

The Hickory Press

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Every other local in the Times of last week had a direct or indirect reference to the coming municipal fight. We plead this injustice of our devoting more space to the matter than we otherwise should in this issue.

Arkansas and Georgia have been handsomely recognized by President McKinley, and yet those two States haven't sent even one Republican member to Congress. On the other hand North Carolina has sent three Republicans to Congress and a United States Senator besides, and North Carolina is still out in the cold.

SENATOR PRITCHARD AS A PRACTICAL WORKER.

The Raleigh Tribune of the 5th inst. contains the following dispatch from its special correspondent at Washington:

"Senator Pritchard gave notice today that he would offer the following amendment to the Dingley tariff bill: Removing from the free list ore as pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, and making it dutiable at \$2.25 per ton; removing emery ore from the free list and making it dutiable at 1½ cents per pound; also imposing a similar duty on emery grain, making all logs dutiable at the rate of \$2 per 1,000 feet; imposing a duty of 2 cents per pound on raw cotton; fixing a specific duty of 6 cents per pound on monazite, and instead of the ad valorem, as now provided, increasing the duty on kaolin from \$2 to \$3 per ton. The amendments were referred to the Finance Committee, and Senator Pritchard is confident that they will be adopted by the committee."

The senior Senator from North Carolina is looking after the interests of his state in a practical way. Instead of posing as a great reformer like Mr. Butler he is seeing to it that North Carolina gets all the benefit she possibly can from an increase in the tariff rates. Such work as this is worth something to the South. It is infinitely more valuable than all the oratory of all the Populist orators combined.

Senator Pritchard is a broad man, too. The reader will observe that the protection which the Senator favors means something to a great many other Southern States as well as North Carolina. The South properly speaking has but one Republican Senator and it is fitting that he should show a desire to care for the interests of the entire section as well as the interests of his own State.

Some time ago Mr. Butler publicly that he was in favor of protection for Southern raw materials. Why does he not now show a disposition to stand by Senator Pritchard in this most important matter? He has an opportunity to show a little gratitude to the Republicans who elected him, and now is the time for him to do it. Perhaps he prefers to let Senator Pritchard have all the honor in this matter. If such is the case we do not believe that our senior Senator will seriously object. Nothing would please Senator Pritchard better than to get the entire credits for doing something of practical benefit to our own section of the country, and from present indications it looks as if all the glory would be for him alone. We congratulate him.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Our municipal election is always an occasion of absorbing interest to our people. And it is well that it is so; for it shows that the heart of this people is concerned for the welfare, peace and prosperity of our fair city. We all love our town and we doubt if there is a citizen in it who would knowingly and deliberately raise his hand to do her injury. This being true, let us, who are of opposite views on the question at issue, treat each other respectfully and deal as honest men with honest men. Let us not, after the manner of young barristers, new to journalism, pretend to have omni-science at our pen's end and pharisaically declare that all virtue, all morality and all religion are found on one side alone, and that only the devil and his emissaries are on the other. Let us see if we can't avoid the case of "Big I and little u," or the odious comparison of ourselves to the vestibule and our opponents to the "local freight." Let us acknowledge that there are good honest, sincere men on both sides—men who really wish to see their town prosper "in every good word and work." Let us realize the fact that there is no need of going into hysterics; that neither side has a monopoly of the christian graces. We have here simply a difference of opinion on a matter of policy to be settled as the consciences of the voters direct. It is admitted even by the learned barrister of the "Times," that no law has a right to say "what a citizen shall eat or what he shall drink." And yet it is just in these matters that the prohibitory law interferes. It prohibits the sale of liquors and wines and if a person is to get them he is compelled to violate or evade the law. The churches cannot even get wine for sacramental purposes without evading it. It is the confessed object of prohibition to stop the use of these things. And the reason why license for the sale of intoxicants is desired, if the "Times" wants to know, is because they cannot be bought or sold in any other way. We hold, and we think that most reasonable men will admit, that it is the abuse and not the use of these things that is wrong. If this is the case, then they constitute a legitimate article of commerce and there can be no valid reason for prohibiting their manufacture and sale. Intoxicants have been used as beverages from the earliest ages till now and have been one of the principal articles of commerce. They were highly honored by Israel, the chosen people of God, and constituted one of the most prominent temporal blessings which He vouchsafed to them. They were used in His worship and approved by Him. There was no intimation that the use of them was wrong but only the abuse. The whole tenor of Biblical teaching on the subject is expressed in this text, "Be not drunken with wine wherein is excess." Many a good thing has been abused and will be abused till the end of time but that is no argument against the thing itself. On the ground of Christian charity it is perfectly proper for one to abstain from the use of these things, but this should not be done out of legal compulsion, but out of voluntary action. "Let no man judge you in meat or in drink." No one can on this ground of charity advocate a prohibitory law; for that would be "to entangle us again in the yoke of bondage."

It is urged again that in voting for license we are setting a temptation before some unbalanced individuals who cannot, or rather will not govern themselves in the use of these drinks. But this same argument can be made

against any of the necessities or luxuries of life. On the same ground merchants should be prohibited from displaying their wares along the side walks, for it is a temptation for some evil disposed person to steal. They should be kept from selling fire arms; for it is a temptation to some persons of a vicious disposition to kill; and the same argument can be made against almost everything with which we come in contact in this wicked world of ours. This argument proves too much. The liquor dealer is not "a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour." He compels no man to enter his shop. There are laws restraining and regulating his business. He cannot sell to a habitual drunkard or to one already under the influence of liquor. It is not his object to make people drunk. By action of our last legislature minors are not even allowed to enter his building, and under no circumstances is he allowed to sell to them. Ample safe-guards are thrown around. This goes to show, too, that "the law" does not make drunkards, as is falsely claimed by zealous prohibition advocates. On the contrary, it guards against that which ever it allows intoxicants to be sold. Let a man who knows his weakness but keep away; it will not go to him. It is a false, sickly, sentimental policy to pet and excuse the drunkard, the real criminal in the case who foolishly allows his appetite to get the better of his reason, and to visit the punishment upon the dealer who is at most but the innocent occasion of his down fall. With equal propriety you might hold the grocery merchant responsible for the gluttony of his customers, or the clothier for the vanity of his patrons. The evil is with the offender, who should be "temperate in all things." He may, like Adam, try to shift it but the guilt is his. The truth of the matter is that there is really no moral issue involved. Religion is something more than meats and drinks, which belong to the things indifferent. And now since the matter stands as it does, let us take a common sense view of it, laying aside all wranglings and bitterness, and let us vote for what we believe to be the best interests of our town.

For four years now the town has been dry, and what has been the condition? Not a new street has been opened; no public improvements have been made; the streets have been but poorly worked; business has been bad; and the town has been on a dead stand still with no money in her coffers. Let us try a change of administration and a change of policy, and see if we cannot invigorate her with new life and new hope for the future. C. H. L.

A DONATION TO GUILFORD COLLEGE.

Messrs. Duke Give \$10,000 for a Science Hall and Auditorium.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, April 1—The generous contributions to the cause of education which have been made by Mr. Washington Duke and sons, of Durham, have endeared them for all time to come, to the friends of education in our beloved State. I rejoice to report another proof of their liberality and devotion to the education of the people, in the recent donation by the brothers, B. N. and J. B. Duke, of \$10,000, to erect a science hall and auditorium at Guilford College. These gentlemen, with their sister, the late Mrs. Mary D. Lyon, received their education principally at the New Garden School, being students there in 1871 and 1872. They have always entertained a high regard for the institution, and have rejoiced to see its growth and progress and the change which was made in 1888, from New Garden Boarding School to Guilford College. To their good will for the prosperity and better equipment of the college this splendid gift of science hall is a lasting testimony. The college has for a number of years felt the need of more adequate scientific equip-

Mrs. Maybe and Mustbe.

You choose the old doctor before the young one. Why? Because you don't want to entrust your life in inexperienced hands. True, the young doctor may be experienced. But the old doctor *must* be. You take no chances with Dr. Maybe, when Dr. Mustbe is in reach. Same with medicines as with medicine makers—the long-tried remedy has your confidence. You prefer experience to experiment—when you are concerned. The new remedy *may* be good—but let somebody else prove it. The old remedy *must* be good—judged on its record of cures. Just one more reason for choosing AYER'S Sarsaparilla in preference to any other. It has been the standard household sarsaparilla for half a century. Its record inspires confidence—50 years of cures. If others *may* be good, Ayer's Sarsaparilla *must* be. You take no chances when you take AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

ment, and the gift is therefore felt to be most timely. It will render the college work more efficient in every way, besides providing an ample auditorium for commencement and other public exercises.

The alumni and friends of the college feel and desire to express most cordial gratitude for the great benefaction, and will be aroused to greater zeal in their efforts to strengthen the educational force of the institution in every respect. On Saturday night a public meeting will be held in King Hall, in which students, alumni, faculty, and others, will take part in celebrating the good fortune of the college.—Correspondent of Charlotte Observer.

Neglected Heroes.

During the Revolution, seven men, from the immediate vicinity where Newton stands, under the command of Mathias Barringer, were ordered in the direction of Old Fort, to the defense of the western frontier of North Carolina, against the marauding Cherokees. Believing that they had driven the Indians over the Blue Ridge, they were leisurely returning, when a band of the savages, who had eluded them, fired on them from ambush on John's River near Morganton, and killed all but Phillip Fry. While the Indians were scalping the murdered men Fry escaped, but the Indians were soon on his track and gaining on him. A sharp knoll hid him for a moment. He secreted himself under a large tree blown across his path while the foremost Indian crossed over his body. He then made his lonely way home, to tell the mournful story. The bodies of his comrades were never buried. Doubtless the mountain vultures devoured them.

The men fell in the defense of their country no less than those who fell at King's Mountain or Guilford Court House. Written history has made no record of their valor. Shall we of this generation allow their services and their names to perish from the memory of men? It is due to them, that a suitable monument be erected in their honor. We shall not be guiltless if we neglect this duty.

The dust of Mathias Barringer's widow, and of her second husband, Conrad Tippong, one of Lafayette's men, rests in the Tippi's Grave Yard three miles East of Newton. Here also were buried many of the descendants of Mathias Barringer. This seems to be the most appropriate place for a monument to commemorate this thrilling incident in our Revolutionary and Indian warfare.

Here on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July 1897, appropriate memorial services, patriotic and religious, will be held, and a monument unveiled. The dignity of the monument will depend on the liberality and number of those who may contribute to it. Surely the character of these heroes, and their services together—with the great number of descendants of Mathias Barringer and Phillip Fry, will not permit it to be a mean one. The descendants of John Paul Barringer, Mathias' brother will no doubt contribute to make the monument a worthy one. An earnest and patriotic appeal is pressed upon all whose hearts may be reached by the claims of these noble men. Let contributions be sent to Mr. Geo. W. Rabb, former Treasurer of Catawba County, N. C. Let the amount reach at least \$500.

Eminent gentlemen are engaged to deliver orations and bands of music will be there to furnish music for the unveiling. Let us make the occasion memorable. Let the multitude to honor these brave men swell to 10,000. Friday and Saturday will be given to Patriotism and Sunday to Religion.
Q. A. SETZER, J. C. CLAPP,
Secretary. Chairman Com. on Mon. and Speakers.

Washington Gazette: Cora Lee, the 19 year old daughter of Mr. Sam Reid has been confined to her room for 53 days. During this time she has not tasted food of any kind, with the exception of the juice of a lemon occasionally. All efforts to induce her to eat are of no avail. Her physicians say she is suffering with a tumor on the brain.

Agents of the Southern syndicate are said to be traveling in Wayne, Lenoir, Jones and Onslow counties, securing options on land, with ostensible object of building a logging railroad from Goldsboro to Jacksonville, but really, the Wilmington correspondent of the Raleigh Tribune thinks to secure an eastern outlet for the Southern railway. This, the correspondent thinks, could be done "if the Southern buys W. N. & N. road, and by building a road as above stated. The Southern would then have a through line from Asheville to Wilmington and be independent of the A. & N. C. and W. & W. roads.



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should take P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, without delay. While not actually sick, you feel weak and tired, ready to get sick, and what you need is strength to drive out of your system that which is the cause of Spring Fever. P. P. P. is needed at once.

Mrs. Hattie Mylius, of 70 East 86th street, New York, says that she was in poor health, and that her case developed into nervous prostration. She suffered from nervous headaches, and at times was unable to do any work at all. She could not sleep, and was so nervous that she would have to get up at all hours of the night and walk the floor, and the opening of a door would startle her. But her weakness and nervousness is all gone. P. P. P. was what saved her. Her appetite improved, her nervousness is a thing of the past, and she thanks P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, for her complete restoration to health.

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