Gastonia, N. C., June 17, 1897.

Chain in Advance.

ARP AT THE CENTERNIAL.

dred families within the past two years, and the cry is, "Still they come." He is the most ardent and the most Bartow Man Pleased With His Trip to the Tennessee Show-Irsp Taught successful colonizer in all the south. He is the best talker I ever listened to, Him Much and He Tella of it in an the most earnest, con includ and en-tertaining; and yet by has no land for Interesting Manner.

IMI Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Man nover gets too old to loarn, and Man never gets too old to learn, and if he is a good teacher. Shakespeare says "knowledge is the wing with which we fly to heaven," and as heaven is where we all wish to go, it becomes us to acquire knowledge. Lord Hacon said "knowledge is power," and so it was a day well spent, for I learned much in one day at the Tennassee Centennial—so day at the Tennessee Centennial -so much that I am going to return very soon and take more time and acquire more knowledge. I sometimes think it a great pity that by the time a man becomes at to live his time is out and he has to die. If the old men who have made good use of their time and talents were given a new lease—anoth-or three score years and ten, and had the vigor of their youth restored what a world of wisdom would they accumua world of wisdom would they accumulate. We would all be Solomons and write proverbs. What farmers we would make; what inventors; what teachers; what preachers; what scientists. Maybe providence cut us down to seventy years for fear we would learn the make; too much of His mysteries and once again eat the fruit from the tree of

I was ruminating about this while I was ruminating about this while listening to the earnest discourse of Colonel Killebrew, who has charge of the Nashville, Chattaneoga and St. Louis and the Western and Atlantic railroad exhibits at the exposition. Now there is a man who as Paul said to Timothy magnifies his effice. It is like going to school to hear him explain and exputiate and philosophize upon things that ordinarily would at-But I had only a day to spare at the contennial, and all of that was spent in one building, for I could not get away from it. It is a thing of beauty. upon things that ordinarily would attract no special attention. If every man in charge of a special exhibit had his enthusiasm the exposition would not only be a grand success, but would diffuso more knowledge among men than any smiler display has any smiler display.

than any similar display has ever done.

Now, for instance, when we paused to look at some tobacco that was hanging from the rods he said: "That

hanging from the rods he said: "That tobuces grew on very poor land. The best totacco always grows on poor land." Indeed it seems providential that poor land us good for something. The sandy, gravelly land of Granberry county, in worth Georgia, grows the linest tobacco in the world, and it commands the highest price. The soil is not rich enough to give it a dark color, and hence it is pale and sickly, and tas the consumption, so to speak. This tobacco grew upon land that is so per cent silica—sandy land—poor, white land, as your Bartow county farmers call it—you have lots of it down there. I have seen it, and it can be bought for a song, but there is more money in it than in your valleys and river bottoms. The sand that is in Florida soil will make tobacco growing a success there. I have been capital and laborer. to find a man—a magnate—who controls thousands of men, doing it so peacefully and considerately, and at all times sharing their respect and their devotion.

I shall return again next week and take in the exposition. I whele spend one day in that Parthenon, the most exquisitely beautiful gem of architecture I ever saw, and its walls are adorned with paintings—great works of art by the modern masters, and many of thom that cost thousands of dollars, have been loaned by their owners to encourage the exposition and implant a love of of art among our people. Let everyone who can go visit this admirable exhibition. Let every family man take his wife, or his son, or his daughter, for it will pay in the long run. Sidney Smith said that speak. There are thousands of acres in north Georgia that are just suited to it, and all those poor white lands in Cobb county are just waiting for it. Some of that land along our railroad that will not grow torn high enough to shoot an ear or make tassel, would grow the most aristocratic tobacco.

We paused again to look at some

We paused again to look at some little pyramids of broken rock, and I learned that it was phosphate—a recent discovery in counties contiguous to the railroad. "There are millions of it and millions in it." said the colouel. "As is usual, these discovcolouel. 'As is usual, these discoreries were accidental. Some mineral
experts were prospecting for zinc, and
the College pitcher. They had cause

She's a typhoon." 'Well, is she is a Christian,' asked the young man, the College pitcher. They had cause young man, the Lord can get also young man, the lord young man, the lord yo were at a loss to account for these for rejoicing, and they gave full vont singular deposits. They have had to their joy. Their lungs seemed to be them analyzed, and they are pronounced by reliable obemists to be the riveted, and worked by forty two horse very linest grade of phosphate rock, running from 64 to 85 per cent., and some of the strata are twelve feet thick and underlie thousands of acres. There are no phosphates in Florida will compare with thom, and most of it can be mined with a picka single band taking out six tens a

After inspecting many kinds of ores and minerals such as iron, manganese, bauxite, gold, silver, othre, corundum, etc., much of which was from our county of Barlow, we were shown the greatest variety of useful and ornamenat 5 o'clock, to Miss Maggie White, of that place. He will be accompanied by Rev. J. R. McAlpine and Mesars, J. J. Morrow and T. J. Smith. Dr. tal woods that has over been exhibited in this country. And also the variety of farm and garden products is admirable. Just think of one farmer, on a little plat of twenty live acres exhibit-log seventy-eight specimens that were grown upon his farm. Seventycight different products, useful for man or least. And another man sends specimens of sixty different woods that grow upon his hand. Then there are seven bundred botanion! pictures of the flora of Tenuessee that were gathered and planted and framed Kirby Smith. But It would take too much space to describe or even to catalogue the bun-dreds of interesting things in this magnificent railroad show. It would make a good exposition of itself. ()? course it has cost money-much money to get up such an extensive collection. to get up such an extensive collection, but it indicates the far-seeing policy of Mr. Thomas, the best railroad magnate of the south. For two years past he has had in his employ Colonel Killebraw, who is without doubt, the most subletent and best educated teachers and efficient and best educated teacher and promoter of agriculture and mineral-ogy in the State, a man of large and liberal enterprise, a cultured scholar who can talk science with the scientist and practical farming with the humbest farmer. He had charge of

work is for the railroad and for hamanity. The condition of thousands of those western settlers is most pitiful. Think of 100 horses selling at auction for 387, less than \$1 a head. Think of 1,000 selling for less than \$3,000. And so these people are closs.

\$3,000. And so these people are clos-ing out and coming to Tennessee and Georgia and buying small tracts of land within easy reach of the railroad

land within easy reach of the railroad and in five years' time these 1,500 families will probably ship their products of grain and hay and meet and mules to an amount that will give for each family an average of \$100 in freights to the road. This alone will make \$150,000 per annum to be added to the freight business of the road. This is Mr. Thomas's far-seeing policy. Within five years' time it is expected.

Within five years' time it is expected that 10,000 families will be located—transferred from the cyclones and droughts and blizzards of the west to

the genial climate of the south.
We see that the Seaboard line is now pursuing the same policy. The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad be

gan it years ago, and improved Cyclonetta as an object lesson to emigrants

to show them what could be done. It was a successful experiment, and Mr. Sparks showed his wisdom and sagnety, but the road's creditors forced it into the courts and

into the courts and crippled its re-sources, and even made war upon Mr. bparks for his so-called extravagance.

as well as of interest and instruction, for the ornamental work that graces the arches and pillars and cornices is most lovely and elaborate—a master's

hand has planned and executed. There too, is the plaster bust of Mr. Thomas and his handsome portrait on the wall, that were presented to him by his em-

ployees as a graceful tribute and an evidence of their devotion to him.

object lessons and listen to the sweet and soothing music and rest under the shade of the trees.

The Honatain Island Rooters

The Mountain Island rooters went

power engines. They began rooting in the first inning and kept it up with-

out rest throughout the game. They rooted at all times, under all circum-

last heard by us they were on their way home and still rooting.

Dr. Moore to be Warried.

Dr. N. G. Moore will leave to-mor-

row morning for Statesville, where he will be married to morrow evening

and Mrs. Moore will make a visit to the coast, taking in the State Medical

Association at Murchend, and will re-

What a Veteran has Leurned.

Almost anybody can publish some

kind of a newspaper; but to publish a sure-enough newspaper requires energy,

Lonole's Birthiay.

To-day marks the 56th birthday

N. A. Powell, the town lots were Erst We have grown some, but

The tirandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowio, Va., certifies that he had

consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that

money could procure, tried all cough remodies be could hear of, but got no

On June 1st, 1811, says Mr.

enterprise, labor and cash, all of whi

must be applied literally.

expect to grow still larger.

in about ten days

Yorkville Enquirer.

Lengir Topic.

Pineville Cor. Chariotte Observer, June 1.

stances, and for all causes, und

St. Mary's Cor. Mt. Holly Times.

MAM JOXES PHILOSOPHIZEM ABOUT

His Youngest Boy Has Just Taken Unto Minself a Wife and the Brauglist's Thoughts go Back Over His Own Experience-Mupes Mo'll Never Live to See His Wife Marry Again. an Jones in Atlanta Journal.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

My mind has been running a little on this subject for the past lew days. The youngest buy of my home took a notion he would marry, and marry he would and marry he did. He first got the consent of the girl, then the parents on both sides and now he is mar-

God said, "It is not good for man to be alone," and that marriage is honorable in all mon. And, but for

honorable in all men. And, but for misdeals or missing connections sometimes, there would be no cld maids and no old bathelors. I suppose.

My mind has been running back to the period searly 28 years ago, when I took to myself a wife. I was just 21 years old. It was love, courtship and marriage, to begin with. I am sure as I look back over the days preceding my marriage as I remember events that it marriage as I remember events that I simply wanted a wife. After marriage I had a wife, and I simply wanted everything elso. If my father or father-in-law ever presented us with a nickel! I lost it before I got home.

We took a ground start, as the saying is. I had no object in life and no ambition in life until after I was marambition in life until after I was married and two children were born into my home. All I wanted was a wife. I had never thought over the characteristics of a good wife and the qualifications necessary to a good wife. The questions as to qualities, aminities, never entered my mind; and Burus put it right when he says it is owing to linky change more than to is owing to linky chance more than to good management that there are not really more unhappy marriages than

But missits these days can be rem-edied better than in former days. I am fold that in some states they issue marriage licenses with divorce coupons attached, which seems nearly as resgave the preacher \$6 for preaching his wife's funeral. The preacher told him he didn't charge him anything. "Well," said the oft-bereaved man, "I am in the habit of paying \$5 for preaching my wives' fanerals."

After all, it is a question of adjust-ments and frequently of re-adjust-ments. Very few marriages have ever found ready and perfect adjustment to begin with. You may talk about "mingling dew drops on the rose" and "two hearts beating as one." That's all pretty poetry. God says, "This twain shall be one;" but sometimes they are one hundred when it comes to acquiescaee, submission and agree-ment. A woman with mettle won't be run over. A true man will not sub-mit to petticoat government. A woman without mettle is lacking in pedigreec. A man without manhood

na no pedigres. Common sense and love and a good stock of religion are the three best things to harmonize all wants of ad-

A good old father when approached by a young man who asked the hand of his daughter in marriage, replied:
"You can have my daughter, but I would advise you not to take her. She's a typhoon." "Well, is she not continue to the young man of the yo

It takes the turee, love, common sense and religion, to bring about the poet's ideal of mingling daw drops on a rosn. "Wisdom, justice, and modera-tion," which is the motto of Georgia. ought to be the motto written in the hoar's and lives of every young husband and wife in this land.

I do not know how it is with other young men who take to themselves wives; how they think and what they propose; but the young man who takes unto himself a wife with the purpose of lying down on his daddy or his daddy-in law ought to be relegated to Shakertown or to the penitentlary. God projected this world on the roothog-or-die-poor principle, and if a hog is to root or die poor, a man ought to e made to work or starve.

The older I got the less patience I have of the deadbeats. I'd rather be a chaingang convict than to be a dead-beat anywhere. We frequently hear the expression. "So-and-so-is getting along well and he don't do anything; be don't work." I know this to be true every bite that young fellow takes, the clothes he wears and the bad he aleeps on costs somebody something. Some-body pays the freight on every pound of goods shipped not only in the rail-road world but in the actual affairs of life. (bd's command is 'if no man work, neither shall he eat." I put in three hundred and sixty-five days a year, and the longer I live and the older I get the less respect I have for loafers and loungers and vagabonds. They are the hardest class to get hold of and to make anything out of mortal

There are some essential things if marriage life is a success. First, economy. No home is happy that is forever grappling with debt. of the happiest homes I have been for years -a bright home, and a happy both those departments in the first relief; spent many nights. Atlanta exposition. He has travelled mule back over Mexico, hispecting the silver mines for their owners. He has more recently invaded the homes of has been attending to business, and the settlers in Colorado and Kansas says Dr. King's New Discovery is under northwestern States and communited with those about our climate and lands and laws, and they list open the state of the state

man ever tackled.

Let's settle unalterably and conscientiously three things. Pirst, we will never go into debt for anything. What we can't pay for we will do without. Second, we'll give one-tenth at overy dollar we get to the Lord, and thirdly, we'll save something every year whether we get it or not. Suppose every home in Curistendom was projected along the line of those three rules, what a different world we would have.

Again, if a bome would be happy it must be a cleanly home. Swine revol in dirt. and we fail to steer clear of dirt only as we approach swine in character and disposition.

Again, hosband and wife must be considerate of each other's feelings.

considerate of each other's feelings. It takes more patience to run a home than it does to run the government. A man can afford it at home. The spirit of unselfishness must obtain between man and wife. A love that warrants marriage and promises happiness is a self-dedicatory love.

Again, an industrious man with an industrious practice of economy will make any home prosper. The young man who said: "I am now a married man," I want to say to him "Sir, what are your plans for life?" "Have you and your wife comments." are your plans for life?" 'Have you and your wife come to an understanding?" 'If he says, 'I have no special plans and my wife and I have not come to an understanding on general lines." I can see where he will have to be helped either by his own or his wife's parents or he will want help from the government soon. But where a boy has ambition he has plans. Where he has purposes in life he has plans. Where he has purposes in life he has methods and where he has integrity and industry he will have success.

A husband and wife in order to be happy must be opposite in many characteristics, but the great bent and purpose of each life must have the same trend. We may any what we please about choosing our opposites. I want my wife to be opposite to me in everything that is not right in me, but I want her pulling in perfect harmony with me in all that is right.

I known not how much help I may have been to my wife but she has helped me in a thousand ways and ten thousand times. Whatever huccess I may have had in life I owe it to her more than all the world besides; and like Pat, after 23 years and more of married life, I can say I hope I'll never live to see my wife marry again. A husband and wife in order to be

live to see my wito marry again.

Ming's Mountain News.

We learn that a petition is out favor-ing C. K. Gould for postmaster at this place since the death of Mr. Johnston. The time is nearing for a change.

The time is nearing for a change.

Messrs. Brown & Jackson are furnishing the lumber for inclosing the ball ground and cycle track, which work will be completed as fast as possible. And when fluished will be a credit to King's Mountain.

S. N. Boyce, of McAdenville, has

received a cage of several old and young red foxes which he will turn loose at his place for sport this fall, and you can but he will have some before he catches them all again, have tried these reds.

The term of our present postmaster.
11. S. Plouk, expired on yesterday, and in have my daughter, but I lyise you not to take her. ypboon." "Well, is she not no," asked the young man. said the old father, "but, an, the Lord can get along.

Linney says emphalically he will with people you and I cannot get along with people you and I cannot get along with."

> Bargain Sales, Philadelphia Record.

An expert, in speaking of bargain sales, says that they are a noncessity of modern trade; and since they may have a definite and houest reason, such reason should always be stated in an-nouncing them. This suggestion is hardly needed by those experienced in such matters; for others, however, it will be timely. For bargain sales, which were once limited to the close of seasons, may now occur legitimately all through the year; and having a reasonable, convincing cause, they can be relied upon to have a prompt effect.

Responsibility With the Lawmak

Greenville, S. C., News. The responsibility for the killing and lyuching at Urbana, Ohio, is with the lawmakers. It is clear that the statutes fixed no "punishment to fit the crime" of the Nogro Mitchell. Had Mitchell been sentenced to death, there would have been no occasion for the mob to interfere and a dreadful and deplorable calamity would have been averted. The legislature of Ohio should remedy the defective crimical

A Month of Many Events "hiladelphia Record.

Jone is the convention month, the wedding month and the graduating month. In cach of its phases there are treble opportunities for those know how to seize them; but all the knowledge of that sort will avail but little unless it shall be supplemented with a wise use of publicity

The man with a weight on his log can't hope to win in the rare. A shall with a weight on his locality can't exclect to compete in life used in land loss of his locality can't exclect to compete in life used instances with those who are not installed sungarish. If his brais is heavy, and his phece surgarish, because of constagates, is he will not suspect in decing surgibing very wid. Contains the suspect in the surgibing very wid. Contains the cases of it are admirable his less than a surgibing very wid. Contains the first income of the rare and instance, but the surgice of the cases of the cases

BEN HALL'S LAST SPRECH.

and flow it Came About-A Dramatic Seeme in the Senate. F. H. Bioliardson in Atlanta Jo

One of the most draustic incidents in the history of the United States senate was the famous "Mahone speech" of Renjamiu H. Hill. As it was Mr. Hill's last great speech it possesses another element of interest. Three months after his excoriation of Mahone the affliction which eventually stilled the most eloquent tongue in America fell upon the great Georgisn. When the Mahone speech was de-

America fell upon the great Georgian.

When the Mahone speech was delivered I had freship arrived in Weshington to try my hand as correspondent,
and Mr. Hill had honored me with
his complimentary scoretaryship,
which gave me the much coveted right
to the floor of the senate,
My admiration for the senator from
Georgia was hardly within bounds:

My admiration for the senator from Georgia was hardly within bounds; my confidence in him was absolute. I had seen and heard him often under both favorable and adverse conditions; I had observed him as he stood against powerful antagonists on the hustings and in the courts and never had I seen him fail to come off conquerer. It was my conviction them that he was the most invincible debater and the most superborator I had ever heard, and sixteen years of further opportunity and observation have not changed my mind on that point.

The Mahone speech came about in this way: Garfield had just entered upon the presidency. The Republicans had a clear majority in the house of representatives, but the control of the senate was uncertain. The latter body, as is custemary at the beginning of an administration, had been called in extra session to confirm certain necessary nominations of the new executive.

The manufacture of cheap states had not become a political industry at that time, and the senate had only seventy-six members. Of these thirty-seven Republicans. That makes only seventy five. The other senator, the unknown quantity, was William Mahone, who had ridden aeroes the Petomac on the storm of readjusterism.

I have counted Judge David Davis, of Illinois, among the Democrate, because he sat on their side of the chamber and almost invariably voted with

ber and almost invariably voted with

Neither party could organize and Neither party could organize and control the senate with Mahome's voice. With it the Democrats would have thirty-nine, a majority of two. Mahone could give the Republicans thirty-eight, just half the senate, but there sat the princely Chester A. Arthur as presiding officer, rendy to cast the decisive vote for his party.

Never in the history of the country has so amall a man been so important a factor in our highest legislative body. A majority of the Democratic senators believed that Mahone would vote with them. There were on the surface good

them. There were on the surface good reasons for this confidence. The Virgiuis readjusters had always claimed to be Democrats; they resented indig-nantly any imputation to the contrary. The readjustment of the state debt was purely a local issue and had no relation purely a local issue and had no relation whatever to the principle or policy of either great rolltical party. It was natural to believe, therefore, that a senator from Virginia who had been a rampant and buildozing Democrat and was elected by the vote of men still claiming to be Democrats would, in the senate, act with the party to which both he and his supporters professed allogiance.

reased allegiance.

I do not think Senator Hill ever accepted this theory. He suspected Mahone from the first. The administration was Republican and had a vast patronage to bestow; Mahone was a boss with a horde of strikers howling boss with a borde of strikers howling at his beels for promised remuneration. At any rate, what ever doubt Mr. Hill may have had as to Mahone's intentious was swept away when he learned that for a great part of one Sanday the Virginia pigmy had been in consultation with Senator Don Cameron in the latter's committee room, and that champague had been yery levishly destroyed on the occasion.

The senate was waiting for one or two vacant seats to be filled before it the appointment of committees, but Mr. Hill determined to wait no longer. If longed for a chance to expose the trickery and treachery which he saw going on right under his eyes. When he consulted soveral prominent Demooratic senators as to the advisability of provoking Mahone to a disclosure of his purposes they connected against it, but the oridence became so clear that the great Georgian could restrain bicaself no longer. Mahone had taken bia seat on the Republican side and though no opportunity had been offered him to cast a vote which would show positively where he stood, his attitude was thoroughly understood by many observers less shrewd than Senator Carperou had managed the scheme

by which Malione was cuptured, and Cameron followed him like a bawk. Cameron followed him like a hawk.
He rode with Mahone to the capitol in the morning, lounged with him in the Republican cloak-room, lunched with him in the senate restaurant, and at got that place, but two years later night indulged with him in the various fascinations of John Chamberlain's gifted generous follows hat solicities. him in the senate restaurant, and at night indulged with him in the various fascinations of John Chamberlain's fascinations of John Chamberlain's fascinations of John Chamberlain's fascinations of John Chamberlain's gifted, generous fellow, but politica and Washington weeked him, and he died at bitter enmity with the man who demanded his promution as one of the conditions of the arrangement with Cameron.

from Pennsylvania.

Just about the time that this conviction became general, but before one public word or not of Malione's tast

senator listened respectfully to every suggestion that was offered. At last he rose and walked the floor of his room back and forth slowly for a few moments, and then turning to his friends said:

"I will animask him tomorrow."

The tone of the remark and the look which accompanied it showed that all further advice or protest wore useless.

Somehow it was noised abroad early the next morning that Hill was to speak that day. The mere prespect was sufficient to crowd the senste's galleries, but when it was rumored that his remarks would have a bearing upon the new senster from Virginia the public interest grew more intense. Before the senste was called to order every seat in the galleries was taken, the correspondents' loft was full and on the floor of the chamber had assembled a large number of members of the house, who were waiting in Washington to eatch the share of patronage to which they thought their constituents were entitled. The chaplain grayed to more senators that morning than had heard him in many a day.

Everything indicated that there was

more senators that morning than had heard him in many a day.

Beverything indicated that there was something up. Mr. Itili entered the hall about the time the senato was called to order, and sat with apparent unconcern during what is called the morning hour, which is a time for miscellaneous business. As soon as this period closed the senator from Georgia rose and begun the delivery of a speech, which for power of invective has seldom been equalled. Mahone had heard the rumors that were going round and when Hill rose the little general's eyes were fixed on him. Mr. Hill spoke an hoar and a half, and from his first word to his last had such attention as I never saw given to any other man in either house of congress. He began by saying that the Democrats had a right to daim a majority of the senate. In support of this assection he analyzed the complexion of every state legislature that had elected the men who were then associors, and showed that thirty-nine of those senators bad either been elected as professed Democrats or by Democratic votes. That being the case, Mr. Hill, said that no one could doubt the existence of a clear Democratic majority in the senate without casting an imputation upon the honor of at least one senator. Then he asked where was the man who deserved such a suspicion. 'Who,'' exclaimed be in a voice that rang like a clarion, "among us is ambitions to be a traitor?" This brought Mahone to his feet and in sharp, almost shreking tone, he demanded to know if the eventor from Georgia referred to him.

Mr. Itili could have desired no bap-ner intervention. He was the heart of the point intervention.

ferred to him. Mr. Illil could have desired no bappier interruption. He used Mahone's inquiry as the confession of a guilty conscience and the bolts of his invective became more fearful then they were lefore. He appealed to the history of Virginia, and after a splendld tribute to that state, said that for the first time she would have to blosh to find that one whom she had commissioned to her service in congress had betrayed her. His denunciation of treachery was terrific and more than once his victim leaped up to interrupt the impassioned orator, only to meet a crossing rabuse which increased his rage. Mr. Hill could have desired no bap-

The dispurity between the combat-ants was so striking and the castiga-tion which the giant bestoweed was so severe that many of those present, who at first gloried in the exposure of Mahone, actually feit their sympathy going out to him before Mr. Hill had dnished. It was in a double sense a pitiful spectacle, But Mr. Hill never spoke one word to the man whom he spoke one word to the man whom he was holding up to the acorn of the country, and certainly had no personal feeling against him, but he felt that he had a duty to like party and the country to perform, and he did it without compassion for him who writted beneath his hash.

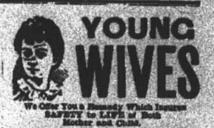
When the castigution was complete there were cheers from part of the great audience and then a solemn stillness for several seconds. Many senators crowded about Mr. Huli to congratulate him, and while he was amiliagly receiving their tributes, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, rose. His speech certainly could not have been soothing to Mahone's wounds. He put in a plea for the weak, saying in effect, that it was a shame for the sanator from Georgia to treat the rose. When the castigation was complete ator from Georgia to treat the pool in something about Mahone's having turned his brow toward the morning, turned his brow toward the morning, which presumably meant that he had described his Democracy for the Republican party, when he held the balance of power in the senate. Mr. Hill, and soon after the mandlin plea of the Massachusetts senator ceased the senato adjourned, and all Washington was ringing with Bau Hill's speech. It was the main topic of gossip that night and for many days to come. It was the beginning of a series of speeches, which lasted more than two months, and by means of which the Democrats prevented the election of the ticket that was made up for official places in the senate, as a

viction became general, but before one public word or not of Mahone's that indicated his allegiance, Mr. Itill's public speech fell like a thunderbolt.

Like his famous reply to librine's Andersonville speech, this effort was propared on short notice, was in its final form the work of but a part of one night.

Late the night before the Mahone speech was superbold was used. Mr. Itill was talking over the matter with a few friends.

Their counsel was different, and the That speech made Mr. Itill almost to give perfect activalents, or morely committed the ments of the matter of the matter of the matter of the matter of the ments of the matter of the ments of the All Mr. Hill's public speeches were



13 Course Mr. Portories SEADSTRED RESULATOR OR, Atlanta, On

as great a here in Virginis as he was in Georgia. The ladies of Alexandria seet him the most magnificent floral tribute I ever move and he was too modest to allow it to be placed on his deak. He received hundreds of letters of thanks and congratulation from every part of Virginia. An enterprising Richmond firm had 100,000 copies of the Mahous speech printed and used to advertise its business.

The speech ranks in the armais of congress with John Bandelph's attack on the correspondent of a New York paper quoted L. Q. C. Lamar as saying that he regretted Mr. Hill's speech. As noon as I saw the statement I called on Mr. Lamar, and usted if he had been correctly reported. He replied:

"I have made no such remark to any one, and yet it is true that I have one regret in regard to that speech."

What is that?" I saked.

"I am very sorry that I am not the author of it."

New York Times.

In popeora, it seems, we are to find the solution of many grave problems. Popeora will make the whole world wealthy. The discoverer of the how and the why of this, does not yet know how important is her discovery. She writes for a religious weekly, and her aim in expleiting the hitberto undreamt of potentialities of popeora was merely to indicate a new, entertaining and profitable way for little boys and girls to help the missions. Where she lives a bushel of shelled corn rosts \$2.40. She has read "a statement" in another journal, not particularly religious but confessedly agricultural, that when properly popped, a bushel of corn will be increased to 549 quarts. A trustworthy popper, good enough for plain folks, can be bought for, say, 13 cents. Fro in plenty and a place to pop will, of course, cost nothing; while the retail price of popcorn ranges from 5 to 10 cents a quart. The average price, therefore, 12 7; cents a quart, but let us call it 7 in order to be as moderate as possible and avoid arithmetical complications.

Thus it will be seen that for the expenditure of \$2.53, with no labor to speak of (for there is no better fun than popping corn.) any nice little boy or girl can produce popeora worth \$37.80, a profit of \$35.27. The little boys and girls who do this are advised to use their profits to sdeate and clothe bare and benighted heathen, and teach them the catechism and the us of soap. But the first thing they ought to do is to pay off the National New York Thates,

and teach them the catechism and the use of soap. But the first thing they ought to do is to pay off the National debt, and settle fortunes upon all the poor folks who are dangerously angry because of their poverty. There will be planty of money left for the heathern. For that matter we need not leave this great work of reorganizing society through the beneficent inflesses of popeors to children. We can all go into the popeors basiness.

Of course there would be no excess for making so much popeors if there were not uses to which popeors can be put. The modest discoverer is not

were not uses to which popcorn can be put. The modest discoverer is not alket on this point, but her revelations are somewhat vague. She says she knows how to "prepare it nicely" by stirring a little melied butter into is while warm, and then dusting it with salt; but she forgets to tell what che does with it, after she has thus nicely propared it, though presumably it is used as some sort of weapon of offense. The butter and the salt cost money, too. Popcurs is said, however, to be an excellent substitute for rice, and rice, as we all know, is used in large quantities at all fushionable weddings in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmoud, and Queens, in which, for that rice, as we all know, is used in large quantities at all fusitionable weddings in the Boroughs of Brouklyn, Richmoud, and Queens, in which, for that matter, all weddings are fusitionable. They used to my at a near-by Summer resert that you could always tell a boarder at a certain batel by the white-wast on his coat. Similarly, you can nearly always tell a Brooklyn bride by the rice imprismed in the trimming of her traveling dress. Papoora, we fasse, will neither stick nor sting so budly as rice. Popcora ought also to be useful for studing the real hair mattresses used in seaside hotels.

Thus we see that popcorn has its uses and the millennium is actually at hand. One thousand busines of corn, at \$2,400, popped in 1,000 poppers at \$130, will make \$50,000 quarts of pupcorn which can be sold at a profit of \$35,570. There is nothing like it. One only needs to find people to buy the popcorn at 7 cents a quart and there will be no more poverty. And \$05 can see at a glace how easy that will be. We can all pop corn and buy it of each other.