

by Fifty Years.

In recounting the ministrations of

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

# Vol. XVIII.

W. F. MARSHALL, |

# Gastonia, N. C., June 10, 1897.

# Cash in Advance.

No 23.

## BILL ARP TALMS POLITICS.

Auvolutments Made by Prosident Me-Kintey Arouse Him-He is Not Fund of the G. A. R.-Martow Philosopher Discusses the Londers of the Republi-

## can Party Generally. Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution,

Horace said in one of his philosophic odes that "anger is a brief fit of luna-oy." Then I am ready for the asylum right now, for I am mad-mad with McKinley, and Buck, and Bullock, and the Grand Army, and the Repub-linan mate, and averybody also who is and the Grand Army, and the Repub-lican party, and everybody else who is trying to impose on our people. The Grand Army demands the publishing of a school history that will make Southern treason odious to the gener-ations to come. This is not the Grand Army for they are about all dead ex-cept the peusioners who don't want any peace with the south. General Grant said: "Let us have peaco," and Lincoln said so, too, but these politicians are afraid of pesce. Peace would wet all their ammunition. It is a very late date to revive this cry of treason. The argument has been long is a very late date to revive this cry of treason. The argument has been long since exhausted and now nothing is left but disgust and coutompt for the political schemers who seek to perpe-tuate discord. Treason is a favorite cry among protended patriots. Atha-link mudaned the cours of the king and ary among protended patriols. Atha-liab murdered the sons of the king and usurged the throne, and when the prophet ordered her to be slain she rushed forth and oried treason, trea-son i When Patrick Henry in his first great speech denounced George the iV the judges cried treason, trea-son i Well, I reckon that Patrick Henry and Bee Franklin, and Jeffer-son, and Adame, and l'ayne were the first traitors this country produced, and we don't mind being in their com-pany. In fact, we are proud of it. I pany. In fact, we are proud of it. I get awful mad when I read the vile slanders of the Northern papers. The acriptures tell us to love our neighbors, but those fellows up there are not our neighbors, and it is not forbidden to

hate an army, is it ? My contempt for that grand army is not limited by time or distance or the statute of limitations, but 1 had made up my mind to let them alone if they would let me alone. Of course there are some clever men bolonging to it just like there are some clever men in the Republican party, but that don't prevent me from hating both of the concerns as organizations, collectively and categorically, schemers and plunand categorically, schemers and plup-derers, and scalowags and slauderers run both. Nobody but an unprinci-pled politician would seek to put a negro in the postoffice at Augusta or in any other Southern town. It is an insult to our people and there is no excuse for it—no palliation. Of all the offices in the gift of the government there are none about which the negro there are nono about which the people have such moral, social and political rights as the postoffices. Every man and womau in the community should be consulted, if it were possible. But as it is not, then the public sentiment should be considered and the business men be consulted and nobady should be appointed who would not be acceptable to a large majority of the people. In fact, there should be no partian-ship about it. In a Democratio com-munity a Republican who could not get a majority vote should not ask for nor receive the office, but juasmuch as the rule now is that to the victors belong the spoils of course we must submit. We in the South must take the best Republican we can find, but no l'resident who is a gentleman will seek to put a negro in this office and

no politician who is a gentleman will ask him to do it. It is an office that emphatically bolongs to the people of the community. It concerns them and them alono. No doubt but that of the cont of all the letters and papers and money orders that go and come from Augusta are to the white people of that city. Besides that the color lino is drawn at the South, and Me-Kinley knows it, and so does Buck and Bullock, and they cannot wipe it out. When will our people guit running after these scalawags who would stab us with the blade of Joub while they embrace us and say: "How art thou, my brother ?" What is there that a politician will not do for office? When the sexton threw up a skull Hamlet said: "Perhaps it is the pate of a politician, one would circumvent Gcd." And it does seem to us if they had become bardeno to all sense of the proprieties of life. A hundred years ago Sheridan wrote: "Conscience has nothing to do with politics." Our people have been doing their test to think well of McKinley politics." and esteem him as a clever, upright gentleman, but the fact that he entertains the idea of appointing Lyons to Augusta has wiped out all respect for A ugusta has wiped out all respect for him. The mugwump Democrats who voted for him have all become cross-eyed and can't look you straight in the face. Why did he single out that bright little town of Hogansville to insult her people with a negro post-master? Why does he not appoint negroes to the northern towns where thus object the second time? same school and sometimes inter And now there is another trouble And now there is another trouble here in Cartersville. A Michigan man moved here not long ago with his fam-ily and wept into partnership with a negro blacksmith and they all live to-gother on terms of social equality and cat at the same table, and as the Mich-isan may's children on the multiigan man's children go to our publi: school he has been notified that they cabnot so there any longer. Bo ho has takon his children away and says ha don't care a dama what our peoplo think and he will do as he pleases, for it is a free country. Well, that is hard on the children, but the time has not passed when the sum of the father will not be visited upon the children. He may conclude to send them to the colored school, as that would be more consistent with his principles, but it is hoped that he will pack up and go back hoped that he will pack up and go back to Michigans. The line is drawn and will remain. Thirty-four years have passed since freedom and there is no chaoge, neither in hotols nor churches nor public conveyances nor places of and hy J. B. Curry & Oa.

amusement. Both races would be content if it were not for the politi-clans. As long as the negro has a vote be will be made a fool of by the candidates. They say that Lyons is moral and capable. Suppose that he is . -he is an impudent idiot to want to thrust himself where be is not wanted. No gentleman will do that, either so-claily or politically, and no gentleman will help him to do it. Thank heaven, we will now be rid of Buck for four years to come. I wish that more of his sort would leave the country for their country's good. And now I think I feel bettor.

DOCTORS DINAGRES.

And Broort to Law to Decide Whiel One is Entitled to the Practice.

Gross Hoad Ch. Cor. Statesville Landmank. A matter of vital interest to a great Many people in this county is now pending between Drs. T. H. Harding and B. B. Hauser, of Yadkinville. About two months ago Dr. Harding sold Dr. Hauser his house and lot in Yadkinville and Hauser claims that bo Latin vile and Hauser claims that ho bought his entire practice. Harding claims that he did not sell but gues Hauser his practice. Hauser entered into a partuership with Dr. M. A. Noyali and as Harding does not like Hoyali, he concluded to contine prac-ticing. Hauser seeks to stop Hard-ing from practicing. On account of thing. Hauser seeks to stop Hard-ing from practicing. On account of not having time at the recent term of court, Judge Starbuck set the hearing of the case at Sulisbory. The judge has not yet decided the case and I know not how the matter will end.

# Incident in Life of Fulton.

Wilmington Memongur. There was one little incident in Robert Fulton's life about which faw people know and which faiton never forgot. It took place abortly before the return trip of his famous boat's voyage by steam up the Hudson river. At the time all Albany focked to the wharf to see the strange creft but so

wharf to see the strange craft, but so timerous were they that few cared to board her. One gentleman, however, not only boarded her, but sought out Fulton, whom he found in the cabin, and the

following conversation took place: "This is Mr. Fulton, I presume ?" "Yes, air." "Do you return to New York with this boat ?"

this boat ?" "We shall try to get back, sir," "Have you sny objection to my re-rurning with you ?" "If you wish to take your chances with us, sir, I have no objection." "What is the fare ?" After a moment's heattains Epiten

After a moment's hesitation Fulton replied, "Six dollars." And when that amount was laid in

And when that amount was laid in his hand he gazed at it a long time, and two big tears rolled down his cheeks. Turning to the passenger, he said:

a obeeks. Turning to the passenger, he said: "Excuse me, sir, but this is the first pecuniary reward 1 have received for all my exertion in adapting steam to mavigation. I would gladly com-menorate the occasion with a little dinner, but I am too poor now even for that. If we meet ugain, I trust it will not be the case." As history relates, the voyage ter-minated successfully. Four years latter Fulton was sitting in the Ciermont, then called the North River, when a gentleman eutered. Fulton glanced at him, and then sprang up and gladly t shock his hand. It was his first pas-senger, and over a pleasant little din-nor Fulton entertained his guest with the history of his success, and ended with asying that the first actual recog-nition of his usefulnees to his fellow-men was the six dollars paid him by his first passenger.

The Shrinkage of Values on the First Day of June-The Shirking of Taxes by the Dishonest Makes Henvier Burdeas for Honost People. Chatham Record.

EVASION OF TAXATION.

Evasion of taxation is attempted by Evasion of taxation is attempted by so many persons as to require a more rigorous method of listing taxables. Many men who are considered good citizens and aro members of some Church, seem to think there is nothing wrong in their trying to eacaps or evade taxation. Many men, who would promptly resent any imputation upon their homesty, do not hesitale to defraud the State and county whon they are compelled to list their taxa-bles. They resort to all kinds of tricks and subterfuges, and some commit they are compelled to list their taxa-bles. They resort to all kinds of tricks and subterfuges, and some commit downright perjury, in concealing of undervaluing the amount of their property Hable to taxation. The value of so many men's property shrinks so alarmingly (like Vance's catfieb) when it is being listed for taxation. If you doubt this, just notice next monit when the list-takers begin work I As our readers are aware, every tax-payer in North Carolins must list his taxables in June, and must furnish the list-taker with a sworn statement as to the value and description of all proper-

list-taker with a sworn statement as to the value and description of all proper-ty owned by him on the first day of June. And it does seem that there is lass property in North Carolina on the first day of June than on any other day of the year. For instance, many a man who usually had considerable "money on hand or on deposit" never liste a dollar of it for taxation. Aclists a dollar of it for taxation. Ac-cording to the State Auditor's report for 1890 the sum of \$4,135,761 was the total amount of "money on hand or un deposit" that was listed for taxation in the State last year. And yet last week the banks in one town alone (Baleigh) had deposits to the amount of \$1,460,000.92. Yes, the banks at Raleigh, according to their official statements published last week, 'ad more than a third as much money as had been listed for taxation by all the taxpayers of North Carolina! Of course the evasion of taxation by

Of course the evasion of taxation by dishonest men makes honest men pay more taxes than they otherwise would

more taxes than they otherwise would have to pay. A certain amount of taxes must be raised every year, and if some improperly evade their share if must be paid by others, just as when a team of horses is hauling a heavy load, if some of the horses fail to pull their share the others must pull it for them. All honest taxpayers are therefore in-terested in seeing that every taxpayer buars his proper share of the public burden of taxation and that none evade the law.

First Mothodist Sermon In America June Ladies' Home Journal.

June Ladius' Home Journal. It was delivered uot far from the site of the present Christ Church, Bavannab, of which Wesley subse-quently was the third rector, and was addressed to a mixed assemblage. His congregation hardly exceeded 400 per-sons, including children and adulta, reinforced, however, by 100 or more of the neighboring Indians. Wesley dis-cussed in a most elequent manner the principles of Christian charity as ar-gued by St. Faul in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians. He made a powerful appeat, and many of

made a powerful appeat, and many of his audience were in tears. While he was not so impotuous in his delivery as in after years, his abilities at that time bespoke the groat preacher and refor-

if he was more scholastic in style than in after years, the fervor and force of his appeals were nous the lesy felt by his hearers. Especially was this strikingly true when in the course of his discourse he adverted to the death of his father, who for forty years or more had been the incumbent of the Epworth restory. This venerable man was asked not loug before his death: "Aro the consolations of God small with you?" "Xa, no, no !" he exclaimed, with uplifted hands, "and then "continued Wester "centing at strikingly true when in the course than," continued Wesley, "calling all that were near time by their names, the dying patriarch said: "Think of Heaven, talk of Heaven; all time is Heaven, tak of Heaven; all time is lost when we are not thinking of Heaven 1" This was spoken by Wes-ley in a tremulous voice, and his new parishioners at Savannah were for the iostant almost swept off their feet by a tidal wave of religious enthusiasm. Tradition has it that Tradition has it that several Indian who were present became so greatly excited, not only by Mr. Wesley's imexcited, not only by Mr. wesley's im-passioned oratory-though they did not understand a word be said-but by his gestures, that one old warrior pervoualy clutched his tomaliawk, fearing an outbreak in the straogely-

THE BEST OBTAINABLE. A granite manument of good material and well finished is the bush that can be obtained. No merbio endures hait so long as granite well polished. MY SPECIALTY

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Granite Monuments.

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W. M. WHITE\_ 

FIRST NUNDAY SCHOOL IN THE Roney in Cotton Growing. WORLD.

Atlanta Journal. John Wosley's in Georgia Said to Antodate Bebert Raikes' Sanday Mencel

This is the title of an interesting ar-ticle in the Southern States Magazine for June from the pen of Mr. D. A. Tompkins, the well-known cottan macufacturer of Charlotte.

In recounting the ministrations of John Wesley in Georgia, where the famous preacher sowed the first sends of Methodism in America, the Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., is the June Lactics' Home Journal, claims that Wesley es-tablished the dirst Sanday School in the world, at Savannah. In connec-tion with his other labors, which were indeed prodigious, Wesley soon after his arrival in Georgis, in 1736, began to provide for the Sanday school in-struction of the children of the parish. His devolon to children at times al-most amounted to infatuation. Chil-He starts out with the proposition that "Growing cotton, like manufac-taring cotton, depends for its prefit as much on skill and industry as on capi-tal." He thinks that the notorious succes

He thinks that the notorious success of the ante-bellum cotton-planter was due to his skill in this particular line. He understood the soll, the best avail-able fertilizer, and, best of all, the la-bor be had in hand. The hard struggle of the cotton planters for some years after the war was the result largely of obsnged in-dustrial conditions. "Brain was sev-ered from muscle. Neither brain nor muscle knew what to do." It is not strange that time was re-

It is not strange that time was re-quired for a readjustment on both

His devotion to children at three al-most amounted to infatuation. Chil-dren were likewise equally attached to him. as abown in their intercourse with him. Both on week-days and Sabbaths he gave no little attention to educational work. As a preliminary labor on the Sabbath, before the even-ing service, he required them to con-vene in the church, at which time be catechised them thoroughly and fur-nished them with additional teaching from the Bible itself. "In the present Wesleyan Memorial Church, in Savaonah. Georgis, there is a Sanday-school room into which hun-dreds of children crowd for Sunday inquired for a readjustment on both sides. Mr. Tompkins is correct in saying that "there is no grop grown which is so essentially a 'money crop' as cotion. When once housed and prepared for marked, it will keep indefinitely. While it is in no sense profitable for the planter to hold his cotion for an advance, yet the ability to hold it enables him to consult his convenience in marketing. There is never a tione, no matter what the condition of mousy matters, when cotion cannot be sold for cash on a moment's notics." Cotion hads are ebeap. They can be had at from \$3 to \$10 an acre. The average lands in Georgia and the Carolinas produce without fertil-izer a quarter of a bale to an acre. With proper caltivation and fortilina-tion, as much as a bale to an acre can be produced, and three bales to an acre have been known. Mr. Tompking advices the dreds of children crowd for Sunday in-dreds of children crowd for Sunday in-struction. The original school was less in number, but it was ungaestionably the first Sunday school in the world. When taught by Wesley it numbered between sixty and seventy-five scholars but from all accounts there were fer

but from all accounts there were few if any, Indian boys in his earlier class es. A very high authority. Sir Charles Read, M. P., L. L. D., of England, is clearly of the opinion that this Sunday-school was the first founded in the world, and that it antedates by a half century the secular instruction of Robcentury the secular instruction of Bob-ert Baikes at Gloucester, Eugland, as well as the first school in America upon Raikes' plan which was estab-lished in the city of Now York."

be produced, and three bales to an acre have been known. Mr. Tompkins advises the new set-tler in the south who whe goes into cotton culture to cultivate and fertil-ize bighly the few acres to which he can give his personal attention. He gives the following comparative state-ment of what may be expected from an acre under the different conditions of careless cultivation and the best appli-cation of the "intensive" idea: cation of the "intensive" idea:

Verilizer Unterning Intenney Jerilizer 100 84A Labor 100 46 Int. on layrestment, etc., 100 40 Picting 3,00 120 \$ 4.00 8.00 4.00 33.00 

This table, Mr. Tompkins believes, gives a fair statement of results under ordinary and possible conditions. It takes no account of the value of the cottom seed or the cost of ginning and marketing, but it is fair to say that

LEADY TO DO BONETHING WELL. The Bolty of People Who are Not Filled for Rome Special Business Crowrding Into the filling. David Starr Jonian, President of the Leband Bunford, Jr., University, in the Stational Advocation

Into the fitter. Prid Star Jeria, Printers of the Leining Advocate. The social condition of our binnes in a rush of young meen to the eities. He-mitting from this is the weakness and insanability of the farming population as compared with the same class half a character goes with Armness of foot-hold on the soil. We may well look with alarn on a condition in which men of wealth and power shall be satisfied in the cities, while the farms to the sonal of the farming population to the sonal of the farming population as compared with the same class half a character goes with Armness of foot-hold on the soil. We may well look with alarn on a condition in which man of wealth and power shall be satisfied in the cities, while the farms to the penamts of other mations. At matters are, the cities are great at learned properly to govern them bunks failures, results of mindrooted effort. A tour of the principal streets, halls and meeting places on Beaday overing is any great dity will above how terribly true this is. Containly and control to the population of such a proper of themse thes. These popula-tion and there and the condition of the other three-fourths, and most like-by their condition, would be distinctly is port to the farms. The more honest, because the farm-ples and modernes and the condition of the other three-fourths, and most like-proved if these mindit persons would ge bet to the farms. The more honest, because the farm-ples and modernes ability to fit into it, read more honest, because the farm-ples and more honest, because the farm-there has with nature at first hand, while the city life deals with the ability to read more honest, because the farm-there has no the farms. With mature

I call it more honest, because the farm life deals with insture at first hand, while the city life deals with the shift-ing relations of mes. "The farmer trades with nature through so middle-man. Nature is as honest as eterality, and also never fails to meet the just dues of those who have claims upon her." In the city, opportunity to gratify ambition are more numerous and greater thus in the country. But opportunity comes only to the man who can do important things and can do them well, the city will always fur-nish something worthy to do. Hence the success of thousands of men who have gone to the cities with their worldly goods on their backs and no capital but their brains. But the great majority of those who have gone to the cities with their worldly goods on their backs and no capital but their brains. But the great majority of those who have the farme are not of this type. They have not learned to do anything the people of the cities want. Hence the success of those who go to the sities without capital of any kind, or with capital of other kind than brains. The great obtaches in the way of the great srowd of those who are do noth-ing well, and whose presence causes a general scramitie whenever there is any work to be dona. Capitalists could and would double the wages of habor if they were ansured of intelli-gent, effective and loyal service. Brains and heart are the only service. Brains di

896.00

The Assembly Forbidden to Inter die in Pulities.

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Charloston News and Courier.

In the Southern Presbylerian Gener-al Assembly, at Charlotte, there was a

Few Appreciate the D din di "Nother's 1.1.1.1.1.1 and in the second TTY CIT

and the second J.C.

APPEAL FOR PURLIC SUMMORE

Bubane Bays ano,ooo will be Porth

Antive Compelge Nonded, Isleigh Kows and Observer, May St.

Astive Comparing Needed, Balagh Kows and Obserger, May St. Repairintendent Malaume prestering sent the following circular listict, which actions theil, out to all the county commissioners, heards of sdu-cation and others concerned in the management of the public schools of the State: "At a meeting of the State Heard of Education on May 20th, 1807, the fol-lowing resolution was adopted: "That is case the general State fund shall not be sufficient to meet the pu-ment of the State 10 pro-ment of the State 10 pro-propriation or so much of 16 as may be called for. "There is now no longer any doubt as to the Local Taxation Act as passed by the last General Assembly. We sum the action is the interest of pub-lic education. We are becoming more and more a reading people. A larger part of the masser of the people read the newspapers to-day than ever before. "We want the united force of the public dubers, and of all the public dubers of the people read the newspapers to-day than ever before.

before. "We want the united force of the pulpit, of the teachers, and of all the true men and women in our State to arouse the masses of the people on the subject of education and on the impor-tance of the election to take plate on Tuesday after the second Monday in August. We want a sampaign for education. The opposition to be over-come is great. The war work to be done is immense. "If there are friends, of education who can not go out among the people and yot want to de something for the case they can help by giving monsy to meet the expenses of these who are willing to go and proclaim the doctrine of universal education. "We hope to be able to effect an or-ganization at the Temoher's Assembly whereby we may have some men in every county in the State. "We are in the fight to accomplish something. We have had considerable space devoted to us to show out ignor-sace, but our zeal rives with the op-position."

### Preaching in the Peultonilary. reensboro Christian Advocato.

A few Sabbaths ago, it was our privilege to be shut, for a while, with-In the walls of the North Carolina Penitentiary. It was a privilege, be-cause our mission was to preach Jesus to men and women who had sounded the depths of depravity. We ap-preciated the opportunity, because we knew that if Christ had been in Raleigh that afternoon, he would have left the shady verandah, or the comfortable church, and would have gone straight to these same sin-hardened men and women whose prototypes he had taken to his great huying beart when he walked the hills and plains of Palestine. The very sight of our congregation The very sight of our congregation was enough to move one's heart. Of course they were couviots; of course they represented every class in the great school of crime; of course some of their hearts were hard as the nethor mill stone; yet for these couvicie/Ohrist moved audience. died. They listened attentively; more so than the ordinary congregations. Some faces were perfectly passive other faces were wet with tears. More soul-stirring singing we do not expect to hear on this side of the gates of Heaven. Bro. M. C. Glenn, who is loved by the convicts and with an almost passionate devotion, held a short revival service, and many indicated

that their hearts were touched. We laft the building feeling that we had lice boog in nwoe

### Charlotto's Twelfth Cotton Mitt. touthern Industrial News

Mr. Summerville is building a fac-tory for the manufacture of web back-banding and similar goods. This coill will be located on Graham street, and will be spitck building 125 feet long and 00 feet wide. The walls are now going up. The machinery has been purchased and it will be in operation before fall.

# Bucklum's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruisse, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rhourn, Fover Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hande, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin

Oue Contented Mortal. Thoroton Bodat.

We are not sorry when the times are hard. The women then cook pordles with the chicken in order to make it go around; make good gravy to savo the meat; serve apple pie oftener than plum pudding; do sway with the ser-vants that can't cook, and display their own skill; stay at home with the chil-dreu, because they have no fine clothes to wear gadding; try their hand at old-fushioned gloger bread instead of angel food; the general health is better and the people who would otherwise come and visit a month stay at home. There is nothing so terrible about hard times,

f a clever woman manages the home

The Shirt-Waist Girt. hindelphia Times.

Girls in shirt waists generally loos prettier, more natural and unaffected

Philadelphia Record.

The last Sunday of May is called "Shirt Waist Sunday" in New York, as it usually marks the blooming forth of that garmout. But the shirt waist will presently claim all days for its own, and rightly, for it is a neat and thrity fushion—one of the best for

women that over came from the bargain counters.

serves to excite the keenest interest is in the following distinct terms: "As to the financial question, to which I have already referred, I must content myself with a few words. I am glad that they muy be words of assurances. If any of yon harbor the suspicion that the administration, but just now installed into the responsibil-ities of high office, has forgotten or is likely to forget the mandate of the peo-ple, whose voice in behalf of honest noney and sound finances rang out loud and clear in Movember last, put that suspicion uside. It is upjust and unfounded. In good time and in proper order the affirmative evidences

Words of Cheer.

A recent address at Cincinnati by Mr. Lyman J. Gage, the Scoretary of the Treasury, has attracted widespread attention. That part of it which de-

serves to excite the keenest interest is

Charlotte Observer, isb.

of my declaration will appear." Mr. Gage of course speaks by the card, and he has not spoken too soon. The evidences have encouraged the be lief that the administration has though that it was elected to inaugurate an-other period of prohibitive tariff and to other period of prohibitive tariff and to do nothing else, except, of course, to incidentially swap the offices from one set of hands to apother. The people, however, are waiting for something to be done about the carrency and bank-ing business and they will not be con-leant antil something is done. It may be added too that property will not be added, too, that prosperity will not como until contentment does, with the confidence of better times, and that is the hore that Mr. Guge holds out. And this is what gives his address nterest.

On Wednesday of last week Secre tary Gage made an address in Cumber-tary Gage made an address in Cumber-taud, Md., before the Maryland Bank-cus' Association in which he empha-sized his Clucinosti utterances as follows: "Reference was made to my re-cent address in Cincinnati. Let me cent address to Cincinnat. Let me repeat here the substance of the cou-classion of that address. The prophecy made then will be fulfilled. The prom-ise I am alusolutely certain will be. The prophecy was that both bodies of congress would soon put through an elegende tariff bill and the promise adequate tariff bill, and the promise was that the administration would be faithful to the task imposed on it of the country on a sound, enduring and solid basis."

# Ingalles' Nent Qualition.

# . Louis Republic.

"Iridescont" ingalia makes a neat verbal hit worthy of his old days when he speaks of Washington justice in the Sugar Schedule case as being "sus-tained and sootled by an unfaitering Trust.'

# Cynteal.

## Nashville American

It may be pleasanter to be good-tem-pered than ill-tempered, but it's a good deal more trouble.

Don't fail to try Blue's Gouse Gream It cures. We sell and guarantee it. J. K. Curry & Co.

these items balance each other

these items balance each other. Mr. Tompkins says: "An energetic farmer may purchase a 40-acre farm with all usual buildings for \$2,000 (paying oue-baif each), and supply himself with implements and stock for \$500, and reserve \$1,000 for expenses. (The cost for ploking is not incurred until cottoe is about ready to sell.) He would plant ten acres in food crops and thirty acres in cotton, and ought to make, besides his living, a profit from the cotton, as above, of \$640.

"There would be collateral profits in sales of fruit, vegetables and such other items as would naturally suggest

other items as would naturally suggest themselves to the thrifty man. "Climate conditions are such that there is but little risk, and in any event it is impossible for an indus-trious farmer not to make a living, the possibilities above this being only lim-ited by capital and thrift." What Mr. Tompkins says about the possibilities of profit in octon growing under right conditions is true, but it does not break the force of the argu-ment based on common sense and en-forced by apperience that the all octon theory is wrong in principle and exbeory is wrong in principle and ex-pensive to those who adopt it. The most successful cotton planters in the south are those who raise their own

# Mins Gould as a Cyclist.

## Philadelphia Rooord

that each workthas can use his power to the best advantage, we shall bave an end to the labor problem. The final answer to the labor problem is that each shall solve it for himself. When you have solved the labor problem for yourself and are ready with the answer, then you can go to the city, and whenever you go you will find the success you desarve. If all men waited as you should wait before rushing to the cittee, we should have no labor problem, no problem of montoipal government; and nething to fear from the desertion of the farms or from the competion of the farms or from the outpet of the farms or from the competion of the farms or from the competion of the farms or from the outpet of the farms of the farms or from the outpet of the farms Philadelphia Roord, Miss Helen Gould, bairess to some of Jay Gould's millions, is now an adapt at cycling. She has six bicycles at her country seat, Lynhurst, at Irvington. for the use of herself and her friends. She is often seen riding on the macada-mised roads of her private park, and sometimes takes a spin to Ardaley Unsino. One day last week, says the New York Journal, she gave a bicycle tes to several of her friends. Miss Gould wears a chio costume awheel and rides with the easey grace of a

and rides with the easey grace of a professional. She wears a short skirk with waist to match and a dark Alpice hat. She never rides ou Sunday.

## A Brawback. Continenti Engaleer

"Much better, im's it, to own your

own home and pay no rent ?" "It is in a general way; but it has its disadvantages. A fellow ead't go around driving nails anywhere he pleases in the woodwork of his house, pleases in the you know."

cause of the congestion of cities. The other causes are bringing about the same result in all civilized nations. Even Rome has a "real estate boom," an unfortunate condition which arises Even Rome has a "real estate boom," an sufortanate condition which arises as the people crowd into the capital. It is not clear what the end will be or how the evil will find its remody. But this we may say to every farmer's son : You have your own life to make. In the country you are sure of your ground. You will get what you de-serve, while your futures will not be ruinous. Do not go to the city the oountry needs you. If you go with nothing to give that the city cares for, you will find yourself cast aside. Hrains the city wants and will pay for and devour. Loyalty of service will be recognized and valued in this world or any other. Hand-work pure and simple, without skull or pride in it. Commands no price in the market. There is no chance about this. The results are sure as fats. If you do poor things poorly, you will always be poor. What you can do, a bucket of coal and a bucket of water, guided by a thimbieful of brains, will do more effectively. When the time shall como that each workman can use his power to the best advantage, we shall bave and to the labor urniver.

al Assembly, at Charlotte, there was a beated delate upon a communication from the Prohibition party of North Carolina asking the Assembly to make some deliverance that would all the party in its work. The committee on bills and overtures to which the com-munication had been referred, respected "that this Assembly is forbidden to intermeddle with political partles or questions, and that the constant and Scriptural attitute of our beloved Church on temperance and intemper-ance, as shown in past deliverances, are on record." The report of the committee was adopted after much discussion. If must not be understood by this action that solice that the General Assembly is opposed to the position of the liquor traffic-its 'past deliverances" fully define the position of the restinger is of the report of the resolution adopted after much discussion. If must not be understood by this action that astion that the General Assembly is opposed to the position of the liquor traffic-its 'past deliverances" fully define the position of the same of temperance; but the resolution adopted at Unariotic fince to the cause of temperance; but the resolution adopted at Unariotic fince political parties and political guestion. It means that the church shall not be used as a political mechanism. It means that the church shall not be used as a political mechanism for aid of any party of faction. Some declaration was meeded on this subject in view of the efforts which have been made in oartain quarters to convert the church into a side partner to convert the church into a side partner of a political conwas needed on bhis subject in view of the efforts which have been made in ourtain quarters to convert the church into a side partoer of a political com-bination; and we are gind that the declaration was so clear and emphatic: "This Amemuly is forbidden to inter-meddle with political parties or quas-tions." And if the Amembly, biom the Synode and Presuyteries and con-gregations are ministers that are un-der the authority of the Assembly.

## We hald as Hach, Imelatic News.

Omristic News. The rditor of the Gastonis Gazerrs speaking of the celebration has week, says there was hardly enough good lime to go around for the great crowd that was here. We would rempetfully call attention to the fact that there was more kinds of a good time on top here has week than have ever been served before is any North Caroline locality.

Good Bonds In L'mins

### Journal.

The times who strands fifty by used seen the lifty from the start of the vitt's filler by used seen the lifty from the start of the vitt's filler by and seen the lifty rough and the start becoming out and hold and writelide when also descaid attill be in the per-rect emission and the start of the duce put the of the case transfer of the duce put the of the case transfer. For the further back and an another material descaid attill be in the the case transfer of the further back and the start transfer the further back and the start transfer the further back and the start of the start of the start of the start and the start of the potential medicane, here darged have the start we reduce the back of the start of the start of the the start of the back of the start of the start. We wish test every many in Union county, who is exposed to read im-provement, could have could his eye over the stretch of read from the west of town to Mrs. Crow's, have west when Sapt. Howis Saturd it and mayne it would have monwerted him.

upplies.