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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED.

Our Relations With England—The Cuban Insurrection and American Massacres, etc.

On Tuesday at noon the long-expected Message from President Cleveland was read before Congress. The document was very lengthy, but below will be found its salient points:

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances special importance.

The reports of the heads of the several administration departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective names and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

After reviewing in a general way the reports referred to the Presidents proceeds:

The resumption of specie payments by Chili is a type of great interest and importance both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare, and as an evidence of the ascendency of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

I take pleasure in calling to your attention the encomiums bestowed on those vessels of our new navy which took part in the notable ceremony of the Kiel Canal.

Our relations with Great Britian, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, because their execution has been more or less imperfect.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the Government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. Notwithstanding that Great Britain originated the proposal to enforce international rules, for the prevention of collisions at sea.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage a definite statement of interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on home account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned.

To this end, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general position thus taken reached and formulated no new substance that the traditional and settled policy of this government is supposed to a forcible increase by any extension of our territorial possessions. It is maintained that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a government in the United States is bound to resist any attempt to the enlargement of the area of British dominion in derogation of the rights or against will of Venezuela; the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if any of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer as to the question whether it would or would not submit the territory controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the Island, extending even some population on the coast, besides deranging the commercial exchange of the Island of which our country takes the prominant share. This flagrant manifestation of hostility by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty. Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals the plain duty of their government is to observe good faith in the recognized obligations of international relationship.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Disturbances in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatical hostility to Christian influences naturally created apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women, who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

Reference is made to the extension of the civil service rules to certain consular appointments and then follows:

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

By command of the people a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great masses of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy, which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our peoples' cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our interior and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift, and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than an enervating paternalism. In February, 1893, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical.

The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding to their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or treasury notes and found its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds.

The message then takes up the repeal of the silver purchase clause, says it undermined confidence and produced the panic. The history of the issue and partial redemption of United States notes is given at length.

GOLD RESERVE.

Stress is laid on the importance of the gold reserve. Loss of gold is attributed to the existence of Treasury notes. The rise and fall of the reserve is followed, and the history of the bond issues, matters that are familiar to our readers, are rehearsed in detail.

Then follows a history of the contract with the bond syndicate.

"I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement."

As to further gold withdrawals it says: Quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well-informed quarters. About $16,000,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November. The foregoing statement of counts and condition, develope the fact that after increasing our interest bearing bonded indebtedness more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve $79,333,966, against $65,438,377 in Feb. 1894, when the first bonds were issued.

The government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes. The government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,500,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it.

SAVORS RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

Trouble is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent., which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account.

In a general way the President proceeds to intimate that the establishment of State banks may be a necessity. As to silver coinage, he says:

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver including seigniorage, to coin nearly $178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the necessities of the country should require.

BIMETALLISM IMPOSSIBLE.

No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world. Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economist of the world, both in the past and present.

The President then went on to argue the impracticability of bimetalism, upheld the gold standard as the only true means of value, holding that "it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment," and that "such a standard also gives free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit." He urges the advocates of free coinage of silver to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves.

I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

Chilean Finances in Good Condition

The financial situation of Chile is highly satisfactory, according to the recent message of President Montt to the Chambers. The expenses in 1894 amounted to 78,482,000 pesos. The receipts produced 94,042,000 pesos, which shows an excess of 10,608,000. It is also estimated that under ordinary circumstances the financial exercise of 1896 will close with a surplus of about 13,000,000 pesos. The production of nitrate, the most important article of Chilean exports, which reached in 1893 20,665,161 Spanish quintals has amounted in 1894 to 23,810,283 quintals. The whole commercial movement in 1894 was represented by 126,524,036 pesos in value, 54,483,616 being for importation and 72,040,420 pesos for exportation.—New York Tribune.

JUDGE PECKHAM CHOSEN

A New Yorker Nominated for the Supreme Court Vacancy.

JUSTICE JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

President Cleveland Sends to the Senate the Name of Rufus W. Peckham, a Judge of the Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y.—Brother of W. H. Peckham, Whose Nomination Was Rejected.

President Cleveland nominated Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to succeed Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, deceased.

The nomination was received in the United States Senate simultaneously with the message. For the time being it divided interest with the President's review of the country's condition, and when the Senators had heard the message read it was one of the main topics discussed.

When the Senate went into executive session Senator Pugh, of Alabama, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a motion, which was adopted, referring the nomination to his committee. Senator Pugh immediately called a meeting of the committee to consider the nomination and report upon it to the Senate.

RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

A dispatch from Washington says: "The nomination of Judge Peckham seems to have ended a series of incidents by which New York has been deprived for two years past of a seat in the highest National tribunal. Judge Peckham has the support for confirmation of both Senator Hill and Senator Murphy, and his eminence on the New York bench made his accentance by the Judiciary Committee and the rest of the Senate a foregone conclusion. Senators on both sides of the Chamber expressed themselves as highly pleased with the appointment, and in no instance was any doubt expressed as to the nominee's acceptability. Senator Hill was not present in the Senate, but he expressed himself so favorable to Judge Rufus W. Peckham when engaged in making the campaign two years ago against Wheeler H. Peckham that it was generally believed he would accept the nomination without cavil and even with satisfaction. Senator Murphy, of New York, pronounced the selection as equal to the best that could be made, and said there could be no doubt of speedy confirmation."

Judge Peckham's promotion leaves a vacancy on the bench of the New York Court of Appeals which sits at Albany. It devolves on Governor Morton to appoint a successor who will hold office for a year, when a special election will be held to fill the unexpired term.

Rufus W. Peckham, a younger brother of Wheeler H. Peckham, who was also nominated for Supreme Court Justice by President Cleveland, and rejected by the Senate, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1838. His father, also named Rufus W. Peckham, was one of the Judges of the New York Court of Appeals. He was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years old. Soon after his admission to practice, he became a member of the firm of Peckham & Tremain, and continued in that connection until the death of Mr. Tremain, when the firm became Peckham & Rosendale. In 1869 he was elected District Attorney of Albany County. He was President of the Albany Democratic County Committee for several years. In 1883 he was elected Justice of the New York Supreme Court to serve a term of fourteen years and in 1886 he was elected to the New York Court of Appeals, taking the seat of Judge Miller, who had been the successor of the elder Peckham. Judge Peckham in his eight years of service has written opinions in many important cases.

PECKHAM CONFIRMED.

Hill Told the Senate All About the Judge.

The Senate committee on the judiciary Monday morning, on motion of Mr. Hill, of New York, directed a favorable report to be made on the nomination of Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Similar action was also taken with regard to the nomination of ex-Representatives Springer and Kilgore, nominated to be judges of the United States Court for the district of Oklahoma.

There was but little discussion over the nomination of Mr. Peckham, Mr. Hill stating that he was perfectly satisfied with the presentation of his name; that if he had been called upon to select a candidate he could have made no better choice. It will be remembered that when the name of William H. Hornblower was sent in. Mr. Hill remarked that Rufus Peckham should have been nominated. The nominee's qualifications were discussed in a general way, Senator Hill being able to enlighten the rest of the committee as to the legal attainments of the new justice. Later in the day the Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Judge Peckham and also those of Walter E. Falson, of North Carolina, Solicitor for the Department of State, and Elmer B. Adams, United States judge for the eastern district of Missouri.

Gales, Wrecks and Lost Lives in Italy.

Terrific gales have prevailed throughout Italy and along the coast. Twenty or more wrecks are reported from various seaports in which there was great loss of life.

Value of the Trade Dollar.

The despised trade dollar, which went out of circulation several years ago, is now worth but fifty-five cents, or practically its bullion value.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, says he will positively decline a re-election. He declares that at the end of his present term he will go to farming in Arkansas.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Peter Conlin has been made chief of police of New York city, after a civil service examination in which he obtained a rating of 93.03 per cent.

Attorney General Judson Harmon in his report recommends that the United States Supreme Court be relieved of all criminal appeal cases except where capital punishment is involved.

A violent storm swept over England, Belgium, Denmark and Germany. Rivers overflowed, and great damage is reported.

Comptroller Eckels has appointed J. F. Flournoy receiver of the Chattahoochee National Bank, of Columbus, Ga., which failed a week ago.

The "Pittsburg Flyer," a fast train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, which left Newcastle, Pa., at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, collided with an eastbound freight train, near Newport station. Engineer, fireman and mail clerk are fatally injured.

The South Carolina Republican State committee at Columbia have issed an address to the people, in which the committee refuses to accept as final the new constitution foisted upon the State by the Tillman faction, on the ground that it is per se fraudulent, and because it is not to be submitted to the people for ratification.

Dr. William J. Murray, an aged physician of Toledo, O., died Wednesday, after fasting 47 days.

M. H. Gibson, the Chicago member of the Illinois Legislature, who was indicted for boodling, has been acquitted.

Secretary Carlisle has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the government finances to the business men of Richmond, Va.

When his love affair was frowned on by his father, the millionaire harvester manufacturer, C. W. Deering, Jr., enlisted in the army and is now a private at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Everett B. Pomeroy, editor and proprietor of the Oakland, Cal., Times died Thursday night, after a brief illness. He was one of the best-known newspaper men of the West.

The New York Reform Club's committee on sound currency distributed during the past year twenty-four pamphlets, of which 1,637,000 copies were disseminated where they would do the most good.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

Dun & Co. Say that Business Was Rather Sluggish.

R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, say of the business of the past week:

With all the shrinkage in present business and prices it is encouraging to find but a small increase in failures. Liabilities for four weeks of November were $12,099,293 against $10,581,873 last year. Manufacturing liabilities were $3,565,731 against $3,242,849 last year, but trading liabilities only $6,728,912 against $7,207,367 last year. Failures in the United States for the week have been 324 against 385 last year and 52 in Canada against 40 last year.

Business is still sluggish, as if gorged by excessive indulgence of the appetite for buying when prices were advancing. In nearly every branch stocks not yet distributed to consumers stand in the way of new orders, and competition of a producing force largely exceeding the present demand puts down prices, that decline retarding purchases yet more. After the holidays business men look for a larger demand. Financial influences have not hindered, and rarely has the opening of a session of congress affected business so little.

Iron and its products are lower, anthracite No. 1, at $13, plates at 1.5 and bar at 1.3 cents and Bessemer $12 at Valley Mills, with billets $16.50. The average of all quotations is 8 1-2 per cent. below the highest point in September, but actual sales are frequently made below quotations. The proposed combination of lake ore producers has not yet been effected, and with the fall in the price of iron it is less probable. There is more pressure to sell Southern pig here, and some large transactions have been made by concessions, while the small demand has broken the barbed wire combination and two nail and the two bar associations are now in session to consider their policy. Rails have not changed while Bessemer pig has declined $5, and billets $6 per ton, and a purchase of 10,000 tons for San Francisco from England is noted, with a considerable importation of wire nails at Boston.

NO COMPROMISE OF U. S. CLAIMS.

Harmon's Opinion Reverses McVeagh's.

Attorney General Harmon has rendered an opinion to the effect that section 3,496, revised Statutes, does not confer upon the Secretary of the Treasury power to compromise a claim of the United States when there is no doubt of its entire and ready collectibility. This view of the law was held by Attorney Generals Evarts and Devens, but Attorney General McVeagh took an opposite view and since his time, fourteen years ago, the McVeagh opinion being the more recent, has been followed by the Treasury in adjusting all compromise cases. Attorney General Harmon now reverses Mr. McVeagh. This new construction of the law is regarded as quite important. It was called out directly by the International Cotton Press Company, of New Orleans.

Some time ago this company bought a piece of property from a man named Schneider. This man has owed the government a sum of money and judgment against him was obtained and a lien entered upon his property. The cotton press company bought the Schneider property in ignorance of the fact that there was a lien against it. The government stepped in to recover the amount of the lien and the cotton press company, affirming its entire innocence in the matter, offered to compromise the matter. It was admitted that the property was worth the amount of the lien against it. Secretary Carlisle doubting his power to compromise a case where it was clear the government could recover in full, asked for an authoritative construction of the law with the result stated. It is acknowledged that the enforcement of the lien imposed a great hardship upon the cotton press company, but it is claimed that the government had no part in placing it in the position in which it finds itself.

Reed's Committee's.

Congressmen who have interviewed Reed are of the opinion that the committee list will be announced on or before the 15th of this month. Former speakers have seldom had the list made up before Christmas, but Reed has had advantages, practically of a year in which to make up his committees. He says that he is anxious to have congress complete its work and adjourn.

NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

OCCURRENCES WORTH NOTING FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Farmers' Institutes.

The State Board of Agriculture has decided that the holding of farmers' institutes shall begin in January and continue during that month and February, so as to reach the farmers at a time when they are not busy on their farms. Just as many institutes as possibe will be held within the two months. It is ordered that a new Handbook of the State shall be issued; far more complete than any previous one. It will be prepared by Commissioner Patterson, T. K. Bruner and H. B. Battle. A special vote of thanks was tendered the Seaboard Air Line for for its co-operation with the board in furnishing free transportation to the persons who hold farmers' institutes, and also for its hearty cy-operation with the board in the furtherance of the immigration work. The work of Commissioner Patterson in holding institutes was heartily applauded.

Death In a Well in Alamance.

News has been received of the killing of Mr. Will P. Summers, a hard-working farmer, in the northwestern part of Alamance county, Wednesday afternoon, by a well's caving in on him. A large chunk of rock and earth fell on him at a depth of about 30 feet, terribly mangling his body. After being rescued he came to consciousness, but lived only a few minutes. He leaves a wife and eight children, the youngest an infant.

Southern Railway Indicted.

The Southern Railway Company was defendant in Justice Deaver's court, at Asheville Wednesday, charged with running freight trains on Sunday, and was bound over to court in a bond of $1,000. Several employees of the company, charged with working on Sunday, filed a demurrer which was overruled and the defendants appealed.

Cleveland in North Carolina.

President Cleveland left Washington Thursday night on the light-house tender, Maple, to recuperate from the strain he has been under in the preparation of his message to Congress and on a hunting trip through the North Carolina sounds. With him were Dr. O'Reilly, Commander George F. Wilde, naval secretary of the light-house board and comander Benjamin P. Lamberton, in charge of the light-house district comprising the sounds.

School Superintendents to Meet.

The North Carolina School Superintendent's Association will meet in Raleigh, Thursday evening, December 26, 1895. Superintendent C. W. Toms, of Durham, is President of the Association. There are eighteen graded school superintendents in North Carolina and the attendance at the approaching meeting promises to be larger than usual. The program will be an interesting one.

STATE NEWS DOTS.

A bank at Washington, N. C., deposited $5,000 in gold in the U. S. Treasury on Thursday.

The City Board of Tax Equalization of Raleigh reports an increased valuation of $62,000.

Dr. R. L. Payne, of Lexington, will move to Norfolk, Va., to accept a position with a fine salary attached.

The Sun says sufficient water protection is now a question in Durham. It favors municipal ownership of water and light.

Mayor Fishblate, of Wilmington, has resigned, and the board of aldermen has elected Alderman Harris his successor.

In a nail keg in the store of William Alderman, of Harrison's Creek, Pender county, was found, a few days ago, $490 in gold and $10 in silver.

The Governor orders a special term of Person Superior Court for the trial of civil cases to begin July 6th, Judge Starbuck to preside.

The Tyson & Jones Buggy Company, of Carthage, were awarded the first medal at the Atlanta Exposition last week for the best all-round exhibit of vehicles.

George Costello, whose real name was George Loughlin, and who was a noted trapeze performer in Sell's circus, and who was killed by a fall from a train in Georgia, was a resident of Henderson, and was very popular. He was to have been married soon to the "strong woman" of the circus, of New Orleans.

State Treasurer Worth has notified the legislative joint committee to meet December 15th, to inspect the books, vouchers, etc., in his office and in that of the State Auditor. The committee is composed of Senators W. H. Farthing and C. W. Mitchell, and Representatived A. F. Hileman, W. R. Ellis and D. R. Julian.

Governor Carr offers $200 reward for the apprehension of Sam Newland, of Lenoir, Caldwell county, for the murder of Frank Steelman. He shot the latter dead, although Steelman on his knees prayed for mercy. Newland's friends say Steelman had made threats that he would kill him and several other men.

Robert Watkins, a married man 27 years old, was found frozen to death in his wagon near Hay Meadow, Wilkes county, Tuesday morning. He had been over the mountains with a load of produce. When found he was sitting in the wagon, his feet on the double tree and his head leaning against the side of the wagon.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

HIS FLORIDA BOY JOINS THE BENEDICTIVE HOSTS

And William Does the Honors Gracefully at the "Infair."

There has been a commotion in these parts. Our Florida boy has crossed the Rubicon and got married. He found his bride last winter near Sanford, and being called professionally to visit her invalid father took advantage of the old gentleman and tried his arts upon the daughter. It doesn't take a smart, good looking young man long to capture an unsuspecting maiden, and so she surrendered at discretion. The mother generally falls into line with the choice of an obedient daughter, but the old gentleman wasn't so easily harmonized.

"I'll think about it, I'll think about it," said he. "I don't know much about you! I'll have to inquire. I thought you were coming out here to see me, but it seems I was mistaken. Are you making enough to support a wife? Do you lay up anything or do you spend it all? What does Sara say about it, and her mother? This is a surprise to me, sir; a surprise, but I might have expected it. I will consider it, sir, and give you an answer before we return to Philadelphia."

My recollection is that it is an awful solemn affair to ask the old gentleman for his daughter. I put it off from day to day. I dreaded it. I had no trouble with the daughter or the mother, but these old solid fathers can't be beguiled with good looks and honied words. I would like to see a book full of such interviews—what the young man said and how he said it and what the old man said in reply. I knew a young man in the long ago who put it off until he found the old man alone in his field sitting on a log, and he was so excited that he forgot himself and asked him to please to step this way a minute. The old man smiled and said: "Go ahead, Jim, there is nobody behind this log."

In my young days there had to be a personal interview. Writing a letter to the old man would hardly have been tolerated, but now it is quite common, and so the modern youth avoids much embarrassment. Why, they even pop the question in a letter and cover whole pages with adoration and admiration and adulation and all the other nations and some promises that are likely to be forgotten after the honeymoon is over. In our day the girls waited modestly to be courted, but now they are more aggressive and many of them set snares to catch their game. Dean Swift says that the reason why there are so many unhappy marriages is that the young ladies spend more time in making nets than in making cages. I don't like these cold, calculating matrimonial alliances. The exquisite, ecstatic, angelic questions of love should not be suppressed. Never was a bride more charmingly won than Coleridges Genevieve. He had told her a tender, touching story and it ended so sweetly that

"She wept with pity and delight,
She blushed with love and virgin shame,
And like the murmur of a dream
I heard her breathe my name."

But I started to tell about the commotion—the preparation for the infair. That is what it used to be called, and it is a proper word. It is in the dictionary and means the reception of the wedding party at the home of the groom's parents. You see, the bride was a stranger to us. Her home was in Philadelphia and our boy had to travel 1,000 miles to get her and liked to have been shipwrecked off Cape Hatteras on the way. The vessel lost two days in the storm. For a week before that my folks had been cleaning up the house and the yard and feeding raisins and a all-feeding turkey gobblers and they kept me or the man servant trotting to town for "sugar and spice and all that's nice" or something else a dozen times a day. And they talked and worked and wondered what kind of a girl the boy was bringing into the family. I was greatly admonished how to behave, and as friends and kindred had been invited to a grand dining and some would stay over night, they said I might sleep on the sofa, as I had done before on such occasions. I am a very humble man and was thankful. I would have slept outdoors on a plank if they had said so. I was instructed to go to Atlanta and meet the bride and groom and escort them to our unpretentious home, which I did with exceeding pleasure.

It is all over now and my wife and I are calm and serene. What the Quaker City has lost we have gained—another kind, loving and considerate daughter. They were married not in haste and are not likely to repent at leisure.

There is another entry to make now in the family Bible. The good old book is getting pretty full of records. Births, marriages and deaths—nature's rotation—gladness and sadness, joy and sorrow. Old Father Time has been kind to us for a good while. The sons are still living and he has taken but two grandchildren from the flock. The old rascal shakes his whetted scythe at me occasionally and wags his head and grins and passes on—passes on and cuts down my friends, the friends of my youth to warn me. Not long ago he cut down Dr. Bailey, the noble-hearted surgeon, the friend of my family forty-five years; the gentle-hearted man whom everybody loved. He was younger than I, but he was ripe. He had done enough and was tired. And only last week he cut down Dr. Rich Branham, the man of God, the preacher, editor and educator, a man whose pure, exalted character and life-long service was an illustrious example to the generation that followed in his wake. He, too, was ripe.

The lives of such men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime.

But we don't do it. It is painful to think how few out of the millions leave footprints on the sand. How many millions have died and left no sign, no mark, no impressive example for good; nothing but that they lived and died and the epitaph should be:

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
• Once in the flight of ages past •
• There lived a man— •
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

A man or a woman in the humblest walks of life can live sublime and thousands of them do it. Longfellow says it is sublime to "suffer and be strong." I remember a poor bed ridden invalid whose knees were drawn to his chin and his fingers to his wrists and his spine bent like a bow from chronic rheumatism, but his face was almost any like in its sweetness and his gratitude to God for His goodness was marvelous. That good man's influence over the family that gave him food and shelter and over the neighbors was sublime. The poor have more opportunities to show true sublimity of character than the rich. Every man and woman should begin here in this life the rudiments of an education for the life to come. The more we learn here of truth, patience, virtue, gratitude and love to God and man the higher stand we will take among the saints. Heaven is a school and is as progressive as the schools of earth. It was given only to Moses and Elias to be present at the transfiguration. They had graduated with the highest honors, but any of us can learn enough here to enter a grammar school if not a college in life to come.

What does all this Thanksgiving mean? Is it in earnest or is it a sham? Are the people thankful or just hungry? How can a man be grateful unless he knows something of the Giver and how can he know unless he communes with nature and nature's God? But I didn't start to write a sermon. Let the preachers do that. We have had our Thanksgiving and my wife and I received the benedictions of a score of children and grandchildren and our new daughter is fairly introduced to her southern kindred. Just now her politics and much of her religion is concentrated in her husband, and will remain so as long as he is kind and faithful and true. May the good Lord bless them and keep them happy.—BILL ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

Bi-Metallic Congress.

The International Bi-Metallic League has received intimation that British and German delegates will attend the bi-metallic congress to be held in Paris December 10th, 11th and 12th.

THE

Marion Record

Is the only Democratic Newspaper in McDowell county, and has a large circulation in adjoining counties. It publishes all the news without fear or favor, and is the organ of no ring or clique.

It is the bold champion of the people's rights, an earnest advocate of the best interests of the county of McDowell and the town of Marion. Its advertising rates are reasonable, and the subscription price is $1.00 *per year in advance.*

If you want the best newspaper in the country brimming full of choice reading matter for business men, farmers, mechanics, and the home circles of all classes subscribe and pay for the RECORD. If you don't, why just don't, and the paper will be printed every Thursday evening as usual.

If you haven't enough interest in your county's wellfare to sustain the best advocate of its diversified interests, and its truest friend—the newspaper—you need not expect a 2-column obituary notice when your old stingy bones are hid from the eyes of progress in the ground.

—o—

All who owe subscriptions to the RECORD will be dropped from our list unless they pay up at once.

Yours Respectfully,

The Marion Record,

Tonsorial,

WM. SWEENEY,

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

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Northbound October 6, 1895.	Ves No. 85 Daily	[illegible] No. 36 Daily	No. 12 Daily	No. 18 ESun	No. 82 Daily
Lv. Atlanta C. T.	10 0m	11 15p	7 50a	4 35p	4 00p
" Atlanta E. T	1 00p	12 15a	8 50a	5 35p	5 00p
" Norcross	.....	12 50a	9 28a	6 2?p	.....
" Buford	.....	.....	10 10a	7 08p	.....
" Gainesville	2 25p	2 01a	10 44a	7 43p	6 32p
" Lula	.....	2 23a	11 14a	8 08p	.....
" Cornelia	.....	.....	11 26a	8 31p	.....
" Mt. Airy	.....	2 59a	1 3 a	8 35p	7 35p
" Toccoa	.....	3 35a	11 53a	9 00p	.....
" Westminster	.....	3 50a	12 27p	.....	8 28p
" Seneca	.....	4 07a	12 42p	.....	8 41p
" Central	4 45p	4 25a	1 2?p	.....	8 10p
" Greenville	5 38p	5 10a	2 10p	.....	9 34p
" Spartanburg	6 18p	6 18a	3 2?p	.....	10 49p
" Gaffneys	.....	6 58a	4 10p	.....	.....
" Blacksburg	7 06p	7 09a	4 3?p	.....	10 50p
" King's Mt	.....	7 22a	5 00p	.....	.....
" Gastonia	.....	7 53a	5 28p	.....	.....
Ar. Charlotte	8 20p	8 33a	6 20p	.....	1 00a
Ar. Danville	12 00a	1 30p	11 25p	.....	4 40a
Ar. Richmond	6 40a	6 40p	6 00a	.....	5 50a
Ar. Washington	6 42a	9 40p	.....	.....	11 45a
" Bal'm'e P R R	8 05a	11 25p	.....	.....	1 17p
" Philadelphia	10 15a	3 06a	.....	.....	3 47p
" New York	12 50n	6 20a	.....	.....	6 20p
Southbound.	**Ves No. 87 Daily**	**[illegible] No. 35 Daily**	**No. 11 Daily**	**No. 17 ESun**	**No. 81 Daily**
Lv N. Y. P R R	4 30p	12 15n	.....	.....	11 00a
" Philadelphia	6 55p	2 20a	.....	.....	1 12p
" Baltimore	9 25p	5 42a	.....	.....	3 15p
" Washington	10 43p	11 15a	.....	.....	4 35p
" Richmond	2 00a	12 55p	2 00a	.....	7 25p
" Danville	5 50a	6 05p	6 00a	.....	11 40p
" Charlotte	9 35a	10 55p	12 2?p	.....	3 20a
" Gastonia	.....	11 30p	1 06p	.....	.....
" King's Mt	.....	.....	1 32p	.....	.....
" Blacksburg	10 43a	12 10a	2 00p	.....	4 37a
" Gaffneys	.....	12 23a	2 1?p	.....	.....
" Spartanburg	11 37a	12 50a	3 05p	.....	5 25a
" Greenville	12 28p	1 50a	4 0?p	.....	6 21a
" Central	1 15p	2 35a	5 40p	.....	7 10a
" Seneca	.....	3 0?a	6 08p	.....	.....
" Westminster	.....	.....	6 22p	.....	.....
" Toccoa	.....	3 50a	6 5?p	6 00a	.....
" Mt. Airy	.....	.....	7 4?p	6 20a	9 12a
" Cornelia	.....	.....	7 45p	6 55a	.....
" Lula	.....	4 41a	8 12p	7 57a	.....
" Gainesville	3 31p	4 59a	8 40p	7 29a	9 34a
" Buford	.....	.....	9 07p	7 45a	.....
" Norcross	.....	.....	9 42p	8 1?a	.....
Ar Atlanta E. T.	4 5?p	6 20	9 0?p	9 30a	11 20a
Lv Atlanta C. T.	4 50p	5 20a	9 30p	8 30a	6 20a

"A" a.m. "P" p.m. "M" noon. "N" night.

Nos. 27 and 28—Washington and Southwestern Vestibules Limited. Through Pullman Sleepers between New York and New Orleans, via Washington, Atlanta and Montgomery, and also between New York and Memphis, via Washington, Atlanta and Birmingham. Dining Cars.

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