

# Minneapolis Daily Tribune

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR INTERESTS.

VOL. VII. NO. 30.

MAXTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

### In the Senate.

51st DAY.—Immediately after the routine morning business the consideration of the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was resumed—the pending question being Mr. Miles' amendment to the Sherman three per cent. bond issue amendment. The discussion finally closed, and the vote was taken. It was agreed to—yeas, thirty; nays, sixteen.

52d DAY.—The Senate spent the day on the Sunday Civil bill. Several amendments making appropriations for public buildings were passed.

53d DAY.—William Lindsay, new Senator from the State of Kentucky in place of Mr. Carlisle, took the oath of office.—The credentials of William V. Allen as Senator from the State of Nebraska from March 4th next in place of Mr. Paddock were placed on file and the consideration of the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

54th DAY.—Washington's farewell address was read.—The Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

55th DAY.—Within less than an hour two of the general appropriation bills—the Diplomatic and Consular and the Military Academy—were read, considered, and passed.—There was no discussion on either of the bills.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up.

56th DAY.—The Senate took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and all the committee amendments were agreed to. The Senate voted themselves clerks at a cost of \$4,275 a year. They also voted to continue the Utah Commission and increase the appropriation for the Civil Service Commissioners. No further progress was made in the Legislative bill.—The Senate bill to authorize the later-Oceanic Railway Company to construct and operate a railway line through the Indian Territory was passed.

### In the House.

54th DAY.—There was but one item in the Postoffice Appropriation bill which gave rise to any discussion, and that was the one making an appropriation of \$100,000 for special facilities for the mails from Springfield, Mass., to New Orleans.—The House proceeded to pay tribute to the memory of John G. Warfield, of Ohio.

55th DAY.—The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill and the Naval and Agricultural Appropriation bills passed. The Car-Coupler bill consumed the day session and the House was held in session into the night and a adjourned at 10 o'clock, a. m. without accomplishing anything.

56th DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.—Mr. Hatch failed to call up the Anti-Optim bill.

57th DAY.—A bill was passed for the relief of George W. Jones, late United States Minister to New Granada (now the United States of Colombia).—Mr. Herbert, Cleveland's selection for the navy portfolio, was cheered as he entered the House. His short speech in acknowledgment was greeted with long and loud applause, and then Mr. Herbert held a levee in the rear of his hall.—The conference report on the Army bill was then agreed to.—The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up against a veto attempt to call up the Anti-Optim bill.

58th DAY.—Mr. Harter introduced a bill to provide for the free coinage of silver and gold at the present rate and upon equal terms.—Mr. Peck moved to go into the committee of the Whole for the consideration of general appropriation bills. Mr. Hatch opposed this motion with his Anti-Optim bill, but Mr. Peck's motion was agreed to—yeas, 148, nays, 84, and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.—At 10 o'clock the House then took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.—The galleries were crowded when the House met in the evening. A motion to proceed to the consideration of private pension bills was responded to by 135 members, and a call of the House was ordered to which 146 members responded. This being short of a quorum, the House at 9:10 adjourned.

"I see you hired Martinetti to sing at your musical."

"Yep. Paid him \$100."

"How did he sing?"

"Like a bill. I was conscious of his bill all the time."—Harter's Razor.

Within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross, London, there are 270 miles of railway and 225 stations, and within a twelve-mile radius over 400 miles of line and 201 stations.

## THE N. C. LEGISLATURE.

### What They are Doing in the General Assembly.

#### Bills Upon Bills All Intended for the Good of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C.—42nd day.—Senate. Senator Potter asked that convict labor be allowed for building a canal in Carteret county. The special order, being the bill to amend the charter of Wilmington, and to arrange for taxation, etc., was taken up, and passed unanimously. The bill to regulate the number of employees of the General Assembly and to regulate their pay (\$4 per day for clerks and doorkeepers) passed its third reading. The bill to amend section 2834 of The Code by striking out the word "robbers" (applies only to Cabarrus county) passed its third reading. The bill to fix the time for hunting deer in Pender county (fixes September) passed its third reading. The bill for the establishment of graded schools in Rocky Mount passed its third reading. In the Senate at night the bill to create the county of Elkin passed its second reading; 24 to 11, a compromise having been effected by which all the people of Surry county will vote on the question, the removal of the court house from Dobson to the location to take place in August. The bill for the support of the deaf mute school at Morganton was warmly debated and passed both readings, the annual appropriation being reduced to \$35,000 annually for the next two years.

House. The following includes the most important bills put upon their passage: A bill to amend chapter 338, Laws of 1891, to protect and promote the oyster interests of the State, reducing the salary of oyster commissioner to \$70 per month and the tax on oysters to 2 cents per bushel, passed second and third readings. To incorporate the Loan and Savings Bank of Charlotte, passed second and third readings. The hour for the special order having arrived, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the revenue bill, Mr. McNeill, of Robeson, in the chair. The rules were suspended and it was considered by sections and in order to save time each section as read by the clerk was concurred in by a majority. An amendment to make the appropriation \$3,000 was adopted. At 11:30, nays 15. The bill then passed third reading. The following bills were introduced: In relation to killing fish by dynamite; to incorporate the Firemen's Mutual Fire Association of North Carolina; a bill in relation to the Firemen's Relief Fund; to amend the pharmacy laws of North Carolina. The bill to establish graded schools in Lexington passed its third reading. The Senate unanimously refused to concur in a House amendment to the Wilmington and Weldon tax bill, adding certain property for taxation. The bill for the support of the Normal School at Greensboro was amended to appropriate \$2,500 instead of \$5,000, and passed its third reading. The bill for supplying the University of North Carolina with water, making repairs, etc. (appropriates \$10,000 annually). This is an addition to the present appropriation of \$20,000; passed third reading.

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RALEIGH, N. C.—44th day.—Senate. Principal bills introduced: To change the dividing line between Bladen and Pender; to incorporate the Elizabeth and Raleigh Railroad Company. The bill to establish the county of "Burgwyn" in Chatham county was tabled. Senator Little by consent introduced a bill to incorporate South Wadesboro. The Senate by a unanimous and rising vote adopted a resolution of respect to the memory of Gen. Beauregard. The bill of the several insane asylum was taken up and passed its second and third readings. The Confederate monument bill was the special order and debated upon at length. It was moved to amend by inserting \$5,000, instead of \$10,000, but was voted against as was a motion to make it \$5,000. The bill then passed its third reading, and was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate. In the House at night the Scotland county bill failed to pass third reading: Yeas, 41; nays, 44.

RALEIGH, N. C.—45th day.—Senate. The bill to incorporate the Charlotte, Troy and Sanford Railroad Company passed its third reading. The bill to incorporate the Blowing Rock and Lenoir Railway and Improvement Company passed its second reading. At 1 o'clock the Lieutenant Governor announced the special order, being the bill for the incorporation of the Monumental Association in the city of Raleigh, to the memory of the Confederate soldiers. The galleries and lobbies were almost literally packed with spectators, a great majority of whom were ladies. Senator Pettigrew offered an amendment that the monument be placed in Capitol Square. Many patriotic speeches were delivered. Senator Peot offered an amendment to strike out \$10,000 and insert \$5,000. The previous question was sustained and the amendment was lost. The bill passed its second reading: yeas 21, nays 12. An amendment that the monument should be built out of North Carolina granite was adopted. The previous question was ordered and the bill passed its third reading: yeas 41, and nays 0. The

result was announced amid a burst of applause and a rattling volley of handclaps. The ladies were almost carried away by their emotions.

House. Principal bills introduced: To incorporate the town of Biltmore; to allow persons defendant in justices' court demand a trial in the township in which the subject matter of the controversy arose. To pay the Attorney-General \$2,400 annually, and \$100 for each term of the Supreme Court and fees now allowed by law, with \$300 for clerical assistance at each term; Justices of the Supreme Court to appoint a reporter of decisions at \$750, payable by a tax of \$5 in each appeal, save pauper cases; any decision to be devoted to the purchase of books for the library; to provide for the erection of asylum superintendents at \$2,500, to hold office 4 years; to amend the election law; to incorporate Bessemer City, Gaston county; to allow disabled Confederate soldiers to peddle without license; to allow Moore county to sell certain stocks now being constructed by the East Carolina Land & Railroad Co. will traverse the better part of this county, skirting the sounds and salt-water tributaries, thus furnishing an outlet for these oysters to the markets of the country, and by the cheap transportation enable the planters to compete in price with the Chesapeake and other sources along the coast. Lack of transportation facilities has been a drawback to the development of this industry. This road is already in operation as far as Neuse river, which has from time immemorial enjoyed a local reputation for the excellent quality of its garden oysters, said by the Chesapeake and other sources along the coast. Lack of transportation facilities has been a drawback to the development of this industry. This road is already in operation as far as Neuse river, which has from time immemorial enjoyed a local reputation for the excellent quality of its garden oysters, said by the Chesapeake and other sources along the coast. Lack of transportation facilities has been a drawback to the development of this industry. This road is already in operation as far as Neuse river, which has from time immemorial enjoyed a local reputation for the excellent quality of its garden oysters, said by the Chesapeake and other sources along the coast.

RALEIGH, N. C.—46th day.—Senate. Bills introduced: To incorporate the Charlotte Medical College; to prevent the establishment of new counties unless a notice of six months is given; repealing a resolution of instruction to members of Congress to vote for financial reform in the Ocala platform. The bill to incorporate the Charlotte, Troy and Sanford Railroad Company passed its third reading. The bill to incorporate the Charlotte, Troy and Sanford Railroad Company passed its third reading. The bill to incorporate the Charlotte, Troy and Sanford Railroad Company passed its third reading. The bill to incorporate the Charlotte, Troy and Sanford Railroad Company passed its third reading.

House. The bill to create the county of Ramsey was unfavorably reported. The chief new bills were as follows: To allow the people of Harnett county to vote on the question of removal of the county seat; to allow the Glendon & Gulf Mining and Manufacturing Company to lease, sell or convey its railway, franchise, etc., to the Durham & Charlotte Railway (chartered at this session); to amend the Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro one director for each congressional district. The House took up the bill to take away the exemptions from taxation of the North Carolina Railroad. Lengthy discussion ensued. Mr. Watson offered an amendment providing that the bill take effect after the passage of the Richmond & Danville expires. A motion was made to print the bill and make it a special order for Monday night. This was lost. Mr. Watson's amendment was then adopted. On motion, further discussion ceased, and the bill was ordered to be printed and made special order for next Monday night. The House at 11:30 went into committee of the whole on the revenue bill on third reading. The amendment to increase the school tax to 15 cents was lost, so it stands at 15. The amendment increasing the pension tax to 4 cents was adopted. The total tax rate is therefore 41 cents, or 2 cents less than for the past two years.

RALEIGH, N. C.—47th day.—Senate. The bill to incorporate the Raleigh Young Men's Christian Association passed its third reading. The bill to amend the law relating to sureties on bonds, etc. (the Senate substitute adopted). A wide discussion took place on the propriety of passing the bill, it being looked upon as an innovation that has been rejected by previous Legislatures. The bill passed its second reading. Under a suspension of the rules the bill was taken up for third reading. The bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Rutherfordton passed its third reading. The bill to charter the Bank of Kernersville passed its third reading. The bill to authorize the conveyance of crops by mortgage failed to pass its second reading. A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of the revenue bill. It was ordered to be printed at once. The bill to amend section 1783 of The Code so that tar and lightwood may be used, passed second reading. The bill to amend the charter of the Thomasville, Pee Dee & Silver Valley Railroad passed its second reading. The bill to establish a true meridian in the State for the different counties passed third reading.

House. Bills were introduced: To ratify the purchase of the Cheraw & Salisbury Railroad by the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, and to incorporate the latter in North Carolina; to allow persons who have sold their stock of liquors to transfer the liquor licenses. The machinery act (as usual a very voluminous document) was taken up and passed third reading. As a special order the bill to work convicts on the public roads was taken up; after discussion had progressed Gov. Carr sent in a message on the subject of country roads. In this he said plainly that the public road system in the State is a failure; that the people who work on the roads do so under protest, saying that they work the roads which other people use and yet the latter bear no part of the burden. The bad roads cost the people of the State millions each year and this loss really

falls upon the whole people. The counties are clamoring for road improvement. The debate was then resumed. Mr. Moore moved to table the bill. This prevailed, 56 to 32, so the bill died.

### Oyster Culture in North Carolina.

BY JESSE MITCHELL.

There are probably no waters along the whole Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida more favorably adapted to the cultivation of oysters—that is, what is known in oyster parlance as select, or the best market grade—than the immense sounds and connecting streams that skirt the coast of North Carolina, and yet there is hardly a section of country in the whole South so isolated and little known to the world at large. But a new era is dawning upon it to awaken it from its lethargy and infuse new life in the dormant limbs, that it may take its stand in the rank and file of future possibilities and attract capitalists and settlers.

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## GEN. BEAUREGARD GONE.

### He Was the Last Full Confederate General.

#### Buried With Military Honors in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The funeral of General Beauregard was a public one, taking place at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon from the city council chamber where the remains laid in state.

All the veteran organizations and the State militia participated in the funeral ceremonies in charge of General John Glynn.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS DO REVERENCE.—CHARLESTON, S. C.—Thomas A. Huguenin, the last Confederate commander at Fort Sumter, and now brigadier general of the 4th brigade South Carolina troops, issued general orders directing that all flags of the brigade be suitably draped on annual parade and inspection Thursday, in respect to the memory of Gen. Beauregard.

In his order Gen. Huguenin says: "The South had no braver and no more faithful soldier. The city of Charleston owes to him in great part the skillful and successful defense of her harbor and to him is due the reverence accorded by a generous people for the deeds of duty well performed."

"Every organization of this command had the honor of serving under him."

The Charlotte, N. C., Observer says editorially: "Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, the last of the full generals of the Confederate army surviving at the close of the war, died at his residence in New Orleans Tuesday morning, aged 75 years. He was of a distinguished French family of Louisiana, and graduated from the West Point Military Academy at the age of twenty years. As lieutenant of engineering and artillery he supervised the construction of Fort Adams at Newport, R. I., and thence was sent to take charge of the Louisiana fortifications. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he built the defenses at Tampico, and in the subsequent struggle served with distinction in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec and Mexico, at the last named being wounded, and was successively brevetted captain and major for gallantry and distinguished services."

After the close of the war with Mexico Beauregard again assumed charge of the Louisiana fortifications, until in 1860 he was made commandant of the West Point Academy, resigning this position in the early part of 1861 to offer his services to the Confederacy. He commanded the Southern forces at the siege of Fort Sumter, when, after several hours of bombardment, Maj. Anderson, the Federal commander, was permitted to march out with all the honors of war. Soon afterwards Mr. Jefferson Davis assigned Beauregard to the work of organizing the Confederate army at Richmond, and he was virtually in command of all the forces at Bull Run, so disastrous to the Federal arms. Soon after he was made general, and after the desperate wounding of Joseph E. Johnston in the seven days' fight around Richmond, he was in supreme command of the flower of Southern soldiery, which—under Robert E. Lee, who was then confronting Rosecrans in western Virginia—became subsequently immortal as the Army of Northern Virginia.

In the following year General Beauregard was transferred to the department of the Mississippi, and, after the death at Shiloh, of that illustrious Albert Sydney Johnston, took command of the army, but was forced by the overwhelming reinforcements sent to Grant, to fall back to Corinth. During this campaign his health failed and he was granted leave of absence until August, 1862, when he was assigned to the command of the forces and defenses around Charleston, until April, 1864, when he was ordered to Petersburg with all his available forces for the defense of the city. He was killed at the battle of Five Forks, and died at Appomattox, Va., on April 18, 1865.

General Beauregard was incomparably the finest military engineer and designer of fortifications in either army of the great conflict of 1861-'65, and perhaps had few superiors among the vast armies of Europe. He was a bold fighter, his movements being characterized by the rapidity, dash and "dash" of the French soldier; but he was inferior to Albert Sydney Johnston as a commander and leader of large bodies of men, lacked the strategic genius of Joseph E. Johnston, the bull-dog tenacity of Longstreet—those two wonderful chieftains, Lee and Jackson, are left out of this as out of all other sketches of the services of their comrade in the brilliant but unhappy struggle in the Southern cause. Beauregard could never have been equal to Gettysburg or the masterly retreat from Atlanta, Ga., to Greensboro, N. C.

Though it was in his nature to get close to his men as "Marse Robert," and Stonewall Jackson, and Jeb. Stuart, he was the world's type of the splendid soldier, never not cast in the magnificent mould of "Hancock the Superb." His swarthy features, iron gray hair and pointed moustache and imperial reproduced the pictures of the heroes of the Pyramids, and Marengo, and Jena, and Lodi, in the bloody and marvelous Napoleonic dynasty, and to see him, superbly mounted, with flashing sword, at the head of moving masses of Southern veterans was to behold the "magnificence of war."

Vanderbilt's Stairway.—The steamer Richmond, of the Old Dominion Line, which sailed Friday from New York City for Portsmouth, Va., carried a historical stairway which is being placed in the new palace built by George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, near Asheville, N. C. This stairway is very wide, and is of solid marble. It has been stored in the vaults of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company since 1889. It is handsomely ornamented with sphinx heads and other Egyptian figures. It was bought by Mr. Vanderbilt in Egypt, and was formerly the stairway in the palace of one of the Egyptian princes. It was brought from Egypt to this country four years ago.

UP AND DOWN.—She—The butler is becoming very impudent, dear.—He (gruffly)—Well, call him up.—She (anxiously)—And what will you do, dear, if I do?—He—Call him down.

## DIXIE NEWS.

### The Beloved South Gleaned and Epitomized.

#### All the News and Occurrences Printed Here in Condensed Form.

Harmon Rowley died near Augusta, Ga. Thursday, 86 years of age, and leaving an estate of \$1,000,000.

The Texas Senate is considering a bill to suppress mob violence, which provides that damages shall be paid to anyone maimed by a mob.

The late General Beauregard was an honorary member of the Laurens County, S. C., Confederate Veterans Association.

William N. Roach, who has been elected Senator from North Dakota, is a native of Virginia.

Willie Wesley, a white lad, was killed on Main street, in Aiken, S. C., by a ball from a Southern army gun. Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis occupied a box. As they entered their box the entire assembly rose and cheered for several minutes.

The President of the society, J. H. Parker, presided, and among those at the head table with him were Joseph H. Choate, James E. Campbell, John D. Crimmins, John C. Calhoun, Hugh R. Garden, Josiah Quincy, Frederic Taylor, and Senator Z. B. Vance. Among those who had seats at other tables were J. C. Haskell, John H. Inman, Henry Willard, Chas. Carroll Copeland, Charles F. Gray, Charles A. Deshon, and Percy A. Pickrell.

The first speech was by William L. Sullivan, who on behalf of George H. Trevelyan presented to the society a copy of the bronze bust of Algernon S. Sullivan, its first President, which was recently presented to the city of New York, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum.

The speech of acceptance on behalf of the society was made by Hugh R. Garden.

Joseph H. Choate responded to the toast of "Washington." He said in part: "As last year's Southerners have fairly captured and captured New York, as this brave and gay company, made up of representatives of all your States, from Virginia to Louisiana, shows. What syndicate is complete without you?"

"To what bank, to what trust company, to what stock exchange of wealth have you not found the key? And better fact than all this is the heading that time has brought to the hearts that were torn asunder and the renewal of a common patriotism."

Senator Vance of North Carolina responded to the "Patriotism." He said that like all other good things patriotism had its sham.

"There is patriotism which some men manifest by humbly and ignominiously joining to the sins and shortcomings of the land which gave them birth. This is close to treachery. Such a man may be classified as a traitor, down to contempt as a flattered Magwayman."

The other speakers were Frederic Taylor, who responded to the "City of New York," ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, "Our Native Land," the Hon. Josiah Quincy, "American Unity."

## MISS HEWITT, ENGINEER.

### The Woman Locomotive Driver Pulls the Throttle at the World's Fair.

CAIRO, W. VA.—Miss Ida Hewitt, who is said to be the only female locomotive engineer in the world, has been engaged by the Woman Commissioners of the World's Fair to run the first train over the grounds on the opening day of the Exposition. She will leave here for Chicago about a week before the opening day. She is a pretty girl, and during the first trip of the engine will wear the costume of a Spanish girl of the fourteenth century. It is expected that a proposition made to Miss Hewitt, to become a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is reported that she replied that while she could not find it in her heart to become a brother to them she would be a sister as long as she lived. The Commissioners are said to have had a great deal of trouble in inducing her to run the engine at the Fair, as she shrank from appearing as "a sort of a freak."

The road upon which Miss Hewitt is running regularly is the Cairo and Little Kanawha and is a feeder for the Baltimore and Ohio at Cairo from the town of districts. It is owned mostly by the girl's father, a man of wealth. Her chief do not seem to make her unwomanly. She is popular socially and is a model housekeeper.

The Postoffice Clerks.—An order has been issued providing for examination to be held at all the free delivery offices in North Carolina on the 6th of March. These offices are Raleigh, Wilmington, Winston, Asheville, Charlotte, Durham and Greensboro. The examinations of these, as well as at the Norfolk and Alexandria offices, will be conducted by local examining boards who have for some weeks been undergoing a course of preparation at the hands of traveling examiners sent out by the Civil Service Commission.

The total number of postal employees affected by the executive order of January 5th, in North Carolina, are 99, and are distributed as follows: Asheville, 13; Charlotte, 14; Durham, 7; Greensboro, 10; High, 18; Wilmington, 17; Winston, 17.

The number of free delivery offices in Virginia, coming under the operation of this amendment, is somewhat larger, aggregating 141. As to location as follows: Alexandria, 10; Charlottesville, 10; Danville, 11; Lynchburg, 18; Norfolk, 40; Petersburg, 15; Portsmouth, 10; Roanoke, 17; Staunton, 10.

## A NOTABLE EXCEPTION.

Codling (tenderly quoting)—"All this world loves a lover."  
Miss Munn—The rule has its exceptions.  
Codling—Aw?  
Miss Munn—Yes. Sometimes he girl doesn't.

## HARD FATE.

Little Dot—Oh, dear! I wish I wasn't a girl.  
Teacher—You do? Why?  
Little Dot—'Cause I like to sit with the boys.—(Good News)

