

Lexington County News.

VOL. VII.

LEXINGTON AND THOMASVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

NO. 41.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Review of the Legislation of the Session Just Closed.

FOUR APPROPRIATION BILLS.

New Provisions Added of Interest and Importance—Cost of Armor Plate—The Arbitration Treaty Defeated.

The extraordinary session of Congress just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office on the steps of the Capitol. It met in pursuance of his proclamation at noon March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both Houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration and urged Congress promptly to correct the existing situation by passing a tariff bill which would supply ample revenues for the support of the government and the liquidation of the public debt. No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message and the tariff bill was the only feature of the session. The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding House had been at work throughout the session, which ended March 15, and had prepared a bill which was to be submitted at the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the House by the ways and means committee and the House on March 21, it passed the House. It was then referred to the committee on finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent month and three days in its consideration and in preparing its amendments, which were submitted to the Senate on May 4. Its consideration was begun in the Senate on May 7, and exactly two months later, July 13, it passed the Senate with 872 amendments.

The bill then went to conference, where, after a ten days' struggle, on July 11 a complete agreement was reached, which the Senate preceded from the amendments and the House from the bill. The conferees (243 in number) were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the House July 19 and by the Senate on the 24th. Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff though it did so in the beginning, and preparing its amendments. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 14 last in themselves would have compelled President McKinley to call Congress in extra session to take care of the necessities of government. The tariff bill was the only one which passed. The other three were the sundry civil, the agricultural, and the Indian and general deficiency. These bills were passed by the House in the identical form in which they were introduced at the time of their failure of enactment in law at the preceding Congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the Senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance.

The general deficiency carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated \$2,500,000 for the purpose, and appropriated \$150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1895. The most important piece of new legislation and the one which was the most costly of armor plate for the three new battleships of \$90 per ton. In case the Secretary of the Navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In the agricultural bill, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to make contracts for the purchase of land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory, and to report to Congress on the subject.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both Houses, the question of Indian children and to an amount not exceeding 40 per centum of the amount to be used for the fiscal year 1898.

The question of opening to entry the public lands in Utah was also considered, but no bill was passed. The bill has not been allotted to the committee on Indian Affairs, but reserving to the Secretary of the Interior the right to make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among the various denominations, for the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-Sectarian schools cannot be provided for Indian children and to an amount not exceeding 40 per centum of the amount to be used for the fiscal year 1898.

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CONVENTION, who met in this city.

The only extensive piece of general legislation enacted by this Congress, except the tariff bill, were the laws to prevent collisions at sea and to place in force regulations to prevent collisions upon certain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, and the bill authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties on foreign goods and commodities.

The Senate, not being confined as to the scope of its legislation, dealt with a number of important subjects both in and out of executive session. One of those, which attracted world-wide attention, was the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, and the "free homes" bill. But none of these important questions received consideration in the House.

BUYING COTTON IN NEW YORK.

Cotton Sent From the South Being Shipped Back to Southern Mills. Mr. A. P. Rhyne, the Mt. Holly (N. C.) cotton manufacturer, was in Charlotte last week and in an interview with a News reporter said his mill is working cotton that was shipped from Georgia to New York, and is now shipped from New York back to North Carolina. A great many of the North Carolina mills are now buying their cotton in the New York market, and the Goldsboro (N. C.) mill last week had shipped to them from New York cotton that was last sold on the Goldsboro market; and the Goldsboro mill is now after traveling to New York and back.

It costs now only ten cents to ship from Galveston to New York and ten cents from New York to Norfolk. The rate for cotton from the ocean steamship lines has so demoralized rates that one can ship from Galveston to New York via Norfolk to Charlotte for less than half the cost of shipping from Galveston to Charlotte direct.

THE VIRGINIA POPULISTS.

One Nomination Made—Five Men to Fix Up the Balance of the Ticket. At the Populist State convention assembled at Roanoke, Va., Major Gaines withdrew from the race for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, and Capt. Edmund R. Cooke was nominated by acclamation.

Capt. Cooke accepted the honor and thanked the convention for conferring it upon him. It was decided to make no further nominations for the other two places on the State ticket, but to expedite matters a committee, consisting of General James G. Shields, of Panquaker, chairman; J. W. Maslin, of Hobson; Dr. P. W. Evans, of Campbell; Senator W. H. Hale, of Franklin, and W. H. Gravelly, of Henry, was appointed with full power to add or to take from as deemed best. In short their duties are to look after the interests of the party, in case the Democratic convention decides to endorse their candidate. There was a hot speech by General Field. The convention adjourned sine die.

AMERICANS IN CUBAN PRISONS.

Consul General Lee Gives State Department Their Names. Consul General Lee has informed the State Department at Washington that in the event of the release of the American, Louis Snellman, now confined in jail at Havana, there will remain of American citizens imprisoned in Cuba in addition to the ten competitor prisoners, only the following:

Manuel Fernandez, confined in Fort Cabanas; Rafael Fernandez, J. Diaz, at Sagua La Grande; Julio Thomas Sainz and Frank Agronoff, at Santiago.

All of these prisoners are charged with rebellion with arms in hand and are held subject to the ordinary military jurisdiction. The United States consul at Manzanillo has cabled the secretary of State a contradiction of the story that Albert Slosser, an American, has been captured by Spanish troops and taken to that place.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Report of the Commissioner Shows a Decrease From the Previous Year. The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1897, shows that the total receipts during the period were \$146,619,538, a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$21,106,709. The receipts for the several sources of revenue, with the increase or decrease, as compared with the fiscal year 1896, are stated as follows:

Spirits, \$42,008,558, an increase of \$1,308,487; tobacco, \$8,710,297, a decrease of \$1,351,470; fermented liquors, \$23,472,162, a decrease of \$1,812,073; oleomargarine, \$1,034,134, a decrease of \$18,592; filled cheese, \$18,992 (law not in force in 1896); miscellaneous, \$657,283, a decrease of \$60,829; Banks and Bankers, \$24, a decrease of \$49. The amount of withdrawals for consumption during the last year is given as follows: Fruit brandy, 1,443,131 gallons, a decrease of 234,579; whiskey, 68,823,927 gallons, an increase of 7,938,335; beer, porter and all 34,423,094 barrels, a decrease of 1,468,094.

Number of cigars and cheroots weighing over 30 pounds per 1,000, 4,083,169,097; cigars, 4,153,232,476, an increase of 109,458,730; tobacco, chewing and smoking, 769,784,812 pounds, an increase of 7,067,567; oleomargarine, 42,554,550 pounds, a decrease of 5,689,214,829. Banks and Bankers, \$24, a decrease of \$49.

BILL ARP'S WEEKLY LETTER.

BURLESQUE ON A POEM BRINGS ON A DISCUSSION.

MRS. ARP EXPRESSES HERSELF.

William Realizes That He Is Only a Plain, Unrefined Specimen of the Genus Homo.

The last letter I had about the poem was anonymous. Of course it was, for it read:

"Man wants but little here below, So young and golden days fly, But woman wants it all, you know And wants it right away."

Mrs. Arp was sewing on some infantile garment as I quietly laid the missive on her lap. She neither smiled nor frowned nor stopped the play of her needle as she remarked, "Maybe they do, but they don't get it nor expect."

"I reckon," said I, "that something old benedict wrote that; some fellow who would spend more money on his horse than on his wife."

"No," said Mrs. Arp, "it was some old bachelor whose rejected addresses have made him cynical and like Byron he vents his revenge in doggerel. When you go down town I wish you would see Mr. Hicks about that dining room chair. Maybe he can put a new cane bottom to it. We need it sometimes when we have company, and that old sideboard ought to be revarnished and have new knobs. Do you know how old that sideboard is?"

"Yes," said I, "Jim Sumner made it in 1852. He was one of the best men and best workmen I ever knew. I paid him \$50 for the sideboard. He was a well-read, well-bred man, a good neighbor and a good citizen, and I have respect for the sideboard. It is like an epitaph on his tombstone and seems to read, 'Sacred to the memory of ————, Is there anything else in his line that you want?'"

"No," said she, "but you know we are obliged to have another extension table. We gave ours to Jesse when she was married, and I have been using one that was left here three years ago, and now the owner has settled down and wants it. You had better attend to this right away."

"Right away, right away," I mused. "But woman wants it all you know, And wants it right away."

Mrs. Arp looked at me and remarked, "I want these things for you and the children. It's precious little that I want for myself now."

"I know it, I know it, my dear," said I. "There was a time when you wanted a good deal for yourself and it pleased me to gratify your every wish and more than you asked for. Nothing was too good for you when I had the money. Silks and satins, lawns and muslins, a carriage and horses, Wilton carpets and damask curtains, and so forth, and so on, et cetera, a plurius unum. But anno domini kept rolling on and the war came and I discovered that you were gradually losing your concern for yourself, and all your care was for your children. I was ruminating about this while you were stitching away so earnestly upon that little garment, for now your love and care have lapped over to another generation. The little grandchildren have come in for a share of your maternal love, and your personal wants have come down to a minimum. Of course you must be clothed as becomes the maternal head of numerous and a lovely offspring, for if you are not a queen you have resigned on our home nearly as long as Queen Victoria has in England and —"

"Well, that will do now," said my wife. "You had better go to town. Aunt Ann says the rice is out and the coffee too."

"I was ruminating," said I. "How fortunate it was that your ambition surrendered about the time my money did. You would not have been as I used to get you. You adapted your wants to our misfortunes. Why, forty years ago I would not have let you go about in that grizzly gray muslin. I had a contempt for cheap things, especially for you; didn't I, my dear?"

"You certainly did," she said with a kind of sad, reminiscent smile in her tone of voice. "But this muslin is good enough now. But you had better go to town. There are four little grandchildren here to dinner, and Aunt Ann wants the rice right away."

"And wants it right away," I hummed to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." Somehow I can't get that refrain out of my mind—"And wants it right away."

Sometimes I think that men don't understand nor appreciate woman's nature. She was created with a love for the beautiful, for ornament, for gems, jewels and gold and silverware and damask and fine linen.

She can't help her nature, and this very nature proves that she is nearer heaven than we are. What do I care for diamonds? Not a cent. I wouldn't give a dollar for a bushel of them. An old-fashioned tin water with flowers painted on it is as good as a silver one to me. I wouldn't wash the window with soap suits me as well as a china basin. But I recognize the fact that I am a man with an unrefined nature. The twelve gates of the new Jerusalem that are made of precious stones are no attraction to me; neither are the gold-paved streets that St. John saw in his vision. But still I have hope of getting there and becoming more refined, for I do love flowers and

R.R. COMMISSION CIRCULARS.

A Magistrate Convicted of Compounding a Felony.

OLD NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

Big Revenues—Soldier Pays an Old War Debt—Making Money Out of Poultry.

The railroad commission on the 27th issued the following circular:

From and after the 1st day of September, 1897, the Western Union Telegraph Company shall not charge or collect more than 15 cents for transmitting any message of ten words or under, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State on its lines, nor more than one cent for each additional word.

Whenever a message is sent over two or more telegraph lines owned, controlled and operated by separate and distinct corporations or individuals, the joint rate shall not exceed 30 cents for each message of ten body words, less, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State and one cent for each additional word. Effective September 1, 1897.

The following figures give some idea of the great volume of business done in the Asheville office of the internal revenue. The statements cover from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897:

Spirits	29,853 44
Sigars and cigarettes	581,251 44
Stamps	4,848 30
Tobacco	601 88
Special tax	1,055,872 30
Total	1,652,007 36

The amounts by months for the year were:

July, 1896	\$121,172 28
August, 1896	126,460 88
September, 1896	152,414 83
October, 1896	147,283 83
November, 1896	135,698 04
December, 1896	161,211 25
January, 1897	166,008 07
February, 1897	148,465 26
March, 1897	144,949 17
April, 1897	120,881 93
May, 1897	131,657 95
June, 1897	136,424 62
Total	\$1,652,007 36

The collections of the various offices for the year were:

Winston	\$880,114 69
Statesville	469,330 91
Asheville	216,670 61
Mt. Airy	123,090 30

F. E. Hege, chief of the poultry department of the State Experiment Station, is arousing much interest in "fowl culture" in the State. He says the chickens and eggs produced are now worth more in cash than any agricultural product. The raising of chickens for the Northern markets is a profitable and growing industry. In one day recently 40,000 chickens were shipped from two points to the Northern markets. Several county poultry associations have lately been formed and the Poultry Association has just been organized. Poultry fairs are to be held at Shelby, Asheville and Charlotte.

In the Superior Court at Concord, D. M. Widenhouse and M. M. Furr, both of No. 9 township, Cabarrus county, have been convicted of compounding a felony. Mr. Furr is one of the Populist magistrates. He has been deposed from office of justice of the peace and is to be deprived of any office of honor or public trust in the State of North Carolina and to pay a fine of \$50 and the costs. Mr. Widenhouse was fined \$20 and the costs. Both have been given notice of appeal. Never in the history of Cabarrus has such charges been brought against her officers.—Charlotte Observer.

During the war Jesse Snatherly, a Confederate soldier from Montgomery county, saved the life of a New York soldier who was wounded. The woods caught fire and the Federal soldier called for help. Snatherly took him to a safe distance and provided him with water. He has sent Snatherly \$800.

The railway commission increases the valuation of all the divisions of the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern and the Seaboard Air Line; it decreases the valuation of the Atlantic and Danville; the others remain the same; the increase on railroads, steamboat and telegraph lines is about \$3,000,000.

While Deputy Revenue Collector Hill and a posse were making a raid on moonshiners in Lenoir county they were fired on by ambushed moonshiners. F. T. Harger was hit by four buckshot and seriously injured. Arrests will follow. The moonshiners are known. The still was destroyed.

It is said that under the new law no pictures or coupons can be put in cigarette boxes or in smoking tobacco packages and the statement is made that this will throw a lot of people out of employment.

The truck crop in the eastern part of the State has proven very remunerative this season, and the Goldsboro Argus says that along the line of railroad between that place and Wilmington large quantities of strawberry plants are being planted.

The "gold fever" has spread from Statesville county into Rowan. Some good finds are being made.

Representative Linney has introduced a bill to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents per gallon.

JEWIS IN PALESTINE.

Scheme for an Independent State is Favored By Hebrews.

NEWS ITEMS.

In court at Winchester, Va., two lawyers had a dispute and one struck the other with an inkstand inflicting a dangerous wound.

Albert H. Heitz, a well-known phosphate miner at Charleston, accidentally shot and killed himself.

The national association of Dental Examiners and representatives of the chief dental colleges met at Old Point, Va.

Before the Tennessee Bar Association Justice Walter Clark, of North Carolina, delivered an address; he advocated many changes in the federal constitution, which he says is now undemocratic.

A cotton mill at Natchez, Miss., suspends work for want of raw cotton.

At Starke, Fla., Henry Crosby killed himself with poison; his wife also took poison, but her life was saved.

In Charlotte, N. C., during the past year 240 new buildings have been erected, and there are now being built 112. Besides this, two cotton factories, the Lottis mill and the webbing factory of Mr. A. C. Summerville have been completed, and a large number of business buildings have been removed until they are practically new buildings.—The News.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, has refused to interfere in the case of John Tyler Cooper, former Mayor of Atlanta, and later clerk of the county commissioners, convicted of embezzling funds of the county, and Cooper will have to serve three months' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced by the court.

A syndicate is about to close the purchase of most of the coal mines of East Tennessee; the price is about \$5,000,000, and if successful over 3,000 miners will be given employment.

There is a rumor in Laurens, S. C., that Ex-Senator Irby is to draw out of the Congressional race and help Ex-Governor Evans.

The Virginia Populists may tender the nomination of Governor to Tyler.

Prof. P. H. Patterson, an educated and influential negro, was murdered in a church in Montgomery, Ala.

The Banister Baptist Association (colored) in session at Houston, Va., adopts resolutions denouncing criminal assaults on white women and the class of negroes who commit them.

The attendance at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition last week numbered 45,308.

Governor's Guards, of Austin, won the interstate drill at San Antonio, Tex. Neely Zouaves won the Zouave prize.

Dr. Scott, brother-in-law of Governor Bradley, superintendent of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, has been declared unfit for the place by the grand jury, and his removal demanded.

An insurance company has withdrawn its business from Greenville, N. C., Pitt county, because it did not deem it safe to continue its business in a town controlled by negroes.

General Lafayette McLaws, the oldest surviving Confederate major general, died Sunday at Savannah, Ga., aged 76 years.

The stewards in the Methodist church at Albertsville, Ala., finding their church revenue insufficient, have levied an annual tax of \$10 on each tobacco-chewing member of the congregation. The plan is said to work admirably and to bring in a goodly revenue.

It is reported that Florida will get some relief from the hated water-acidity. A red spider is said to be rapidly destroying the plants.

The erection of a twenty-ton cotton seed oil mill will be commenced at Lenoir, Ga., at once.

Savannah's first new bale of cotton was sold at 10 cents, and classed at fully middling.

Floridan Binkewald, of the Augusta (Ga.) Brewing Company, was drowned while in bathing.

Charles Walsh was shot and killed by a policeman in Atlanta, Ga., while resisting arrest.

All About the North.

Schlatter, the "divine healer" found dead in Arizona, has "reappeared" in Canton, O.

In the 16 to 1 saloon, at Texarkana, Ark. Over W. Foster and an instantly killed Riley Eathorpe, a merchant.

The Democrats of Maryland held their State convention; harmony prevailed and everything went as German dictated; it declared for bimetalism without specifying any ratio.

At Yonkers, N. Y., fire destroys a factory in which were working 600 men and girls; there were no casualties.

William R. Valentine, a well-known Brooklyn newspaper man, who claimed to be the author of "Casey at the Bat," died at Oyster Bay, L. I., aged 35 years, of abscess of the brain.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club announces the Junior Champion Stake of \$15,000 for 2-year-olds, to be run in '98.

A lodging house that will cost \$350,000, where working people can find comfortable homes at cheap rates will soon be completed in New York.

Miscellaneous.

Floods in Germany are doing great damage.

A cyclone in San Jose, Ill., killed five people.

President McKinley is having a good time at Lake Champlain.

United States is protesting against Canada's copyright policy.

A bride and groom committed suicide at Houston, Tex., because the latter could not find work.

Forty steamers have been chartered in Atlantic ports to load grain for Europe.

The partial eclipse of the sun, which was visible in this part of the United States, on the 24th, is the last solar eclipse that will be visible in this part until May 27, 1900.

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