the total eclipse was upon them in a twinkling. White sheets previously spread upon the ground caught the mysterious shadow bands.

THE CLIMAX.

Words cannot describe the solemn grandeur of the scene at the moment of total eclipse. The chattering crowds had been awed into silence as the wierd, mysterious darkness leading up to totality had progressed. The color effects of sky and horizon were surpassingly beautiful. Above, the blue deepened to almost blackness and all around the horizon rose rings of orange and purple. Just before totality it looked as a rainbow ringing the horizon, but the moment the last ray of the sun was obscured all this changed and the coloring of the horizon was that which shortly follows a summer sunset. Around the sun the corona shone forth with great brilliancy and in a beautiful form. There were two brilliant splotches of light. One flamed out from the first point of contact. It was shaped like a fish tail and was about three times the diameter of the moon in length. The other flashed out below in an opposite direction, while circling the shadow was a narrow belt of light of extreme brilliancy. The planet Mercury beamed just a little beyond the end of the first arm of the corona, Venus sparkled like a diamond. The shadow of the total eclipse produced an effect something like moonlight, yet with a softened brilliancy. One could distinguish faces in the near neighborhood, yet it was as if through a yellowish haze. Observers differ as to the exact time of the duration of the totality, but it was about 75 seconds. The most dazzling effect of the entire spectacle was at the first moment of the sun emerging. It was as if a mighty arc light more powerfully and brilliantly penetrating than anything ever imagined on earth had been suddenly lighted in the skies. It was blinding and dazzling in the suddenness and splendor of its appearance. With the first flash of the light the wierd darkness gradually began to disappear and very soon the shadow was lifted and the earth appeared to be itself again.

AT THE SMITHSONIAN OBSERVATORY.

The instruments on the Smithsonian grounds were run by clock work, to move correspondingly with the movement of the earth. Not one man of the number employed at the various instruments got a glimpe of the sun in eclipse. They had to keep their ears open for the signal bell and their eyes on their instruments. The signals were given by G. R. Putnam, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who was also in charge of the instruments for determining the latitude and longitude of Wadesboro. At precisely 15 minutes before the eclipse began he sounded a general alarm on his bell, and thereupon every man on the ground bent his attention to his instrument. Five raps denoted that totality would occur within one minute. Two raps denoted totality and three raps were given ten seconds before the end of totality. These strokes of the bell guided the men under the tents in their work of recording an eclipse that they did not see. Each man had his particular duty to perform and all did it well.

SUN SPOTS.

Rev. Mr. Quinby, of Berwyn, near Philadelphia, was in charge of the instruments for recording sun spots. It was not a good time for this kind of observation and he is not yet prepared to state the results. The spots, however, will show up in the numerous large photographs taken of the sun by other observers.

TEMPERATURE CHANGES.

The drop in temperature during the eclipse was sufficient to make itself felt by all observers, notwithstanding their interest in the eclipse itself. The duty of recording the temperature changes was assigned to Prof. H. H. Clayton, from Blue Hills Meterological Observatory, near Boston. Prof. Clayton's report shows that at the beginning of the eclipse, the temperature was 71 degrees. Just after contact it was 65. For five to ten seconds after totality it was 63 degrees. As the eclipse passed off the temperature began to rise rapidly, and at 10:30 it was 78 degrees. This record shows a fall of 8 degrees and a rise of 15. Prof. Clayton's record shows that the wind increased as the eclipse came on, and decreased as it passed off, but at no time did the direction of the wind change.

THE COLORS.

The color effects of the eclipse as has already been intimated were beautiful. They were officially recorded by Mrs. Clayton. Her record shows that at 8:17 the skies became perceptibly darker and at 8:22 were getting a deep blue. At 8:25 there was a twilight effect in the Western horizon, and a streak of cirrus in the North. At 8:29 cirrus cumulus were visible in the North-West and the cows in the pasture around the observatory were heard lowing. The blue purple effect was first noted in the South and West at 8:32 and the pale orange light in the skies at 8:34. At 8:37 there was a pale light gray in the East, and at 8:39 pale light gray in the West. The deep purplish gray in the zenith, like a deep purple bow inverted, came on at 8:44. At totality, 8:45, there was a deep pink on a streak of cirrus cumulus in the South, also bands of purple and pink in the West. A few seconds before totality, shadow bands, five inches apart, were recorded by Prof. Clayton.

ONE FACT SETTLED.

Prof. J. B. Coit, of Boston, had a station on the Smithsonian grounds for the especial purpose of observing the corona. One fact which he says is settled is that in this eclipse there was no white prominence, a matter of considerable importance to astronomers. He says that the conditions for observing the eclipse were perfect, and the results anticipated will be a better knowledge of the corona and heat radiations from the different parts of the corona. Astronomers will learn more of the form and direction of the curvature of corona streamers. He expects very satisfactory results from the development of his plates.

PROF. LANGLEY PLEASED.

Prof. Langley, in charge of the Smithsonian party, says that so far as can be judged, the results of the observations are entirely satisfactory. "Of course neither myself nor any of the men can make a satisfactory statement until after we get home and develop our plates, but as all the conditions were perfect, it is reasonable to hope that there will be some very important and valuable results," he said. "You can say that I am entirely satisfied."

OBSERVATION BY HOME TALENT.

Of the men representing our own University in the eclipse observation, Prof. Venable made a series of photographs of the corona, arranged in conjunction with Prof. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory. Prof. Holmes photographed the shadow bands which immediately preceded and followed the period of the totality on a specially-prepared roof on the highest building in the city and probably had the finest view of any one at Wadesboro of the great shadows which moved across the country at the rate of 2,000 feet per second at the beginning of the eclipse. In these observations were associated Mr. H. E. Knox, of Charlotte, and Mr. C. D. Walcott, of the United States Geological Survey.

Prof. J. W. Gore made observations on the corona with a five-inch equatorial telescope at Pinehurst, where he was associated with the Naval Observatory eclipse party.

The observers to-day said that the weather conditions were exactly similar to the total eclipse that was visible in this section is 1869.

There will be another eclipse in June, next year, and astronomers are more than ordinarily interested in it, because of the length of its duration. The totality will last seven minutes. It will be visible in Sumatra and Borneo and American observers are already arranging for the trip.

The Review of Reviews for June.

The *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for June is a well-illustrated number. The important news topics of the month are editorially treated in "The Progress of the World," the opening department. A character sketch of James J. Hill, Builder of the Northwest, is contributed by Mrs. Mary Harriman Severance, who outlines the remarkable career of the president of the Great Northern Railroad. Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor writes from full knowledge on "Paris and the Exposition of 1900." Mr. Jacob A. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives," forecasts the work of the New York Tenement-House Commission recently appointed by Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Cleveland Moffett writes on "Automobiles for the Average Man." Mr. Charles A. Conant describes the operation of the refunding law passed by Congress last March. There are also illustrated articles on summer camps for boys, the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and new fiction for summer reading.

"The Progress of the World," the editorial department covers such topics as the famine in India and the relief operations in America, the recent Populist conventions and Presidential situation late in May, the Montana Senatorial contest, the proposed revision of the New York City charter, St. Louis strike, the American Steel and Wire case, the recent Montgomery conference on the negro question, the Cuban postal scandals, the Turkish indemnity, the Boer war, and the great Ottawa fire.

ST. JOHN'S DAY

At the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Wilmington, will deliver the address at the celebration of St. John's Day by the Masons of North Carolina, Saturday, June 23rd, on the beautiful Oxford Orphan Asylum grounds. Col. Waddell is one of the strongest, most eloquent speakers in the State. He is patriotic, courageous, gifted.

It is expected and earnestly desired that people from all over North Carolina, in great numbers, will attend this celebration. It is always a pleasant occasion. An attractive feature will be a general basket pic-nic, which was so satisfactory and enjoyable last year.

The Oxford Orphan Asylum is now caring for 220 destitute, homeless, orphan boys and girls. Visit this institution and your interest for and efforts in behalf of its work cannot fail to be increased.

It is expected that railroads will grant special rates, which will be announced later.

HANNA AND TILLMAN

MAKE THE SPARKS FLY TO THE INTEREST OF AUDITORS IN SENATE

In a Sharp Political Tilt Over the Armor Plate Question Senators Aldrich, Hale, Teller, Allen and Pettigrew Become Involved in the Controversy, Which at Times Bordered on Personalities—The Measure Returned to Conference.

Washington, June 1.—The Senatorial debate to-day was caustic and as warm as the weather outdoors. At times the exchanges between Senators bordered on personalities. Much of the discussion was of a political nature, although in themselves the questions involved were not essentially political.

Soon after the Senate convened a memorial was presented from the people of California asking that the government provide some relief for the starving people of India. Mr. Hale, of Maine, with this as a text, severely arraigned Great Britain for expending hundreds of millions of dollars in crushing liberty and freedom in South Africa, instead of caring for the helpless and dying people of England's chief colony.

Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, charged Mr. Hale with making political speeches on irrelevant matters, and a little later when Mr. Hale reported a further disagreement on the Naval Appropriation bill, an exciting discussion arose over the armor plate question.

A sharp political twist was given to the debate by a speech which Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, delivered in favor of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Senate conferees, and of conferring discretionary power upon the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with the House proposition. He became involved in a controversy with Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, and Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, over the government's ability to manufacture armor satisfactorily, in the course of which the sparks flew to the intense interest of the auditors.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado; Mr. Allen and Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, replied to Mr. Hanna, all speaking in a political vein. The bill finally was returned to conference.

Seventy-nine private pension bills were passed and also the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The Military Academy bill carries amendments making General Miles and all future commanders of the army Lieutenant-Generals, and General Corbin a Major-General. Consideration of the last of the appropriation bills, the General Deficiency, was begun, but was not completed.

Mr. Perkins said he hesitated to press a resolution looking to the relief of the people of India less Great Britain might not look with favor upon the action of Congress in sending to India unsolicited alms as might not look with favor upon a friendly intervention by this government in the South African war.

"The world has been horrified—almost stupefied," interjected Mr. Hale, of Maine, speaking with deliberate emphasis, "at the suffering now being entured in India. That is the chief of England's colonies. The pestilence and famine are appalling to the imagination. Whole families are being wiped out of existence; the babe lies dead beside the mother. The situation is awful. Now, the Senator comes here with a proposition that we should appropriate money for the relief of these people. I should like to ask the Senator what England has done for the people of India. She has spent tens, and hundreds of millions of dollars in striking down and crushing republics."

Mr. Perkins, in reply, said he was not asking the Senate to take action at this time, but that the Committee on Appropriations carefully consider the subject.

The petition was so referred.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Washington, June 1.—The House of Representatives to-day, after a lively debate extending over two days, defeated the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to regulate trusts. It requires a two-thirds vote under the Constitution to adopt an amendment to the Constitution. The vote stood: Ayes, 154; nays, 131. The affirmative vote, therefore, was 38 short of the requisite two-thirds.

Five Democrats—Messrs. Campbell, of Montana; Naphen, of Massachusetts; Scudder, of New York; Sibley, of Pennsylvania, and Thayer, of Massachusetts, and one silverite, Mr. Newlands, of Nevada—voted with the Republicans on the resolution, and two Republicans—Mr. Loud, of California, and Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, with the Democrats against it. These were the only breaks from party lines. The Populists voted solidly against the resolution.

The debate preceding the vote had a strong political flavor throughout and was at times very personal. The features were the closing speech of Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, for the respective sides, and the short speech of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, against the resolution. Mr. McCall has distinguished himself before during the session in opposing the action of his colleagues on the Porto Rican bill, and in his speech in the Roberts case. His action to-day was unheralded, and therefore attracted the more attention.

OF GREAT INTEREST TO SOUTHERN STATES.

Washington, June 1.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day had under consideration Senator Pritchard's resolution declaring exclusion from the priveleges of the franchise because of race to be unconstitutional. The committee decided to recommend the adoption of a substitute directing the committee to investigate whether such exclusion is antagonistic to the Constitution. The substitute passed the committee by a party vote, and if it is agreed to by the Senate the investigation will be undertaken by the committee. The resolution is predicated upon conditions in North Carolina, but considerable interest is manifested in it by Senators from all the Southern States.

A WOMAN'S WAY.

Tess—Isn't she a peculiar girl? She wouldn't look at him when he was rich, but now, after he's lost all his money, she accepts him.

Jess—Oh, well, you know how crazy every woman is to get anything that's reduced.—Suffolk Herald.

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NOTICE.

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS executor of the estate of William Dickie, deceased, before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Vance county, this is to notify all persons holding claims against the said estate to present them to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 3rd day of May, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the recovery of the same. All persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate settlement.

This April 28, 1900.

D. H. DICKIE,
Executor of William Dickie, deceased.
A. C. ZOLLICOFFER, Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session in June, 1900, to pass an act providing for the establishment of Graded Schools in the town of Henderson, N. C.