#### THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN MADISON COUNTY.

THE NEWS-RECORD.

VOL. XV.

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY JULY 11, 1913.

NO. 28.

Directory.

Established by the Legislature Ses don 1850-'51. Poulation, 20,132. County Seat. Marshall.

1646 feet above sea level. New and modern Court House, cost \$33,000.00.

New and modern jail, cost \$15,000.00. New and modern County Home, cost \$10,000,00.

Hon C. B. Mashburn, Senator 26th

District, Marshall, N. C. Hon. James E. Rector, Representative, Hot Springs, N. C. N. B. McDevitt, Clerk Superior

Court, Marshall, N. C. W. M. Buckner, Sheriff, Marshall, N. C. Zade G. Sprinkle, Register of Deeds, Marshall, N. C.

C. F. Runion, Treasurer, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 4. R. L. Tweed, Surveyor, White Rock, N. C.

Dr. Chas. N. Sprinkle, Coroner Marshall, N. C. Mrs. Eliza Henderson, Jailor, Marshall, N. C.

John Honeycutt, Janitor, Marshall, Dr. C. N. Sprinkle, County Physician,

James Haynie, Supt. County Home, Marshall, N. C. Home located about two miles southwest of Marshall.

Courts Criminal and Civil, First Monday before First Monday in March, Commencing Feb. 26th, 1912. Civil 11th, Monday after First Mon-

day in March, commences May 20, Criminal and Civil, First Monday after First Monday in Sept. Com-

mences Sept. 9th, 1912. Civil 6th Monday after First Monday in September. Commences October 14, 1912.

BOARDS. County Commissioners. W. C. Sprinkle, Chairman, Marshall,

R. A. Edwards, Member, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3. Reubin A. Tweed, Member, Big Laurel, N. C.

J. Coleman Ramsey, Atty. Marshall, N. C. Board meets first Monday in every

Road Commissioners. A. E. Bryan, Chairman, Marshall,

N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. J. A. Ramsey, Secretary, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. Sam Cox, Member, Mars Hill, N. C.,

R. F. D. No. 2. G. W. Wild, Big Pine, N. C. Dudley Chipley, Road Engineer,

George M. Pritchard, Atty., Marsh-

ary, April, July and October each

Board of Education. Jasper Ebbs, Chairman, Spring

Creek, N. C. Thos. J. Murray, Member, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3. W. R. Sams, Marshall, N. C., R.

D. No. 2. Prof. M. C. Buckner, Supt. Schools, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D.

Board Meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each

Colleges and High Schools. Mars Hill College, Prof. R. L. Moore, President, Mars Hill, N. C. Fall Term begins August 17, 1911. Spring form begins January 2, 1912.

Spring Creek High School. Prof. H. A. Wallin, Principal, Spring Creek N. C., 8 Mo. School opened August Madison Seminary High School

Prof. J. M. Weatherly, Principal, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. 7 Mo. School began Octber 2, 1911. \*
Bell Institute. Miss Margaret E.
Griffith, Principal, Walaut, N. C., 8 Mo

School began September 9, 1911. Marshall Academy, Prof. R. Anders, Principal, Marshall, N. C., 8 Me. School began Sept. 4, 1911:

J. C. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C., Term expires Jan. 1, 1914. J. H. Hunter, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3. Term expires April 1, 1913. J. F. Tilson, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. Term expires April 3, 1913. C. J. Ebbs, Marshall, N. C. Term

expires April 21, 1913. J. W. Neison, Marshall, N. C. Term expires April 25, 1913. Roy L. Gudger, Marshall, N. erm expires May 3, 1913. Geo. M. Pritchard, Marshall, N. C.

Term expires May 25, 1913.
Dudley Chipley, Marshall, N.
Term expires July 29, 1913.
W. O. Connor, Mars Hill, N. Term expires Nov. 27, 1913.

J. A. Wallin, Big Laurel, N. C. Term

expires Jan. 24, 1914.

D. C. Bullock, Stackhouse, N. C. Term expires Feb. 22, 1914.

D. P. Milee, Barnard, N. C. Term expires March 16, 1914.

J. G. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C., R. 4. Term expires March 16, 1914.

J. E. Gregory, Joe, N. C. Term expires Jan. 7, 1914.

Januar Ebbs, Spring Creek, N. C. Term expires Sept. 24, 1914.

G. G. Brown, Bluff, N. C. Term expires Dec. 5, 1514.

# TARIFF TO TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE

EXCEPTIONS, HOWEVER, MADE IN WOOL AND SUGAR SCHED-ULES BY COMMITTEE.

#### MORE REVENUE PROVIDED

Tax on Spuirious Wines Was Provided for by Levying 25 Per Cent. Ad Valorem Tax.

Washington.-Majority members of the senate finance committee decided that all schedules of the new tariff bill except sugar and wool should become effective immediately after the enactment of the measure into law.

Sugar, with the approval of the Democratic caucus, will be subject to the Payne-Aldrich rates until March 1. 1914. The committee tentatively agreed upon a date for the wool sched ule, but did not announce it, because of a promise to confer with Senators Walsh and Thomas, who could not be reached. The committee will confer with them before, the final session of the caucus.

Additional revenue was provided for by the committee when it decided, in view of the revenue tax on brandies used in fortifying sweet wines, to levy a revenue tax of 25 per cent. ad valorem on what are known as "spurious wines," wines made from pummis and fortified with chemicals.

Containers of such wines must bear a label, showing what materials enter into the product. Just how much revenue will be derived from this the committee could not estimate, because the tax probably will curtail the present output considerably.

Another change proposed relates to the clause prohibiting importation of convict goods. It was amended so as to read that such goods be excluded from countries which do not "prohibit" convict labor. Originally the clause read from countries which did 'restrict" convict labor.

Chairman Simmons said that he expected general debate on the bill to begin soon. He will report the meas ure soon, and it is his opinion that the debate will be fimited to five

### WAVED THE AMERICAN FLAG

Riot Ensued and Americans Tram Pled and Others Injured.-

Winnipeg, Man.-The waving of the American flag here while thousands of provincial soldiers were parading, pre-cipitated a riot during which the flag was trampled and a number of persons received minor injuries.

In the fight which followed a number of civilians were hurt, but none seriously. The American whose name could not be ascertained escaped without serious harm, and with the aid of the police eluded the crowd. The soldiers took no part in the dem-

onstration. The incident occurred when thou sands of soldiers from Winnipeg and Manitoba were marching through the city on their return from annual camp at Sowell, where they had been manenvering under Sir Ian Hamilton, famous British South African war gen-

When the One Hundredth regiment was passing a local bank, an American appeared on the curbing, waving an American flag and shouting "Hurrah for the American flag." J. B. Mitchell, colonel in command of the regiment ordered one of his men to request the American to put away the flag, but before the soldier could reach the American angry civilians pounced upon him, tore the flag from his grasp and hurled it into the street. Before it could be reached the flag was torn.

### Two Killed in Auto Race.

Columbus, Ohio.-Harry C. Knight, known as the "Hero of the Indianapolis Speedway." was almost instantly killed and his mechanician, Milton Michaelis, both of Atlanta, was fatal-ly injured here when Knight's front wheel drive car blew a right tire and turned turtle on the 110th lap of the 200-mile automobile race contested under the auspices of the Columbus Automobile association. He was said to have been running at 75 miles an hour when the accident occurred.

Fierce Fighting in Macedonia. London. — Evidence that serious fighting is occurring in Macedonia is. found in the arrival of large numbers of wounded and prisoners at the various Balkan capitals, but, owing to sience at Sofia and to the conflicting and probably biased stories from Serand Greek sources, it is impossible to form an accurate idea of the struggle. There has been no formal declaration of war and although it is reported the Bulgarian minister to

Angry Mothers Mob Chauffeur. Pittsburg.-Angered mothers who

departed from Athens.

and seen an uncontrolled automobile plunge through a throng of several undred children preparing for a pa-

## HENRY BOND

Henry Bond of Brattleboro, Vt., was re-elected president of the Northern Baptist convention at its recent meeting in Detroit. The convention com-

prises all the Baptist organizations in

\$40,083,229 SURPLUS FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-MENT REPORTED.

New Fiscal Year Begins With a Very Large Balance on the Right Side of Ledger.

Washington,-Uncle Sam closed the fiscal-year 1193 with a surplus of \$40,-083,229, representing the excess of receipts over expenditures, exclusive of Panama canal and public debt transactions. This exceeds last year's surplus by \$3.750,000. The Papama canal expenditures and public debt transactions, however, wiped out the surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures and created a deficit for the year of \$2,149,000.

Total receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$725,782,921, while the ordinary disbursements were \$683699,

Gorporation taxes yielded the government \$34,948,870, or \$5,365,766 more than during the fiscal year 1912. Custom receipts for the fiscal year reached \$318,142,000, an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 over the previous

The record drinking and smoking islana helped the vessel out of a danof the American people in the past gerous predicament when a valve bontwelve months brought the federal government the enormous total of \$309,478,000 in internal revenue receipts, which was \$16,500,000 greater

than in 1912. Under the first year's operation of the new pension law the government paid veterans and widows \$175,134,-

000, an increase of \$21,537,000. The fiscal year closed with \$164,-704,000 in the general fund of the treasury as compared with \$167,152,-000 a year ago. The cash drawer of the treasury contains \$65,253,000 as the working balance of the govern-

ment. The trust funds of the treas-

and bullion. year \$37,147,000, of which \$30,058,000 threatening water was stopped was in gold. The 7.492 national banks now in existence have a total outstanding circulation of national

bank notes of \$737,065,050.

Tax on Futures Opposed. of a cent a pound all cotton futures contracts has aroused aggressive opmany other's interested heavily in cotton trade throughout the South, Hundreds of telegrams from cotton dealers in a dozen states have been received at the exchange asking that its officers make every effort to prevent the enactment of the amendment into law.

Flies Acress Lake Michigan. Chicago.-Logan A. Vilas, an amaeur aviator of Chicago, made the first aeroplane flight across Lake Michigan. His trip, made in a hydro-aeroplane from St. Joseph, Mich., to Chi cago, consumed one hour and 44 min Vilas was accompanied by William Bastar of Benton, Harbor, Mich., and followed the steamship Lane from St Joseph to Chicago, the distance being about 58 miles. He said shift ing air currents compelled him fre quently to change the level on which

Land Grant Taken by Government. Portland, Ore.-Federal | Judge Charles S. Wolverton signed the decree in the Oregon and California

## CONFESSES LIES ON CONGRESSMEN

DAVID LAMAR ADMITS USING NAMES OF LEGISLATORS TO WALL STREET PEOPLE.

#### TELLS REMARKABLE STORY

Organized Effort to Influence Wall Street Financiers Is Admitted on Stand.

Washington .- A story of misrepre sentation, impersonation of public men and organized effort to influence Wall street financiers probably without parallel in the history of congressional investigation was unfolded before the senate lobby committee. A prosperous-looking, self-possessed individual, calling himself David Lamar of New York, self-described as an "operator in stocks" and admittedly the bearer of several assumed names. was the principal in the remarkable session.

With entire abandon, arousing the committee to laughter at times by his naive admissions, he told of his imperthe northern part of the United States. sonations, his participation in attempts to influence Wall street operations, and his association with Edward Lauter OVER \$40,000,000 bach, a New York lawyer, in efforts to have Lauterbach retained by the Mor gan firm, the Union Pacific and other great interests to head off congres sional activity in Washington.

He telephoned to financial men and lawyers in the names of Representative Palmer and Representative Riordan. He assumed the guise of Chairman McCombs, of the Democratic national committee, to telephone to Chairman Hilles, of the Republican national committee.

Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York, counsel for the Morgan firm, was one of his attempted victims. Mr. Ledyard came to the witness stand armed with almost a verbatim account of all the conversations held with Lamar, who had represented himself as Con ressman Palmer. As he read the record of the conver

sations, in themselves unusual in their tones, Lamar, sitting nearby, laughed and nodded, saying "That's right," and slapping his leg with apparent enjoy-

#### BRAVERY SAVES THE SHIP Men Stick to Post When Accident Hap-

pened to Ship. Newport, R. I.-Bravery of the en

gine room crew of the battleship Lounet blew off, flooding the starboard engine room. Incidentally the accident gave Capt. Templin M. Potts, who was dismissed by the naval "plucking board," and retires, a memorable experience at the close of his service. The rush of water through the passage opened by the displacement of

the bonnet carried men off their feet and forced them against the machinery, but they stuck to their work. Captain Potts sounded the call for ollision drill, bringing men to quarters, and automatically closing the bulkhead doors. A collision mat was put overboard, mattresses and blanury include \$1,086,727,000 in gold coin kets were brought into use, and waste was jammed into the hole, but to no The government spent \$41,741,000 avail. Finally the pump began gain on construction of the Panama canal ing on the water, and the battling enin the past year, making a total of gine room force was able to cram into \$318,229,000 spent on the canal to the hole a waste can. This was jackdate. The mints coined during the ed securely, and the flow of the

When the accident occurred the bat tleship was without steam, only one boiler being in use for minor purposes

### How Daniels Keeps Cool.

Washington.-Secretary Daniels has New Orleans.—The proposition con-tained in the Clarke amendment to the scription is: Think of cotton and for-Underwood tariff bill to tax one-tenth get about the warm weather. The secretary made known his discovery when some one at the navy depart position on the part of members of ment deplored the hot weather in his the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and presence. "Do you realize." he asked "that this is the finest posisble weather for raising cotton? Don't you know that on days and nights like we have been having you can almost see the cotton growing? And do you realize that it is the cotton export crop of this country that keeps the balance

of trade in favor of America?" North Carolina Lawyers. Asheville, N. C.-With about 150 idges and lawyers present the fifeenth annual convention of the North Carolina Bar association met here in a three days' session. The principal address of the first session was that of Judge James S. Mannin, of Raleigh, the president of the association, which was in form of a message to the lawyers of the state. Reference was made by him to the legislative issues pending in North Carolina at this time, but no recommendations

Old Lady With Gun Runs Off Officers Griffin, Ga.-A fifty gallon still was captured eight milese south of Grif fin by Deputy Collector Emmett Hin-ton and deputy. The still was located about fifty yards from the home

### LEVI P. MORTON

Levi P. Morton, vice-president of the United States from 1890 to 1893 and governor of New York in 1895 and 1896, who has been so gravely ill that his life was often despaired of, cele brated his eighty-ninth birthday anniversary in a better condition than he had been for some time.

## **BLUE AND GRAY IN REUNION**

ADDRESSES BY SECRETARY GAR-RISON, GOV. TENER AND GEN. BENNETT YOUNG.

Every Reference to Reunited Nation Draws Cheer-Veterans Suffer From the Heat.

Gettysburg, Pa.-In the pitiless glare of a sun that sent the mercury bubbling over the 100 mark and made clothes a burden and a bath only a delusion, the armies of the North and the South began the formal exercises set to mark the semi-centennial of Gettysburg.

Veterans to the number of 15,000, the army officers estimated, filed into the big tent set apart for the exercises, sat in the haze of heat for two hours and shook the camp with their cheers when the speakers made reference to a reunited nation. Every seat under the canvas was taken long before Secretary of War Garrison and Governor Tener, the orators of the day, came chugging up in their au-

Although the men in gray were far outnumbered by those in blue, there were possibly a thousand Southerners in the amphitheater and what they lacked in numbers they made up in lung power. When Governor Tener finished his

speech Gen. Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the Confederate veterans, rose slowly and bowed to him. "I can give you something that no one else can give you," he said. We will now give you the rebel yell." Nine famous Confederate generals and a thousand veterans of the South gave it so loudly that it was heard far back in the camp toward Gettys-

burg. When General Young stepped forward to deliver his address he was greeted with wild enthusiasm, the Union veterans, led by Commander-in-Chief Beers, giving him three lusty cheers and a "tiger."

### MANY WOMEN KILL SELVES

Alleged That Forty Women Have Taken Their Lives in Durango. Mexico City.-Forty women, mostly of the better class, have committed suicide in Durango since its occupation by the rebels after a long seige, according to a private letter received here. The women, said the letter, became desperate because of their treat-

ment by victorious rebels. Consular advices say rebels who enered Durango conducted themselves like bandits, burning a large part of the business section after looting it. and joining in the wildest excesses. The report says foreign flags were

not respected. Private advices from other sources says several German women in Durango were forced to submit to indignities from rebel adherents.

El Paso, Texas.—Rifle pits and trenches were being dug by federal soldiers on the western outskirts of Juarez and barbed wire is being stretched as an additional defense against attck by thae Constitutionlists.

State Senator Accepts a Bribe. Webster Springs, W. Va.—State Senator Ben. A. Smith was convicted of bribery in connection with accepting. \$2,200 to vote for Colonel Willliam Seymour Edwards as a candidate for the United States senate. After a prolonged trial the case went to the jury, and a verdict of guilty returned. Senator Smith is the first member of the West Virginia legislature ever convicted of such a charge, Senator Smith and his wife were over come when the verdict was announce ed by the jury. .

Saloons Closed in the Mohave Desert. San Bernardino, Cal.-The Mohave lesert has gone dry. For the first time in its history the desert is minn the saloons which dotted the sandy ch for a distance of 200 miles Phose "wet" spots were squeezed ou

## **VETERANS HEAR** THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Delivers Address at Gettysburg Celebration.

DRAWS LESSON FROM BATTLE

Declares Great Army of the People Must Fight Peacefully to Perfect the Nation All Love.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 4.-National day in the semi-centennial celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg was made especially notable by an address delivered by President Woodrow Wilson In his audience were many thousands of the veterans who fought in the great battle, as well as a great throng of other visitors. The president's address follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: I need not tell you what the battle of Gettysburg meant. These gallant men in blue and gray sit all about us here Many of them 'met here upon this ground in grim and deadly struggle. Upon these famous fields and hillsides their comrades died about them. In their presence it were an impertinence to discourse upon how the battle went, how it ended, what it signified! But 50 years have gone by since then and I crave the privilege of speaking to you for a few minutes of what those 50 years have meant.

What have they meant? They have meant peace and union and vigor, and the maturity and might of a great nation. How wholesome and healing the peace has been! We have found one another again as brothers and comrades in arms, enemies no longer, generous friends rather, our battles long past, the quarrel forgotten-except that we shall not forget the splendid valor, the manly devotion of the men then arrayed against one another, now grasping hands and smiling into each other's eyes. How complete the union has become and how dear to all of us, how unquestioned, how benign and majestic, as state after state has been added to this great family of free men! How handsome the vigor, the maturity, the might of the great na-tion we love with undivided hearts; how full of large and confident promise that a life will be wrought out that will crown its strength with gracious justice and a happy welfare that will touch all alike with deep content ment! We are debtors to those 50 rowded years; they have made us

heirs to a mighty heritage. Nation Not Finished. But do we deem the nation complets and finished? These venerable men crowding here to this famous devotion and utter sacrifice. They were willing to die that the people might live. But their task is done Their day is turned into evening. They look to us to perfect what they established. Their work is handed on to us, to be done in another way but not in another spirit. Our day is not over:

it is upon us in full tide.

Have affairs paused? Does the nation stand still? Is it what the 50 years, have wrought since those days of battle finished, rounded out, and completed? Here is a great people, great with every force that has ever beaten in the life blood of mankind. And it is secure. There is no one within its borders, there is no power among the nations of the earth, to make it afraid. But has it yet squared itself with its own great standards set up at its birth, when it made that first noble, naive appeal to the moral judgment of mankind to take notice that a government had now at last been established which was to serve men, not masters? It is secure in everything except the satisfaction that its life is right, adjusted to the uttermost to the standards of righteousness and humanity. The days of sacrifice and cleansing are not closed. We have harder things to do than were done in the heroic days of war, because harder to see clearly, requiring more vision, more calm balance of judgment, a more

Look around you upon the field of Gettysburg! Picture the array, the flerce heats and agony of battle, column hurled against column, battery bellowing to battery! Valor? Yes! Greater no man shall see in war; and self-sacrifice, and loss to the uttermost: the high recklessness of exalted devotion which does not count the cost. We are made by these tragic, epic things to know what it costs to make a nation—the blood and sacrifice of multitudes of unknown men lifted to a great stature in the view of all generations by knowing no limit to their manly willingness to serve. In armies thus marshaled from the ranks of free men you will see, as it were, a nation embattled, the leaders and the led, and may know, if you will, how little except in form its action differs in days of peace from

candid searching of the very springs

Tribute to Their Valor.

of right.

ease? Are the forces that fight for the Nation dispersed, disbanded, gone to their homes forgetful of the common cause? Are our forces disorgan

its action in days of war.

confidence in choosing what we shall to? War fitted us for action, and action never ceases.

Our Laws the Orders of the Day.

I have been chosen the leader of the Nation. I cannot justify the choice by any qualities of my own, but so it nas come about, and here I stand. Whom do I command? The ghostly hosts who fought upon these battlefields long ago and are gone? These gallant gentlemen stricken in years whose fighting days are over, their glory won? What are the orders for them, who rallies them? I have in my mind another host, whom these set free of civil strife in order that they might work out in days of peace and settled order the life of a great nation. That host is the people themselves, the great and the small, without class or difference of kind or race or origin; and undivided in interest. If we have but the vision to guide and direct them and order their lives; aright in what we do. Our constitutions are their articles of enlistment. The orders of the day are the laws upon our statute books. What we strive for is their freedom, their right to lift themselves from day to day and behold the things they have hoped for, and so make way for still better days for those whom they love who are to come after them. The recruits are the little children crowding in. The quartermaster's stores are in the mines and forests and fields, in the

shops and factories. Every day some-

thing must be done to push the cam-

paign forward; and it must be done

by plan and with an eye to some great

destiny.

How shall we hold such thoughts in our hearts and not be moved? I would not have you live even today wholly in the past, but would wish to stand with you in the light this streams upon us now out of that great day gone by. Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who stands ready to act again and always in the spirit of this day of reunion and hope and patriotic fervor? The day of our country's life has but broadened into morning. Do not put uniforms by. Put the harness of the present on. Lift your eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteous peace, of that prosperity which lies in a people's hearts and outlasts all wars and errors of men. Come, let us be comrades and soldiers yet to serve our fellow men in quiet counsel, where the blare of trumpets is neither heard nor hee and where the things are done which make blessed the nations of the world in peace and righteousness and love.

### LOOK TO RUSSIAN OIL FIELDS

Are Certain to-Play an Important Part in Furnishing Power for Battleships.

In discussing the fact that the use of oil instead of coal as fuel in the English navy is under consideration It is time Russia should pay serious attention to this question. If England is replacing its own cheap coal by the nore expensive foreign product, theremust be important advantages on the side of naphtha, and in the future Russian fleet the part to be played by this fuel will be a most important one, the Novoe Vremya says. Many mills

naphtha as fuel and the consumption

is increasing every year. Russia owns immense oil fields and it could be the chief supplier of the world. The need of organization in the business is recognized by the government and a number of special meetings have been held for discussing the subject. New conditions havebeen laid down for the expensions have been been laid down for the exploitation of lations for investigations have b changed. Some territories known as being rich in oil have been closed to private enterprise, such as the Apsheron peninsula, near Baku, and various islands of the Caspian sea, as well as some territories in the Tra pian Ural and Gerghana districts, and others in the north of Russla and Siberia amounting to millions of acres. The reason for this action is the wish to preserve these districts from ex-

Another question concerns the matter of investigation. It is quite necessary that the right of investigation be granted on a large scale, and not only for comparatively small lots of ground where the investigation might not pay. The government is aware of this fact, and, according to the new regulations the plots of ground allotted for inves-

tigation are to be increased tenfold. The most advisable system is to grant concessions that would induce capitalists to place their money in such undertakings. Under the new regulations regarding the investigation of naphtha districts, the government proposes to publish geolog

#### scriptions of the various districts. Ready Wit Saved Situation.

A very laughable incident once oc

curred in the house of commons. An Irish member having risen was assalled by loud cries of "Spoke! Spoke!" meaning that having spoken once already he had no right to do so a second time. He had evidently a second speech struggling in his breast for an introduction into world, when seeing after remain for some time on his legs, that the was not the slightest chance of b suffered to deliver a sentence of he observed with imperturbable a ity and in rich Tipperary brogue: