

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

CLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS. Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

News Southern Notes. General M. A. Stovall died at Augusta, Ga., on Monday morning.

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A WARNING SOUNDED.

The President of the American Cotton Growers' Association Says It is Time to Act.

Hon. Hector D. Lane, of Alabama, president of the American Cotton Growers' Association issues the following address to the cotton growers of the South:

"As President of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, cognate of the great wrong that has been perpetrated upon the masses of my fellow farmers, the duty as far as my limited ability extends to warn you of the dangers that environ you and the devices and plans that are being laid by cunning and unscrupulous men to rob you of your honest toil, to further impoverish you and to enhance the discord and dissatisfaction that is now dominant in the heart of agricultural classes in a knowledge of the fact that there is something radically wrong in our systems. No longer is the product of honest toil adequate to our sustenance and no longer is the cost of the production of an article any standard of its value. The law of supply and demand has been displaced and in its stead, intervenes the results attained by the 'commercial mountebank' who with a tongue of an Arabian and a heart of the Mafia, is murdering the material prosperity of our country and making paupers of our people. I refer to that man who wears desecrated the name of 'banker.' He that of false prophecy and wild misrepresentation, robs us of our substance, imperils our prosperity and leaves us nothing but poverty in our homes and hatred in our hearts.

"The warning has been sounded, let 'forewarned be forearmed.' "That there is a powerful and systematized movement to acquire the value of our staple this season is patent to all intelligent men, and it rests with the planter of the South, individually as to whether he will submit to a robbery of his property, or if he was last season. The time has arrived for heroic action. The alternative is to either renounce growing of cotton entirely as a profitable crop or to 'take up arms' against a sea of troubles and by opposing them." From these, rumors of the impending coming crop have already been spreading, and it is earnestly entreated to intimidate the farmers into reducing their crops upon the market hoping to receive better prices before a decline. This action upon the part of the farmers will accomplish the intention of the manipulator of the market and is to be deprecated as suicidal to their interest. The crop ought to bring fair value, should be judiciously distributed over the season, and the farmer should receive the full price for his product at the time he delivers it to the market. And I advise that all farmers that can do so, without violating a contract, should market their crops in the future, while upon the market, one-third less than last season; the equilibrium of prices will be thus fairly retained, and we will have much more revenue receiving the common market price.

"It will be remembered by many that previous to our civil war, on account of the lack of transportation facilities, it required from the cotton grower of the South to market his cotton crop. We now sell the bulk of it, which is three or four times the amount of three months, thus congesting the market, making competitors of ourselves in the market, and getting rid of our product, while on the other hand a judicious gradual distribution of the same over a greater period of months would be conducive to competition between the manufacturers who are obliged to have our material and their running after us to buy our product instead of our having to run after them to sell it to them.

"And I desire to lay stress upon the cotton growers the imperative necessity of organization for the accomplishment of this purpose, and all instrumentalities should be provided in the hands of the cotton grower. This endeavor will meet with strenuous opposition at the hands of those who recklessly speculate upon the labor of the farmer of the South. He would be offered little more than the market price for his crop. The argument of risk of fire, loss in weight, would follow with the usual denunciation of the farmer, you for the sake of your families rendered destitute by these despots and for the love you bear for your 'Sunny Southland' for all that is sacred to the hearts and the disposition of the people of the South. He would be offered little more than the market price for his crop. The argument of risk of fire, loss in weight, would follow with the usual denunciation of the farmer, you for the sake of your families rendered destitute by these despots and for the love you bear for your 'Sunny Southland' for all that is sacred to the hearts and the disposition of the people of the South.

"There never was a more earnest and relentless war waged upon the people than upon the South by England and her emissaries and agents, reducing her people from affluence to the pittance of ten cents a day for their labor, which cotton at five cents per pound means.

FAVORS FREE SILVER.

Col. Carr Gives the Reasons for the Faith That is in Him.

Col. Julian S. Carr, the distinguished North Carolinian, gives his views on the silver question as follows:

"I favor the immediate repeal of the law demoralizing silver and the immediate restoration of silver to the position held by it before the passage of that law. This will make silver, as well as gold, money of final payment. Money will then be easier and trade will revive, debts and taxes will be easier to pay.

"I favor the continued coinage of silver at the present ratio as long as the country needs more money and as long as we can keep a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar. We are now floating nearly \$600,000,000 of silver, and we can float fully twice as much, if the Government will make it legal tender in all sums for all debts, both public and private.

"If other nations will join us, all right, but we are a big enough country to supply ourselves with all the gold and silver we need.

"Gold tends to rise in value, if used exclusively, while silver tends to fall. If both are used together they will balance each other, and the result will be more stable than either as a medium of exchange.

"I believe that many good men, whose opinions are entitled to respect and consideration, differ with me touching this important question, and that a careful study of all the conditions, I shall abide as a friend of the White Metal—the people's money."

Justice Jackson's Successor. The New York World says: "It can be announced as a fact that Frederick R. Condit can be the successor of the late Justice Howell E. Jackson on the United States Supreme Court bench if he will accept the honor. A more or less formal tender of the place has already been made to him and a cablegram from him in Europe announcing his decision is now being awaited. Mr. Condit has been abroad for some time and is now understood to be in Paris."

Rate Cutting to Stop. A meeting of representatives of Southern railroads and associations, embracing railroads and steamships, was held in New York to consider the question of the cutting of rates between Northern points and South coast ports for some time has been quite heavy. The meeting was held behind closed doors and lasted nearly two hours. It was stated that they had all agreed to stop any further cutting of rates and would maintain the standard rates of last year.

A Libel Suit. Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, has brought a \$50,000 libel suit against the Rutland Herald for articles recently published calling him a rascal and owner of a building in which liquor is sold contrary to law.

SOUND MONEY IN IOWA.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION DECLARE FOR IT.

The Resolutions Reaffirm the National Platform and Demand a High License Law.

The Democratic State convention of Iowa, met Wednesday at Marshalltown. The following platform was adopted: "The Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, re-affirms the national platform of the party adopted in Chicago in 1892 and holds with satisfaction to the evidence of the wisdom of that convention, of the results accomplished according to its promises, to the evidence of its restoration of property, the restoration of wages and the establishment of industry upon a prosperous basis—conditions which have extorted congratulation from even the Republicans of Iowa. We declare the rescue of the finances of the country from the baleful effects of the Sherman law, the repeal of the un-American Federal election law, and the uprooting of M. K. K. to be works worthy of the history and prestige of the Democratic party and of a courageous Democratic administration.

"We re-affirm the following portion of the seventh plank of the last National Democratic Convention: 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal, and we demand that the dollar unit of coinage of both metals be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.'

"We condemn the cowardly and treacherous policy of Iowa in failing to meet, in its last State platform, any of the issues important and vital to the interests of our State, and we ask upon it the sober judgment of an intelligent people.

"We believe that the liquor law fails to meet the requirements of a good revenue statute. It is unfair as between communities, and it is a source of property owners, and it compromises the honor of the State in declaring the sale of liquor a crime and condoning the offense for a money consideration.

"We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"We favor just and liberal pensions to all deserving veterans.

"We favor the abolition of the office of Governor, and we favor the election of a single non-partisan board of control, which can intelligently comprehend their relative needs and economically and justly apportion the whole of the State's resources to the benefit of the people, which their just requirements demand.

"We favor the speedy completion of the Houma canal, and the deepening of the waterways from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, so as to enable ocean vessels to pass through.

"We favor the nomination for Governor of John W. Foster, of Mount Pleasant, a sound business man and a man of high repute by nomination. In the same manner we favor the nomination of Lieutenant Governor John W. Foster, of Mount Pleasant, a sound business man and a man of high repute by nomination. In the same manner we favor the nomination of Lieutenant Governor John W. Foster, of Mount Pleasant, a sound business man and a man of high repute by nomination.

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TO STOP THE LIBERTY BELL.

An Injunction to Prevent Its Being Taken to Atlanta.

A bill in equity was filed Saturday at Philadelphia in the Common Pleas Court to have an injunction issued restraining the city from taking the Liberty Bell to the Atlanta Exposition. The bill is filed by Thomas G. Morgan, Wm. Frazier, Wm. S. Blight, Wendell P. Bowman, Joel J. Bailey, Samuel R. Shipley, Harry Rogers and George P. Rice, citizens and taxpayers of Philadelphia.

"In the year 1816 the city of Philadelphia, in pursuance of the terms of an act of the Assembly approved March 11, 1816, acquired the Liberty Bell by purchase of land located in the city and now known as Independence Square, and also a building located on said tract, which had formerly been owned and used by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a State house, and is known as Independence Hall, and also a certain bell affixed to said building as part of the realty, known as the Liberty Bell, and which was then, and now, an object of historic value and interest."

"The bill further states that since the purchase of the Liberty Bell, the city has continued to own the bell as part of its corporate property and to exhibit it as an heirloom and relic, and that when the president of the National Association of Inventors, Exposition Company recently sent a communication to the mayor of Philadelphia requesting the citizens of this city to take part in the exhibition of the Liberty Bell at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, the city council subsequently appointed a joint commission to exhibit the bell at Atlanta, and appropriated \$15,000 to defray the expenses of the trip."

"The bill characterizes the action of the city council as unlawful and declares that the removal of the relic will constitute its transportation to Atlanta, and that the city council is exposed to great risk and peril during the respective periods of the transportation and exhibition. The courts are asked to restrain the city from removing the bell from Independence Hall and from taking any steps to send it to Atlanta or any other place outside of the city of Philadelphia and to restrain the city from taking any steps to remove the Liberty Bell without lawful authority to make such a removal."

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COTTON'S CONDITION DECLINES.

It is Lower Than July and Lower than Any Previous August.

The August report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a reduction of the condition of cotton during the month of July from 82.3 to 79.9, or 4.4 points. This is the lowest average for August ever reported, being a half point lower than the average for August, 1893. The reason for the low condition generally given by the statisticians is excessive moisture, though in South Carolina drought seems to be the principal cause of injury. There is much complaint of the loss of a large number of bolls, and the cotton is generally small, though in South Carolina drought seems to be the principal cause of injury. There is much complaint of the loss of a large number of bolls, and the cotton is generally small, though in South Carolina drought seems to be the principal cause of injury.

The condition of spring wheat has fallen below last year's record, being 95.9 against 102.2 for the month of July. The condition by States is as follows: Michigan 93, Illinois 91, North Dakota 91, South Dakota 91, Washington 91, Oregon 91, California 91.

The condition of oats has advanced 1.3 points, but report, being 84.5 against 83.2 July 1. Spring rice condition is 84 against 87 in July last, while barley has fallen to 87.2 from 87.4 in July last, and 82.7 against 83.9 at that date and 74.9 in August, 1894. Rice is 81.1, last year 91. Apples 71.2 against 24.9 last year. Potatoes 83.3 against 22.3 last year. Buckwheat 100.0 against 95.5 per cent. of last year and condition 85.2. Area under hay 95.5 per cent. Condition of Timothy 69.9 against 75.6 last year. Product of clover 87.7 against 72.1 and quality of clover 87.4 against 82.2 last year. Irish potatoes, condition 87.4, a fall of nearly 4 points from 91.9 in July.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Sugar Bounty Payment. The Administration's Candidate. The principal event of this week in Washington was the hearing of the arguments in favor of the payment of the sugar bounty by Comptroller Bowler. The arguments were thorough and well made. Comptroller Bowler has not handed down a decision, and from the talk of those who are in his confidence, he may not decide the question any further than to decline approving the payment of the money appropriated by congress, until the constitutionality of the sugar bounty shall have been affirmed by the courts. Should he do that it will be quite a while before the money is paid, even if the courts decide in favor of the bounty.

According to the latest political gossip, Senator Vias, of Wisconsin, who was succeeded by Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's first cabinet, is being groomed for one of the administration's candidates for the democratic Presidential nomination. The programme is, according to the gossip, in the very probable event of the convention declining to compel President Cleveland to again become a candidate—it would not require more than 400—horse power—to give the convention the choice between Secretary Carlisle and Senator Vias, the intimation being conveyed previously to the delegates that either of them would be acceptable to the administration. It is said that it has been intimated to ex-Secretary Whitney that his name might also be before the convention as an administration candidate, and that he very promptly declined.

Clotted a Girl to Death. Albert Tibbs, twelve years old, of Houston, Fla., assaulted Annie Avant, aged nine, beat out her brains with a club, dragged the girl's corpse into the woods, covered it with leaves and sticks, went home and ate his supper as if nothing had happened.

SILVER DOLLAR BLAND BOSS.

THE CONVENTION BELONGED TO HIM.

The State Committee Swelled With Silverites from 15 to 34. The Resolutions Adopted.

The Missouri Democratic State convention met at Merri Springs, Mo. The committee on resolutions sprang a surprise by electing as their chairman Congressman De Armond, of Bates county, and they immediately began their labors.

The committee on permanent organization decided upon Hon. R. P. Bland for permanent chairman and the temporary organization was made permanent.

It was recommended that the present State committee be enlarged by the addition of one committee man from each congressional district and by the election by the convention of four committee men at large—making the total 31 instead of 15 as at present constituted. The proposition was carried. The resolutions committee's report was read and adopted. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

"The Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States. The first coinage bill passed by Congress until the constitution made the silver dollar and the gold dollar equal in value to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

"From the beginning of the government, following the policy formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly established by Jackson, the Democratic party has been the party of bi-metalism, favoring the free coinage of both silver and gold at the national mint, and opposed to any attempt to banking corporations the government's sovereign power of issuing and controlling the money of the people.

"The act of 1873, demoralizing silver, was surreptitiously passed, without the approval or knowledge of the American people, and from the time when the effect of this act, in fastening upon the country the single gold standard was understood, the Democratic party has consistently and persistently urged that the grievous wrong be righted. Failure to accomplish this object has resulted in the steady appreciation of gold, a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the value of debts, public and private, and the enrichment of the money-lending class;

paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people, and a protracted distress in all gold standard countries.

"Experience has shown that while under the single gold standard there may be an occasional revival of business activity, accompanied by enhanced prices of a limited number of commodities, such revival is due to artificial and temporary causes and cannot permanently alleviate the sufferings due to falling prices, brought about by the appreciation of gold and an inadequate supply of primary or redemption money.

"Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle for bi-metalism until its efforts are crowned with success. Therefore be it:

"Resolved, That we, Democrats of Missouri, in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation, and second,

"Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed to the substitution for metallic money of a paper-issuing, corporation-credit currency, based on a fictitious and especially of which is so limited that it can be covered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America; third,

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States Government the control of the Treasury of the government under the control of any syndicate of bankers and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold mono-metalism.

"Additional resolutions were adopted instructing the State committee to call a convention not later than August 15th to elect delegates to the national convention; also sending congratulations to Senator Blackman, of Kansas, the delegates from the different congressional districts then named their candidates for additional members of the State committee and they were unanimously elected.

At the night of the only feature of interest was the speech of Senator Carlisle. At its conclusion the convention adjourned sine die.

The election of the committee at large is regarded as a victory for "Silver Dollar" Bland, and a severe blow to the Francis and Moffatt faction of the party. Allen and Farris are straight Bland men, Bouton is a free lance, while Fyke is pledged to Governor Stone.

NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

"OLD LIBERTY"

Should Pass Through This State On Its Way to Atlanta!

United States Senator Marion Butler in a communication to the Charlotte Observer regrets that the Liberty Bell should be sent around by Tennessee on its way to Atlanta and not pass through North Carolina, a state in which the first battle of the revolution, Moore's Creek, and one of the most decisive ones, Guilford courthouse, were fought. Guilford courthouse is a few miles from Greensboro and the bell, if sent through North Carolina, would pass there as it would Charlotte, where the Mecklenburg declaration of independence was signed, May 20, 1775, and also King's Mountain, in sight of the place where Ferguson was defeated. Senator Butler mentions these facts and urges that the bell's itinerary be changed so that it shall pass through this state.

Farmers' Institutes. Mr. S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture, gives notice that there will be farmers' institutes at Lumberton, August 16th, 17th; Rockingham, August 19th and 20th; Wadesboro, August 21st and 22nd; Monroe, August 23rd and 24th; Dallas, August 26th and 27th; Lincolnton, August 28th and 29th; Shelby, August 30th and 31st; Rutherfordton, September 2d and 3rd; to which all the farmers are invited. The Commissioner will be assisted in the meetings by professors Massey, Irby and Emery, and subjects of practical interest to farmers will be presented, and a full discussion of all topics to be open to all present.

A Telephone War. A rate war between the Bell and Interstate Telephone Companies will soon be on at Winston. The manager of the former announces a reduction for the service of their phones as follows: Business houses, from \$40 to \$28 per annum, and for residences from \$30 to \$18. The Interstate manager says that they are not discouraged, and will continue work on their line just the same. The subscribers to the Bell who get the reduced rate are required to sign a contract for one year. The manager of the Interstate says that if the Bell subscribers will only wait a while they will secure their phones free, just as the subscribers are doing in Durham. The fight between the two companies promises to wax warm.

Direct Tax Money Turned Over. In accordance with Chapter 404 of the Public Laws of North Carolina, the Governor has turned over the balance of the direct tax fund to the school fund. The balance on hand amounts to the sum of \$27,000.54.

The bonds were sold at a profit of \$869.50. Hereafter the funds will be paid out of the public treasury but the applications will be made as heretofore to the Governor.

The direct tax fund amounted originally to \$400,000 which was paid the State by the government. Of this balance of the fund \$24,000 was in North Carolina 4 per cent bonds.

Hop Growing in Warren. Quite a number of the prominent farmers and business men of Warren county met in H. A. Boyd's office Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a Hop Grower's Association. Mr. A. L. Jones, of New York State, who has located there for the purpose of planting a hop yard, came before the association and made a very interesting talk on hop culture. He is thoroughly convinced that one people can make money in the cultivation of hops. Mr. Jones is a practical hop grower.

Swallowed Glass. The Sun says that Thomas S. Whitaker has been under treatment at the Watts Hospital at Durham for some time. He was in a delicious state of mind Monday and when one of the nurses put the thermometer in his mouth, for the purpose of seeing how high his fever was, he bit off the end of the thermometer and swallowed the glass. A doctor was sent for and did all he could to relieve him and he was much better Tuesday and on the road to recovery.

A Victim of the Wreck. E. W. Durham, one of the passengers in the caboose of the freight train at Haw River, which was telegraphed by the Bremen's special train Tuesday, died Wednesday. His legs were broken and his spine injured. His brother, J. W. Durham, has a bad fracture of the rear of his skull, but will recover. Both are residents of Chapel Hill.

Killed His Brother. Marshall Cain shot and killed his brother at Cens, Davie county. The difficulty originated over the division of some property. The dead brother was the third party candidate for county clerk last fall.

Bertie county has raised \$800 to build a Confederate monument.

Attorney at Law. Practices in the Courts of Mitchell, Yancey, Buncombe, Watauga, Ashe; Supreme and 1 Federal Courts.

Tonsorial. WM. SWENEY, Practical and Scientific Barber. Over Street's drug store. Call and see me, as I promise satisfaction in all instances.

Professional Cards. J. L. C. BIRD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Marion, N. C. Practices in all courts, State and Federal. Special attention given to investigating land titles and collecting claims. Office on Main Street.

R. J. BURGIN, Dentist. Offers his professional service to his friends and former patrons of Marion and vicinity. All work guaranteed to be first class, and as reasonable as such work can be afforded. Office opposite the Fleming House.



RICHARD P. BLAND.