Webster's Weekly.

"THE WEALTH OF THE MIND IS THE ONLY TRUE WEALTH."

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W. P. MEBANE, Madison N. C. H. R. SCOTT. Reidsville N C

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Attorneys-at-Law,

MADISON & REIDSVILLE, N. C.

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Reidsville Lodge No. 49 K. of P. meets in Masonic Hall every Monday night at 8:15 o'clock. We extend a cordial welcome to visiting brethren R. B. CHANCE, K. of R. and S.

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These brands are the only snuffs manufactured in North Carolina and every true and loyal North Carolinian should see to it that no other goods are either sold or used in the State.

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Oct. 19, 1893.

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And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Samuel Spencer, F. W. Huldekoper and Reuben Foster, Receivers.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE & NORTH CAROLINA DIVISIONS.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 4, 1893.

SOUTHBOUND.	DAILY. Nos. 35 & 9.	No. 11.	No. 37.
Lv Richmond	12 40 pm	12 50 am	.....
Lv Burkeville	2 35 pm	2 40 am	.....
Lv Keysville	3 14 pm	3 17 am	.....
Ar Danville	5 32 pm	5 35 am	.....
Lv Danville	5 50 pm	5 50 am	5 40 am
Ar Greensboro	7 25 pm	7 25 am	6 54 am
Lv Goldsboro	*1 50 pm	.....	.....
Ar Raleigh	3 35 pm	.....	.....
Lv Raleigh	*4 00 pm	1 00 am	.....
Lv Durham	5 05 pm	2 30 am	.....
Ar Greensboro	7 10 pm	5 50 am	.....
Lv Winston	†6 05 pm	*5 00 am	5 30 pm
Lv Greensboro	7 32 pm	8 00 am	6 54 am
Ar Salisbury	9 09 pm	9 45 am	8 13 am
Ar Statesville	.....	11 06 am	.....
Ar Asheville	.....	4 00 pm	.....
Ar Hot Springs	.....	5 36 pm	.....
Lv Salsbury	9 15 pm	9 50 am	8 13 am
Ar Charlotte	10 40 pm	11 25 am	9 25 am
Ar Spartanburg	1 02 am	2 55 pm	11 37 am
Ar Greenville	1 53 am	4 00 pm	12 28 pm
Ar Atlanta	6 20 am	10 15 pm	4 55 pm
Lv Charlotte	10 50 pm	.....	9 35 am
Ar Columbia	1 35 am	.....	1 00 pm
Ar Augusta	8 30 am	.....	4 12 pm

NORTHBOUND.	DAILY. Nos. 36 & 10.	No. 12.	No 38
Lv Augusta	5 00 pm	.....	1 30 pm
Lv Columbia	9 15 pm	.....	5 00 pm
Ar Charlotte	2 20 am	.....	8 30 pm
Lv Atlanta	6 15 pm	9 50 am	1 00 pm
Ar Charlotte	2 50 am	7 45 pm	8 29 pm
Lv Charlotte	3 15 am	8 20 pm	8 38 pm
Ar Salisbury	4 40 am	9 33 pm	9 49 pm
Lv Hot Springs	.....	12 44 pm	.....
Lv Asheville	.....	2 30 pm	.....
Lv Statesville	.....	7 11 pm	.....
Ar Salisbury	.....	8 00 pm	.....
Lv Salisbury	4 47 am	10 10 pm	9 49 pm
Ar Greensboro	6 20 am	11 40 pm	11 09 pm
Ar Wins'on	*8 35 am	† 8.35 am	8 35 pm
Lv Greensboro	7 40 am	12 01 am	.....
Ar Durham	9 47 am	3 35 am	.....
Ar Raleigh	10 55 am	7 30 am	.....
Ar Goldsboro	3 06 pm	21 16 pm	.....
Lv Raleigh	1 00 am	.....	4 00 pm
Lv Greensboro	6 20 am	11 40 pm	11 09 pm
Ar Danville	8 00 am	1 20 am	12 27 am
Ar Keysville	10 41 am	4 05 am	4 05 am
Ar Burkeville	11 23 am	4 51 am	4 51 am
Ar Richmond	1 25 pm	7 00 am	7 00 am

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY

RAILWAY COMPANY.

John Gill, Receiver

Condensed Schedule.

In effect December 3rd. 1893.

NORTH BOUND—No. 2.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 am
Arrive Fayetteville	10 10 am
Leave Fayetteville	10 27 am
Leave Sanford	11 48 am
Leave Climax	1 43 pm
Arrive Greensboro	2 15 pm
Leave Greensboro	2 55 pm
Leave Stokesdale	3 48 pm
Arrive Walnut Cove	4 20 pm
Leave Walnut Cove	4 33 pm
Leave Rural Hall	5 01 pm
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 pm

SOUTH BOUND—NO. 1.

Leave Mt. Airy	9 45 am
Leave Rural Hall	11 06 am
Arrive Walnut Cove	11 35 am
Leave Walnut Cove	11 42 am
Leave Stokesdale	12 06 pm
Arrive Greensboro	12 52 pm
Leave Greensboro	12 59 pm
Leave Climax	1 27 pm
Leave Sanford	3 12 pm
Arrive Fayetteville	4 30 pm
Leave Fayetteville	4 45 pm
Arrive Wilmington	7 55 pm

NORTH BOUND—No. 16.

Leave Ramseur	6 50 am
Leave Climax	8 40 am
Arrive Greensboro	9 25 am
Leave Greensboro	9 40 am
Leave Stokesdale	11 00 am
Arrive Madison	11 50 am

SOUTH BOUND—NO. 15.

Leave Madison	12 30 pm
Leave Stokesdale	1 05 pm
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 pm
Leave Greensboro	3 00 pm
Leave Climax	3 55 pm
Arrive Ramseur	5 35 pm

All trains mixed and run daily except Sunday.

Connections North bound, with the Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison.

Connections South bound, with the Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison; Richmond & Danville Railroad at Greensboro; Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Atlantic Coast Line at Fayetteville.

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J. W. FRY, General Manager.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

THE UNBIDDEN GUEST.

Within my home, that empty seemed, I sat
And praved for greater blessings. All
That was mine own seemed poor and
mean and small,
And I cried out rebelliously for that

I had not—saying, if great gifts of gold
Were only mine, journeys in far-off lands,
With rest for weary brain and burdened
hands—
If love, the love I craved would come and
fold

Its arms around me—then would joy abide
With me forever; peace would come and
bless,
And life would round out from this narrowness
Into a fullness new and sweet and wide.

And so I fretted 'gainst my simple lot,
And so I prayed for fairer, broader ways,
Making a burden of the very days
In mad regret for that which I had not.

And then one came unto my humble door
And asked to enter. "Art thou Love?" I
cried.
"Or Wealth or Fame? Else shalt thou be
denied."
She answered: "Nay, my child, but I am
more.

"Open to me, I pray. Make me thy guest.
And thou shalt find, although no gift of
gold
Or fame or love within my hand I hold,
That with my coming cometh all the best

"That thou hast longed for." Fair, though
grave her face,
Soft was her voice, and in her steadfast
eyes
I saw the look of one both true and wise.
My heart was sore, and so with tardy grace

I bade her enter. How transfigured
Seemed now the faithful love that at my
feet
So long had lain unprized! How wide
and sweet
Shown the small paths wherein I had been
led!

Duty grew beautiful. With calm content
I saw the distant wealth of land and sea,
But all fair things seemed given unto me
The hour I clasped the hand of dear Content.

—*Carlotta Perry.*

JUDGES MUST BE ELECTED.

North Carolinian.

The Supreme Court has sent to the Governor its opinion in regard to the mooted question whether the judges filling out unexpired terms are to be elected this year. The opinion is to the effect that legislative construction has settled the policy and the Court therefore holds that Judges elected to fill out the unexpired terms were not elected for eight years, but for the balance of the term remaining. The North Carolinian, with great temerity, took issue with Attorney-General Osborne when he held, in an able opinion, to the contrary, and we are very much gratified to find that the North Carolinian and the Supreme Court are together. It will be a popular decision, and the people, while acknowledging the strength of Attorney-General Osbone's opinion, which we are frank enough to say staggered us, could not be brought to believe that the practice pursued since the adoption of the Constitution had been illegal and that it took all these years to find that a judge, who was appointed from an unexpired term, was at the next election elected for a longer term than would have been held by the man whom he succeeded.

This opinion of the Court has the full effect of a decision so far as elections are concerned, and therefore this year the people will vote for all the Justices of the Supreme Court, except Justice Avery; and for Judges of the Superior Court to succeed Judges Whitaker, Boykin, Bynum, Graves, Shuford, Armfield and Battle.

The opinion of the Court is as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., May 11, 1894.

Hon. Elias Carr, Governor of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—The communication from our Associates and the Judges of the Superior Court which has been forwarded by your Excellency to us, relieves us of embarrassment in complying with your request, since it is in the nature of a submission of the controversy in reference to their terms of office without a formal action.

The doctrine of *stare decisis* applies with equal force to constructions placed upon constitutions and upon Statutes. Where courts of last resort have placed an interpretation upon either, which adjusts and settles the rights of citizens to offices or any other property, nothing short of the most palpable proof that such precedents are productive of wrong and injustice, will warrant a material modification of the principle settled. Courts are extremely reluctant likewise to disturb or modify any construction that has been given by the legislature to statutes or provisions of constitutions, since their enactment. Where business relations have been heretofore adjusted or rights to offices have been recognized as settled by the legislative sanction so given to a particular construction of doubtful language, courts are even more averse to disturb or over rule a principle which has been accepted and acted upon by the public, because it had the approval of the law makers whose power to enact or modify statutes is limited only by the Constitution, and whose interpretations of the organic laws is entitled to such profound respect that it will be disturbed by the courts only on the weightiest considerations. The importance to be attached to the opinion of this co-ordinate department of the government is greatly enhanced by the fact that the controverted question, which we are called upon to decide, though not one in which we have any direct interest, may nevertheless naturally suggest to the public the possibility that it relates so close to our own positions as to make difficult to eliminate personal consequences from its consideration. It is of the first importance, not only that justice should be fairly and properly administered, but that its administration should command the confidence of every honest, enlightened and law abiding citizen.

We are confronted at the threshold of the investigation by the fact that the legal adviser of your Excellency has at your request submitted a well considered and strong argument upon his side, while some others of the ablest and most learned members of the legal profession have favored us with powerful presentations of the opposing view. When the scales are so nearly evenly balanced, we deem it our duty to settle the preponderance by casting the legislative view, which is of peculiar weight in this case, into the scale where it belongs. Another consideration which influences us to act upon this view is the fact that after applying all of the rules devised to aid us in ascertaining the meaning of a constitutional provision, it must be admitted that the science of law is less exact in its application to a construction to be placed upon words, than any other subject, since such is the imperfection of human language that law makers often fail to express their meaning in unequivocal terms and the interpretation of doubtful expressions of their purpose almost always leads to conflict even amongst the most learned jurists.

The act of 1876-'77 (Code section 2736) provides how any vacancy, either in the offices of Justices of the Supreme Court or Judges of the Superior Court, among others, shall be filled, when it occurs more than thirty days before a general election. If it did not appear *ex vi termini* that the word "vacancy" was used in the sense of an unexpired term, the repetition of the same word in the very next section, which preceded the provision in reference to the Judges in the original Act (Section 42 Chapter 275 Laws 1876-'79 and followed when both were re-enacted in the Code (Section 2737) tends to show what it was the legislative purpose to fill the vacant place in both instances for the unexpired term A reference to the history of our own courts will show that this was the view of the law which was put into practical operation when vacancies occured after the passage of the Act of 1876 '77, both by the Legislature, and the Executive and Judicial officers of the State. Justice Dillard was elected in August 1878 a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of eight years, the full term of his predecessor having expired. Justice Ruffin was appointed on the 11th February, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, and the Legislature during the same year (Chapter 327 Section 1) provided in express terms for the election of a Justice to fill the vacancy. After the election of Ruffin in 1883, he in turn resigned, and Justice Merrimon was appointed on the 20th of September, 1883, to fill the consequent vacancy. In 1884 Justice Merrimon was elected to fill such vacancy, but, instead of holding for a term of eight years, was re elected for a full term in 1886. Judge McKoy was elected a Judge of the Superior Court in 1882 for a full term of eight years, but he died in the fall of 1885, and Judge Boykin was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Boykin was elected in 1886 to fill the unexpired term of Judge McKoy which came to an end in 1890, where upon he was again elected by the people at the very time when the term of his predecessor would have closed, but for his death. In the same way Judge Gilmer of the Superior Court was appointed in 1873 to fill the unexpired term of Judge Kerr, which began in 1874 was elected in 1880, and again for a full term in 1882, eight years after the election of his predecessor. It thus appears that the General Assembly gave expression to its construction of the Constitutional amendment in 1877, just after it took effect (on the 1st of January of that year) and both Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Superior Court have been acting, when the question has risen, upon the idea that the legislative view was correct, while the executive officers, whose duty it has been to send out election blanks and assist in ascertaining the result, and the judges of election and canvassers in the county have never failed to perform their allotted parts in supervising the re-election of an incumbent, who had been first elected before the expiration of the term of his predecessor. The more recent cases, in which a specific term has been mentioned in the commissions of judicial officers, have never been called to the attention of the public till now, nor have they been properly considered executive constructions, since we cannot conceive how the tenure, which depends upon the meaning of the Constitution, can be affected one way or the other by the action of your Excellency or one of your predecessors in unnecessarily incorporating the length of a term in a commission. While we rest our opinion upon the duty and propriety of adhering to this settled legislative construction, acquiesced in until a very recent period by the people acting in public and private capacities, we deem it not improper to call attention to other clauses in the Constitution and other legislation indirectly bearing upon and harmonizing with our views. * * *

After discussing various clauses of the Constitution, and the construction that has been put on them by the courts and Legislature, the Judges continue:

These considerations lend additional strength, if indeed any were necessary to our conclusion that it was the plain purpose of the Legislature to construe section 25, of article 4 of the Constitution, so as to ensure the election of Justices and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts for full terms only at regularly recurring intervals of eight years. Such being the view we have adopted after mature deliberation, we deem it necessary to enter inter an elaborate discussion of the meaning of the language used in section 25, article 4, of the Constitution.

While we are inclined, according to our interpretation of the terms employed in that section, to so construe their actual meaning as to harmonize with our view of the legislative construction, we prefer to concede that the very able argument of the Attorney General has raised a doubt in our minds as to the meaning of the words, considered from the action of other branches of the Government. Conceding then that the particular language leaves the intention of the framers of the Constitution uncertain, we prefer to rest our opinion upon the idea that our doubts should be resolved in favor of the legislative construction, with the universal acquiescence in it by the people, as also upon the ground that in the effort to fix the terms we are compelled to consider, as in *pari materia*, other provisions of the Constitution and bring them into accord with the section relating more specifically to the question before us.

It is not improper to add that it is considered a safe and sound rule of construction, that when "the duration of a term of office which is filled by popular election is in doubt or uncertainty, the interpretation is to be followed which limits it to the shortest time, and returns to the people at the earliest period the power and authority to refill it."

Very respectfully,

JAS E. SHEPHERD, Chief Justice.

A. C. AVERY, Associate Justice.

A. BURWELL, Associate Justice.

PECULIAR TO ITSELF.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Billiousness. Sold by all druggists.

ALL FREE.

Those who have been using Dr King's New Discovery know its value and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggists and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H E Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is a guarantee to do you good and cost you nothing. For sale at

Irvin & Gallaway's drug store.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Senators Hunton, of Virginia, and Kyle, of South Dakota (the latter through his clerk), this morning admitted the truth of the published statement that they have been approached and offered money for their votes against the tariff bill, although both gentlemen declined to name the man who made the offer. The story was published in full in a New York paper this morning, and, with the exception of matters of detail is substantially correct.

"Yes," said Mr. Hunton, "the story is correct, although I am sorry it has been made public. It was not a matter of recent occurence, however, for it happened more than a month ago, and I immediately notified the managers of the bill on the floor of the Senate, and it is in their hands for such action as they may see fit to take. I do not care anything for a congressional investigation, but if the managers of the bill think it is the best thing to do I will assist them all in my power. The offer was not made to me personally, but through my son, the sum to be paid being fixed at $25,000 by the man who attempted to bribe. No I cannot give the name of the man who sought to get my vote."

Mr. Kyle is out of the city, but Mr. Hunton said he knew the same man had approached him, and this was corroborated by Mr. MacFarlane, Mr. Kyles' clerk. Mr. Hunton went so far as to say that the man who attempted to conduct the negotiations for these votes was formerly connected with the carpet-bag government of South Carolina, and that he had subsequently gone to North Dakota, where he resided for a number of years. Recently, he said, he had been about the Capitol in the role of a lobbyist.

A pertinent query in connection with the case is, "Who is the man?" The principals in the bribing episode decline absolutely to say anything about the man's identity. A prominent Democratic senator, however, told a reporter that he knew the man well, and that he was C. W. Butts, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina during the period of reconstruction.

THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE.

Washington Correspondence New York Sun 15th.

A sensation was created in the Senate cloak-rooms to-day by an authorized announcement that an attempt was recently made to bribe Senator Hunton, of Virginia, and Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, with money to vote against the pending tariff bill. Ever since the tariff fight commenced in the Senate there have been rumors floating around the Capitol to the effect that certain beneficiaries of the high protection system proposed to spend large sums of money if necessary to prevent the passage of the tariff bill. Suspicion has rested upon more than one Democratic senator, although it has been practically impossible to find any direct and convincing proofs of their yielding to temptation. To-day, however, for the first time Senator Hunton informed some of his senatorial colleagues that a man who now resides in South Dakota had offered to pay $25,000 for his vote against the tariff bill, Senator Hunton was naturally greatly mortified that any one should for a single moment imagine that his vote on any measure is purchasable, and he was naturally reluctant to have the fact that he had been thus approached made public.

To the reporter of the Sun the following story of the affair was told today by a Senator who was consulted on the subject by Senator Hunton. The man who offered the bribe is well known, and is remembered in South Carolina as a member of the carpet-bag government prior to 1876. He has for several years resided in Dakota. Since the tariff fight began in the Senate he has been in Washington frequently, and says he represents certain business interests in New York, and that a million dollars, if necessary, will be spent by those whom he represents to prevent the passage of the tariff bill.

This man did not submit his proposition directly to Senator Hunton, but went to Warrenton, Va., the home of the Senator, and submitted the proposition to the Senator's son. The correspondence that has passed between father and son on the subject is in existence, and will probably come out in the congressional investigation that is likely to follow, when the name of the man who offered to bribe will be made known. It is said that he offered to give the younger Hunton $25,000 if his father could be induced to vote against the bill. The Senator's son resented the attempt to dishonor his father's good name, and at once notified the Senator. Mr. Hunton promptly consulted some of his personal friends on the subject. He was advised to ignore the matter and dismiss it without further notice. The mere intimation that he might be open to such a proposition either directly or indirectly, was so repulsive to him that he quietly commenced an investigation to ascertain who is behind the gentlemen from Dakota and South Carolina in this transaction. The Senator has not yet fully succeeded in this, however.

In the course of his investigation Senator Hunton discovered that Senator Kyle had also been approached by the same man on the same business. It appears that the agent of the bribers was not discouraged by his unsuccessful efforts to buy Senator Hunton's vote, but turned his attention to the Populist Senator from South Dakota, who was a Congregational minister before he entered the Senate. Senator Kyle did not lose his temper when the man called upon him and offered to guarantee him a snug sum if he would vote against the bill. He was shrewd enough to realize that he might need a witness to such a transaction, so he politely referred his visitor to the clerk of the Senate Committee on Education, Mr. McFarlane, who is his personal friend and private secretary. To Mr. McFarlane the man with the bribe said that he was authorized to enter into financial negotiations with Senator Kyle or his representative for his vote against the bill. He explained that he represented a business syndicate that would be willing to spend $1,000,000 to defeat the pending bill. He added that it would be worth at least $15,000 to the Senator who votes to defeat the bill.

Mr. McFarlane endeavored to extract more detailed information from his caller as to his responsibility and his clients In this he was not successful, for the agent was very cautious and declined to reveal the names of those for whom he claimed to be acting. He was at the Capitol yesterday looking for Senator Kyle, but the latter is at present absent from the city.

This story was told at the Senate chamber to-day, and the friends of Senators Hunton and Kyle are insisting that the matter shall be probed to the bottom. It is said that other Democratic senators have been approached directly or indirectly on the same subject, and in more than one instance the propositions have been submitted to senators by wellknown women of some social standing in Washington. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who knows the name of the man who is attempting to buy votes, remarked today that he had heard it stated that as high as $300,000 has been offered for Democratic votes against the bill. Thus far there are no proofs obtainable, however, that any senators have accepted the bribe.

A FEW STORIES BY ONE WHO TOLD MANY.

F. R. S., in Kate Field's Washington

Vance used to say that his liveliest campaign for the Governorship of North Carolina was that in which Judge Thomas Settle ran against him. They stumped the State in joint debate. All the white Democrats turned out to hear Vance and all the colored Republicans to hear Settle. On one occasion, at the conclusion of the speaking, Vance was informed that there were some charming young ladies who desired to testify their devotion to the Democratic party by kissing the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Nothing loath, Vance descended from the platform and kissed a dozen or so of the young beauties, and then paused long enough to turn around toward his competitor and shout: Settle, I'm kissing my girls; now you kiss yours!"

One of the best stories told about him, Vance told himself. He was making a personal canvass for votes in a backwoods settlement where he was not acquainted. Finding about sixty man of voting age at a cross-roads grocery, he dismounted, hitched his horse, and fell to cracking jokes with them. He seemed to be getting on very well with most of the party, but he noticed one old man with shaggy eyebrows and brass-bowed spectacles sitting on a box and marking in the sand with a stick, as if paying no attention. After a while Vance concluded that the old man must be the bell-wether of the flock, and accordingly made preparations to capture him. As he sidled up, the old man rose and shook himself, leaned forward on his stick and said solemnly: "This is Mr. Vance, I believe?"

"Yes, sir," said Vance.

"And you have come over here to see my boys about their votes, I believe?"

"Yes, sir, that is my business."

"Well, sir, afore you proceed with that business I would like to ax you a few questions."

"Certainly, sir, certainly."

"What church do you belong to?"

That was a poser. Vance didn't belong to any church. He knew that religion and "meeting" were big things in the backwoods and controlled politics there, but he didn't know what the religion of this region was, for North Carolina was much split up between sects. But he squared himself and said, slowly: "Well, my friend, I will tell you all about that, for it is a fair question. You see, my grandfather came from Scotland, and you know that over in Scotland everybody is Presbyterian." Here he paused to note the effect, but detected no sign of sympathy.

"But my grandmother came from England, and over there everybody belongs to the Episcopal Church." He paused again, but the old man merely marked another line in the sand and shifted his quid from the right to the left cheek.

"But my father was born in this country in a Methodist settlement, and so he grew up a Methodist." Still no sign of approval from the old man. Vance began to feel chilly, but he made one last effort:

"But my good old mother was a Baptist, and its my opinion that a man has got to go under the water to go to heaven."

The old man walked up and taking him by the hand, said: "Well, you are all right, Mr. Vance." Then turning to the crowd, he added: "Boys, he'll do, and you may vote for him; I thought he looked like a Baptist!" And he drew a flask from his coat-tail pocket and handed it to Vance to seal his faith after the custom of the country.

A VERY EXPENSIVE WAR.

Atlanta Constitution.

The civil war cost the north $3,000,000,000. The pensions since have amounted to $1,500,000,000.

But this is not all. At the present time, nearly thirty years after the close of the war, 300,000 more persons are drawing pensions than there were union troops in the field at any single time during the struggle, and 700 000 applications remain to be acted upon. Already, our pension expenses exceed those of all the nations of the earth.

Where will it end? What will the war between the states finally cost us?

In 1861 the total value of all the property in the states that seceded was $5,000,000,000. The New Orleans Picayune suggests that in view of the enormous expense of the war it would have been more economical if the north and south had settled their differences on a cash basis. It would have saved billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives in the north and secured the emancipation of the slaves by paying full price for the entire 4,000,000 of them.

When we get through paying for it history will record the fact that our civil war was the most expensive conflict in ancient or modern times.

Rice is being planted around Concord, N. C., this spring.

ONLY FIFTY YEARS.

Atlanta Journal.

How the world does move?

It was only fifty years ago last Tuesday that the first news despatch was sent by telegraph. It was sent from Baltimore, where the Whig national convention was being held, and it announced the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuyson. The popular opinion of the possibilities of the telegraph was then so low that when the despatch reached Washington the crowd to which it was read refused to believe it, and the nomination was never fully credited until a train arrived from Baltimore. Not until after the war did the great extention of the telegraph take place. As late as 1860, sixteen years after the telegraph had been a demonstrated success only one operator was required at Chicago to send out the reports of the national convention which nominated Lincoln. One newspaper, the New York Herald, received from the last National Democratic convention one day over 50,000 words by wire. At that convention 125 operators were required to serve the newspapers from the convention hall, and as many more were at work on newspaper reports alone in another part of the city.

The extension and improvement of the telegraph is one of the marvels of civilization.

There are now over 2,000,000 miles telegraph wire and 150,000 miles of submarine cables in use. The telegraph and cables on the earth would go to the moon and back four times and a half.

NOW TRY THIS.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is.

Trial bottles free at Irvin & Gallaway's drug store. Large size, 50 cents and $1.

A "MESSENGER OF THE LORD."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The explosion of a bomb in the House of Representatives could hardly have created more consternation for a moment than did a tall, athletic negro, who rose in the gallery just opposite the Speaker's desk, soon after the morning session began and shouted in stentorian tones:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker."

The reading clerk paused and members started in their seats at this strange interruption. There was a silence as of death in the vast hall. The tall figure was waving his arms wildly. Suddenly he broke forth again.

"Mr. Speaker, unless the Coxey bills are passed by the 22d inst., this Capitol and the Treasury and the White House will be struck by thunder and lightning. Almighty God has told me so."

These words, delivered in a deep, almost sepulchral tone, created apparent consternation. The doorkeepers of the gallery stood as if paralyzed. Speaker Crisp alone seemed to preserve his presence of mind.

"Remove that man!" he ordered in a clear decisive tone, that broke the spell.

It had an instantaneous effect. The doorkeepers sprang forward, and the negro's tall and commanding presence disappeared. He became a weak and shambling creature. Many thought him drunk, so helpless seemed his arms and legs. It was the collapse of great and mental excitement.

While being taken downstairs he said that God had commanded him to make this and one more speech. The next one was to be at the White House after which he would be ready to die. He declared he was a "messenger of the Lord," and was moved to take the step that he did, while lying in his bed last night.

When taken to the station he walked the floor and sang hymns for hours. His name is Matthew A. Cherry, and he is one of the most prominent characters on the streets of the city. He rides a four-wheel carriage worked by pedals, and delivers bundles about town. He has a blacksmith shop at the corner of Fourteenth street and Florida avenue, and is the inventor of the peculiar carriage he operates. It has a front seat large enough for two, and many people have ridden upon it about the city, propelled at a speed of about five miles an hour by its muscular owner.

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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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—OF THE—

QUESTION!

When JEWELRY was selling at three times the present price the number of wearers was necessarily limited One who studies the figures supply and demand is amazed at the wonderful increase of sales that follows a reduction in the cost of needful things. The American instinct leads buyers to consider the difference of a DOLLAR in price and the JEWELER increase his sales when he places an article of distinct merit at a lower price before the public.

G. FRANK,

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