

# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

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W. F. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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No. 10.

## LAW MAKING NIGHT and DAY

### THE FUGIONISTS OF A DOUBLE-QUICK.

City Charter Change—Bill to Change Time of Court—Money for the Movement—The County Government Bill—The New Election Law—Don't Want Men of Good Moral Character—Liquor and Side Lights.

Continued from the Charlotte Observer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

SENATE.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock. Lieut. Gov. Longstreet presiding. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, the reading of the Journal was on motion, dispensed with, and the following petitions were presented: By Mr. McCasky, from citizens of Washington county, asking that sale of liquor be prohibited near certain churches in said county. Standing committee then reported and after that the President gave notice of the ratification of the following bills:

To incorporate Wake Banking and Security Company; to amend chapter 277 of 1891, to establish a graded school in Clinton; Mr. Fortunes change the name of Erie to Erie Station; Mr. Newburne, to instruct asylums to make a statement of effects of strong drink; Mr. Sigmon to provide a dispensary in Hickory.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills and resolutions discussed:

The bill to amend the charter of Wilmington was taken up. Mr. Rice said in the attack of Mr. Adams, of Moore, the other day, he would admit that there were some good Democrats, but few and far between, like priceless jewels. In the days of Washington and Jefferson they were different. There had been a great fall, like the grand old Roman Empire. It is now a separate and vicious organization. The Democrats are incapable of ruling. They had fastened a debt of \$1,000,000 on the city; they had nearly bankrupted the town.

Mr. Adams replied, and said that this was the first time the Democratic party's funeral had been preached in the Senate. He was glad it had emanated from that source. He knew the Radicals had sold their principles and their manhood to carry the last election. Republicanism did not succeed by its own merit because it did not represent the brains and intelligence of the State. It had made an unholy alliance, had bartered and sold its independence to gain emoluments. He did not deny the charge that Republicans of Wilmington are incapable of managing affairs; it was unjust to take the responsibility of managing the finances. If they took the office they should take the management of the finances.

The bill passed its third reading.

SENATE—NIGHT SESSION.

Bills were passed amending the charter of Elizabeth City, Kinston and Greenville; to allow Sheriff Fulton, of Stokes, to collect arrears of taxes.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Hileman the revenue and machinery act (200 copies ordered printed). By Mr. Hopkins for the support of the Western Hospital. By Mr. Kethley, to provide for divorce. By Mr. Hunter, to place the name of James Leavor, of Watauga, on the pension roll. By Mr. Michael, to lay off a public road in Wilkes to Watauga Cook's Gap. By Mr. Walker, to improve Rockingham's public roads by taxation. By Mr. Mitchell, to allow the clerk of the Superior Court to appoint cotton weighers for Franklin county. By Mr. Harris, of Gaston, to prohibit the sale of liquor near churches. Mr. Bryan, to repeal the appropriation to the University.

The multi-talented bill allowing punitive damages as well as other damages in cases where railways are guilty of willful negligence, was taken up. This was the last bill, at least which some lively newspaper attacks have been made. The bill passed second reading. Mr. Smith, of Gates, asked that it be referred to the Judiciary committee. Mr. Lusk also asked it to be referred to the committee on railways. Mr. Turner made a motion to table the motion to reconsider the bill. Lost and the bill was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Bill to amend the law regarding railroad damages as that such must be brought within five years for pending of water passed.

A bill to reduce the fee for protesting notes from \$1 to 25 cents passed its readings.

Mr. Ewart rose to a question of personal privilege, on an editorial in the News and Observer to-day, which intimated that if certain statements were made in the Journal that it looked like the Journal was "doctored." Mr. Ewart said that was a grave charge, and a reflection on the clerks and Speaker. He said he was in the chair on Lee's birthday. He said there was a motion to adjourn by Mr. Young which was adopted.

Mr. Monroe also rose to a question of personal privilege on the now famous Douglas resolution. He said it had been charged that he had voted for the resolution. He had stood up at the first vote, but when he saw that there was a struggle he had not voted on the final vote. He read his speech, setting forth just what he had done, and saying he was actuated by a generous impulse.

A bill to allow the appointment of women as notaries public came up, with a committee report without prejudice. Mr. Ewart spoke in support of the bill. He said there was no reason why women should not thus be encouraged. Mr. Campbell said he wanted the year and says on the bill; that he wanted to go on record on it. Mr. Withorn asked if women could take private examinations of females. Mr. Peebles spoke in favor of the bill, saying he wanted to open all possible avenues of employment to women. Mr. Smith, of Gates, said that Mr. Peebles viewed and undergone a remarkable change regarding women. Mr. Smith opposed the bill.

The bill passed, 63 to 19, after a motion to table made by Mr. Bryan had been defeated.

Bill to allow Asile and Watauga counties to have the benefit of the Mecklenburg road law, passed.

Bill to protect hotel and boarding house keepers against defaulters was explained by Mr. Ewart. It said North Carolina is the only State in which the landlords are not protected. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to remove baggage before paying for food and lodging, and makes each action prima facie evidence of fraud. Mr. Wooten offered an amendment including restaurants. Mr. Ray raised a great laugh by offering an amendment "provided this act shall not apply to members of this Legislature." Mr. Ewart accepted Mr. Wooten's amendment and it was adopted. Mr. Davis asked Mr. Ewart if he would accept an amendment including livery stables; later he said he would introduce a bill to especially protect liverymen. Mr. Ewart's bill then passed.

Bill to give the Farmers' Alliance insurance privileges, on the same footing as other benevolent associations, passed.

Bill to amend the law regarding fugitives from justice, so as to include other persons, passed second reading. It amends section 1126 of The Code, and allows justice, etc., to issue warrants for fugitives or other persons who have committed crimes. Mr. Peebles fully explained the bill, which then passed final reading.

Mr. Linbeck made a motion that from this time until the close of the session no member be allowed to speak over three minutes on any subject. There was objection, Mr. Peebles saying that too much legislation had been passed through here with little discussion; less in fact than any Legislature he had ever known. Mr. Linbeck said after some remarks by Mr. McCall, that he would accept important bills. Mr. Henderson moved to make the time five minutes. This was adopted. The motion was made at Speaker Walker's instance. The Speaker said it was customary to shorten speeches during the last three weeks of a session very short, and that the calendar is now greatly choked. The motion of Mr. Linbeck as amended by Mr. Henderson was adopted.

Bill to amend the charter of the North Wilkesboro State Co., so as to change the name to the North Carolina State Company, passed.

Senator Moody's bill to define butter and lard and regulate adulteration and butterine to be duly labeled, was endorsed by Mr. Linbeck, who said it was needed for the protection of the public. Mr. Lusk thought there ought to be an amendment requiring keepers to inform their guests what they were eating. The bill passed.

The bill to improve the public roads of the State, by allowing every county to levy a road tax of 10 cents on property and 45 cents with poll, and that work and also to have 25 convicts from the penitentiary was made special order to-night.

HOUSE—NIGHT SESSION.

To change time of holding Superior Courts of Gaston, Stanly and Mecklenburg; to provide for graded school at Hendersonville; to allow Marion to use bonds for providing water works; to repeal act establishing graded school at Rocky Mount; to amend The Code so that levy on process issued by a magistrate is liable; to limit punishment for larceny to the amount of less than \$20 to only one year for first offense, if that be not from person nor from house; to make it an additional cause of divorce when a husband deserts the wife for two years, but husband cannot marry during wife's lifetime; to incorporate Morganton and Shelby Railway to extend from near Shelby or Lincoln to Elk Park, Mitchell county; to make the president of the State Alliance a member of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Young's bill to amend the charter of Raleigh was taken up. Mr. Linbeck said it had been alleged that this was a bill to put Raleigh under the control of ignoramus. If the bill was not of that character he would vote for it, but if it was he would vote against it. Mr. Young denounced an untrue charge. He attacked Mr. Shaffer in the newspapers, and who was an anti-temper and thrusting himself upon this Legislature. The bill failed to pass, no quorum voting.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

SENATE.

The death of Senator Frank was announced and the Senate adjourned until 3 p. m. as a mark of respect. The Senate this afternoon took up the bill to abolish the Criminal Court of New Hanover and Mecklenburg counties. It proposed to establish a new criminal court circuit, embracing New Hanover, Wake, Wayne, Craven, Hatteras, Forsyth, Edgecombe and Halifax. Mr. Over spoke in its support. Mr. H-over opposed the bill and contended that if the criminal docket

became too large in any county, the Governor, on the recommendation of the commissioners, could order a special term of court to clear the docket. He opposed the establishment of any more courts. Mr. Fowler said there was no need for this court; that there were courts enough; that the establishment of the new court would increase the burden of taxation. Mr. Rice said if this proposition were a specimen of reform and economy, he had joined the Populist party under a misapprehension. Mr. Rice said it was all a "bugaboo" to cry reform. Mr. Dowd said he represented one county in the present district (Mecklenburg) and it opposed establishing a new district and asking the State to pay the expenses of the criminal court. His county was willing and anxious that the district be left as it is. He also exhibited a long petition from citizens of New Hanover opposing the abolition of the present Criminal Court, and the establishment of a new one. There was some dissatisfied officers and politicians back of this bill. Mr. Rice said that he had a vote on the July 26th in 12 years. Mr. Adams stated humorously that the Senator should blame the law for that, as it allowed only men of sufficient intelligence and good moral character to serve as jurors.

Mr. Adams made a strong argument in opposition to the bill. Mr. Moody said in its support and at the close of his remarks called the attention of the question. An amendment striking out Wake, Wayne and Forsyth, and substituting therefor Vance, Robeson and Warren, was adopted. An amendment was offered by Mr. Newburne to require the counties in the criminal district to pay the judge's salary. Mr. Fowler offered an amendment to exempt Halifax county. Mr. Dowd moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost. Mr. Fowler's amendment was likewise lost. Mr. Newburne's amendment was adopted. On the bill as amended Mr. Dowd demanded the year and says. The bill passed second reading, 19 to 12. Objection was made to third reading.

The following trustees were elected for the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College (Greensboro): W. F. Hildman, Thos. B. Koogh, James B. Dudley.

A resolution was adopted to return the fees paid on bills for incorporations which fail to pass.

Senator Moody, of Haywood, nominated for judge of the Asheville district Criminal Court, H. G. Ewart, for solicitor. Robert S. McCall, for clerk, for Hancock county, Wm. A. Wilson. These were the caucus nominations and received 22 votes.

HOUSE.

House adjourned until 3 p. m. as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Frank, deceased.

At 3 o'clock the House met. Lusk announced the findings in the clerk's office of the last bill, about which there has been so much talk.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Stephens, to amend the act to provide for aid to public schools by local assessments. By Croon, to reduce salaries of officers and faculty of State University 30 per cent. By Peebles, to prevent persons convicted of infamous crime or who have been convicted of teaching in the public schools until they are lawfully restored to citizenship. The House went into the election of a Judge of the new Criminal court of Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood and Madison counties. H. G. Ewart was elected Judge over G. S. Ferguson, and R. S. McCall solicitor over A. E. Puscy.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

SENATE.

In the Senate Mr. Grant introduced a bill to complete the Confederate monument, appropriating \$10,000. Mr. Grant made a fine speech in support of the bill which passed second reading—aye 19, noes 14.

The county government bill came up as a special order. An amendment was adopted providing for the appointment of a judge of two members of the board of justice, different in politics from the commissioners, to sit in court out of five to be necessary for financial measures. There was a hot debate. The bill passed.

HOUSE.

Bills passed giving the white Agricultural and Mechanical College \$10,000 annually and the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College \$5,000 annually; reducing the salary of railroad commissioners to \$1,500 to take effect at the expiration of J. W. Wilson's term; requiring fire insurance companies to pay the face value of policies in case of total loss. It gives companies the power to remove cases from one county to another and revokes their charters if they remove the suit from the State to the Federal Court.

At the House, night session bills passed to amend the Stateville school law; to amend the charter of Morganton the bill was tabled to provide for the inspection of petroleum oil.

At the Senate night session bills passed to amend the charters of Kinston, Greenville and Beaufort; to amend the Code to provide for a special levy of tax to supplement the public school fund and regarding the proposition to be voted for at a general election until carried. Several general elections excepted. Bill to fund the sinking debt of \$50,000 of Wilmington passed second reading. Bill to amend the charter of Elizabeth City passed. A bill to create the office of lumber inspector in every county was tabled.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

SENATE.

Bills and resolutions were introduced: By Mr. Fortunes, of Cleveland, to amend the public schools. By Mr. Bellamy, of Nash, bill to require all railroad trains to stop one minute at all towns of 800 population. By Mr. Carver, of Cumberland, resolution to require Senators to work eleven hours. Mr. Adams moved to table the resolution. Mr. Dowd amended by moving, to table the Senator from Cumberland. (Laughter.)

The conference committee on the punitive damages road bill was discharged, being unable to agree.

House amendment not to allow reduction in salary of railroad commissioners to take effect until expiration of term of Maj. J. W. Wilson, was concurred in by the Senate.

The bill to appropriate \$10,000 to complete the Confederate monument was placed upon its third reading. Mr. Padidson, of Beaufort, thought it better to give \$10,000 to the Greenville Normal and Industrial School, and wanted to see the monument completed by subscription. Mr. Lindsey, Populist, of Beaufort, said the Senate had voted upon a similar bill, but since that the House of Representatives had adjourned in honor of Fred Douglas. That was a mistake, he said, and there was some significance in the favor which this bill now met. To build a monument to the Confederate dead could not rectify the mistake of that adjournment. Mr. Marshall, of Surry, opposed the bill in brief remarks. He said he would not vote to put a monument over his grave.

Mr. Fowler, of Bladen, said the Senator from Bladenburg (Mr. Lindsey) seemed to think that this bill was to palliate the most egregious mistake of the House in adjourning in honor of Fred Douglas. The mistake of the House, he said, was unpardonable and indefensible, but he thought it wrong to impute any such motive to the friends of the bill. The bill passed third reading by a vote of 21 to 20, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Bellamy, Carver, Dowd, Dea, Forbes, Fowler, Grant, Green, Hoover, Hurley, Lusk, Mercer, Newburne, Mitchell, Moody, of Haywood; Norris, Shaw, Westmoreland, White, of Alamance; White, of Perquimans—21.

Nays—Messrs. Ammons, Black, Dandier, Farthing, Fortune, Hamrick, Herbert, Lindsey, Marshall, Padidson, Parsons, Sharp, Sanders, Soltes, Sigmon, Starbuck, Taylor, Wall, White, of Alexander—20.

On the announcement of the result Mr. Forbes exclaimed, "Glory to God and the Confederacy!" There was prolonged cheering, and it was some time before order could be restored. In explaining his vote, Senator White, of Perquimans, who was a Confederate soldier, passed across the aisle and grasped the hand of Senator Grant, a Union soldier and the introduction of the monument bill, and said he thanked God that there had come when there was no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country of brothers at peace. (Prolonged cheering.)

The election law bill which had been made the special order was placed on its second reading. It passed second reading by a vote of 28 to 5, a strict party vote, and its third reading was made the special order for tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Bill providing for the election of justices of the peace by this Legislature to fill present vacancies, and providing for their election by the people of the respective townships hereafter was placed upon its second reading, which it passed, and went over until the night session for third reading.

The public printing contracts was taken up. The majority report was read, recommending awarding the contract to M. I. and J. C. Stewart, of Winston. A minority report was read, asking that the majority report be not accepted, as it was not on fact; that the committee should have the printing contract of report printers taken, and that the report was erroneous. Mr. Dowd said that the chairman of the printing committee (Mr. Westmoreland) had stated before any bids had been filed that he was going to award the printing contract to a Republican or a Populist, and that it was further stated that the chairman had carried a contract with Stewart Bros., in his pocket before any calculations on the bids had been made. He charged that there was not a practical printer on the committee—not a man qualified to make calculations on the cost of printing—and that not one could tell who was the lowest bidder. He further charged that there were evidences of a job in letting out the contract. Edwards and Broughton had employed three skilled and responsible printers who had calculated the relative cost of work under the various bids, and that they stated upon their honor that the bid of Edwards and Broughton was \$681 lower than Stewart's bid. He wanted the printing let to the lowest bidder which would be a saving of nearly \$600 to the State. The law required this to be done, and he asked the Senate to adopt the minority report.

The Senate refused to adopt the minority report by a vote of 26 to 7. The majority report was adopted.

Mr. Starbuck, of Guilford, chairman of the joint sub-committee, read from manuscript some figures representing "per cent." calculations which he claimed showed Stewart to be the lowest bidder. He thought the instructions of the Senator from Mecklenburg were unfair. Mr. Dowd replied that he made no insinuations; that every statement he made was direct charge. Mr. Westmoreland explained that he was a job printer and competent to make some calculations in the matter. He further stated that Edwards and Broughton had said that Stewart's bid was certainly the lowest. He admitted, in reply to a question of Mr. Dowd, that Stewart wrote the bill under which the contract was to be awarded. He said Mr. Stewart merely wrote as he (Mr. Westmoreland) dictated. Mr. Lindsey, of Rockingham, said he was a signer of the minority report, because he thought it very possible that the majority was mistaken.

NIGHT SESSION.

The special order, being the bill to provide for the election of justices of the peace, which passed second reading today, was taken up. Mr. Adams

continued on second page.

## THE PRESENT USURY LAW.

Mr. Bevered Nixon's conclusion as to the State of Interest National Banks May Change Under It.

Bevered Nixon, Esq., in Charlotte Observer, Feb. 2nd.

Much interest is being manifested by our citizens in regard to the present usury law enacted by our Legislature, and the question is much agitated as to what effect the law has on national banks.

Having investigated the subject for myself, and thinking probably the result of my research would be of interest to the public, I submit my manuscript for publication.

The present usury law of our State makes 6 per centum the legal rate of interest, which law of course applies to all citizens, corporations and State institutions alike; but does it apply to national banks, and if so to what extent?

First it will be necessary to examine the act of Congress relative to interest, the substance of which is as follows:

(1.) Each bank may charge the rate of interest allowed by the laws of the State or Territory in which it is situated.

(2.) The rate of interest, limited for banks of issue, organized under the laws of a State or Territory, shall be the rate limited for national banks, or for business in the same State or Territory.

(3.) Where there is no law of State or Territory governing the rate of interest, national banks may charge a rate not exceeding 7 per centum, which may be reserved in advance.

(4.) No interest, receiving, or charging a rate of interest greater than allowed, shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt, carries with it, or which has been accrued to be paid thereon.

(5.) If a greater rate has been paid, twice the amount paid may be recovered back, provided suit be brought within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred.

(6.) The purchase, discount, or sale of a bill of exchange, payable at another place, at not more than the current rate of exchange on sight drafts, in addition to interest, shall not be considered as taking or reserving a greater rate of interest than that permitted.

The constitutionality of the above act of Congress is settled by the reasoning of Alexander Hamilton in the famous decision of the United States Supreme Court in the cases of McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat, and in Osburn vs. The Bank of the United States, Wheat.

It is therefore the supreme law of the land, and any law of a State or Territory to the contrary is a nullity. So national banks can only be subject to the penalties and forfeitures prescribed by the usury laws of the United States.

Now, if it is true that the National Bank of Charlotte vs. W. H. Myers, 74 N. C., says: "National banks are subject only to the penalties prescribed by the United States banking act for taking usury."

"The act of a Legislature of a State, making the penalty for taking usury the forfeiture of the principal, would be void as to national banks, because the act of Congress makes only the interest forfeitable if not paid; and if usurious interest be paid thus double the amount of the interest may be collected, as incurred by such bank, as a penalty. The only forfeiture declared by the thirteenth section of the act of June 3, 1864, (13 Stat. 99,) is of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt, carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon, when the rate knowingly received, reserved or charged by a national bank is in excess of that allowed by that section; and no loss of the entire debt is incurred by such bank, as a penalty or otherwise, by reason of the violation of the usury laws of a State."

The reason for the above decision is clear. National banks are the instruments of the government, created by the act of Congress; and therefore States can exercise no control over them, except in so far as Congress may see fit to permit.

National banks in all the States are liable to the penalties prescribed by the usury laws of the United States, whether the local law prescribes the rate of interest or not.

I have not examined the recent usury act of the Legislature, but whatever the penalties and forfeitures of the act are, it is easy to see how the forfeiture effect it will have on national banks. But if the recent act imposes no penalties other than those imposed by the United States statute, there would seem to be no reason why the recent act should be applicable to national banks.

Since writing the above I have obtained a copy of the usury law, recently enacted by the Legislature.

It is as follows: "The legal rate of interest shall be six per centum, per annum, for such time as interest is accrued, and no more; and the taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a greater rate of interest, either before or after the interest may accrue, when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the rate or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. And in case a greater interest has been paid, the person whose legal representative, or corporation by whom it has been paid, may recover back twice the amount of interest paid, in an action in the nature of an action of debt; provided such action be commenced within two years after the payment in full of such indebtedness; provided further that in any action brought in any court of competent jurisdiction, to recover upon any such note or other evidence of debt, it shall be lawful for the party against whom the action is brought to plead as a counter claim, in a readily shown provided for, to wit, twice the amount of interest so paid or the forfeiture of the entire amount of interest paid. And no cost shall be recovered."

It is clear by comparing the National

## and State law, that our present usury law applies to national banks in every respect, except that provision which allows a counter claim twice the amount of interest so charged on a usurious contract. It will readily be seen by examining the National banking act that double interest can only be recovered, in an action of debt, after the usurious interest has been paid.

Thus we see that our Legislature has imposed a penalty and forfeiture which can be enforced against our citizens and corporations, as a counter claim for double the amount of usurious interest charged on a contract, but which as a counter claim on the same usurious contract cannot be enforced against National banks.

## HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN LIVED

I've Easy Times a Shrine Titled by Thousands of Patriots.

The Lincoln homestead stands on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets in Springfield, Ill. Mr. Lincoln bought it in 1840. It was then a story and a half house but subsequently raised to two stories. It is a plain frame structure and contains twelve rooms. Mr. Lincoln lived there fifteen years; in fact, until he departed for Washington on the 12th of February, 1861, to take the presidential chair.

A family by the name of Tilton occupied the house during the war, and there four years sixty-five thousand people called to see the home of the president. For eighteen years after the war closed the house passed through different hands and it was closed to the public. For a long time it was unoccupied. In November, 1883, Capt. O. H. Oldroyd rented the house and threw its doors open to visitors. In 1887 Robert Lincoln decided the house to be the state, Capt. Oldroyd was the custodian for a long time, but was removed by the democratic administration, his successor being Herman Hoffkamp. Capt. Oldroyd is now the custodian of the house in which Mr. Lincoln died in Washington and has taken with him the greatest collection of Lincoln relics in the world. Oldroyd spent a lifetime getting these mementos together. The state could well afford to have a fund for its preservation.

The house, says the Chicago Tribune, is open to the public, and is virtually just as Mr. Lincoln left it. Some repairs and repainting has been done, but the proportions in the house are in no way changed. A year or so ago the state officials had the house photographed and had accurate measurements made of the edifice that it might be rebuilt in case of fire.

Hundreds of thousands of people have visited this house, men and women representing every civilized nation of the earth, and some of the barbarous ones, too. Some of the most notable were John Philip Sousa, the leader of the Marine band, gave a musical performance here to his band, sixty-five pieces in all, over to the Lincoln mansion. After appropriate music every member of this famous body of musicians made his signature on the register book. The occasion attracted an immense crowd, and numerous and prominent speeches were made by citizens of that city.

Some hold a special pain two hours to accomplish this, he and his men regarding it a slight testimonial of the respect which they held Mr. Lincoln's memory.

LO AS A LABORER.

An Officer of Thirty Years' Frontier Experience Gives His Views.

A man who has been on the frontier for thirty years and has put in a big part of that time fighting Indians. Lieut. P. H. Ray, of the regular army, now in charge of the Shoshone and Arapahoe agency in Wyoming. Capt. Ray has practical views touching the Indian problem, based on his long contact with the red man. He believes that the Indian can be made a self-supporting and useful citizen, and all that is needed is to furnish him a sufficient incentive to work for a living, the same as his pale-face brother.

"During the war just ended," said he to a writer for the Washington Post, "I had the Indians at work on a big irrigating canal, of which seven miles have been completed. They made as good laborers as I ever saw and worked cheerfully for one dollar per day. In addition to that they raised enough grain for the reservation and to supply the neighboring military post, having a surplus besides to sell. They hauled every pound of freight from the railway terminus to the agency, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. The men who have been living off the Indians by supplying all their needs for the past quarter of a century have to see them beginning to get on a self-supporting basis, for then there will be no more money to be made out of them. For that reason every obstacle is thrown in the way and all sorts of misrepresentations made by these parties, who dread to see their occupation gone. During all my experience in the west I have never known an administration that has dealt with the Indians in so conscientious a way as the present one, and I am sure that the Secretary of the Interior has, without any partisan bias, done in every instance his best to promote the interests of the tribes and the government, and, from my own observation, I think that he has thus far been very successful."

Minutes of the Proceedings.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough on 'twice left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Rogers, State Com.

Why get this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and tried before it is put at Cherry & Kennedy's Drug Store, B. regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

## EPIDEMIC OF INSANITY.

The Curious Mania Which Swept Over a Texas Town.

Some People Organized to Submit the Case Created by a Doomed Preacher Who Did Strange Things.

"You will doubtless feel incredulous when I tell you that a Texas town was once assailed with an epidemic of insanity." The speaker's remarks were addressed to a reporter for the Dallas News. "It was only in the '70s, in the beautiful little town of Point Isabel. I roamed there at the time, and I know, of course, whereof I speak. Among the four hundred inhabitants of the Point, as we used to call it, was a Montanagnan named Spewer, who went insane over religion. Spewer insisted that the second coming of Christ was at hand, and that the event would be heralded by the appearance of a day-break of a white comet over the Dallas News. 'It was only in the '70s, in the beautiful little town of Point Isabel. I roamed there at the time, and I know, of course, whereof I speak. Among the four hundred inhabitants of the Point, as we used to call it, was a Montanagnan named Spewer, who went insane over religion. 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