

# SEABOARD CONSOLIDATION.

## Important Movement in Railroad Circles.

### SERIOUS STORMS IN TEXAS.

#### The City of Waco Swept by a Furious Tornado, Leaving Death and Destruction in its Wake.

Petersburg, Va., Special.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line railroad was held here Saturday for the purpose of electing the officers and directors for the ensuing year. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad represents the consolidation of about twenty railroad companies, some 2,500 miles of track from Washington to the gulf, and is now an accomplished fact.

The officers elected were: Mr. John Sherwood, Secretary, and John H. Sharp, Treasurer, with the following board of directors: Messrs. S. Davies Wardell (President of the Continental Trust Company, Baltimore), Robert C. Davidson (President of Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company), John Skelton Williams, Jas. H. Dooley, Richmond, Va.; Wm. A. Marburg, Baltimore, Wm. F. Cochran New York, J. William Middleford Baltimore, and C. Sidney Shepherd, New Haven, N. Y. These gentlemen also compose the managing committee of the Greater Seaboard Air Line organization under the agreement of January 5th, 1900, and worked out the details of the consolidation, they are also the voting trustees of the stock for a period of ten years. There will be a meeting of the new board during the coming week at which either the company will be elected. Judge E. J. D. Cross, of the firm of Cowan, Cross & Bond, Baltimore, the attorneys for the managing committee and of counsel for the new road, was present at the meeting of the stockholders. The mortgage to secure the issue of the \$2,500,000 bonds of the new road was filed April 17, the Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, being trustee under the same. The bonds are now being engraved as are also the certificates for the \$25,000,000 preferred and the \$7,500,000 common stock of the new corporation represented by voting trust certificates.

### In the Flood's Grasp.

Galveston, Tex., Special.—Many streets here are flooded from curb to curb owing to the tremendous rains Friday night. A half storm later shattered many windows and wrecked greenhouses. The whole State is water-soaked. Three boys were caught in Thursday night's storm, while rowing in Galveston bay and are believed to have been drowned. Another storm to last two days is at noon predicted by the government weather bureau. The water at Sealey is now up to the highest point reported in the great flood of last July.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—The floods show no signs of receding. On the contrary, most of the Texas rivers are rising. At Fort Worth telegram at 10 a. m. said the Trinity river had overflowed, doing much damage. The near by water works, which are seriously threatened. A nine-foot rise is sweeping down from the head waters of the Trinity. This will cause a big overflow in the vicinity of Dallas and Fort Worth. A bulletin from Waco at 10:30 o'clock said the rest of dead sheep would reach the city tomorrow. The property damage in Waco will exceed \$150,000. The telegraph lines of both companies are gone south of Waco, isolating more than one-half of the State. Railroad movements are suspended south of Dallas on almost every line in the State. The loss by flood and hurricane since Friday morning is estimated to reach three to five million dollars, including damage to railroads in immense in Hill, McLennan, Williamson, Bell, Colorado, Bastrop and adjoining counties. The telegraph companies have large forces of men out trying to mend repairs. The reports received for the southern and central Texas state that great destruction has occurred.

### Prisoners Dying Rapidly.

London, by Cable.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Pretoria dated Monday, says that forty-seven British prisoners have died in six weeks. Two hundred of them are sick with fever and dysentery at Waterfall. The dispatches add that Erasmus De Klerk has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor for guiding the British at Petrusburg and Bloemfontein.

### Naval Orders.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Orders were sent Saturday by cable to the Machias at San Juan, Porto Rico, to proceed to Chiriqui Bay and Port Limon. She is to take the place in caring for American interest in that section of the cruiser Detroit, which sailed Thursday for Key West. The Philadelphia on the west coast of Central America, has dropped down to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, close to the Columbian boundary so that on the whole there is now ample naval protection for the American interests in Columbia, so far as concerned the revolutionary movement in the north of that country.

### Capt. Carter in Prison.

Leavenworth, Kan., Special.—Oberlin M. Carter, late captain in the United States army, arrived at the Federal prison here Friday night under guard of Lieutenant Thomas Harkness, Fifteenth Infantry, a corporal and three soldiers. By special orders issued from the Department of Justice newspaper men were not permitted to interview the prisoner, who was immediately dressed in the prison garb and assigned to a cell. His prisoner number is 2,994, and he is the occupant of cell No. 425.

### Departmental Deficiency.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The estimate for the general deficiencies in the public services, which will be included in the general deficiency appropriation bill, were transmitted to the House Saturday. They are included under the following heads: State Department, \$87,008; Treasury Department, \$513,258; District of Columbia, \$77,332; War Department, \$38,000; Navy Department, \$6,305; Interior Department, \$9,464; Department of Justice, \$151,168; Postoffice Department, \$2,569,763.

## A RECORD BREAKER.

### The House Passes 91 Private Pension Bills at One Session.

One Hundred and Fourth Day.—After a brief debate the Senate agreed to the conference report on the Hawaiian civil government bill, the provisions relating to the right of franchise and imprisonment for debt having been amended to conform to the ideas of the Senate. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed, carrying a little over \$3,000,000. It aroused no discussion of consequence, although the committee amendment's reduction of the amounts appropriated for farmers' bulletins and for the distribution of seeds were disagreed to. The resolution declaring Nathan B. Scott to be entitled to his seat as a Senator from West Virginia was discussed by Mr. McComas, of Maryland, but its consideration was not concluded. The Alaska civil government bill was under consideration for an hour, but no progress was made. At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Cullom presented the conference report on the Hawaiian bill. He explained that the principal changes were the elimination of the provisions regarding the payment of taxes before registration to vote, and imprisonment for debt for nonpayment of taxes.

One Hundred and Fifth Day.—Almost the entire day was devoted to the consideration of the right of Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, to retain his seat in the Senate. Mr. Pettus, Alabama, who alone of the members of the committee on privileges and elections is opposed to the claim of Mr. Scott to a seat, made an elaborate argument to sustain his views. Mr. Morgan, Alabama, spoke in favor of his colleague's contention. Mr. McComas, Maryland, Mr. Turley, Tennessee, Mr. Chandler, New Hampshire, Mr. Teller, Colorado, and Mr. Allen, Nebraska, addressed the Senate in support of the resolution declaring Mr. Scott entitled to his seat. The case went over without action.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Perkins, California, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate the reports by months and by years of duty under the reciprocal agreement that went into effect in 1893, was adopted.

One Hundred and Sixth Day.—The Senate voted upon the resolution declaring Nathan B. Scott to be entitled to his seat in the Senate from West Virginia. The number of votes in the negative was only 3. Mr. Chandler gave notice that he would call up the case of Senator Clark of Montana, on Wednesday of next week, but intimated that he would not press consideration until the Senators could have time to read the testimony in the case. Mr. Money, of Mississippi, by unanimous consent, called up a bill to amend an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States.

The following bills were passed: For the establishment, control, operation and maintenance of the northern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs in South Dakota, and appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose.

The dam across Rainy river, Minnesota, to be completed within three years and completed within five years from May, 4, 1898.

Appropriating \$2,400 to be paid certain persons for improvements relinquished to the United States for the use of Native Indians.

Authorizing Commander J. M. Miller, United States Navy; Surgeon O. D. Norton, United States Navy; and Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the Savoian commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered them by the Emperor of Germany.

### HOUSE.

One Hundred and Fourth Day.—Without preliminary business the House resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. The item appropriating \$725,000 for pneumatic tube service, an increase of \$500,000 over the appropriation for the current year was the subject of two hours debate under the arrangement previously made.

Mr. Little, of Arkansas, opposed the pneumatic tube service, which he held was unnecessary and the charges for service in New York, he said, were outrageously exorbitant. The government was paying \$37,000 a mile rental for 6-inch iron pipe beside the cost of operating the machines.

After mature deliberation the House refused to pass the bill.

One Hundred and Fifth Day.—After four days of discussion the House completed the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill and passed it. The attempt to strike out the \$196,000 for special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans and from Kansas City to Newton, Kansas, met the fate it has ever since the appropriation was placed in the bill in 1893. No one dared to make a separate vote upon the amendment striking out the pneumatic tube provision, and the House by a large majority, stood by the amendment to give extra compensation to letter carriers for work in excess of forty-eight hours a week, although the Hawaiian Government Bill, which the conference report on the Hawaiian civil government bill was adopted, 118 to 114, and the bill now goes to the President. Saturday, May 19, was set aside for receiving the statute of U. S. Grant, presented to the government.

One hundred and seventh day.—The House broke all records by passing 91 private pension bills, among them was one granting \$40 a month to the widow of the late Col. John M. Stoenberg, of the First Nebraska, who was killed in the Philippines. The conference report on the Hawaiian civil government bill was adopted, 138 to 151, and the bill now goes to the President. Saturday May 19th, was set aside for receiving the statue of General U. S. Grant, presented by the G. A. R.

## SESSION OF GRAND LODGES.

### Royal Arcanum in Salisbury—K. of P's in Durham.

The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum for the State of North Carolina which was in session in Salisbury last week past, adjourned Thursday night. The Council was presided over by I. L. Greenwald, of Wilmington, with J. Howell Way, of Waynesville, as secretary. There were about sixty delegates present. Addresses were made by the Supreme Regent for the United States, J. H. Apgar of New Jersey, and the Grand Chancellor G. L. Applegate of New Jersey.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Regent, I. L. Greenwald of Wilmington, Grand Vice-Regent, W. F. Rountree New Bern, Grand Orator, D. M. Miller Salisbury, Grand Past Regent, A. M. Scales of Greensboro, Grand Secretary, J. Howell Way of Waynesville, Grand Treasurer, A. M. Powell of Raleigh, Grand Chaplain, P. M. Briggs of Durham, Grand Guide, W. P. Wooten of Wilson, Grand Warden, W. M. Jones of Asheville, Grand Secretary, J. A. Brady of Statesville, Grand Medical Examiner, W. H. H. Cobb, Goldsboro; Grand Trustees, N. Jacobie of Wilmington, P. C. Carlton of Statesville, T. W. Branch of Asheville; Finance Committee, J. L. Hartwell of Concord, H. D. Stanley of Kinston, H. T. Rogers of Asheville.

Representative to the Supreme Council for the United States, which meets at Chicago, E. L. Harris, of Raleigh, and H. B. Adams, of Monroe, alternated.

The closing exercises of the Grand Council took place in the opera house where an appropriate address of welcome was made the council by E. C. Gregory, Esq., which was happily responded to by Hon. John E. Woodard, of Wilson.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, which had been in session in Durham since Tuesday night, adjourned Thursday. The next meeting will be held in Greensboro, beginning on the fourth Tuesday in April of next year. A short session of the lodge was held Thursday, during which the following newly elected grand officers were installed: Grand Chancellor—G. W. Montcastle, Lexington; Grand Vice-Chancellor—L. P. McCloud, Asheville; Grand Prelate—Rev. E. D. Brown, Kinston; Grand Keeper of Records and Seals—W. T. Hollowell, Goldsboro; Grand Master Exchequer—John Ward, Raleigh; Grand Master at Arms—J. L. Scott, Jr., Graham; Grand Inner Guard—John L. Arrington, Rocky Mount; Grand Outer Guard—B. Noe, Jr., Pittsboro. The meeting was a most harmonious and pleasant one.

### Thieves Get \$1,000.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Robbers broke into the postoffice at Mooresville Wednesday night, blew open the safe and stole one thousand dollars in money and stamps. A hole the size of a lead pencil was drilled in the safe before the powder was applied. The explosion broke several glasses in the windows and the safe was turned over. Parties near the postoffice heard the explosion—was raised in Georgia, and is in full sympathy with the South. He has had much experience in mining, having been in the business over twenty years. Completing his course in Germany he came back to America—at twenty-one years of age and has worked in various of the United States and Mexico. The people among whom he has come think the company could not have entrusted its work to a better man, and they also admire him because he is a constant admirer of the United States. We have a fine country here and only need capital to develop it.

### Deaths from Poison.

Charlotte, Special.—Ulysses B. Williams, who came here from Wake county, slowly died Thursday morning from the effects of a drug taken without the knowledge of his family. His wife sat up with Williams until 10 o'clock and then went to sleep. She woke at 2 in the morning and found her husband struggling for breath. It is supposed that Williams took the drug in order to end his life.

### Death of an Inventor.

San Francisco, Special.—A. S. Hall, die, builder and inventor of the first cable car system in the United States, died at his home from heart disease. He was president of the California Wire Works and a regent of the University of California. He was a native of Scotland, aged 73 years.

### Tar Heel Notes.

Thomas Tyndall, aged 17, years, of Lenoir county, was killed by lightning, Thursday morning. A horse he was riding was also killed.

Thus far in 1900 twenty-two cotton and knitting mills have been chartered in North Carolina, with an aggregate subscribed capital of \$2,565,000.

Judge Moore has decided in favor of the corporation commission and against the railroads in the case involving a reduction of the freight rate on fertilizers—that is making ten tons the minimum car load. The railroads will, of course, appeal. This decision applies to all the roads save the Carolina Central, which has its case in the federal court.

From what we can learn now about planting time the cotton acreage will be considerably increased this year in this section. Some farmers will almost entirely abandon tobacco culture, while others will reduce the acreage in that crop, putting the difference in cotton. If they are going to make a big cotton crop and want anything for it, they should be especially interested in helping to establish cotton mills.—Greenville Reflector.

John Lucky, colored, came here from Salisbury to-day to have the mad stone applied to a wound on his leg, made by the bite of a dog, supposed to be mad. Lucky came to Charlotte to have the mad stone applied, but when he got here he found that the stone, unlike the gospel, is not free to all, an application costing \$5. He phoned to Salisbury for the money, and as soon as it comes will have the stone applied.—Charlotte News.

## RICH COPPER MINE.

### It Was Worked Before the War and is Very Rich.

Sparta, Special.—Somewhere between 1850 and 1860 this country, though sparsely settled, invited into its borders some capitalists to develop its timber and mining resources. Before this we had no enterprise in our country to enliven the people and encourage them in lines of industry. At that period a copper mine was discovered near Elk Creek postoffice and afterwards known as Peach Bottom Copper Mines. They were almost out of reach of any railroads—being about fifty miles from the Norfolk and Western on the north and about one hundred miles from the south, but they worked constantly for many years, when they concluded that the inconvenience to shipping points rendered it impossible to work the mines with any profit, and it was closed eighteen years ago. For several years since the mine and the property around has been ill-kept in the case of Maxwell vs. Long. This case was carried from the Superior court to the Federal court, and from there to the Court of Appeals, where it was decided in favor of Maxwell.

Large sums have been offered for the property but no sale was consummated till last fall, when under the supervision of Mr. Geo. Shiley, from New York, the property was purchased at a large sum and is now known as the Carolina Mining Company. The old shafts have been cleaned out and work will probably begin next month. The directors will meet at Grand Rapids, Mich., at an early date to discuss the working of the mine and the reduction and concentration methods. Over one hundred hands will be given employment. The mine is 150 feet deep showing a nine foot vein of ore and can produce from 100 to 200 tons per day as soon as hoisting machinery is placed. The ore and water are now being hoisted by horse-power, but later on a pump will be used for water and ore will be raised by steam and cages. Compressed air drills will also pure chalcopryite. When concentrated, it will run approximately, 34 per cent. copper, 31 per cent. sulphur and 35 per cent. iron—the admixture being a very small amount of lead. The injurious ingredients, such as arsenic, antimony, and zinc are only found in traces, which enhances the value of the ore. When concentration has begun it will be reduced from 15 tons to one. Gold and silver are also found in small quantities from two to four dollars per ton.

It is said that the ore contains a variety of metals, and also leaching only it when they come to see what is involved; and how cunningly the advocates of retirement from the Philippines have sought to make that necessary by a pretended fight over the Porto Rican tariff.

If only the army of dissenters from the policy of the Republican administration once grasp the idea that a much bigger and more portentous question than that of twenty-five per cent., fifteen per cent., or no tariff at all is involved in the Porto Rican proposition, it would mightily help to clear up the situation.

### DIRECT CONSEQUENCE.

#### Why Wage Earners Are Sharing So Liberally in Employers' Profits.

In the current news of the day occur two announcements of more than ordinary significance. In a dispatch from Charleston, S. C., we are told that—"The York Cotton Mills of Yorkville, this State, yesterday announced that they would on next pay day chip three per cent. from the annual dividend and add it to the wages of operatives. The wages of some of the employees had recently been increased thirty-three per cent. These were not included in the increase yesterday. President Askey says: "We cannot help foresee that there must be an end of the present boom some day, and if we ever get back to the depression of a few years ago, just as we voluntarily increase wages now we will be compelled to reduce them."

### News Items.

Judge Simonton has made permanent the appointment of Mr. P. S. Hill of New York, as receiver of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company of Durham.

The son of Lord Chancellor Ashbourne of Ireland, favors a return to kilts—the Green Gait's original uniform—for the new Irish Guards.

Additional concessions have been given the United States at the Paris Exposition.

The Sublime Porte is reported from Constantinople to have made certain promises with relation to the claims of this government, but they have not been received at the State Department.

Attendance at the Paris Exposition continues large.

The Senate committee on appropriations has completed consideration of the fortification appropriation bill. The total appropriation is \$7,733,628. The additions include an item of \$135,000 for the building sites on Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor.

Advices from London say that the Sublime Porte considers its offer to rebuild American missions will close the question. The Sultan believes that Russia would oppose any attempt on the part of Americans to enforce a payment. Ex-United States Minister Terrell, in an interview, defended the Sultan and declared him a much maligned and an honest man.

Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, proposes the collection and preservation, at Government expense, of the public records of the States and Territories.

Admiral Henderson, of the British navy, visited and inspected the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Friday.

Dr. E. J. Gwynn, of Penfield, N. Y., has been elected to the presidency of Scio College, at Steubenville, O.

Only two leading Presbyterian ministers favor a revision of the Westminster Confession.

The Liberal Congress of Religion, in sixth annual session at Boston, Mass., has dropped the word "Liberal" from its name.

A German Sugar Trust is ready for launching.

## THE BIGGER QUESTION.

### REAL ISSUE INVOLVED IN PORTO RICO PROBLEM.

#### Whether Our New Possessions Are or Are Not Already Integral Parts of the Nation Under the Constitution—An Article Which Clears Up the Situation.

"Keep the real issue in sight, and let the President and the party be judged by that," is the wise conclusion of a very able article in the Porto Rican question. Obviously this excellent editorial treatment of a much-discussed subject is the product of some knowledge and some thinking. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of a vast volume of matter that has found its way into print relative to the Porto Rican topic. No writer has stated the issue more clearly or more intelligently than it is stated by the Post-Intelligencer, thus: "It is not a question whether we ought to impose a duty of twenty-five per cent. or one of fifteen per cent. or none at all upon commerce between that island and the United States. It is whether this Government has constitutional power to levy such a tax under any circumstances; whether Porto Rico is territory to be governed as all other territory added has been, by the disposition of Congress, or whether its people acquired, by the treaty of Paris, constitutional rights within the United States that compel recognition by us and leave us no choice but to acknowledge the new possessions as an integral part of the nation under the Constitution, and finally to admit them as States."

Rightly the Post-Intelligencer insists that the contest is not waged on the question whether Porto Rican trade should be free or untaxed. Opposition to the bill is based upon no such consideration. It cares nothing about the question either of tariff or of revenue. Engineered by clever free trade and anti-imperialist strategists, the movement, intended solely to "put the administration in a hole," has secured the adhesion of a considerable number of Republicans who seem to be unable to discover the use that is being made of them. They are apparently blind to the fact, so clearly pointed out by the Post-Intelligencer, that—

"the constitutional question is the real bone of contention. The Republican party cannot abandon its position upon that without reversing all our precedents and destroying the practical possibility of building up a mighty commerce in the Far East by exchanging for the open door in the Philippines the open door in European control."

"We believe that those who have differed honestly from the party's policy in this particular will agree with it when they come to see what is involved; and how cunningly the advocates of retirement from the Philippines have sought to make that necessary by a pretended fight over the Porto Rican tariff."

If only the army of dissenters from the policy of the Republican administration once grasp the idea that a much bigger and more portentous question than that of twenty-five per cent., fifteen per cent., or no tariff at all is involved in the Porto Rican proposition, it would mightily help to clear up the situation.

### Smoke Drove Him Away.

An Iowa turkey roosted on the top of a chimney, out of the escape of the smoke and gas and came near asphyxiating the occupants of the house. Mr. Bryan has been spreading his wings over the stacks of the New England mills, but the volume of smoke emerging from the furnaces is too great to enable him even to approach the performance of the Iowa turkey.—Washington Post.

### Opposed to All Reciprocity Treaties.

The way to fight these treaties is not to spend all our strength in exposing the gross injustice done to this State in these particular cases, but to attack the principle involved. It is utterly vicious. No reciprocity treaty can be negotiated whose effect is not to directly and without compensation take money from one class of our citizens and bestow it elsewhere at the caprice of the negotiator of the treaty. It is a relic of medievalism; it should have no place on the status book of any civilized nation. Fight not merely these treaties but all reciprocity treaties. Let us end the whole business once for all.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### It Puzzles Bryan.

Bryan says he cannot explain the fact that in cities where he addressed the largest audiences in 1896 he received the smallest vote in proportion to the number voting. Wherever Bryan spoke he virtually proposed to pay off wage earners in fifty-cent silver dollars. Wherever McKinley spoke he never failed to tell the people of the vast importance of work and wages for every American who needs a job. And it wouldn't surprise these little statements might account for quite a large proportion of the result at the polls.

In 1896 Bryanites yowled and screamed that prices were too low, and that if Bryan were elected higher prices would most surely prevail. But if McKinley were elected the price of everything would fall and business and the nation would be ruined.

Yet now that prices are higher, but mostly because higher wages prevail and everybody can have work, the Bryanites are howling like wolves about high prices.

Nothing on earth can ever satisfy Bryanite free-traders except low prices for foreign fabrics for genteel idlers, with one or two million wage earners looking in vain for jobs while our codfish aristocracy can buy things awful cheap, and everything will be as nice as can be, don'tcher know?

### Something About Sardines.

The sardine fishing season begins early in June, and is successful in places along the Atlantic coast and on Puget Sound. The coast of Norway and Brittany in France are the scenes of the heaviest takes, and the grade of sardines obtained there is superior.

As soon as the fishermen notice shoals of porpoises or flocks of seagulls off shore, sail is made immediately, for the sardine is there.

A curious thing about this kind of fishing is that one rarely sees a living sardine out of the water. The fish make a little squeak when taken from the water and die instantly. Of from 250 or 300 fishing boats fitted out at Belle Isle about 200 belong to Palais and the others to Saunzon.

It is in these two ports that the French fishermen sell their fish. An ordinary catch of sardines gives to each boat from 8,000 to 10,000 fish, and the price is regulated by the quantity brought in by the first comers. Seven francs a thousand is a fair price.

Seedless grapes are becoming popular in California but the scare about grape seeds causing appendicitis has been shown to be groundless so there is not much gained.

## No sectionalism in Prosperity.

### Mr. J. O. Morse, the President of the May National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, and a man who is connected with several railroads in that section of the country, says:

"Manufacturers in our district are just as busy as ever, laborers are well employed, merchants report trade active and profitable, while the railroads actually have more than they can do. There is, in short, no recession or depression."

There is prosperity in a nutshell, or rather the story in a nutshell. The prosperity itself is manifestly too immense to be confined within any bounds. It extends from manufacturer to day laborer, from the railroader magnate to the poorest brake-wrench. It is the kind of prosperity which the country knows, which every section of the country knows when ever the American policy of protection is in force. The prosperity which flows from protection knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but only one country, the interests of whose people are the same and in which the prosperity of every man is bound up with the prosperity of every other man.

### Bad For the Calamity Party.

Prosperity stories have taken the place of calamity croakings in Kansas, and Mr. Bryan his former hold upon can do to those who no longer find him interesting. The story is told of an old farmer, compelled a creditor to accept payment of a note before it fell due. "Why did he do that?" some one asked the narrator. "Oh, he wanted to stop the interest," was the reply. John W. Breidenthal, the State Bank Commissioner, tells of a banker out in the short grass country who wrote a letter asking if there was any law that would compel him to receive money for deposit in his bank. "I wrote him," said Breidenthal, "that if he had more money than he knew what to do with, I knew of no law in Kansas that would compel him to take more. You see, they were paying their taxes, and the County Treasurer wanted to make a deposit out of his bank, but he would be mandamus before he would submit to it."

All this looks bad for the political party and candidate who hope to win by reviving the free trade and free silver issues of the Chicago platform.

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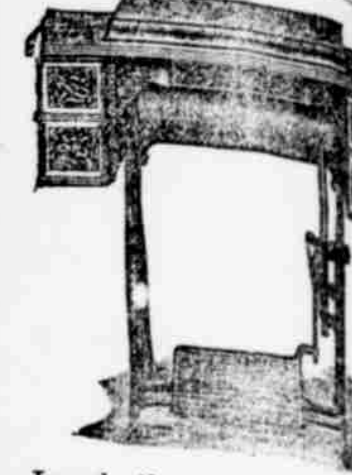
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In selecting a Sewing Machine, out the one that runs the best, sews the fastest, makes the best most durable, will not break, thread it run backward, will not over the lightest fabric, will not pool wire, automatic tension, ball bearing, etc.

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Itartificially digests the food in the stomach, thus relieving the suffering from indigestion, flatulency, sour stomach, Sick Headache, Gastritis, Cholera, all other results of imperfect digestion.

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## SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Condensed Schedule Passenger Dept. In Effect Nov. 14, 1900.

Northbound	No. 11	Day	Week	Day	Week
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Lv. Atlanta, Ga.	7:30 a.	12:00 p.	7:30 a.	12:00 p.	7:30 a.
At. Atlanta, Ga.	8:00 a.	1:00 p.	8:00 a.	1:00 p.	8:00 a.
Lv. Norfolk	10:00 a.	3:00 p.	10:00 a.	3:00 p.	10:00 a.
At. Norfolk	11:00 a.	4:00 p.	11:00 a.	4:00 p.	11