Gastonia, N. C., January 23, 1896.

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## A WOMAN TRAPS TALMAGE.

BEGGING FOR HELP AND BOLACE, SHE WAS SNAPPED OFF COLD-LY AND TURNED AWAY.

A Shrewd Weman Reporter Works a Wicked Hune on the Quality-In the linine of a Beggar She to Rebuffed by Talmage While a Gambier Gives her Min Last Half-Dollar -- Hunderland Couldn't Help Saturday Night but Would Make the Reart Monday.

"How cold! I wonder how the poor are faring this bitter weather," This was the exclamation of Miss Sibyl Wilbur, a woman reporter for the Washington Times, as she dropped in to her work one morning during the recent severe cold weather. "Suppose you find out," suggested one of the editors. Uarrying out the idea, she disguised herself as a beggar named Jennie Elliot and visited the homes of the poor and the rich alike. The story of her experiences runs through several numbers of the Times. Below we have copied a chapter from these experiences. Dr. Talmage and Dr. Sunderland are co-pastors of one of the big fashionable churches in Washington city, perhaps it is regarded as the church of the quality. Dr. Talmage recently went there on an engagement to preach once a day on Sunday, that is, in the evening. The morning services were to be provided by co-paster Allen or otherwise. The church is now in a ferment of discussion over a movement to have both services conducted by Dr. Talmage. As to Dr. Sunderland, he is, we believe, the same pious duck who is reported to have got pervous during the war about the final issue of the contest, and in his pulpit one Sunday morning prayed to the Lord that if he wasn't going to put down slavery to resign his throne in favor of a God who would put it down. But with all this, the venerable author of the violent prayer appears to much better advantage in a test of kindness than does your upole Teedywit. Here is a section or two from the reporter's story:

I next went over to the Arlington Hotel and went in the ladies' outrance of the annex. A colored hallbuy sprang to the door to open it for me, and then almost let it alms in my fees as be took in my disreputable appearance.

"I want to see Dr. Talmage. you find out if he will see me?" "Will you send up your card?" in-quired the servant, facetiously.
"No, sir; and I wou't send up my name. Just ask him if he will see a lady who is very anxious to speak to

"Sit down in the parlor," said the fellow, and then as I did so he lingured a minute to consider either his errand or me. I've no doubt both were unusual. But he sent the message, and presently returned with the reply that Dr. Talmage would be right down.

I was rather surprised and pleased. I had met the great preacher before, rather formally, and now I was to meet him face to face and to feel the warm kindliness of his nature. I recalled certain passages in his famous lecture, "The Sunny Side of Life." Here was the opportunity to find out by what the opportunity to find out by what method the great prescher helped life to be sunny. And so I waited patiently his coming out to me.

It was 3 o'clock whe.: 1 sat down, and it was 4:15 when Dr. Talmage and it was 4:15 when Dr. Talmage came out to me. Ladies and gentlemen passed through the parlors frequently, and stared at my strange appearance, sitting there. It quite annoyed the new servant who came on duty while I welted. Heing unable to stand it longer, he at length sent again to Dr. Talmage to say a woman had been walting over an hour,

COULD NOT BE BOTHERED.

I heard a door open and shut, and some one came to inquire if Dr. Talmage's carriage had been brought around. Then in a minute I heard the servant say. "Dr. Talmage, here is a woman waiting to speak to you."

"Er—well, I can't be bothered." was the rather impatient reply, and then he came into the parlor and stood at a distance from me, pulling on his gloves. I had no idea he was so tall before, not that he was so self-contained and frowning and frigid. His look of in-quiry was one of scrutiny that only endured for a moment. I rose to my feet and stood, with my hands clasped

"Did you want to speak to me?" he

"Yes, sir, if you please. I am in sore need and trouble, and I have leard so much of your-er-kindness, I ven-tured to come to you, sir, for help." "Well, I haven't a thing to give to any one. My means are all spoken

He had turned away from me and was fastering his gloves with a sharp amp. His mind was engrossed with other things and he decidedly did not want to be bothered with me.

"Dr. Taimage, if you could help me a very little I would be deeply grateful. It is Saturday night, and I haven't a place to go and no mency to buy food. [——"

"I haven't any money to give you, not a cent, I tell you," and he moved toward the door with a preoccupied ook. "Is that carriage the

Byron Sunderland.

That gentleman received me in his back parlor. I sat down near the door, and he came and stood in freat of me. When I told him my story he said. "Well, well. This is a bad time for you to be coming after charity—Saturday night. Can't you manage to get along until Monday morning? I haven't a cent to offer you."

"But I don't know how I am going to eat to-murrow: I have no mosey or

to eat to murrow; I have no money or anything in my room."

"Why, get the people to trust you where you are. They'll keep you, won't they?"

"They are very poor people where live, over in Gordon's court. It is very hard to ask charity of them."

IT'S A HARD WORLD.

"Oh, well, they can stand it to give "Oh, well, they can stand it to give you a meal or two. Tell them you have a prospect of something on Monday, and come back here then if you don't get anything else. I'll try to do something for you. But I don't promise, mind you, to secure you anything. I'll make the effort, though. Some of our people may be able to find you something."

I rose to go, and said: "It's a very I rose to go, and said: "It's a very

"Oh, yes; it's a hard world for every one. Good-night," and the minister walked away from me without a word of comfort or a touch of the hand.

of comfort or a touch of the hand.

I went into the night, and walked alowly down in front of the Young Woman's Christian Home. I feared to call there, and had put it off from time to time. I knew the matron slightly, and was afraid of recognition. But where the street of the character, and at last ventured to ring the leil of this institution. A boarder answered the door and went off to flid the matron, leaving me in a very dimly lighted hall. This was a fortunate arrangement of circumstances, and I sat down in the shadow near the and I sat down in the shadow near the door. When the matron came out to me I said:

me I said:

"I am very sorry to disturb you so late, madam, but I have been working until now and I expected to get my wages to-night. The lady told me I'd have to wait till Monday and I have nothing to buy food with to-morrow. Could I come here and get my meals to-morrow?"

She heattated a moment and then said: "Yes; come and get your meals."

There was a passe—a very cold one—

There was a passe—a very cold one-and then I said:

"Anything that I can do to pay for my meals I will; I'll help with the

The matron only said, "We have breakfast at 8 o'clock," and she moved toward the door. 'Thank you very much, madam; I'm

really sorry to have disturbed you,"
and I extended my hand. She didn't
notice it, and opened the door for me
to go. It was rather discouraging for
Jennie Elliot, but she had to accept it
as the best thing under the circumstances.

I have told the story of my adven-tures just as they happened. There are, I think, some good lessons to be drawn from the experience. If my story does this for any one it serves its purpose, and I am giad to have been for a few days a beggar in the streets of Washington.

SIRVL WILRUS.

No More Paternalism.

The bill now before Congress for the establishment of "The University of the United States" should be beaten so-badly that no other proposition of the kind will be made for many years to

The federal department of education is all right. It collects and publishes valuable statistics concerning the valuable statistics concerning the progress of educational work in the United States and is an educational agency which may be properly supported by the general government. But the proposed national university is another and vary different thing. It is a scheme of a set of impractical men who in their zeal for education loss sight of the limitations of the federal government. We do not believe that the cause of education would be promoted by such an institution while its entablishment would carry the government. establishment would carry the government still further along the path of paternalism and make the way easier for still more objectionable schemes.

The national university bill should be silled. We trust and believe that

it will receive the support of no Demo-crat in Congress who has any standing

"If you could only do that for me."
His carriage rolled up at that moment, and he started away and said, quite impatiently this time:
"If haven't anything to give you, I believe the liver and the liver regulates the liver and the liver is regulates. If the liver is regulates the liver and the liver liv

to his man and left me. As I walked out of the big hotel the porter looked after me as though he had half a mind to give me his has fee himself. As I turned away from the hotel I caw a big, sieek man, who looked like a gambler, lighting a cigar, and on the impulse of the moment I want up to him and asked him if he couldn't give me seem the moment I want up to him and asked him if he couldn't give me seem many. He put his hand in his pocket and asked him if he couldn't give me seem many. He put his hand in his pocket and thought I want up to him and toward seven a mad Complement.

New York Sun.

"Tive hunted bears almost everywhere in this country," said Col. Parker, of Gardeau, Pa., "and have studied 'em through and through, so I know I'm right when I say that, at though they are of the same family, the bears of different localities have different qualibles. I mean the black and the brown bears. For instance, take the bears of Maine. Now, all bears are smart, but the bears of Maine that dwell along the New Hampshire border are a little the semartest bears I eye: ran up against. One specimen of this. The moment they steal a pig or a sheep from a backwoods farmer they make tracks to get soroes the New Hampshire line. Once over in that State they know they are safe. Why?
There is a bounty of SiO on a hear in Maine It is only \$5 in New Hampshire. No Maine hunter ta going to knock hisself out of \$5 by Killing a bear is New Hampshire, and no New Hampshire hunter will till a bear until be can drive it over and get \$10 for its scalp instead of \$5. All the Maine bear and knock it over and get \$10 for its acap in stead of \$5. All the Maine bear has to do, then, is to keep from being driven back across the line into his native State, and he is sirewed enough to manage that so long as danger threatens him three. This smartness of the bears, though, is bound to get them in the water, for their habits of taking up their quarters in New Hampshire frequently fills that State so full of bears that they are unpleas ant to the people, and the New Hampshire border is going to raise the bounty on bears to \$10. The Maine bears will have to hustle thea, smart as they are.

"In other parts of Maine, where the New Hampshire border is going to raise the bounty on bears to \$10. The Maine bears will have to hustle thea, smart as they are.

"In other parts of Maine, where the New Hampshire border is not con-bear and to the people, and the New Hampshire border is not con-bear and to the people, and the New Hampshire border is not con-bear and the the sea and in when he were the new for the p

bears will have to huetle thea, smart as they are.

"In other parts of Maine, where the New Hampshire border is not convenient, the bears are habitually the boldest and most impudent of any bears I have found anywhere They don't care a snap for a man, although they must know of the big price that is on their heads. They must know that, being Maine bears. When I say they don't care a snap for a man I don't mean that they are any more apt to tackle a man than my own Pennsylvania bears are, or the alligator fighting bears of Florida are, or the fighting bears of the Arkansas swamps, or any other bears are. I mean that these particular Maine bears will go into a man's barn-yard after a caif or a sheep or a pig, into his orchard after applea, into his cora field to husk his cora, into his yard and knock over the bee skips for the honey, although the man may be standing not three ruds away, with a gun at that. Those Maine bears can carry more lead, too, then any other bears I'm acquainted with, and I know 'ben all, I killed one, after shooting nine bullets into him, on Moose river once, that yielded fourteen other builts of assorted sizes, nine buckshot, an oid-tiene round musket ball, and fine shot too numerous-to mention. Round musket balls have been out of fashion these thirty years, I judge from that this bear must have been getting along in years.

"But when it comes to fun the Penn-

his relatives, although all bears have a funny streak in them. I often think that we oughtn't to take our Pennsylvania bears soriously, even when they are walking off with our sheep, they do it with such a swagger and such a devil-may-cars sort of air. Talking about them and sheep puts me in mind of an instance of their fun-loving pro-pensity. I had a big ram once that I used as a churn sheep, he was so strong, and he was ugiler than a mad buil. I and he was ugiter than a mad buil. I was the only one that could do anything with him, and it kept me so close at home that I sold off half my cows so we needn't be obliged to make so much butter, and a smaller sheep could do the churning. Then I turned the cantanherous cid ram into pasture by himself, to be as ugly as he pleased. It used to assuse me to see him take a motion, every once in a while, to but the stone walls down, and he'd batter away at them until you'd think he'd smach his skull, but it never phased him.

"One day I was watching him take a little exercise in this way, when I saw the head of a big bear rise above the wall, fifty or a hundred feet from the wall, fifty or a hundred feet from where the ram was taking his running shots at it. The ram didn't see the bear. The bear looked on at the ram's performance for a minute, and I could see by the expression on his face that he was tickled just about to death over it. Pretty soon he turned his head, and, looking behind him, beokoned with one paw. Pretty quick another big bear's head came up above the wall, and there the two bears stood enjoying the fun. They couldn't see enjoying the fun. They couldn't see me where I stood.

myself. 'Them bears ain't going to stand there long without taking a hand in it themselves.'

"I was right. By and by the two bears climbed cautiously over the wall bears elimined emptionally over the wall late the field. The ram was so busy with his assaults on the wall that he never asw them. They came slowly down toward the vicious old case, stopped within six feet of him, and rese on their hind feet. They stood well apart. As the ram hacked away to take another run at the wall, he turned his head and asw the bears. He was surprised but only for a second. He turned toward the bears, lowered his bead, and with a bla-at that made the ground quiver he rusised upon the biggest bear as if he had been huried from a catapuit.

"If he hits that bear," said I to my-self, 'he'll go through it like a red-hot poker through a pine shingle."

polter through a pine shingle.'
"But the bear stepped defuly saide
and the ram shet past him. As he

The Pennsylvania bears are humorists, and no mistake.

"The most morose bear I ever came in contact with is the fishing bear of the Arkansas Sunk Landa. I dun't see why this bear should be so uncome monly melancholy. I know folks who would be happier than larks all the time if they had nothing to do but grishing, like the bear of the Arkansas Sunk Lands. This bear lives un the islands in the wilderness of the St. Francis river, and when he is hungry he goes out fishing. The way he fishes is this: There are numerous enclosed waters thereabout, not very deep and with rauddy bottoms. When a bear goes fishing he wades into one of these rouds or laguous and stirs up the bottom with his feet for rods around. The water is thus seen rolled up, and there seems to be something in the disturbance that affects the fish arthat they come to the top and gaap for air. Then the bear takes his choice out of the lot until he gets his fill. Yes be aint happy, and seems to have his chief enjoyment in coming to the shores of his island and growing and showing his ugly teeth clear to the gums, snapping his jaws savagely at fishermen or houters as they pass in their boats.

"I never saw any of the bears they have in Tenest county."

"I never saw any of the bears they have in Taney county, Mo., and I don't know anything about them except what they told me down there. They told me that the Tanay dounty been out of fashion these thirty years.

I judge from that this bear must have been getting along in years.

"But when it comes to fun the Pennsylvania bear is foller of it than any of his relatives, although all bears have a funny streak in them. I often think to be one that didu't want to lose its hide. So it led a pretty long chase be-fore the hunter got a shot at it. He put a ball in the bear and the bear stopped and looked at him, while grease sputted from the bullet-hole in continuous streem until the bear elirant to almost nothing and fell dead. The bear, the native said, was so moustrous far and the long run had beated it so that the fat melted, and of source when the bullet tapped the bear the melted fat had to spurt out. It may be for this reason that they very soldom hunt their bears in Taney county. They simply so to a bear's den when they want him, crawl in, feet for his heart and shove a long. keen kuife into it. That saves trouble, time and grown." time and grouse."

The Case in a Mutchell,

It was in no wise either unpartia-mentary or impolite for Senator Hill to say to Butler, of North Carolina, that the most ridiculous thing in the ridiculous question asked the former by the latter was the suggestion that the Senator from Ohio would take the tote of the Senator from North Caro-lina for any amount. This reply could be made without

lina for any amount.

This reply could be made without any sort of offence being intended, and without the possibility of any offence being justly taken. Mr. Butler claims the right to get from the Benator from Obio or any other person one thousand gold dollars and to pay the debt with one thousand silver dollars, swenthough the silver dollars should fall in value to only fifty cents each. It would be most unreasonable therefore, for him to expect that the Seastor from Obio, or any other same man, would be willing to let him have one thousand gold dollars with any such opinion as that entertained by him. And yet the whole case of the free coiners is included in that spisode between Hill and Butler.

Carcicument in girllocod causes the eventual suffering and unbappiness in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in aire about its locked after promptly this irregular or given at once. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Preservities promotes regularity of all famining functions, makes strength and buside up a stancy health which to meet the triols to come. The Preservicies is not a universal passence. It is directly solely at one and of organic. Dr. Pierce's Conspanent Sense Social Advisor, a 1800 page meet and work, pr. simely illustrated, will be sont tree on recolled of 1000-cent examps to over postage only. Address, Word's liberous Word's Modern and Advisor, a 1800 page meet and preserve and pres

## BUTLER AND PRITCHARD.

BOTH HAVE BROKEN LOOSE IN ALL THEIR VERDAROY.

niler Repocially Given to Much Speaking - The Silver Cuspider Placed in his Mand-He Gots Victors Dige From Hill-North Carolina Red in Good Standing as of Old.

The two Secators from North Careins seem to be contributing more than their share toward prometing the "guyety of the nations" in the Senate. For his much speaking Mr. Butler has been called by a correspondent of a western paper 'a fountain of fully that is never at rest and never goes - dry." The same writer also says Butler reminds you of Daniel Webster-"be is so different." In a news item printed lest week Pritchard was referred to by Senator Hill as "the other end of the combination" down here in North Carolina and the Wilmington Mosenger rather thinks Pritchard will benceforth be known as "the other and," for short.



The Atlanta Journal a few days ago printed a disputch from its Washington correspondent in which a most ludicrous scene is depicted. Butler had ricen to speak.

risen to speak.

"Like a true spostle of the Populista," says the correspondent, "Seester Butler has a quid of tobacco in his elastic jaw always. He c alled a page and bade him, with the hangity men of a new Senator, to bring, one of the Senato cuspiders which, strangely ecough, is made of the cretal Butler was about to defend. The page, with a keen jacens of the fitness of things, placed the cuspider in the new Senator's hand to his dismay and to the sujoyment of every witness of the incident."

There was another amusing incident when Mr. Botler asked Mr. Hill, a hypothetical question, based on the theory that he (Butler) had given his note payable in wheat or corn to the Senator from Ohio. Mr. Hill remarked that the question was so long that he could not remember the beginning of it.

"That is the way with these guid-bugs," said Mr. Butler, excitedly, "they excuse their ignorance by plead-ing want of memory."

Mr. Hill smilingly suggested that the

Mr. Hill swilingly suggested that the question had some points involving much thought, and possibly insurmountable obstacles.

"For instance," said Mr. Hill, with mock gravity, "the question is ridiculture in the hypothesis that the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) would take the nots of the Senator from North Carolina (Butler) for any amount."

Under the caption of "Two Remarkable Men," the Atlanta Journal recently published the following editorial: "Probably never in the history of the

"Probably never in the history of the United States sends has any state hean represented in that hady by two such massife means the brace who now answer to the name of Morth Carolina, "One of them is named Pricehard, we believe and the other is called Marion Butler and they are a levely pair. The former is a Republican and the latter a Populist. Their election was accomplished by the fusion of two political parties which had nothing in common except a greed for office. It has been only about six weeks almost Pritchard and Butler were aware in as seemtors and during that time they have occupied the floor and harangued the Senate on at least half a dozen occasions.

"They have, of course, made themselves ridiculous, but the doneciousness of that fact has never dawned upon either of these fucionist statesmen. Their self-conceit is impervious and invincible.

"Senator Hill gave them both a sound natiliamentary analytics vester.

invincible.

"Senator Hill gave them both a sound parliamentary apauking yesterday, but that will have no effect upon their exuberance. They will pop up again teday or temorrow and continue their antice as long as they remain in the Senate. Vain, ignorant, garrulous and self-confident, Pritchard and Butler may be relied upon to here and bother the Senate and to exhibit their donkeyism until the happy day when North Carolina shall be relieved of the reproach of their presence in the United States Senate.

reproach of their presence in the United States Senets, "If the law of retribution applies to such matters the Old North State must have sluned very deeply."

E. W. Agnew, president of the First Mational Bank of Ocals, Florida, has been sentenced to five years in King's county penitentiary, Brooklys, for embessioment.

North Carolina Republicans tem-porarily residing in Washington City haye oreanized a Republican Associa-tion of North Carolina to work in the interest of the Republicans in this State in the coming campaign.

BIRDS MAYS MEHORING. An Incident That Proves the Un

Pubelophia Time.

General Low Wallace related an incident which shows to a remarkable extent the wonderful magacity and memory of blankbirds.

At my home over in Crawfordeville, and the General, we ave a large number of tall trees on the laws, and in course of time these trees became the rounting place at certain times of the year for hundreds of thousands of black birds. They came in great black clouds, and in spite of all I could do they refused to leave. Of course, they were a great nuisance, and I was in despair as to means of getting clear of them. I stood for days with my gen, firing into them of an evening and killing hundreds of them, but the rest did not seem to be sufficiently street by fear or grief to want to pers company with me and my hospitality. I then deviced a new sobems.

Procuring a number of Roman candles one evening I lighted them one day after dark, when the soughs of the trees at a great rate. The sadden innovation startled the birds an outhing had ever done before, and they become paniestricken. That night I was tree of them.

The next evening, however, the bab-

startled the birds as sothing had ever done before, and they become panistricken. That night I was free of them.

The next evening, however, the habit of returning to their roost was stronger than fear, and they began coming in by thousends as soon as the evening approached. After dark I began with another volley of candles, and the birds began to realize that there was a determined bombardment in progress. They field precipitately and the third evening only a few returned. A few last shots put them to flight, and I was troubled no more.

But what do you think those birds did? My dividing fence runs between the trees on my property and the trees on the property of my neighbor, which are equally high and equally suitable for a home for the blackbirds. When they flow over across the dividing fence to the trees of my neighbor and settled. There was no bombardment over there, and they have stayed there ever since.

This was a long time ago, but never since the last Roman candle was fired into these has one of those birds nettled on my trees. They are "tabooed" as effectually as though they were on fire. The great clouds of birds each morning and evening fly directly over my trees, going and coming, but not a bird antiles upon a tree that is on my side of the dividing femos.

Another strange/them textless in the neighboring trees. They become runtless and almost pasie-stricken, If, however, the same person croose the fence and atends directly under them and makes twice as much noise, they pay no attention whatever to it. He can even shoot up into them writeest driving them from their porches.

The Tatal of the Bend Senne and Want driving them from their porches.

New York Herald.

The present loan will be the fourth ene brought out while Mr. Carlisle has been Scoretary of the Treasury. The first one, in January, 1804, was \$50,000,000, five per cent. ten year bouds, which were sold at 117.223, or on a

three per cent. basis.

The second loan of \$50,000,000, five per cent. ten year bonds of the name laute, which sold in November, 1894, went for 117,077, or on a 2j per cent.

basis.

The third lean, which was made last February, was of \$62.815.400 four percent, thirty year bonds at 104.496, or on a 35 per cent, thirty year bonds at 104.496, or on a 35 per cent, basis.

On the first issue the interest to maturity will aggregate \$35,000,000. On the steward, deducting one coupon, the interest will be \$22.500,000. On the third the interest for thirty years will be about \$74.500,000, whits on the present issue \$150,000,000 the interest for twenty-nine years will amount to \$116.000,000, making a total of about \$288,000,000 in interest alone, which the obligations created during Secretary Carliele's term of office will cost the country.

Lary Carliele's term of office will cost the country.

Added to the principal of these four issues, which amount to \$803,000,000, the total obligations amount to \$407,000,000.

The present interest bearing debt of the United states is \$747,300,510. The aggregate debt, issueding all kinds of notes and estificates, is \$1,693,347,135. Against this there is a cash officet of \$787,578,447. The annual charge is comething over \$30,000,000 on the interest bearing debt.

Combine Board.
Statterfield, the chief clurk of the late "reform" Legislature, has been tried in the superior court of Wake county and convicted for having "wifully, uninwfully and negligently" caused or permitted, the envolument of the new famous "assignment" bill, which had never passed either branch of the General Assembly. His trial attracted much attention, for it is the first time in the history of our good old State that any officer of our Legislature was ever tried and energies of official misconduct. And what a communicating is this up our so called "reform" Legislature!

The Enterprise of last week says that

The Enterprise of last week says that Mr. Alex. Summit an aged and honored citizen of Newton died Morday ovening at the vestiones of Mr. L. Q. Yount. Mr. Remmit was \$4 years aid and has least in falling health for some time. He has two daughters living Mrs. J. A. Yount of Conever, N. C. and Mrs. Rev. G. W. Callaban of Mt. Holly, N. C. His remains were laid to yest in Kowton Canadary Tausday at 2 Octool.



said everyone needs it at all times of the year. Malaria is always about, and the only preventive and relief is to keep the Liver active. You must help the Liver a bit, and the best hetper is the Old Friend, Stan-Mones Liver Regulator, the Red Z. Mr. C. Himmed, of Lancaster, Chilo, say.: "SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the result of the brokes a case of Malarial Fever of three years" standing for me, and less than one bottle did the business. I shall use it when in need, and recommend it."

Be sure that you get it. Always look for the RED Z on the package. And don't forget the weet REGULATOR, it is Simple of the comment of the result.

only one, and every one who takes it is only one, and every one who takes it is sure to be benefited. THE BENEFIT IS ALL IN THE REMEDY. Take it also for Billousness and Sick Headache; both are caused by a stuggish Liver.

THE BARVELOUS DEW LEGIST.

Special Cabis to New York Sun, litts.

Great progress has already base made with Prof. Reentgen's wonderful discovery of a new light, if that he a proper description of it, which I cabisd a few days ago. Prof. Klapstly, of the Peath University has abtained even greater success in photographing conceased objects. He also varied the asperiments by enclosing objects to be photographed in a variety of coveriage. It has been assertained that the light from Grooke's tube photographed in a variety of coveriage. It has been assertained that the light from Grooke's tube photograph has sent rays of the new chemical light through aluminum. Prof. Boostgen has sent rays of the new chemical light through aluminum plattes as inch thick, and they went as alson through as if the substance had been glass. The name was the case with two sets of books, including many volumes. These he placed he result was at complete a photograph in the company of the sompany as if possible.

It is perhaps no photograph is the ordinary same, because no lenses are used. It is not a negative, but a positive piste that is obtained.

Charlotte News.

We shall soon be able to determine the attitude as well as the power of the Mormon church in the new State of Utah. The convening of the first legislature will afford the opportunity and perhaps reveal the necessity for the display of both the intentions and the potency of the church in the law-making beasen of the Government, which will be, to all intents and purposes, the Government itself.

which will be, to all intents and purposes, the Government itself.

The St. Louis Republic mays it has never been apprehensive of any danger to free institutions in Utah from this source. The Mormon hierarchy are well aware of the power ledged in the Federal Government to compel their recognition of the rights and liberties, as well as the interests of the Gentile population, and they cannot full to understand that the prejudice existing against them and the distrust of their interests them are doubtless more general than are justified, would force the exercise of Federal authority at the slightest provocation on their part.

Under such conditions, the State of Utah will certainly have a Republican form of givernment. That once assured, the impouring of the Gentiles and their growth in anmhers, wealth and industrial activities will in a few years take away the political omalgo-tenes of the church. This is a consummation devotedly to be wished, for it is certainly out a desirable condition that my religious body should have to be rectainly controlled force in the politics of any State.

A Sabutney Warming.

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A Sintustry Warming.
Whichest Star.
The probabilities are that with the rample of the distinguished gentlements. P. Satterfield and J. W. littown, the former of whom a guiet in a fine of \$250 and corts and the latter \$550 and costs and twelve mouths herd labor on the public roads of Wales county, Clerks of the Legislature of this State will be very careful foreaster how they county a the profit of same the franchishes entitlement of laws that are not fawn. Aside from the guilt or innocence of these parties their prosecution, conviction and sectence will prove a military warning to others not to feed in such boxings.

After the Fourth of July next, there will be 45 sters in the flag of our nation, and consequently as many States in our Union, for the admission of Utah as a state fixes another star in the flad of glory. Had it not been for the Mormon Cruzen with its polygambors element, Utah would have been admitted as a State long ago. The most important requirements in the admission of Utah have been fal-filled, and now all that remains to be attended to scalbut the usual formalities. The last of these will be an efficial order for the newsy and easy declaring the addition of mosther star to the Union. This will take effect on the Fourth of next July.