

THE ELM CITY ELEVATOR.

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BILL ARPS LETTERS.

Atlanta Constitution.

We have at last had a glorious rain. After nine long sweltering weeks without a drop to lay the dust or purify the atmosphere it came with a downpour and everybody is happy. The gardens will revive and the flowers will bloom again and the farmers will rejoice for it has come in time to save their languishing crops. The dear little sick child whom we have been nursing so tenderly and watching for many days will now get well. My wife or one of the girls is there day and night, but the dust and the heat had almost overcome him when the rain came. We are all air plants and must have it pure.

Then again I tried to take comfort by reading the tribute that Charles Francis Adams has recently paid to General Robert E. Lee. It seems to be getting quite fashionable to praise Lee up there, but really I don't see why they should single him out and damn him and all the rest of us and the cause for which Lee fought. I don't like any man who praises Lee and stabs Mr. Davis. Lee and Davis were like brothers all their mature lives. They were classmates at West Point and during our civil war they were bosom companions and never disagreed about anything. It is a gross insult to the memory of Lee to slander his closest and dearest friend. No gentleman would do it. I have not heard of Charles Francis Adams slandering Mr. Davis, but we are going to suspect that he belongs to the Goldwin Smith and Roosevelt crowd, for he voluntarily took command of a negro regiment during the war, and that is a bad sign. No gentleman would have done it. It was an evidence that he believed niggers would make war hell to us and they would kill and rob and rape and burn out of revenge. No, I have no respect for this Adams nor Lew Wallace nor any other man who commanded negroes during the war. It was not humane nor legitimate warfare. It showed venom and brutality and malignity. What did General Lee do before the war or during the war or after the war that did not have the hearty co-operation of Mr. Davis? What did Mr. Davis do that General Lee did not approve? Both were good soldiers and won their spurs. Both were devout Christian members of the Episcopal Church and Senator Reagan said of Mr. Davis: "He was the most devout Christian I ever knew and the most lovable man." He was a conscientious believer in the doctrine of state's rights as expounded by Mr. Calhoun and while a lieutenant in the United States army declared that he would resign his command before he would assist in the coercion of a sovereign state. The International Encyclopedia says of him: "He was a great statesman and a true patriot, and his history will grow brighter as the years roll on." But this presidential accident says he was an arch traitor and arch repudiator and he hasn't the malice to take it back and apologize.

But here come some genial friends to call and see how I am getting on, for I am still suffering and need sympathy. When they come they bring good cheer and wit and anecdote and that is better than rumination about politics and the niggers. We were talking about dogs and one of the friends, who is a railroad man, told us about a woman trying to board a train down in Florida and she had a little poodle dog in her arms and the conductor said: "No, madam, you can't take that dog with you in the passenger car. It is against the rules." She was a northern woman with sharp features. Our southern women don't carry poodle dogs around with them; they prefer a baby. Well, she was very indignant and wanted to know what she must do with her dog. "Put him in the baggage car," said the conductor. As she handed up the dog to the baggage man she said, "Well, I reckon I can ride where my dog rides," and she went into the baggage car. The man was disgusted. He tied the dog with a little cord and she squatted on a box near by. After they passed Sanford she got tired, and untieing the dog, took him in her arms and went back to the smoker. That car was full of jolly good fellows, but she demanded a seat and they gave her one. She took one-half and laid her poodle on the other half. A jolly Dutchman sat behind her and was smoking an old pipe that gave an unearthly odor and as he talked and laughed with his companion the tobacco smoke encircled her and she turned to him and said with a snap, "No gentleman would smoke in the presence of a lady." "Well, madam," he said kindly, "dis is de smokin' car. It is not de ladies' car. I is very sorry to trouble you with mine pipe and tobacco, but you had better go back to the ladies' car." "They won't let my dog go in there," said she. "Dot is very bad," he said and kept on smoking. By and by a voluminous cloud like that which came from the crater of Mont Pelée rolled over her and in her rage she seized his pipe, jerked it from his mouth and threw it out of the window. Everybody laughed and roared and he joined in the merriment. "Madam, dot is de pipe I have got. It is give me in Sharnnam, but run good turn deserves another, and he seized her little sleeping dog and threw him out of the window. The woman screamed with anger; she mauled him over the head with her umbrella. She screamed and yelled for the train to stop. He stood it all heroically. "Madam, I sent your dog to fine mine pipe," he said. The alarm was so great that the conductor came running in and some passengers filled the door, while the woman did the talking. "My husband will meet me at Orlando," she said, "and he will mail the juice out of you bald-headed rascal." "Vee! I will give him a chance," said he. The train soon rolled up to Orlando, and sure enough the woman's husband was

there. She became violent and hysterical as she told her wrongs and pointed out the man. "Let him come out here," said the husband, "I dare him to come out here." "Vee! I suppose must see about de fight," said the Dutchman, "and take medicine, but I shore don't want no little guns in it nor butcher knives. I can fight some mid mine sats." He took off his coat and handed it to a bystander. The crowd increased. The conductor said he would stop the train for ten minutes. A ring was made for the men to fight in and everybody was in a state of high expectation. Here my friend stopped his narrative and light a fresh cigar and commenced talking about something else. "But the fight," said I, "what about the fight?" Oh! there wasn't any fight," he said. "Just as they were about to clutch somebody, the Dutchman's pipe went yonder! Look down the railroad track." And sure enough there came the little dog running with all his might and he had the Dutchman's pipe in his mouth. Of course there was no fight, for the Dutchman seized his pipe and the woman her dog and that settled it. "Now let the preacher tell one." And he did. There are no better story tellers than our Cartersville preachers. They revive me whenever they come, for I am sick at heart and can't get breath enough. Good letters from friends and kind ones every day and my ever thoughtful friend Joe Brown sent me the most beautiful spoon I ever saw—Georgia silver and Georgia engravings and engravings. Blessing on him and his house.

Coming Into His Own.
Chattanooga Times.
Grover Cleveland, the last candidate of his party to run on a Democratic platform, has waited since 1892, and his party is getting round again to the old "simple issues." He is again brought forward as a counselor of his party, and he has only to repeat what he said in his letter of acceptance, written ten years ago; nothing more is required; principles do not change; logical policies do not fail; the Jeffersonian doctrines, in their purity, are not shown to be ephemeral by the lapse of time. A Democratic speech or platform to-day, as far as the principles they should announce might be concerned, need be no more than a reprint of the platform or speeches of 1876.

As we say, Mr. Cleveland has only had to wait a few years for his complete vindication. He has seen the justification of his every position on the various phases of the money question. His letter to the late Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, in 1894, on the emancipation of the House tariff bill on the demand of the Senators who stood for the sugar trust, now reads like a prophecy, in the light of the events of the last eight years. Cleveland has come by his own during his life, and he promises to see his tariff views fixed in the policy of the country, as firmly as are the general Democratic currency doctrines already there. And the latter are there because Cleveland made it possible for them to come. Had he flinched when his party in the house and senate demanded repudiation of the gold standard, the country would not have yet recovered from the commercial ruin that would have resulted. We are glad that the courage and wisdom of the great Democrat are being recognized by the party that he saved from utter ruin, though he could not save it from defeat.

Praying for Men in Kansas.
Topeka Kan. Dispatch.
A serious condition confronts the wheat farmers of Kansas. Ten thousand extra men are needed for the harvest fields and only 600 are available. For three weeks the State Employment Bureau has been advertising for men to help the farmers save their wheat. Two weeks ago it was announced that 6,000 extra harvesters were needed and only about 600 have reported. During the past week rains have flooded the wheat belt and harvesting gangs were compelled to discontinue their labors. Now with clear skies and promised sunshine, the over-ripened wheat is falling to the ground and farmers are begging for labor and offering \$2 or \$3 a day.

Throughout the great wheat belt the ring of the reaper was heard to-day. The farmer sent his wife and children to church and Sunday school, but he and the boys went into the fields to save the wheat. At the little town of Industry, in Dickinson county, the people gathered in the church and prayed not only for clear skies and sunshine during the week to come, but implored the Master to send men to help in saving the results of the farmers' toil and labor. In the same county is a large settlement of River Brethren. The wives and daughters of these sturdy farmers to-day went into the fields as farmers.

Plague of Ants in Kansas.
Topeka Correspondence.
A plague of ants has appeared in the northern central counties of Kansas, and the insects are destroying the alfalfa and wheat crops. All vegetation within a radius of several feet of their hills is killed. The ants are a larger variety than has ever been seen in the State before. They multiply very rapidly, and the farmers are using every means to exterminate them. The insects have invaded the cities and towns and are making life miserable for the inhabitants. They are very vicious and do not hesitate to attack either personal or animal interfering with them.

"You have a distinguished company," replied old McShoddeigh, who was the first to make his appearance at a select dinner given by his city friend. "Distinguished!" said the host; "they are the waiters. Very few of the guests have arrived."

He that waits upon fortune is never sure of a dinner.

THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY.

Baltimore Sun.

In his address recently at the Tilden Club in New York, ex-President Cleveland made an earnest appeal for a restoration of Democracy, and pointed out the Democratic masses have full faith in the honesty of his motives. They respect his devotion to Democratic principles. They will find in his address sound and practical advice on a subject in which all Democrats must be interested.

Mr. Cleveland is the only Democrat who has been elected President since the Civil War. No other man in the nation has had so large an executive experience as he. While he may not be popular with the politicians, the Democratic masses have full faith in the honesty of his motives. They respect his devotion to Democratic principles. They will find in his address sound and practical advice on a subject in which all Democrats must be interested.

"I want to see before I die," said Mr. Cleveland, "the restoration to perfect health and supremacy of that Democracy whose mission it is to bless the people—a Democracy true to itself, untempted by clamor, unmoved by the gusts of popular passion and uncorrupted by offers of strange alliances. The Democracy of patriotism, the Democracy of safety, the Democracy of Tilden and the Democracy that deserves and wins success."

A divided Democracy will never be a victorious Democracy. That has been clearly established in the Presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Unity is essential to success. Can unity be restored? Listen to Mr. Cleveland: "Those of us less prominent in the party—the rank and file—are longing to be led through old Democratic ways to old Democratic victories. We were never more ready to do enthusiastic battle than now, if we can only be marshaled outside the shadow of predestination. Is it too much to ask that proved errors be abandoned, and that we be delivered from a body of death and be relieved from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people? Ought we not to be fed upon something better than the husks of defeat? If these questions are met in an honest, manly fashion, I believe it will be productive of the best kind of Democratic harmony."

This is not idle rhetoric. It is the doctrine of inspired common sense expanded in a plain, homely manner so that it can be understood by all men. It is an unanswerable plea for a return to the good old doctrines which enabled the Democracy to win the confidence and support of a majority of the American people. Why not hark back to these doctrines and marshal the Democratic hosts "outside the shadow of predestination"? Time was, not so long ago, as Mr. Cleveland said, when "Northern Democratic States were not rare curiosities, Northern Democratic Senators (now practically extinct) were quite numerous and Northern Democratic governors, now almost never seen, were frequently encountered." Is it not plain that a state of party impairment now exists which all sincere and patriotic Democrats deeply deplore and for which they would gladly find a remedy? The Democratic masses long to be led to victory. Isn't it high time for the politicians to give the party a fair chance to make a successful fight against the foes of Democracy?

What are the issues upon which all Democrats can unite? As Mr. Cleveland truly says: "Democracy has already in store the doctrines for which it fights its successful battles. It will have them in store as long as the people are kept from their own, as long as their rights and interests are sacrificed by favoritism in Government care, by inequality in Government burdens, by the encouragement of huge industrial aggregations that throttle individual enterprise, and by the greatest of all injuries, as it underlies nearly all others, a system of tariff taxation whose robbing exactions are far beyond the needs of economical and legitimate government expenditure, which purchases the support by appeals to sordidness and greed and which continually corrupts the public conscience."

"Here then are the sound doctrines upon which Democrats can combine for victory, namely, tariff reform and regulation of industrial combinations. On the new issues which have arisen since the war with Spain the party should act according to the old Democratic standards. 'A party,' says Mr. Cleveland, 'devoted to the plan of popular government as our fathers ordained it—a party whose conservatism opposes dangerous and un-American experiments—ought to be able to deal with new questions in a manner quite consistent with Democratic doctrine and stimulating to Democratic impulses and instincts.'"

Mr. Cleveland's words should carry conviction to every Democrat who sincerely desires party success in the future. It is time for a searching of hearts, for a return to those cardinal principles of Democracy, which, rejected long ago, have time and again commanded the support of the majority of the American people. It is a time for moderation, conciliation and common sense. "I believe," says Mr. Cleveland, "that the times point to another Democratic opportunity as near at hand." Shall that opportunity be sacrificed? Or shall harmony be restored by a plain announcement of Democratic principles and an honest declaration of Democratic purposes in accordance with the time-honored standards of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden? If the Democratic leaders have learned wisdom by experience, if they sincerely desire the triumph of Democracy, they will meet

Mr. Cleveland's earnest appeal in a spirit which will assure united action by all classes of Democrats.

AMNESTY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, June 27.—At the meeting of the cabinet to-day, the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Philippines, which it is contemplated to issue on the 4th of July, were agreed upon. The War Department for some time past has had under consideration the draft of a proclamation and has found it necessary to make a number of changes in its text. In its modified state it was agreed to by the cabinet to-day, and Secretary Root will cable it to Acting Governor Wright for his inspection. If it meets the latter's approval nothing will remain but for the President, that day, as is now expected, to issue it, that day, as is now expected, to issue it, that day, as is now expected, to issue it.

The proclamation will declare that a state of peace now exists in the Philippine Islands, and in ports of the archipelago where the Minadano or Pagan tribes are giving the United States a great amount of trouble, and will declare in effect that with the transfer of the government of the archipelago from a military to a civil status, all those arrested and held for political offenses shall be restored to liberty, granted full amnesty and allowed to participate in the civil government that is to be inaugurated on the islands. While the proclamation is subject to changes in text the general language of the document is pretty well mapped out.

GROSS MISAPPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Charlotte Observer.

It is gratifying that the Senate incorporated in the general deficiency bill, which it passed Thursday, appropriations of \$200,000 and \$160,000 to the Buffalo and Charleston Expositions, respectively, to enable them to pay their debts, but this is a pleasure derived from a wrong, and we of the South, who are in the habit of construing the constitution strictly, would doubtless sing another song but for Charleston's interest in the appropriation. Such donations of public money cannot be justified under the "general welfare" clause or any other provision of the constitution. Senator Bailey, of Texas, said rightly that it was a gross misappropriation of public money, and Senator Hale, of Maine, did well to express the hope that "not again in a generation would the government extend financial aid to exposition enterprises."

There is no more reason why it should do so than why it should appropriate money to State or county fairs, to public libraries or public hospitals—nor half so much. The whole business is wrong and ought to be stopped.

CATTLE IN THE SOUTH.

News and Observer.

Chicago Inter Ocean says that the beef packers have secured several hundred thousand acres of land in Northern and Western Florida and Southern Alabama, where they propose to go into the cultivation of the cassava root on an extensive scale, to feed cattle and hogs. It is said that if the plan is carried out as contemplated it will make the South "the center of the cattle-raising industry."

The best section of the country for cattle-raising is found in portions of North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. The industry is a growing one not only in Western North Carolina, but in Eastern North Carolina. Prices are high and North Carolina ought to raise all its beef and enough to sell a quantity to the packers.

ALL BAMEE.

Philadelphia Times.

A city hall employee tells the story of an officeholder who was one of a party that attended the funeral of a Chinaman on a recent Sunday. He took a great deal of interest in the queer services at the grave and noticed that, among other things, a roasted duck was left there by the departed mourners. Calling one of the "Chinks" aside he asked:

"Why did you leave the duck on the grave? Do you think the dead man will come out and eat it?"

"Yopp," replied the Boxer sympathizer, "alle same as to white dead men come out and smell flowers."

PLACE FOR SENATOR J. K. JONES.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senator Jas. K. Jones, of Arkansas, whose term of office expires next March, is being talked of for membership on the Isthmian Canal Commission created by the Spooner Substitute bill. Seven Commissioners are authorized by the bill, four of whom are to be civilians, and it is thought that, as Mr. Jones was the only straight-out Democratic Senator to vote for the Spooner bill on the motion to substitute it for the House bill, he may be favorably considered for appointment as the minority member.

HAS FORGOTTEN HOW TO READ.

RICHMOND, Va., June 20.—Joseph W. Hawkins, who lives near Mount Jackson, Va., has recovered from a long spell of typhoid fever, though advanced in years, and is entirely restored, except in one particular. He has forgotten how to read. He was a scholarly man and a great reader. He now does not know one letter from another. He feels the affliction deeply and wept when he discovered it.

Even in the darkest hour of earthly ill, woman's fond affection glows—Sand.

MR. CLEVELAND'S NEW DEGREE AND HIS REMARKS ON EDUCATION.

Charlotte Observer.

The dispatch in yesterday's paper which told that for the first time in the United States the honorary degree of doctor of jurisprudence was conferred at the Augustinian College of St. Thomas of Villanova at Philadelphia, Tuesday, and that the recipient was Hon. Grover Cleveland, told also that Mr. Cleveland delivered the diplomas to the members of the graduating class and before doing so made brief remarks, a part of which were embodied in the dispatch. The text of these remarks shows that they were in Mr. Cleveland's usual lofty style. Expressing in graceful terms his thanks for the honor done him, he continued:

"This incident prominently suggests to my mind the imperative edict of education, which forbids the hindrance or disturbance of its high mission by religious discrimination, social intolerance or any of the barriers that to a greater or less extent separate civilized humanity. The republic of education is based upon identical aims, equal rights in its opportunity and impartiality in the distribution of its rewards and honors. This, it seems to me, is impressively illustrated when the severely Catholic College of St. Thomas of Villanova bestows its highest honorary degree upon one connected with the management and holding an honorary degree in the severely Protestant Princeton University."

Following this is the citation which appeared in the dispatch of yesterday, and this is the conclusion:

"I hope I may be allowed to say in conclusion a word to you who to-day complete your college course and receive from those who have taught and guided you a certificate of good scholarship. This is indeed an honorable decoration and endorsement, and one of which you may well be proud. But it means more than this. It involves a solemn and exacting trust, and it imparts a pledge on your part that the education you have received shall neither be hid in a napkin nor held tightly to your breast as a means of self-glorification and self-enjoyment. Your graduation is merely the entrance upon your life's work, and your diploma may be regarded as only a memento of title by which you are invested by your alma mater with the ownership and possession of an outfit placed in your hands to the end that you may fitly discharge the service to which you are bound. Selfishness in the use of education, and its sordid possession as an instrument of self-indulgence, is as sinful and should be as strongly resisted as any other form of selfishness. Some of you will find teachers in the duties and ministrations of your Church, and I suppose others will enter the busy and bustling arena of worldly activity. But whether in the Church or in the world, none of you will avoid the contact with your fellow men which brings with it a grave responsibility, infinitely more grave and serious as your influence over others is increased by your education or holy calling, and more ever-present and exacting as you appreciate the obligations of the trust you have assumed. You may be sure that you will fail to meet these obligations if you are not constantly and solemnly impressed with the conviction that your educational advantages are only valuable as they better fit you to do your duty to your God, to your country, and to your fellow men."

No weightier words, setting forth the responsibilities which attend upon the possession of education, were ever uttered. They deserve to be read everywhere and to be "chewed and digested." Recurring to the degree which Mr. Cleveland received Tuesday at the college at which he made the remarks quoted above, we observe that The Philadelphia Times discusses its significance in philosophical vein and interestingly. Premising that it is not unusual for Protestant institutions to confer distinctions of this character upon eminent Catholics, but that it has been rare that Catholic institutions have conferred them to Protestants, The Times continues:

"The conferring of a degree upon Grover Cleveland by the Augustinian College is more striking to the superficial observer than it is to the person who continually reads the signs of his age. Mr. Cleveland comes from a hard-shelled Presbyterian stock, transmitted through puritanical environment. His father was a preacher. The teachings of St. Augustine, supplemented by those of St. Thomas Aquinas, gave the Catholic theology its definite present form. So here we have a kind of representative contrast, so to speak. The Augustinian fathers claim that the rule of their order came down to them direct from the canonized Bishop of Hippo. But it is worth while to recall also that the great religious polemic, Martin Luther, the father of Protestantism, was himself an Augustinian friar. He never rejected the fundamental teaching of St. Augustine but only what he conceived to be the abuses in the church. Catholicism to-day is not subject to the same reproaches that it was then."

This event illustrates a healthy growth of liberalism. And in passing it may be noted that all Christian denominations owe very much that they prize most highly to the religious philosophy of Augustine, the patron saint of the distinguished order which directs the thriving college at Villanova.

COST OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Secretary Root to-day may answer to the Senate resolution of April 17th, calling for information as to the cost of the war in the Philippines. Reports from the various bureau officers are submitted, giving the cost of the Philippine war, including outstanding obligations, showing that the total up to date is \$170,826,586.

STATE NEWS.

Capt. J. D. Taylor, a prominent business man of Winston, committed suicide Wednesday.

Three prisoners escaped from jail at Lumberton Saturday night by forcing the bars of their cell.

Swift Creek oil mills were burned Sunday night at 9 o'clock. The entire plant was destroyed. Loss \$1,000; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown. This mill was located near Battleboro in Edgecombe county. It is hardly probable that it will be rebuilt.

In the case of Jackson against the Corporation Commission, that being the effort to have the Commission assess the franchise of the railroads for taxation, the Supreme Court has decided that the Commission's position that it cannot assess the franchises until 1908 is good and valid.

McBrayer and Justice, the Rutherford lawyers who were indicted in the Federal Court in Charlotte for sharing in the receipts of the cherry tree swindle to the amount of \$1,800, have agreed to pay the money into the court and the indictment against them is to be dismissed.

The North Carolina Dental Society in session at Raleigh last week elected the following officers: Dr. J. H. Benson, Newbern, President; Dr. J. R. Osborne, Shelby, First Vice-President; Dr. D. L. James, Greenville, Second Vice-President; Dr. J. Martin Fleming, Raleigh, Secretary; Dr. R. M. Morrow, Burlington, Treasurer; Dr. F. L. Hunt, Asheville, Essayist.

Letters signed by Gov. Aycock, Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner and Dr. Charles D. McIver, constituting the central campaign committee for the promotion of public education in North Carolina, were issued Tuesday from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the county superintendents of schools throughout the State for the purpose of procuring a variety of information preliminary to the inauguration of the proposed strenuous campaign for the improvement of rural public schools. The letter indirectly sets out very clearly the lines along which the impending campaign is to be prosecuted.

POSTMASTER AT PROSPECT, VA., COMMITTED SUICIDE.

RICHMOND, Va., June 21.—The body of Mrs. E. A. Scott, postmistress of Prospect, Va., was found hanging lifeless from the front porch of her residence last night by some negroes who were passing.

Behind this simple announcement is a story, the full details of which are not yet told and may never be known. After supper last night Mr. Scott and his wife sat on the front porch conversing cheerfully, when he proposed that they retire. She told him to, that she would soon join him.

He had scarcely left her side when she produced a rope that had been secured in the folds of her dress, tied one end to the balusters, the other around her neck and jumped over. She died of strangulation.

When her husband was aroused he found upon her person a note addressed to him, saying that she was several hundred dollars short in her accounts with the government, but he must pay the sum, and not let her bondsmen suffer. Yesterday a postoffice inspector had visited Prospect, made a partial examination, and left saying that he would return.

A WHITE HOUSE PET.

Baltimore Sun.

A Washington dispatch states that one of the White House pets is a South American parrot which has finely developed linguistic powers. This talented bird has also an evil temper. When workmen began to rebuild the conservatory at the Executive Mansion a day or two ago they disturbed the parrot, which rebuked them in sulphurous words scarcely fit for publication. Mr. Roosevelt's official position extorts him from talking as plainly as conditions warrant to the statement who have thwarted his Cuban reciprocity plans. Perhaps if he were to confide his indignation to Polly and then arrange an interview between the bird and the obstinate statesmen, the latter might profit by the parrot's directness and simplicity of speech. A White House fowl can speak with a freedom and force which might carry conviction to the unregenerate.

SENATE PASSES APPALACHIAN PARK BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Senate today passed without division the Appalachian Park Bill.

The bill appropriates \$10,000,000 for the purchase of 4,000,000 acres of land, chiefly in the mountains of North Carolina.

Senator Bates, of Tennessee, who objected on a former occasion, was induced to support the bill. Senator Simmons secured unanimous Democratic support for the bill. But for his great work for the measure it would have stood no chance of passing.

THE HENNER CLEARED UP.

Charlotte Observer.

It is evident from the letter of Mr. Henry A. Page, in this morning's paper, that Governor Aycock's recent denial in connection with the letters of Judge Clark to Governor Russell, has been interpreted to mean more than is actually meant. The denial appertaining, it seems, to a detail—not to the material fact involved. According to Mr. Page's statement—and he is careful in his statements of fact—Judge Clark called on the Governor, after Maj. Wilson's letter appeared, and told him that Maj. Wilson's charges would be denied. The Governor advised him not to deny that he had written letters to Governor Russell. Judge Clark asked why not, and was told by Governor Aycock that he had seen one of them. The denial was cleared up.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY AND THE FARMER.

A. W. Machon in July Success.

Of all the institutions that promote the progress of the United States, there is no other, to my mind, that compares in importance with free rural mail delivery. Although it is scarcely five years since the system was adopted, it has already revolutionized social, business, and economic conditions in territory covering more than one hundred thousand square miles. Its popularity is increasing at a rate exceeding that attending any improvement heretofore attempted in the postoffice service, and it means more in the way of personal happiness and public advancement than anything else of which I know.

The importance of this new branch of the postal service is best indicated by the rate at which it has grown. We began, in 1896, with an appropriation of forty thousand dollars. For three years previous to that, congress had made, each year, an appropriation; but, with declining revenues and increasing deficits, the postoffice department had been loath to take any step that might involve additional burden. As the matter of establishing rural routes had been left to the discretion of the postmaster-general, the appropriations were unused. In 1896, congress, in making the appropriation, embodied a mandatory clause; and, with much mingling, Postmaster-General William L. Wilson, in October, 1896, established the first free delivery route, which was out of Charleston, West Virginia. On the first of July, 1897, only 48 routes were in operation. To-day there are more than six thousand routes, serving six hundred thousand farmhouses, in which live more than four million people. It requires some experience of life in the country, under old conditions, to realize what it means to these people to be suddenly brought from an isolated position into daily touch with the outer world, the news and events of which had only sifted to them at haphazard. The territory covered by the rural routes is equal to about one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, equaling in area the New England States, New York, and New Jersey. Eventually they will cover one million square miles or more. The appropriation for the maintenance of the service, advanced from \$40,000 in 1897 to \$50,000 in 1898; \$50,000 in 1898; \$150,000 in 1899; \$450,000 in 1900; \$1,750,000 in 1901. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, we have an appropriation of \$3,500,000. Of this sum, three million dollars will be required to maintain the more than six hundred routes; the cost of each being five hundred dollars. Nearly five hundred thousand dollars will be used in the expense of administration. For the year 1903, the department has requested an appropriation of \$6,250,000, and there is not the slightest doubt that it will get it, for members of congress are agreed that no other single item in our annual expenditure brings anything like a proportionate return to the people.

CARRIED THE MESSAGE TO GARCIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A hero of the Cuban campaign returned on the transport Sherman from Manila. He was Andrew S. Rowan, of the Minnesota Infantry, who carried the message from President McKinley to Gen. Garcia at the outbreak of the hostilities between the United States and Spain, traversing the jungles of Cuban at night, skirting the Spanish posts and oftentimes narrowly escaping death as a spy. Gen. Miles is authority for the statement that the success of Capt. Rowan in delivering President McKinley's message to Gen. Garcia kept 30,000 Spanish troops away from Santiago.

After the victory in Cuba Capt. Rowan with his regiment went to the Philippines, sailing from this port on July 24, 1899, on the transport Thetis, under command of Col. Elmer S. Snyder, now Brigadier-General, retired. Capt. Rowan has seen extensive service in the islands, but returns in good condition. He will be stationed indefinitely on Angel Island.

UNIQUE LEGAL SCHEME TO PREVENT MARRIAGE OF TEACHERS.

New Castle, Pa., June 23.—Hereafter teachers in the New Castle public schools will resign during the term to marry will be in danger of facing injunction proceedings to delay Cupid's work.

The schools have been handicapped during the last year or two by resignations of teachers who married during the term. The board has now decided that all teachers elected for the coming term must before July 1 present, in writing, their acceptance of their places and agree to complete the term. Wallace H. Fails, a member of the board and a lawyer, states that this will form a valid contract, the fulfillment of which can be enforced by equity proceedings, and any proposed wedding can then be stopped by the injunction until the completion of the school year.

THE HENNER CLEARED UP.

Charlotte Observer.

It is evident from the letter of Mr. Henry A. Page, in this morning's paper, that Governor Aycock's recent denial in connection with the letters of Judge Clark to Governor Russell, has been interpreted to mean more than is actually meant. The denial appertaining, it seems, to a detail—not to the material fact involved. According to Mr. Page's statement—and he is careful in his statements of fact—Judge Clark called on the Governor, after Maj. Wilson's letter appeared, and told him that Maj. Wilson's charges would be denied. The Governor advised him not to deny that he had written letters to Governor Russell. Judge Clark asked why not, and was told by Governor Aycock that he had seen one of them. The denial was cleared up.