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(Cath in Advance)

No 40.

## BAB ON WORK AND TALK THE FEMININE TONGUE AND PIN GER BUSY IN HARMONY.

Clever Nach Draming-The way French Womes Concent Mamely Media Pollowing the Divine Sarah's Pastions. Woman as They Mast Appear at the anosk-gulward s'neus St. Louis Hopublic.

As we sit in the cuolest corner of the porch and knit, crocket, tatt or do faucy work that calls for some artistic ability and requires that one be and with one's needle, naturally enough we discuss all sorts of things. I like to see a woman crochet, but I don't think any woman ought to erochet or knit or tatt who basn't pretty hands. But when she has and you know that she controls the fyory needle or shuttle, she really makes a picture as she forces the womanly weapon to fly in and out of the red wool or the fine cotton. Advanced women consider all this sort of thing folly, but when one realizes that the tatting makes a yoke for some baby's frock, the knitting results in a shawl to protect elderly shoulders, while the leaf or flower wrought on a while the leaf or flower wrought on a bit of fine lines is to cover a tray for an invalid, or be the slip for a soft pil low, cool and fine, on which an aching head will rest, one is certain that it is not folly. We work and we talk. The feminine tongue and the feminine flager are busy in harmony.

The Knitter says: "I don't believe there ever was a time when woman dressed their necks so prettily."

NEUES. REAUTIFUL. AND KOMELY.

NECES, REAUTIFUL AND HOMELY

"Well," says she who was tatting, "It is a blessed good thing, for we are all tired of gazing upon necks so shriveled that they looked like old chickens or so thick and short that they seem like no necks at all, and one is forced to wonder what would happen to the owner thereof if she were the victim of

the guillotine." "Speaking of the gullotine," says the Knitter, "suggests the French women and the eleverness with which they have always arranged their neck dressing. They seldom have pretty necks, but they don't show them unleas it is absolutely necessary, and then they bring out their best points, and they bring out their best points, and cannot their worst. Many women enking of the gullotine," says conceal their worst. Many women who have great hollows just below their throats have good backs so the Parisienne cuts her bidice very low in the back, showing its somoth surface, while she hides the hollows with strings of pearls, or innumerable gold chains, to which she attaches suitable pendants. She sees the great advantage, however, of the stock; so if she is narrow of shoulder, she utilizes her stock to conceal that misfortune. How? By arranging the ribbon in soft folds, then having two very fluing bows stand out on each side from the back, and in each a way that they give breadth. If her shoulders are broad, then she clasps the stock with an efnor loop to brenk the contrast between In the house, where she wishes to have a softer neck dressing, either for her little jacket or her tea gown, she doesn't put a stilted frill of chiffon or an ordinary ruffle of lace, but she makes a broad sailor collar of insertion and rithium and with thought as to the and ribbon, and with thought as to the hour of the day, she spangles it; or, if spangles seem too frivolus for her height, she trusts to the lace and ribtall and slender, with a leaning tofashion of the divine Samb and wears a Pierrot ruffle, with possibly long strings to the it in the back. She would

her nose and give a sharp appearance. No, if the neck is to be open at all, then she makes it square, and not a deep, but a broad square. sees the advantage of real lice. and buying herself a piece, twists it into a jabet, or a cravat, and gives an

of a V-neck; that would add length to

air of elegance to a very ordinary

DRESSING FOR BOYALTY. The saddest sight in the world is to The saddest sight in the world is to see the thin, scraggy old women at the Queen's drawing-noon. They must go low-necked. The Queen herself has always had a boantiful neck and shoulders, and she presumes that all Eaglish women follow her example in this as well as other respects. Feathers add to ber height and dignity, hence, if a woman is 7 feet high who is forced if a woman is 7 feet high who is forced. if a woman is 7 feet high she is forced by order of the Quren to make herself look 8 with the stiff plumes. Many a nother who blushed to think that he baby saw her bones has to exhibit them in all their awfulness to the British public or stay at home. And this is no self-respecting English woman wants to do. You have heard the story of to do. You have heard the story of the old Scotch woman who got the bet-ter of the Queen, havon't you? Well, I am glad there is sumedody to whom it is new. She bolonged to the Danglas family, and they have wills quite as strong as the Guelphs. She wrote a personal letter to the Queen telling that she suffered so with them matism in her shoulders and had the quinsy so badly that she negged to be silowed to come with a high todice, as she wished to present her granddaugh-ter. An answer came from the Lord Chamberlaiu saying that it was im-possible. After that two letters were written to him, stating the case. The "Na" was positive. The horror of the sasembly can be imagined when Ludy Sarab Douglas appeared, gowned su-perbly in white triendo, wearing all the family jewels and having her hodice in stern comfort and there came way down to the wrists a flery red flaune

ablet that told how, for once. Snotet

The girl who was sewing looked at hor dinger and admired her thimble, and said: "Well, I don't blame her, and I suppose that was what tangit en a lessen, for nowadays she permits, if an objecty lady asks her, the wearing of a square or V-neck. I

have never had much trouble about dressing my neck-my bete noir in the dressing line is my vell. It is never tied to suit me.

"If I put it on tight, either my eyelashes poke through, or there is a hole in the center, and my nose comes out as if there was a perfame I didn't quite ike. Then, if I arrange it loss I u-ve a swaddle kind of an air. You know these real lace veils; they cost like everything, but it has always seemed to me dainty to have a real lace veil. First, I got a white one with a border of black rosehuds. For this I paid seven beautiful dollars, and I don't know how to describe what I looked like in it. However, if I say it gave me the air of a perfect lady, I can. I suppose, leave the rest to your imagination. I hele toggery I can't wear, and so I gave that to a friend of mina, and she looks charming in it. Then I bought a black one with a white border, for which I paid \$3, and it ages me so that the trades people speak to me for my own nother. And yet, in Paris, this summer, the French women were wraring these veils and looked lovely."

"My experience," amounced the Knitter, "is that a thin black net with large dots far apart is the most becoming veil of all. Those very coarse ones that they call the Russian mesh are ing veil of all. Those very course ones that they call the Russian mesh are ing veil of all. Those very coarse ones that they call the Russian meab are only desirable when one isn't well and wishes to conceal the ravages of slokners. Young hirs. John Jacob Astor and her set are, just for a freak, hiding their pretty faces under two wells nowadays. They put on first a thickly dotted one, which is draped closely around the face, then over this comes a white chiffon, dotted with black pinued on in that flapping cartain fashion—the result? Why, the result is that they all look as if they had the smallpox. Oh, of course, it will keep the skin in good condition, for they will make one so warm that the perspiration will flow freely and the skin will whiten and grow firm. But nothing will ever make a thickly dotted veil becoming. A rose-colored veil? The French women look well in them, but here! Well, here, the women look like the very—well, say mischlef."

REAL TRUNK PACKING. The woman who was sewing, stopped for a minute, and then said: "You have heard of queer leasons, but did you over hear of anybody taking leasonain the art of packing a tronky Well, I did. Two years ago in Paris I sent for a professional packer, and then watched him. He brought his tools with him. They consisted of dozens of sheets of lavender tissue paper, pieces of white tape, papers of large, white pins, small tacks and a hammer. The dreases had their sleeves stuffed with paper, and when each one was with paper, and when each one was laid in its place, after being carefully

laid in its place, after being carefully folded, innumerable sheets of paper were laid between it and the next dress. His reason for using a colored paper was that the argenic in the white will yellow any frabric.

"Strips of tape were cat, pinned to the hats and bonnets underseath the crown, and then the ends were tacked to the side of the tray in which they reposed, so that they never stirred. Every flower was wrapped in tissue paper, and a feather that stood up was bent down and pinned. Parasols were in the bottom, each carefully wrapped. bent down and pinned. Parasols were in the bottom, each carefully wrapped, and its paper tied securely with tape. The shoes were all stoffed with paper, to make them retain their shape; but they, of course, went in another trunk. When those things were taken out after a week's travel, nothing was crushed, nothing lad moved, and everything was in order, that is to say, the gloves belouging to a certain frock were lying just under its bodice, and if there was a special neck dressing, it was carefully pinned on, but, best of all, just inside the lid of the trunk, was tacked a list of the articles therein, so that one didn't hunt for the in, so that one didn't bunt for the bine cliffon where it was not, or expect to find the gray gloves where they had no reason for being. I paid \$1 spiece to have my trunks packed, and it was money I didn't begrudge. I often wonder that the perambulating manicures and hairdressers don't add trunk-packing to their other basiness,

frunk-packing to their other passness, for in the spring and fall there would be money in it."

"Speaking of money," said the Knitter, "while I respect it and joy in spending it, still I am continually amazed at the lack of knowledge wounders. amazed at the lack of knowledge wounca slow of what I call good spending.

5) many women let their money go in
little things, and so many more buy
things just because they are cheap. A
woman I know paid 4 cents a yard for
some lawn. She said it was so cheap
she could afford to put lots of ribbon
on it, and so she had three pieces of
ribbon at \$3 apiece used to trim it,
and paid a dressmaker \$15 to make k.
And as they say in the old game. the And as they say in the old game, the consequence was that it nover looked anything but a cheap sleasy gown, made with a trimming too rich and after a design too elaborate. The Bard of Avon hit the nail on the head when he said 'Costly thy hable as the pures can buy,' for a good material will stund making over, and always show wint it is, while a cheap one bears the imprint of cheap and masty

THINGS THAT ARE NOT CHEAP.

'That woman is a bad spender who buys things she doesn't want because they are cheap, or who buys things not they are cheap or superance. Completely to her are or superance. they are observed, or who boys lettings not suited to her age or appearance, count-ing on their being useful some day. Stuffs go outof fashion, and are only it for dust cloths. She who gets cheap gloves, or cheap shoes, has no happigrove, or creep shoes, has no happiuess in them, and size who buys cheep
artificial fewers and puts them on her
hat, makes herself look a tawdry as
they are. There are things which are
reasonable in price, and which it is
prolitable to buy. I should be foolish
if I paid 80 cents a yard for lawn when
I can get good for 15 cents; but I can't
get good for four. Yet when I go to
buy a black grown. I should be more
than foolish if I didn't get the beat
quality, for then I would be certain of
a good color and of its wearing well.
Speaking of black gowns reminds
of orepons. A clever woman said the
manufacturers were leaking for something that wouldn't stand rain, that
would stand dust, and that wouldn't ness in them, and she who buys che

have never had much trouble about stand wear of any kind, and crepon dressing my neck-my bete noir in the was the result. I think this is so, but dressing line is my vell. It is never still I am going to have a gown of it for theater wear next winter. There are so many things that are unsuitable for theater wear, and she who goes as much as I is well acquainted with the follies committed in the name of dress. THINGS WE SHOULD AVOID.

"It is a fully to put an upstanding feather on a small bonnet; that feather will fill the eye of the woman be 'nd you nod she will never see the stage.
"It is a fully to wear a tailor made chair to the theather; the hard chair gown to the theater; the hard chair wears out the back of the bodies and the narrow seat ruins the set of the

skirt.

"It is a folly to wear over-large the man on each sleaves to the theater; the man on each side of you will joy in crushing them.
"It is fully to wear a handsome wrap to the theater; it has to be rolled up to the theater; it has the theater the t and put down under the sent in front of you, and somebody's feet utilize it for a stool.

"It is a folly to fan at the theater "It is a folly to fan at the theater, for you give the woman in front of you a cold that causes a crick in her neek, and she feels as if she would like to see you—well not in a very cold place.

These are the follies cited by the Knitter, who is a wiso woman, and as she told them I checked off each with a nod of my head which made me feel like a China Mandarin rather than

Deeper and Doomer.

tiants Journal.

As the list of Democratic State Con ventions lengthens, the deeper grown the graye of free-silveriem.

The New Jersey Dymograts contributed to the preparations for interment yesterday:

"The Democratic party of New Jarsey, is convention assembled, declared that we realist the following the following the following the following the administration of President Clew land, with whose determination to protect the people of this country from the swife evention of the swife eventions of the swife evention of the swife

New Jersey is a noble Democratic New Jersey is a noble Democratic state. It has gone Democratic in every Presidential election save one in the last forty years and carries the banner of the Northern Democracy. It was therefere to be expected that its state Democratic Convention should appeak out at this time clearly for the Democratic principle of sound money as opposed to free silverism. The record of this year's Democratic State Conventions on the question of the free and unlimited column of effects. free and unlimited coinage of silver and the votes of the respective stales in the Kational Convention stand as follows

For the free and un-Braited coinage of affect.

Against the unlimited silver.

Kontaseky Jowa Maryland . Olsio Pennsylvania New York New Jersoy

Total . . . . 18 Total . Let the guod work go on ! Eight Cents for Cotton.

Middling cotton was quoted at Middling cotton was quoted at 8 cents in Savannah yesterday. We have no doubt that the price will advance considerably beyond eight cents. How great the advance will be will depend upon the crop reports. Every day it becomes clearer that the crop is a short one, and that the extinates of the yield that have been made thus far

are exceedingly liberal ones. It is quite safe to say that the cotton farmers are going to receive more mon-ey for their crop this year thun they did hat notwithetending the fills off yield, and their profits will be a great deal larger than they were last year, because the cost of making the rop was much less.

We have been expecting to see in the silverite newspapapers some explanation of the great rise in the price of cotton, but we have been disappointed. We refer particularly to those silverite papers that day after day a few months ago, when cotton was selling at five cents a pound, declared that the low price of cotton was doe wholly to the fact that car mints were closed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If, as they asserted, the alleged demonstration of silver caused the low price of cotton, what We have been expecting to see in caused the low price of cotton, what is now the cause of its high price? We would like to have the allverice

when the price of cotton was five cents a pound the Morning News stated that the low price was due to greeproduction—that the supply of cotton exceeded the demand. We couldn't get our estemmed allegates occied the demand. We couldn't ge our esteemed silverite papers to accept that view. It didn't suit their pur pose to secont it. Their aim was to convert the people to the belief that only by the free and sullmited colorage of silver could they hope to see the price of cotton much, if any, above dive cents.

Yorkvilte Hogutrer,

Recrybedly who has ever paid any attention to the metter, is aware of the fact that the price of iron is the most perfect barometer of business known. When the price of iron goes down, everything becomes depressed, and when the price of iron goes up, business immediately begins to flourish. There has been a great deal of talk of the approach of better times within the past few weeks: but believers in the past few weeks; but believers in the iron theory have not been repecially encouraged. Now these people seem to have cause for congratulation. The New York from dy: quotes a rise in the price of iron from \$14 to \$16 a ton in one week. This represents an advance of \$7 per ton above lowest price mached last year. the past few weeks; but believers is

AMP IS BUNINATING.

Memory is a strange faculty. It seems independent of the mind, but is mysteriously connected with it. The forgetful witness is right when he says "I didn't charge my memory with it." When we were children memory was strong and the mind was weak. As we get old the mealal power growe stronger and enemory weakens, but the memories that fastened somewhere in our chandoms in our youth do never fade. I remember well the scenes, names and incidents of my childhood. I remember when I wore aprens and how old Aunt Minty, the cook, looked, and how my father killed the dog because he foamed at the mouth and was thought to be going used.

I was only three years old then. When I was six years old my mether found her long lost brother and I remember the meeting and how they sentired each other and orised for joy. Their parents died in Charleston of pellow fever and were buried in anegrave and the two little children were harried away during the panie and got separated, for they had no kindred to care for them. The boy was put on a ship and sent to Boston—the grid on another vessel and sent to Sawannab. Each was placed in an orphan asylom and they never found each other until some years after they were grown and married. Diligent search was made in Charleston, but no clew could be found, and as a last resort my father advertised in a Boston paper and it was seen and a letter catae that was written in tears. I remember all the excitement, how her brother came and what a handsome young man he was and how the people of the listle village joined in the rejoicing. I remember how the next year my father and snother, with my brother and myself, went to Savannah in a carriage—350 miles—and took a sail vessel there for Boston to visit that brother and myself, went to Savannah in a carriage—360 miles—and took a sail vessel there for Boston to visit that brother and hay family. I was ruminating about this, for I was in Savannah last week that hard and out to support the whare and it had a double row of immense chima trees that on their p

dered how many people were living in that city who were there sixty years ago when I first visited it. Probably ago when I first visited it. Probably there are not fifty—perhaps not ten. There are not but five in flome who were there forty five years ago when I settled there. What a people we are to die or move away.

Savambah is a lovely city. How clean, how shaded, how ornamented with evergreens and flowers! What beautiful parks with the green grass growing all around where the happy children frolle and the baby carriages abound. Monuments are there, too to commemorate noble men—Pulaski and Jasper and W. W. Gordon and others, but none to Ogiethorpe. What a grand

but none to Ogiethorpe. What a grand people used to adorn this historic and classic city. I remember this times when the Habershams, Hardees, Elliotts, Bullocks, Joneses, Houstons, Laws, Jacks and Telfairs lived there. Some of their descendants live there. Some of their descendants lived there. Some of their descendants live there how, and wear the mantle of their fathers in tone and enumers and high moral principles. They are goutlemen by inheritance and training. Who ever saw nobler gentlemen of the olden time than Generals Lawton and Jackson? Who ever saw a finer appair.

en time than Generals Lawton and Jackson? Who ever saw a finer specimen of younger manhood than Fleming duBiguon, the most classic and cloquent young man and orator, and always a gentleman?

When I was a college boy I did not at first mix with the boys from Savannah, for it was said they were stuck up and praud, but in time I was undeceived and was pleased to rank them as my friends. I did not understand their peculiar produnciation. They said put and ma like put and mad while we up country boys said pa and ma like pur and mar and our backwoods boys said paw and maw. The low country hops said gyurf for girl and we thought it was affectation. Savannah has the same peculiar falk-live yet, and I like it. It sounds gentle and soft and refined. Ever the negro lingo has a charm about it, I heard and old nurse say to a child in the park: "Honey, your mar say came dare to ber; run long chile fore de buckra man cotch you."

There is no rush in Savannah. Everybody and everything take their time. A diguissed leisure prevails amount the business men and they will take time to give courteous attention to visitors, whereas in Atlanta they have no time for the courtesies of life. "How are you, howdy do; are all well? Come round and see me," and your friend will hurry on. Atlanta gets her manners from North Georgia mainly. The people are kind, liberal, progressive and desperately in seriest, especially after money. Savanush people are

people are kind, liberal, progressive and desperately in samest, especially after meney. Savanesh isopte are more scholarly and classe, and that is why the Historical Society was founded there and has been so long and so liberally sustained. Is our college days Henry Law and Monroe Molver were the most gifted orators, and the oratice of the former on "Paul at Mars Hill?" is still remembered by those who heard it and are yet alive.

I was ruminating about that long journey of six days to "Savanesh and sowisted next morning in Savanesh and found breakfast awaiting me at the DeSoto helis! I was thinking about that stormy voyage of thirty-seven days to Buston, and how we suffered a partial chipwresk, and my father would not return by water bet bought a cavringe and span of block horses and we came all the way to Georgia overland, and it took us six long weeks to make the trip; and how we never crossed a railroad for here was none to to make the trip; and how we never crossed a railroad for there was none to

lection, and I still remember as 'If it were not so very long ago how my father held me by the feet as I haid down to peep over the brink of the Ratural Bridge in Virginia into the awful almam below Well, all these memorius make me feel and, for of all my kindred who then lived I only am left. Father and mother and uncles and sunta and cousies all dead. What an eventful life have I lived, and what an eventful life have I lived and studying at night by the light of a tallow dipped candle—not only that, but I and my brother had to dip them, and if I had a corner in the exposition I would like to show the boys and girls how it was done. We thought we had a good time, and we did, but it would be awful to live that way now.

BYLL A RP. lection, and I still remember as if it

B. Louis Republic.

It is a question whether the recognition of belligerency is what the Cahans want. It is more than probable that they can get along better without than with anch a declaration on our part.

A recognition of belligerency implies and involves a declaration of our neutrality, unless we are willing to 30 to the length of making sommon cause with the Cubana against Spain, and that we are not at all likely to du.

Since a declaration of belligerency would make one of neutrality nuavoidable, the Cubana can make better use of our undoubted and almost undisputed friendship for their cause by taving us maintain a discreet allence. This Government could not afford to make a proclamation of neutrality only for the purpose of relaxing vigilance against the active efforts of the citimens is behalf of the patriots. Such an attitude would be not only dishotorable, but it would have the added diadvantage of leaving us liable to Spain for heavy demages such as we collected from Great Britain in the case of the Alabama.

It might be well to let things take

case of the Alabama.

It might be well to let things take their course beth in this country and Cuba unless we want to pitch in and take a hand ourselves in the open. Otherwise the Cubans can use our sympathy to better advantage without than with a recognition of their belligerent rights.

few York Herald,

Here is what has been accomplished on an American railway:

First—A train has been run four bundred and thirty-nine and a half miles, or ten hours and five minutes, without a step.

Second—Speed at the rate of a hundred and two miles an hour has been maintained for five miles.

Third—The distance of fifty-eight and three-tenths miles has been made in forty-five and three-quarter minutes, or an average of seventy-six and a half miles an hour, twenty-five miles of the distance being run at the rate of sighty miles an hour.

Fourth—A train has been run from New York to Buffalo, a distance of four hundred and thirty-six and a half miles, at the rate of sixty-four and a quarten miles an hour.

These records show what is possible in the way of high speed and long distance runs. They demonstrate the fact that, so far at least as locomotives and rolling-stock are concerned, much faster trains than any now in use are practicable, but there remains the question whether such trains could be employed with safety in many places on existing road beds, with their curves, grades, grade crossings, etc.

It is evident, however, that to attain the fustest milewy travel it is only necessary to make the amp are only necessary to make the amp are only necessary to make the same are only necessary to make the same protain the funtest rullway travel it is only necessary to make the same pro-gress in road construction as has been actieved in locometive building.

os West Presbyturian.

Due West Prestyterian.

Last week the Senior Editor referred to an Article introduced in the Constitutional Convention of South Caralica "that no minister of the gospel shall hold any civil office in this State."

There was once an Article introduced in a Constitutional Convention in Georgia that no minister of the gespel should be eligible to a seat in the Legislature. Dr. John Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and at that time Presidens of Princeton College, wrote to a Georgia paper suggesting an amendment, that in case any minister should fall from grace and become a probine, drunten or lewer reprodute, he might be elected to a seat in the legislature. We would commend this suggestion to the member who lutraduced that bill in the Canvention of South Carolina, if it is not too late. There is no more reason why a profuse or intemperate sean who had once been a minister (if you could find one) should not be a legislator or shortff or governor than any other profunc or intemperate sean. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

man. "Equal right privileges to none."

People are generally busy pulling fedder, whittling apples and "biling sorghum. It's a great time of the

Twe Myes flaves.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, 1il. was fold by her doctor abe had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles. Dr. Kings New discovery completely cured her and she saves her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Phorida St. San Francisco, suffered from a drassful orld, approaching Consumption, tried without result averything cles, then longht one bottle of Dr Kling's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thunkful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful officacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial buttles at Curry & Kennedy's Drug Sters. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

IS IT HONEST?

Nous That Credit to Lane 50 Per Cent.

George L. Deuglass in Eannas City mar.

Is the proposition for "free silver at 16 to 1" expedient and houset?

Stripped of verbiage, the proposition is for this government to embark in the immediate and unlimited colunge of silver dollars, each dollar to contain approximately 50 cents worth of silver tuilion; to discard all provintons for guaranteeing the aurent circulation and parity of gold and eliver, and to compet by law the acceptance of the new dollars in payment of all debts.

The object is to reduce the value of the dollar about one-half, and by foreing areditors to take this dollar for debts to scale all existing obligations. The only exception will be where the shrawd creditor has stipulated for payment in gold. Such creditor will be paid in full, but the unsuspecting mass or woman who has mersly trusted to the honor of the nation is to be "done up," just in proportion as the dollar is scales.

The Populists are solid for this

up," just in proportion as the dollar is scaled.

The Populists are solid for this scheme, It's in their line of basiness. They are opposed to a dollar having any intrinsic value, but if they must have a dollar worth anything at all the less is in words the better it suits them. Very few Republicans take any stock in the scheme; and the more it is studied the scomer it will be drouped by all thinking mes.

The agitators assume, because Kansas people are in debt, that every Kansas man ought to join in the change for such dollars, I depy that it is the dany of any man, because he lives in Kansas and is in debt, to favur a scheme which his conscience tells him is wrong.

scheme which his conscience tells him is wrong.

I am as much in debt us the average Kansan, but I consist see why this fact should blind the conscience or destroy the sbillity of a man to reason on such questions. I believe in blustallism and in the use of the intentions of aliver as standard money which can be maintained at a parity with our gold and paper money, so that all of our deliars will be equal for all purposes. But the Harvey programme is merely a scheme to scale our standard deliar- in which all contracts have been made—for the purpose of robbing creditors.

If these agitantors simply wanted to obsapen the deliars for use in future business transactions, they would advocate a law making the new deliars levels have the services only. But that's not what they want. They insist that these new cheap deliars must be made a legal tender for all debts.

I am opposed to that because it is

I am opposed to that because it is dishousest. If anybody can prove that it is bonest, I will be gish to be for it. But he must prove it by some better argament than the bireadbare assertion that John Shorman conspired with the Buthschilds to rob immount people 20 years ago, for even if that idlotic statement were true it would be reason why you and I should conspire to rob a much larger number of equally innocent people today. I sm opposed to that because it is

turers' Berord. The Manufacturer's Record recordly stated that the high price of outen this year would offset the decrease in acreage. Following out the name thought, the New York Journal of Commerce claims that this year's crop has been produced at a cast of more than \$40,000,000 less than hat year's, while it is proviable that higher prices will cause the total value of the crop to be larger even than that of last to be larger even than that of last year's 10,000,000-bile yield. According to the Journal of Commerce's calculations the crop this year ought to be worth to the South in net results at least \$50,000,000 more than last year's

The yield of fruit in the South was the largest on record, and the corn crop will probably turn out the same way, so that mucher \$50,000,000 at less team be added to the net results of Southern farming operations for 1805, making a total prafit over 1804 of not less than \$100,000,000. In connection with this increasing prespectly in agricultural interest, take the great activity in iron and the fact that prices are nearly double what they were this time last year, the remarkable increase to cotton-mill building, the leasy flow of money South as a result of the exposition, and it will be seen that the conditions for prosperous times are phenomenally good. The yield of fruit in the South was

manab (Go.) More.

Savannah (Ga.) News.

In Florida the other day an old derkey was brought belove a sangistrate upon the clumps of "wantenly and maliciously killing a fowl—one hen." It were that the murder of the hen was cold-blooded and premeditated. The defendant upon arraingment pleaded guilty, and explained in mitigation of the offense that he had been haught from usyhood to kill every crowing hen. He had heard the deceased lies crow upon one or more occasions, and had followed the teachings of ine youth. He was discharged.

brakents tro Last Sunday while we in Concord were sweltaring with heat, the thermometer being near 100, it was snowing out in Colorado. There was a regular bizzant in Wyoming, and the thermometer dropped below the free-ing point.

Self-denial is the one thing most difficult to inculents and always hard to practice especially when there are good things to cat within reach. But there is no self-denial necessary if you take Simmons Liver Regulator. It promotes digestion, prevents Dyspepais and a dose after a nearty meal of delication will prevent any discomfurt. It's the best good-night toddy.



Are you taking Stranors Leven Its DLATCH, the "Exist or Leven Its COURSE". That is what our read want, and nothing but that, it is some old friend to which the old for pinned their faith and were never appointed. But another good recommendation for it is limit it is marrially applicable. mendation for it in that it is recall Prize, never gripes, never one, but works in such an natural way, just like nature it relief somes quick and sure, field new all over. It has Everybody needs take a liver and everyons should take o moss Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Bed S is on the wrapper. J. H. Zellin & Co., Philadelphia.

, Sotter Boad Making.

But for the fact that citizens of most communities are averse to public debts, a mighty and long stride forward could be made to building roads. A few wests ago the Alamanon (floaner made some figures on what \$50,000 could be made to do in this country by using it to unacademix; roads, and while not entirely new it is nevertheless a capital idea, and one that could be made to do good for the present and the coming generations. Fifty thousand dollars would build several miles of good manadam road, perhaps \$0 or more, and a force of bands could put it in in a few mouths, giving our people the buselt of asing it while paying for it.

About \$4,000 is collected annually for road purposes, which will pay a per cent, interest on \$50,000 and provide a sinking fund to pay the debt. With the four thousand new collected a large number of roads are worked, but none are fixed so that they will need no more work. Our idea of spending that money has always been to put it into permanencies that sized for all time. If there were no addition in this country, the question of most places the rock is right near and can be put in much obsence these other places where it must be hauled a long distance.

While this applies to Alamanou country in the state or any town in the State, that wants better roads or airrets. But for the fact that citiz

The Massachusetts farmer gets \$22 per aero for his corn, while the Kannes farmer gets only \$17; yet the farming lands of Massachusetts are poor, and of Kannes very rich. It is the home market that makes the difference. Massachusetts is a great manufacture that and the uppratives must have log State and the operatives must have bread. There is no fartilizer for the farmers' fields like the smoke of the factory chimneys. Without doubt, the factory chimneys. Without doubt, the farmere in the Birmingham district get more per acre for their corn than the farmer of the black byt, because their market is at their stoors. If any black-belt farmer is dissatisfied with the price he gets for his corn in the black belt, let him self his plantations and buy land in the Birmingham district.—Birmingham age-Revald.

Commenting on the foregoing, the

Commenting on the foregoing Manufacturers' Record mys:

Manufacturers' Record mays:

Here is a benefit arising from the establishment of industries which is soldon properly estimated. Wherever a factory is placed in operation in the South it will place a certain amount of money in the packets of the fatmers and track growers for find for its employee. The cutton mills at tirrenville, Spartanburg, Charlotte and other manufactual centees give amployment to thousands of people. They and their families must have meal, flour, meat and vegetables, all of which can be produced in the country aurounding these cities. For such reasons the Southers planter should encounage industries as much as the merchant. They must a never failing sources of gain to him.

Chiago Dispatch.

Here's the new man! His name yeterday was John H. Cook. We use a quite certain as to what it is tode He lives in Quincy, IR. Yenterday matried Alice Husson—or Alice and Juwers married. Justice Alice, a tied the knot, was dunfounded white contracting parties insleted the toe contracting parties insleted the toe marriage titual be reversed no as make John promise to "lave, how and obey" Alice, and Alice pressing "plaried" John promise to "lave, how and obey" Alice, and Alice pressing "plaried" John and to care for him a protect him in sickness or in health, foeler or worse. But did John emety from that ceremony as John Hisson John Cook? Is he new Mr. John Co or Mr. Alice Hisson? Of course "hame is Desiria," but what else she we call him?"