Women and Women Only

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.

For annoying irritations, chafings and excoriations of the skin and mucous membrane or for free or offensive perspiration it has proved more grateful.

In the preparation of curative washes, solutions, etc., it is most valuable; possessing, by reason of its combination with CUTICURA, peculiarly purifying, cleansing and soothing properties. It is thus enabled to heal mucous irritations, the cause of many annoying and debilitating weaknesses, while it imparts strength to the membrane.

CUTICURA SOAP possesses antiseptic properties and is capable of destroying microscopic life in many forms.

There is no difference between the skin and the mucous membrane except that one is dry the other moist. Hence CUTICURA SOAP exerts the same purifying, soothing, and healing influence in one case as in the other.

Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultured everywhere as the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS, ACHES

And nervous weaknesses, find in **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster** instant and grateful relief as well as comfort, strength and renewed vitality. Odorous with balsam, spice, and pine, it is the purest, sweetest and best plaster in the world. Peculiarly adapted to women and children. The first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

Sale of Land!

I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at Dover, Craven Co., N. C., on Wednesday, the 13th day of November, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., the following described tract of land; the same being in Beaver Creek township, Jones Co., bounded as follows: On the south side of Harris branch beginning at a Black Jack near Harris branch and runs S. 34 W. 120 poles to a White Oak, John Harris' corner, then with Lambert's line S. 63 E. 144 poles to his corner post Oak, then with his line S. 51 E. 144 poles to his corner pine, then N. 32 E. 76 poles to a pine, Wm. Colyen's line, then with the same N. 2, E. 42 poles to a large red Oak, then a direct line to the beginning, containing 100 acres more or less, being the same conveyed to J. R. Bryan by Susan Griffin, and same sold by W. C. Bryan and wife to W. F. Kornegay.

This October 14th 1895.

ALBERT N. KORNEGAY, Ex'r., W. F. Kornegay by Simmons, Gibbs & Pearsall, Att'ys. w4t

Notice!

By virtue of a power of sale contained in two certain mortgage deeds made by John A. Ipock and wife Susan Ipock, to R. A. Whitaker, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Craven county, one in book 107, page 433 etc., and one in book 109, page 199. I will sell at the court house door in the city of New Berne, N. C., on Monday the 18th day of November, 1895, at 12 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder for cash the tract of land conveyed in said mortgages, and the boundary of the same being fully set forth in the aforesaid mortgages, and containing one hundred and twelve acres more or less.— R. A. WHITAKER, Mortgagee.

October 17th, 1895. [w4t d3t

NOTICE

TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Pursuant to an order made at Chambers by his Honor E. T. Boykin, Judge, 2nd Judicial District, Notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of Craven county that all process in Criminal cases (except jail cases,) be issued and made returnable to the Circuit Criminal Court, which convenes on the 3rd Monday in February next. (1896). All cases in which the Defendants are committed to jail for trial (and none other) are to be returned and stand for trial at the regular term of the Superior court, which begins on the 1st Monday in December, next, 1895.

W. M. WATSON,
Clerk Superior Court.

o23 1m d&w.

FINANCIAL HOUSES

J. A. BRYAN, President. THOS. DANIELS, Vice Pre
S. H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK Of New Berne, N. C.

INCORPORATED 1865.

Capital, - - $100,000
Surplus Profits, - 98,168

DIRECTORS

JAS. A. BRYAN, THOS. DANIELS,
CHAS. S. BRYAN, J. H. HACKBURN,
JNO. DUNN, L. HARVEY,
S. H. ROBERTS, E. K. BISHOP.

THE Farmers & Merchants Bank

Began business May, 1891.

Capital Stock, paid in,	$75,000.00
Surplus,	8,000.00
Undivided Profits,	3,500.00

OFFICERS:

I. H. CUTLER, President.
W. S. CHADWICK, Vice Pres.
T. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
A. H. POWELL, Teller.
F. P. MATTHEWS, Collector.

With well established connections this Bank is prepared to offer all accommodations consistent with conservative banking.

Prompt and careful attention given to collections.

We will be pleased to correspond with those who may contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

THOS. A. GREEN, Pres. WM. DUNN, Vice-Pres
H. M. GROVES, Cashier.

CITIZEN'S BANK

OF NEW BERNE, N. C.

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Farmers, Merchants and others received on favorable terms. Prompt and careful attention given to the interest of our customers. Collections a Specialty.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Pelletier & Ulrich,	E. H. Meadows,
J. A. Meadows,	Chas. Duffy, Jr.
Samuel W. Ipock,	James Redmond,
Chas. H. Fowler,	Chas Reizenstein,
William Dunn,	Mayer Hahn,
R. W. Smallwood,	Thomas A. Green,
Geo. N. Ives,	C. E. Foy.

W. F. Crockett.

J. A. Paris & Co.

—WHOLESALE—

Grocers & Supply Company.

MANUFACTURERS: AGENTS.

100 Full Cream Cheese.	500 Boxes Cakes and Crackers.

Hazard Powder, shot,
Gail & Ax Snuff,
Lorillard Snuff.

All at Manufacturers Prices.

☞ We break no packages, being the only exclusive wholesale Grocers in the city. We solicit your orders which shall have prompt attention.

CLEVELAND AT ATLANTA.

Accompanied by his Cabinet Officials.

The Trip from Washington—Four Thousand People Greeted the President at Charlotte—Reception at Atlanta—Will Deliver an Address—Leaves for Washington at Midnight.

ATLANTA, October 22.—President Cleveland and his party of Cabinet officials arrived here at 4.05 promptly on scheduled time. Twenty thousand people were massed in the streets which converge at the Union station. The carriages for the visitors were grouped in front of the Markham House. It was an orderly crowd and the police had very little throuble in keep an open way from the palace cars to the carriages.

Mr. Cleveland was greeted with cheers when he stepped upon Georgia soil. He was ushered into a carriage drawn by four white horses. President Charles Collier, of the Exposition, Vice President W. A. Hemphill and Mayor Porter King, of Atlanta, took seats beside him.

Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont, Herbert, Smith, Wilson and Morton, with the lady members of their families, and General Passenger Agent Turk, of the Southern Railway, followed quickly in other carriages, escorted by members of the Exposition Board of Directors. The party were driven through two lanes of humanity along Wall to Pricer street, and then north to Peachtree and on to the Aragon Hotel, where they are quartered. It was probably as large a crowd as was ever seen at the Union station here, not excepting the occasion of Mr. Cleveland's first visit here in 1887.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The trip down was without special incident. Danville, Va., and Greensboro and Salisbury, N. C., did not get a glimpse of the President as he was not up when his palatial flyer shot through those town. Although the hour was early there was a crowd at each point, but they were doomed to disappointment.

Charlotte was the first town at which Mr. Cleveland showed himself. The train stopped there for twenty minutes, and the President shook hands with a large proportion of the four thousand townspeople who had assembled. Twelve hundred school children marched past, and three or three military companies were drawn up in line.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Spartanburg turned out five or six thousand strong to see the visitors.

Greenville, S. C., was reached at 12.30. The President shook hands with all who could get to him, and he had a pleasant word for the children. The Cabinet members also took part in the handshaking, for nowhere in the land is the great American passion for shaking the hand of dignitaries stronger than in the Palmetto State. This programme was kept up all down the line, at Central and Seneca, S. C., Toccoa, Ga., where the train crossed the line into Georgia and finally at Gainesville.

To-night at 8.30 o'clock the President, the Cabinet members and one hundred prominent citizens were entertained at dinner by Mayor Porter King, at the Aragon Hotel.

The dining room was elaborately decorated with tropical plants and the National colors. The dinner was intended to be representative, and the guests included the State, county and city officials, and the jury of awards at the Exposition, which is the strongest body of men that ever served an Exposition in this capacity.

While the gentleman were at dinner the ladies of the Cabinet party were the guests of Mrs. Secretary Smith, at the Grand Opera House, witnessing the production of "1492." The boxes were tastefully draped with the National colors and flags of foreign countries.

There were no speeches at the dinner. It was expressly stipulated that there should be nothing in the nature of toasts. The only public utterance which Mr. Cleveland expects to make will be the address which he is to deliver tomorrow in front of the Government building.

GREATEST DAY OF THE EXPOSITION.

To-morrow will be the greatest day at the exposition. Atlanta is jammed with visitors from all parts of the country, but chiefly from the adjoining States. Business of all kinds will be suspended. In the first place the Mayor has issued a proclamation appealing to the citizens of Atlanta to abandon all business and attend to the proper reception of the President of the United State and his Cabinet. The city offices will be closed and all business houses are requested to shut up shop and go to the Exposition grounds. There is no doubt but that this mandate will be obeyed.

Mr. Cleveland will leave the grounds for the Exposition at 10.30 in the morning. He will not have a military escort, but will review the troops from a stand in front of the Government building. He will make his address from this stand and not from the Auditorium as at first announced. He will see the Government building first, and then all the party will have a launch at the Piedmont Driving Club. In the afternoon the guest will be escorted through all the buildings. In the negro building there will be a reception for that race. At night there will be fireworks at the grounds, a reception downtown, and at midnight the party will leave for Washington over the Southern Railway.

Col. J. S. Carr's Daughter Soon to be Married.

The following, clipped from the Kansas City Daily Times, will be read with interest throughout the State:

"The engagement is announced of Mr. Harry C. Flower, of this city, to Miss Lida Carr, of Durham, N. C. The wedding will take place this winter. Miss Carr already has a circle of friends in Kansas City who will welcome here to a permanent residence. She has been the guest on several occasions of Mrs. T. J. Templer and Miss Tess Templer and of other friends. Miss Carr spent the summer in Europe and has only just returned to her Southern home. Mr. Flower is one of the most popular and delightful of the young society men of Kansas City. He also passed the summer in Europe, and most of his time is devoted to the perfecting of business plans in Boston. Mr. Flower and his bride will live in Kansas City."

WHAT WILL ENGLAND SAY TO THIS

A Gunboat to Be Constructed on the Great Lakes Despite the Treaty of 1814

Secretary Herbert has practically decided that he will give the contract for the construction of at least two of the new gunboats to a Detroit ship-building company in defiance of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain under the treaty of 1814. This decision has been brought about by ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, who has been exceedingly active of late in urging the administration to maintain a firm attitude toward Great Britain.

In diplomatic notes supplemented to the treaty referred to both governments agreed to "build and mantain" not to exceed one war vessel each on the great lakes, and under this time-honored aggreement that venerable hulk, the Michigan, has been maintained by the United States at a very large annual cost for repairs, and has been kept more or less busy surveying the harbors of the lakes and exercising the Michigan naval militia.

Mr. Dickinson's brief filed with the Secretary of the Navy, is a highly interesting document in view of the present delicate diplomatic situation. He says:

It would indeed seem absurd if either government has barred itself from using the exceptional and ready facilities, in ship yards, enormous resources, and the economies of the shores of the great lakes for building that class of ships for ocean service, which may readily pass through to tide water.

But owing to the fact that there was never any formal treaty on the subject that the agreement between the two goverment which has given rise to the question rested upon an exchange of diplomatic notes, and for its proper construction upon a large number of scattered documents, there was no clear comprehension of the agreement and but a vague and mistaken guess at its purposes, when in the last year of the Harrison administration the lowest bid for the construction of a small naval vessel made by a ship yard on the lakes, was rejected by the Secretary of the Navy, out of abundant caution, because its acceptance might possibly be in violation of our "treaty relations" with Great Britain. The British government has never intimated any such construction, and has itself constructed naval vessels upon the lakes.

This incident attracted wide attention, and its discussion aroused public sentiment to demand the abrogation of so absurd an arrangement, if it went to any such length.

Mr. Dickinson's argument in support of the contention that the United States has the right to build vessels on the lakes is regareed as a strong one, but it is privately admitted in official circles that there is quite as much reason now to believe that Great Britain will look upon the move with disfavor, if, indeed, she does not make it the subject of diplomatic representations, as there was when, in 1892, an administration frequently classed as "jingo" decided not to take the risk of incurring England's displeasure.—Washington Post.

Women Don't Want to Vote

The friends of woman suffrage in the State of New York who thought they had a good ground of complaint against the Constitutional Convention for its treatment of their cause cannot derive any comfort from the later record of the cause in the more congenial atmosphere of Massachusetts.

In this State of advanced ideas the suffrage question has had a preliminary hearing in the shape of the recent registration for the purpose of referring the question of municipal suffrage for women to a general vote. The registration in the cities is now complete. As the cities contain more than half the population of the State the registration should show more than half the possible women voters. It is estimated that there are in Massachusetts some 640,000 women eligible to the suffrage, the women outnumbering the men. The registration in the cities shows that while 255,130 male voters are registered only 26,072 women have taken the trouble to register. Of these a great many have registered for the purpose of voting against woman suffrage.

This may be called a crucial test. A mere majority against the suffrage proposition would not dispose of it: the wishes of a large minority would be entitled to consideration. But when the negative result shows that there is only one woman in 10 in Massachusetts who favors the suffrage proposition there would seem to be no encouragement for continuing the agitation and no prospect for success either in Massachusetts or elsewhere.—New York World.

The England—Venezuela Affair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Venezuelan Minister, Mr. Andrade, had a brief interview this morning with Secretary Olney but the matter of the ultimatum, it is learned, was only incidentally referred to. It is believed that the so-called ultimatum was sent to the German Foreign Office at Berlin to be forwarded to their representative at Carracas, by whom it will be delivered to President Crespo. Some doubt is expressed if it has yet left Berlin, in which event may not reach the Venezuelan capital for several weeks.

There are quiet intimations here that at least one of the great European Powers whose friendliness towards the United States has frequently been manifested, is interesting itself in this dispute with Great Britian, although to what extent is not known.

Notwithstanding the dearth of the news during the past few days with respect to the ultimatum, each new phase of the situation is eagerly discussed by the members of the diplomatic corps who believe that if Great Britain shall rerort to drastic measures, grave consequences affecting a number of countries, not directly connected with the affair, will follow.

Cubans Burn a Depot.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—A special dispatch from Havana, to the Imparchial says that a brnd of insurgents under Clotilde Garcia set fire to the railway station at Hatonuvo. The station and twenty-seven other other buildings, including a church, were destroyed. A dozen soldiers who were posted near the station fired on the rebels, wounding one of them. The remaindes escaped.

A lady residing in the town was shot dead and two men were wounded, whether by the soldiers or insurgents is not known.

ENORMOUS COSTS OF THE WAR

Blood and Money Spent in Subjugating the South.

Tremendous Number of Men Engaged and Killed Overshadowing All Other Conflicts.

Stone River, Chicamauga, Antietam, Gettysburg and Shiloh must be considered the bloodiest battles of the century.

It will never be possible to tear from the valleys of the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the Shenandoah and the James the associations of the war neither from the Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia mountains of the west.

In the west the bloody ground was between Gettysburg, Pa., on the north and Suffolk, Va., on the south and western limit on a line drawn through Lynchburg, and the eastern through Norfolk. In this district, about 150 miles broad and 200 miles long, occurred thirteen battles where the loss in killed outright numbered over 100,000, and the aggregate of killed and wounded was over 200,000. In the lesser engagements and in the siege operations probably 100,000 more were numbered with the casualties.

Here were fought the desperate struggles of Gettysburg, Antietam, Malvern Hill and Winchester, fields of glorious memory to veterans who contended there. Here the Monitor bore down on the Merrimac and led off a new era of naval warfare. Here too, was Appomattox. Back and forth over this blood-stained arena the armies contended in the campaigns of the Rappahannock, the Peninsula, the invasions of Maryland and Pensylvania the Shanadoah and the Wilderness.

The graves of the Union dead in this consecrated arena number over 90,000, and tens of thousands more, who there received their death stroke, were borne North in their last resting place.

The bloody ground in the West is almost identical with the State of Tennessee. From Atlanta on the southern limit to Knoxville on the northern is about 140 miles, and from Atlanta to Memphis on the west about 300 miles. Within the limits come Chickamauga, Stone River and Shiloh, three of the desperate battles of the age. For three years the war raged back and forth across the State of Tennessee. Fort Donelson, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Corinth were scenes of repeated struggles. Over 17,000 Union dead lie in the cemeteries of that district, and tens of thousands were taken North from their burial. The great movements of Confederate invasion of the North under Bragg and Hood, were met and checked in that section.

The soldiers engaged on both sides numbered nearly 3,000,000 men. That means that, aside from every other interest which turned men's attention to the war, 15,000,000 persons looked upon the struggle as one of life and death for self or some one dear to them. But that is a view too narrow. In the South every family gave up every able-bodied son, and in the North it is scarcely possible to find one not represented in the second degree at least. Not merely the 15,000,000 soldiers and other represented by them, but the entire 30,000,000 inhabitants, were stirred in every emotion and in every feeling by the war.

There is still another side to the magnitude of the war, one seldom thought of or at least not appreciated, and that is the cost of it all—the actual destruction involved in life and and property. Taken in mass the loss of life would show great cities wiped out, and that of property of men in the Northern armies alone, killed in battle, would equal the entire male adult population of the cities of Buffalo and Cleveland that is to say, if every man in these two cities should be cut off by violent death, leaving every home desolate and every woman and child a mourner, the calamity and the sorrow would not be greater than those entailed upon the whole North by the bullets of the enemy. On the other hand, the death roll of the Confederates would equal the entire male adult population of New Orleans as it is today. But deaths in battle represent only one third of the lives sacrificed in the service. In the Union ranks there were 360,000 deaths from all causes duaing service. That number exceeds the entire male population of New York city proper, or of Chicago and Boston combined, with either Cleveland or Buffalo thrown in. If the entire population of St. Louis was wiped out by death at one blow the horror would just represent in point of numbers the sacrifices of the North alone. Besides the death casualties in war there are those permanently disabled by wounds and sickness. Add the disabled soldiers in the Northern army to those who fell in battle or from other causes, and the number would represent the entire body of the inhabitants of Cleveland and Buffalo. These are striking estimates, but they are true. They show the waste of life the appalling destructions of the best bone and sinew in the land. If an epidemic were to prostrate all the men in the cities of New York Brooklyn, Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving three fifths of them dead and two fifths maimed for life, the calamity would be no greater in point of the number of victims than that entailed upon the Northern States by the war.—King's Weekly (Greenville, N. C).

A Rough and Tumble Fight in a Court

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Circuit court room No. 2 was the scene of a rough and tumble fight between ex-Congressman G. A. Finkelenburg and Attorney James M. Lewis shortly after Judge Woods opened court this morning.

The fight occurred over the hearing of motions in the now celebrated Pulitzer-Jones controversy for the control of the Post-Dispatch. In his argument Mr. Finkelenburg, who represents Mr. Pulitzer's interests, made a statement which Gen. Lewis, attorney for Mr. Jones, characterized as a lie. Mr. Finkelenburg immediately struck Gen. Lewis a severe blow in the face. The men then clinched and fought for some time, spilling considerable blood before they were separated by the court attendants. The episode created great excitement in the crowded court room.

Lost or Stolen.

A due bill in my favor, signed by A. J. Collins, dated Feby. 17, '95. Value forty dollars. I hereby forbid any one to receive same.

o12 dw3w.] CHAS. FRANKS.

MARION BUTLER.

Gives His Views Regarding the Organization of the U. S. Senate.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24.—Senator Marion Butler in an interview here today, said, regarding the organization of the Senate, that he favored the coming together of the silver men of all parties and organizing the Senate on silver lines. He said that a majority of the Senators were elected as silver men and claim to be such and can therefore take charge of every Senate Committee and that the adherents to a gold standard can only control the Senate by the aid of men who profess to favor silver.

Senator Butler says it is of the utmost importance for silver men to organize the Senate and thus control committees, for unless this is done no silver bill will be reported. The Senator is impelled to take this view of organization as he considers that Senator Sherman has made declaration in favor of organization of the Senate by advocates of a single gold standard.

Thirty-Third Degree Masons in Session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The announcement is made that the Council of Inspectors General, Thirty-third Degree of Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasonary, Southern jurisdiction, has elected Thos. H. Caswell, of San Francisco Grand Commander to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Philip C. Tucker of Texas; O. S. Long, of Charleston, W. Va., Lieutenant Grand Commander; E. T. Carr, of Leavenworth, Kans., Grand Prior; S. E. Adams, of Minneapolis, Grand Chancellor; Martin Collins, of St. Louis, Grand Minister of State; Frederick Webber, of Washington, General Secretary; Gilmore Meredeth, of Baltimore, Treasurer General; R. C. Jordan, of Omaha, Grand Almoner, and S. W. Todd, of New Orleans, Grand Auditor.

A special committee on the centennial celebration of 1901, which will be held in St. Louis, was appointed.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland for the United States, although not officially connected with the Supreme Council, always holds its annual session when the latter Order meets, as the majority of its members belong to the Rite.

The lodge to-day conferred the royal order on nineteen candidates from various parts of the country.

The Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree Masons, Northern jurisdiction, also commenced its three days' session to-day. The acting Grand Commander, W. A. Hershiser, of Columbus, Ohio, read his annual address, showing the Order to be in a flourishing condition and declaring that not alone in the East was a marked improvement noticeable, but that all over the country an astonishing revival was going on.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS

They are Said to be Gathering on the Florida Keys.

WASHINGTON, Oct 22—Reports received at the Navy Department from Capt. Johnston, commander of the cruiser Cincinnati, which is engaged in looking out for Cuba filibusters about the Florida Keys, are to the effect that parties of Cubans are gathering on the Keys, but not to any formidable extent. Whence they come, Capt. Johnson has been unable to ascertain, although he has made every effort to do so. Groups of them, all strangers have been noted from time to time, but there is nothing to indicate how they reached the Keys, the presumption being that they came under cover of night.

All of them are apparently engaged in fishing, turtle hunting or other peaceful occupations, but Captain Johnson considers their action so suspicious that he has deemed it worth while to make reports on the subject to the Navy Department. So far the Cincinnati has not been able to find any filibusters.

The Paris Exhibition of 1900

The magnitude of the labor involved in the preparation for a first class international exhibition may be judged from the fact that already the French people are actively engaged in the preliminary work of organization, although the opening day of their great enterprise is nearly five years distant. It is estimated that the preparation of the grounds, erection of buildings and general maintenance of this exhibition will absorb a round sum of $20,000,000.

How to raise this vast sum is a serious problem, and this is how the the directors propose to do it: The Vile de Paris has granted a subvention of $4,000,000. A like sum will probably be obtained in the form of state subvention, which two sums together will amount to two-fifths of the required amount.

For the remaining $12,000,000 an appeal will be made to the the public, and bonds will be offered on some such conditions as attached to the issue of bonds in connection with the Exposition of 1889. In the present instance the exhibition bonds will have a face value of $5, and to each bond will be attached twenty admission coupons.

Each bond, moreover, will entitle the holder to certain lottery privileges, and it will guarantee him a reduction in railroad fare between his place of residence and the Exhibition grounds. This privilege will graduated according to the distance at which the bond holder may reside from Paris.

From a distance of 200 kilometers from Paris he will be entitled to three special trips; from 200 to 400 kilometers he can claim two such trips; and if he reside more than 400 kilometers away, he will be entitled to one special trip.

To meet the case of those who live in Paris, the bond holder will be given a reduced rate on the admission fee to what are known as the "side shows" and to the theaters and concerts.

It does not seem at first glance as though these incidental and rather questionable benefits would have a very laxative effect on the congested savings of the thrifty Gaul. The response may be slow at first; though it is certain that when it is seen that the success of the Exhibition and the prestige of France is at stake, the French people will respond with that patriotic generosity for which, among the nations of the earth, they stand pre-eminent.—Scientific American.

SILVER COINAGE SUSPENED.

By Order of Secretary Carlisle.

Except of Subsidiary Coin—The New Orleans Mint Will be Closed—Statement of the Number of Silver Dollars Minted, and Treasury Holdings of Silver Bullion—Silver Bullion on Hand Turned Into Gold Obligations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—All silver coinage, except that of subsidiary silver, has been ordered suspended after November 1st next by Secretary Carlisle. In carrying out this policy the New Orleans mint will be practically closed and dismantled after that date, and its seventy employs furloughed without pay. A letter containing these instructions as to discontinuing coinage operations at New Orleans was mailed to Superintendent Overton Cabe on Monday night.

The practical effect of the action taken by Secretary Carlisle is to convert all the silver bullion held by the Government into gold obligations. Under the parity clause of the Sherman Act, Secretary Windom in October, 1891, construed the law to mean that all Sherman notes issued against the bullion were redeemable in gold. This construction of the law was concurred in by his successors, Secretaries Foster and Carlisle, and has been in practical operation during the past six years. Under it $76,193,522 have been redeemed. The coinage of silver bullion into standard silver dollars operates to prevent Sherman notes being issued upon them. Silver certificates, however, are issued against the standard silver dollars, and are redeemable only in silver. Thus from the same base, the silver bullion, the Sherman notes become gold obligations and the silver coined into standard silver dollars and the silver certificates issued upon them became silver obligations.

The suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars, therefore, leaves the bullion silver free from any further liabilities of conversion into silver obligations. The closing up of the New Orleans mint leaves only the United States mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco in operation. At these mints only gold and subsidiary silver will hereafter be coined, unless Congress should direct to the contrary and its action should be approved by the President.

Secretary Carlisle for some time past has been considering the advisability of stopping all silver coinage, except that of subsidiary coins, and since he has been the head of the Treasury Department only 4,382,324 standard silver dollars have been minted. Since July 1st last only ninety standard silver dollars have been coined. The coinage of standard silver dollars during the past few years have been as follows: 1895, $3 956 011; 1894, $758; 1893, $5-343,000; 1892, $8,329,000; 1891, $27 000,000.

The total coinage of silver under all acts amounts to $423,289,369.

The Treasury now holds of silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Act, 137,644,000 fine ounces' the cost of which was $124,080,327; the coinage value of this bullion in silver dollars is $177,964,000. If this bullion were coined into silver dollars the profit to the Government on its coinage would be nearly $54,-000,000, which sum could be paid out of the ordinary expenses of the Government or against which silver certificates could be issued.

Under the act of 1873, the Treasury holds of bullion purchased $665,459 in value.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY

At the Atlanta Exposition a Great Success.

The Military Parade Reviewed by Cleveland and Cabinet—The President's Address—Hand Shaking Record Broken—Immense Crowd.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23—President's day at the exposition broke bright, balmy and beautiful. Incoming trains brought thousands of visitors and the streets were crowded at an early hour.

At 10 o'clock the military procession formed down town, and half an hour later passed the Aragon on its way out to the exposition. The military was not intended as an escort, and Mr. Cleveland and his official family were driven rapidly to the exposition grounds. They reached the review stand in front of the Government building a few minutes before the troops arrived.

The review being over, T. S. Hopkins, of Atlanta, delivered a prayer for the President and the success of the exposition. President Collier, of the exposition, then in ten minutes speech introduced the President. Several thousand people were on the plaza within sight of the President. Though only a small part of these could hear the introduction, all recognized him and gave a mighty cheer The President had most respectful attention while he spoke.

The conclusion of the speech was greeted with cheers. Then the crowd called for Carlisle and he arose and bowed, but refused to speak.

Vice President Stevenson in the same manner acknowledged the shouts for him, and shook his head when the people called for a speech.

HAND SHAKING.

President Collier announced that Mr. Cleveland would shake hands with the people if they would pass by in an orderly line. Instantly there was a break for the reviewing stand. Here and there ladies caught in the jam fainted, but that did not deter the others. The President shook hands faster, he said, than ever before in his life. When he grew weary the committee rushed him into a carriage and off to the Piedmont Driving club, just in the outer edge of the grounds. There a champagne luncheon was served 3 o'clock to the President, Cabinet officers and their wives, after which the party began to take in all the buildings systematically.

Forcing Mixed Schools.

PERRY, O. T., Oct. 24.—The members of the local school board will probably be put in jail to-day for refusing to admit negro children to the white schools.

The colored people obtained a writ of mandamus ten days ago, compelling the board to admit all children to the city schools, but under the authority of the board, Superintendtendent Augustine ordered the colored children from the white schools to their own building.

VIOLATED NO LAW.

The Citizens of Wake County Who Requested Mormon Elders to Leave the Community.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 23.—Judge Coble, of the Superior Court, referred to Solicitor Pou the latter sent to the four Mormon Eldera in this county notifying them to leave, and which they referred to Governor Carr.

Solicitor Pou says that unless the Mormons can show conspiracy to force them to leave, he cannot see how the signers of the letter can be prosecuted. As long as the Elders obey the law they are entitled to preach, but any number of citizens may protest against such preaching, and may go so far as to request the men to leave the community, and yet not violate the laws.

199 Miles in 175 Minutes.

The record-breaking train on the Lackawanna road, which left East Buffalo at 8:47 a. m., arrived in Corning, 130 miles distant, at 10:49 October 5. From Corning to Big Flats, a distance of 6 1-2 miles, the run was in exactly 4 minutes, or at the rate of 99 1-2 miles per hour. The distance from Corning to Elmira, 16 miles, was made in 11 minutes. The 199 miles from Buffalo to Binghampton were covered in 175 minutes. This train, which consisted only of the engine, a hotel car and a common coach, arrived in Hoboken at 4:19 o'clock, October 5, making the run of 407 miles from East Buffalo in 452 minutes, including all stops and slow-ups.

The only passengers were Joseph Walker, the Wall Street broker, who is a son-in-law of Sam Sloan, president of the D., L. & W., and the members of Mr. Walker's family. The distance between Elmira and Binghamton, 57 miles, was made in 54 minutes. The run of 67 miles between Washington, N. J., and Hoboken was made in 66 minutes. This is considered remarkable speed, on account of the bad grades, the numerous drawbridges, and the many railroads which the Lackawanna road crosses. The train stoyped at Elmira, Binghamton, Scranton and Washington, N. J. At each of these places the engine was changed.—Scientific American.

LAGRANGE CORRESPONDENCE.

Happenings in the Village and Personal Mention.

The children's day exercises at the M. P. church, Sunday morning was real nice, the recitations and songs were well selected and well rendered, reflecting great credit upon the superintendent and assistants.

Rev. Mr. Swan preached to the children Sunday night. A very practical sermon.

Rev. Mr. Ferrill of Snow Hill will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning.

The Christian Endeavor society which meets every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the M. P. Church, elected the following officers last Sunday: Miss Addie Paris, president; Miss Nannie Sutton, vice president; Miss Minnie Paris, secretary; Miss Daisy Wooten, treasurer.

Mr. Rupert Kennedy, who has for three years past resided in Waycross, Ga., is at home visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Doc Hadly, who has been at Mt. Airy for the past six months has returned.

Mr. S. E. Hodges and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hodges went Saturday to South Carolina, where they will spend several days visiting friends. They will go to the Exposition before they return.

Mrs. Mary Wilson and son, of Wilson's Mills, are visiting her parents.

Mrs. E. E. Woolard has returned from an extended visit to New Berne.

We came very near having a fire in town Sunday morning. Mr. Chas. Best's kitchen caught on the roof, but it was fortunately discovered in time to stop it very easily.

Miss Celess Dillon is at Wilson visiting friends.

Mrs. Oliver of Mt. Olive and Mrs. Judge Faircloth of Goldsboro, who had been visiting their brother, C. I. and S. I. Wooten returned Friday.

Mr. W. R. Simmons, a progressive merchant of Seven Springs contemplates connecting Seven Springs by telephone.

Mr. John H. Fields is building an addition of two rooms to his residence fronting Washington street.

Misses Meta Uzzelle, Pett Pate and Mary Moye, of the Seminary, left Tuesday for Wilson's Mills, the home of Miss Uzzelle. They will take in the Raleigh Fair before they return.

John Sherman's Financial Plan.

In the book that Mr. Sherman has written, giving his recollections of forty years spent in the House, Senate, and Cabinet, are the following paragraphs, explaining his views to needed currency legislation:

"All intelligent men agree that every commercial nation must have both a metallic currency and a paper currency; the one as the standard of value by which all things are measured, which daily measures your bonds and notes as it measures wheat, cotton and land, and also a paper or credit currency, which, from its convenience of handling or transfer, must be the medium of exchanges in the great body of the business of life."

"I am one of those who believe that a United States note, issued directly by the government, and convertible on demand into gold coin, or a government bond equal in value to gold, is the best currency we can adopt; that it is to be the currency of the future, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain as well, and that such a currency might properly continue to be a legal-tender, except when coin is specifically stipulated for."

Another extract from the utterances of the author defines in a word his position on the silver question. After relating his axioms of sound finance, he concludes:

"So that for all practical purposes we may regard gold as the only true standard, the true money of the world, by which the value of all property, of all productions, of all credits, and of every medium of exchange, and especially of all paper money, is tested."

Who would not die in his dear country's cause since, if base fear his dastard step withdraws, from death he cannot fly—one common grave receives at last the coward and the brave.—Henry Fielding.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN

By a Special Train Between Chicago and Buffalo.

Over Five Hundred Miles in Eight Hours—An Average of Nearly 65 Miles an Hour Actual Running Time.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25—The World's record for railroad speed over a great distance was broken today by a special train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, which ran from 100th street, Chicago, to Buffalo Creek, Buffalo, a distance of 510 1 miles, in 481 minutes and 5 seconds, an average speed of 63.60 miles an hour. This time includes stops. Exclusive of stops, the run was made in 470 minutes and 10 seconds, an average speed of 64.98 miles an hour. The New York Central record of September 11 was an average of 63.61 miles an hour, including stops and 64.26 miles an hour exclusive of delays.

The train left Chicago this morning at 3:29 27 a. m., central time, and arrived at Buffalo Creek at 11:30. Four minutes later the train came to a stop in the Central Station in Buffalo. The train was made up of three coaches, engine and tender. The coaches were two Wagner drawing-room cars, a smoker. Dr. Webb's private car, the combined weight of which is 304,500 pounds. The weight of the engine and tender was 184,000 pounds, pounds, making the total weight of the train 488,500 pounds.

Different engines were used on each of the divisions, and the run for the divisions were:

Chicago to Elkhart, 84 miles in 87 minutes, 26 seconds.

Elkhart to Toledo, 134 miles in 124 minutes, 35 seconds.

Toledo to Cleveland, 107 8 miles in 106 minutes, 6 seconds.

Cleveland to Erie, 95 5 miles in 85 minutes, 32 seconds.

Erie to Buffalo, 86 miles in 79 minutes, 16 seconds.

Between Chicago and Elkhart the trains was obliged to slow down for railroad crossing eight times, and to scoop up water once.

The engine which pulled the train over this division was No. 957, Mark Floyd engineer. This engine is a standard Lake Shore passenger engine (8 wheeler) built by the Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk, N. Y., and was designed by Geo. W. Stevens, Superintendent of Motive Power for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. The diameter of her drivers is 72 inches, size of cylinders 17x24, weight of drivers 65,000 pounds, total weight exclusive of tender 104-000 pounds.

The East Coast record on the Great Northern Road of England from King's Cross to Aberden is 523 miles in 512 minutes, or 60 3 miles per hour. The West Coast record on the London and Northwestern is 540 miles in 512 minutes or 63 28 miles per hour.

The run from Chicago to Buffalo was made for a practical object. It was neither to beat the record of the English roads nor to show what absolute speed could be attained on the road bed, but to ascertain at what rate a commercialy paying train could be made to go safely.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

Members of the New England Association Meeting in Atlanta—The Industry in the South.

ATLANTA, Oct. 25—Some two hundred and forty members of the New England cotton manufacturers met at the Auditorium at the Exposition this morning. This is the organization's 51st session and it was the first that has ever been held outside the New England States. The party came in last night in a body. They are being looked after by a committee from the Exposition directors and the Georgia Manufacturers Association, at whose invitation they came South. After the morning session the members saw something of the Exposition. To-morrow afternoon the ladies of the party will be entertained by Mrs. Ed Peters, and to-morrow the gentlemen will be dined at the Kimball by the Georgia manufacturers. President Goodale presided at the business meeting. He presented Mayor King and President Collier, of the Exposition, both of whom welcomed the visitors to Atlanta.

President Collier quoted Edward Atkinson, who stated recently that the effects of the first Cotton States Exposition held in Atlanta in 1881