det of Cervers's Men.

Gastonia, N. C., July 28, 1898.

(01.40 per Annum.)

No 30.

MORNON IN WASHINGTON.

Bin Arrival Was the Event of Fridaymercived With a Big Honray-Cordially Complimented by the President -His Mission Was in Tell About Procpoet of Raising Spanish Ships,

Washnoron, July 22.—The last and most agreeable event of the day was the arrival at the Navy department of Lieutenaut Hobson, the hero of the Marrimac. The officials were not informed of his approaching visit except through the newspapers. Consequently when he reached the railway station here, at 2:30 o'clock, this aftermoon, there was no official there to moon, there was no official there to meet him, and his reception was truly meet him, and his reception was truly democratic. He succeeded to escaping observation as he passed through the train shed, cost and umbrella in hand and followed by a porter, proudly carrying his bag, but before he emerged from the station some one spied him, a "hooray" went up from one throat close by, and in a moment the station resounded with voeiferous shouting. The cry of "Hobson!" "Hobson!" "Hobson!" mang out and the crowd closed about him, shaking his hand and pushing him about until he was resoued by the police and excerted to his carriage. He stopped long enough to announce that all of the men who formed the crew of the Merrimac were safe and in the best of health, and that after his report to the Navy Department, he expected to return immediately to New York.

The officer was driven at once to the Army and Navy Club, and after brush. The officer was driven at once to the Army and Navy Club, and after brushng himself up he drove over to the Navy Department. This time he car-ried with him under his arm a large ried with him under his arm a large official envelope, which bore on the corner the inscription "North Atlantic Squadron." As he approached the office of the Secretary of the Navy, there ensued another demonstration. A large crowd had gathered about the A large crowd had gathered about the doorway and the hearty welcome it gave the young officer brought blushes to his cheeks. Secretary Long came out of his private office and grasping Hobson with both hands, said with sincerity, "Lieutenant, I am glad, very glad, to see you." Then he drew him into his office. He spent half an hour in conference with the Secretary and then returned to the club to rest. Secretary Long stated that Hobson did not bring the long-expected report from Admiral Sampson and his brother officers, on the destruction of the Cervera fleet.

The exact purpose of his visit was

The exact purpose of his visit was The exact purpose of his visit was explained by an order issued by Admiral Sampson instructing him to proceed to Washing and inform the Secretary of the work done upon the Cristobal Colon. Lieutenant Hobson was instructed to be as expeditions as possible in order that, if it is practicable to do so, this fine ship may be saved to the United States navy.

the United States navy.

About 5:30 o'clock Lieutenant Hobson, accompanied by Secretary Long, went to the White House to pay his respects to the President. The President received them in the cabinet room. He gave Lieutenaat Hobson a cordial greeting and paid him a high tribute for what he regarded as one of

tribute for what he regarded as one of the most conspicuous acts of gallantry in the history of naval warfare.

The lieutenant modestly acknowledged the compliments of Prendent McKinley and quietly turned the conversation to the object of his mission to the United States at this time the effort that is being made to save to the navy of this country some of the edged the compliments of President McKinley and quietly turned the conversation to the object of his mission to the United States at this time the effort that is being made to save to the navy of this country some of the vessels of Admiral Cervera's squadron. Lieutenant Holson did not bring with him the report of Admiral Sampson on the destruction of the fleet of Admiral Cervera, but he he was the bearer of a verbal message to Secretary Long that sage to Secretary Long that the report on the battle was in course of preparation and would be forwarded

Concerning the efforts that are being made to save some of the Spanish the commander, ships, be informed Secretary Long that bearty embrace. two of the vessels, the Reina Mercedes and the Infanta Maria Teresa, would the saved certainly, and he expressed the utmost confidence that the Cristo-bal Colon could be saved also. With respect to the Colon, Lieutenant Hob-son differs from the wrecking experts who were sent from the United States to float the vessels if possible. They are of the opinion that the Colou can-

not be saved. Lieutenant Hobson is enthusiastic in his efforts to save the ships and hurried back to New York to take up the subject of his mission with the wrecking company. Secretary Long said to-night that if the Colon could be saved she would be.

A Good Plan. Charlotte Observer.

The plan adopted by Democratic Chairman Simmons for a series of po-litical-social assemblages, partaking of the picnic nature, to be held at various points throughout the State, appears to be a good one. There never was a time when there was more need that the people should be brought close together and talk over matters to a social way. This will give occasion for a better understanding about many matters over which there are now es-trangements, and this better under-standing among fellow-citizens will be worth more than political speeches. There have been many alienati in in There have been many alienations in North Carolina within the past few years for which there have been no good reasons, and there is no better way of clearing them up than he the way of clearing them up than by the meeting together of the parties to them on a social basis. The object of such assemblages can of course be advanced by a few temperate speeches, in which the people are told the truth, in a conservative way, about the con duct and condition of public affairs. The idea of Chairman Simmons is a practical one all around and promising of beneficial results.

Bobt Annuxed.

With Hawaii we have added \$4,000. 000 to our national debt, we must spend millions of money to fortify the we have added problems which may tax our posterity to solve,

Captain Moron Missey Min Men Daws the Line-The Ragged and Hiserable Spanish Prisoners Wept-The Muster

PORTSMOTTH, N. H., July 11 .- The Spanish prisoners who were brought to this port in the auxiliary emiser St. Louis, from Santiago, numbering 692 of the men who formed part of the crew of Admiral Cervera's fleet, are crew of Admiral Cervera's fleet, are to-night sleeping peacefully and in comparative comfort in the new barracks erected for them on Seavey's Island. Among them is a guard of 125 muriues, the pick of the marine barracks on the Atlantic coast. It was

Colon were landed in a body. They were better clad and evidently better fed than the other meu, for they bore a resemblance of the Spanish sailor in make-up. Thirty members of the Colou's crew, however, were severely wounded, and had to be carried on

stretchers.

The unloading of the motley crowd was witnessed by thousands of people on shore and in boats, and it may be

the Spanish prisoners. His heavy voice called out the names of the prisoners and credited each to the vessel to which the individual was once a mem-

When the muster out, as it seemed to be, was finished, the men were formed in line and marched into the temporary barracks which will serve as a prison for them. Of the number landed 40 have been taken to the hospital, suffering for the most part from wounds, while not a few are victims of

minor ills.
One of the most toucking incidents of the day was the farewell Captain Moron took of his crew before he went back to the St. Louis. Few who saw the tenderness with which the former big bearted and jovial commander walked down the line and affectionately embraced each seeman at the ately embraced each seaman as if he was his only son, could not refrain

commander, they went as if their Rearts would break, and as the captain walked down the line, shaking each by cheek, each man threw his arms around the commander's neck and gave bim a

When finally the captain reached the end of the long line, he turned and in a vulce shaking with emotion, said a few words of farewell to the crew as whole. As he finished the half-clad men surrounded him, grasping his arms and legs, all trying for one last

Wire Fences Not a New Thing.

ayutleville Otserver.

The following extract from General that heroic body in the short space of twenty minutes in their assault on days as one of the means of delaying the rust of an attacking column:

At Iteams's Station,—led the brigade in that memorable charge in which it lost one fifth of its number in -led the twenty minutes, crawling through the shattis, and outting through the fences of telegraph wire which protected the redoubt in front of the brigade and in which the enemy had massed artillery. Here the men under performed the novel feat of flinging dust, as they sprang over the work, in the eyes of the defenders."

So there isn't so much new under he planet Mars as one might think, though the wire with which the Spau-jards were credited with having endiroled their blockhouses and rifle pits was of the barbed variety, and invention of later date that the civil war. Ceriously, by the way, we haven't seen any account of those dreaded barbed wire fences being actually encountered wire fences being notually encountered to the battle before Santiago. It will be remembered that shortly before Shafter's attack on the 1st and 3nd, the country was enabled to breathe freer by the official assurance from Washington that each company of our soldiers had been provided with eight pairs of wire clippers, and we were on the on vive for name of their success. the qui vive for news of their successful use. At Reams's Station axes were used. So far the dust flinging feat has not been imitated in this war

-possibly because at Santiago the dust is all mud. Hob Moore, of La Payotte, Ind., says that for constitution he has found DeWit's Little Barty lises to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and Ryot troubles.

SPANIARDS TENDER PAREWELL. A NEW COLOSISATION SCHEME. Al Fairbrothers' Plan for a Populistic Colony-Everything Free and an of-Hee for Everybedy. From the Charlotte Observer

Wishing to give the widest publicity possible to a plausible scheme and plan which I have formulated, I naturally address this communication to The Charrer. Now that the United States has annexed the Sandwich Islands, I propose to secure a land grant embrac-ing one of the cloven, and establish a Populatic colony—composed entirely of North Carolina Populats—the in-tlation fee being \$10, which should be tiation fee being \$10, which should be remitted at once to me. I see in the scheme peace, pie and prospority. I cannot dismiss this subject without emphasizing the fact that the \$10 are necessary to bring this about. It is my intention upon receipt of the \$10, in establishing this colony, to disregard all the laws which have made slaves of Populists in this country, and to give them all that their platforms have valuly demanded. As I before stated my hands are practically fore stated my hands are practically tied until I receive the remittance, of

ticd until I receive the remittance, of which mention will be made later on. We will have all kinds of money and plenty of it. The issue of greenbacks will be limited only by the demands of the colonists. We will have a public printer who will do nothing but print maper money and the speeches of patriots. In sending the 510 I would call attention to the fact that an adhesive stann is measure on charges and exstamp is necessary on checks and ex-change. We will use all the coin we get from other countries, but coin and our paper money will always be at par. We will own our own railroads, and every one can ride free. There will be no tickets sold. The trains will carry mail, and freight and passengers with-out any regard to distance or frequencut any regard to distance or frequen-cy: The same rule will prevail con-cerning telegraph service and facilities. Those sending the initiation fee of \$10 will make them payable to my order. There will be no tax on whiskey and moonshiners will not be annoyed. I expect this happy clause to bring many recruits. The fee of \$10 should be re-mitted as early as possible in order to secure proper registration. Every man on the island who has promptly remit-ted the initiation fee will hold some office. The laws on this subject will office. The laws on this subject will call for compulsory office-holding. At first glance this may seem a hardship. but I am sure that my people will finally become accustomed to it. In order to prevent ill-feelings on the part

finally become accustomed to it. In order to prevent iil-feelings on the part of the colonists, the offices will be given by lot. Every man, instead of voting, will draw a ticket, and on that ticket will be printed the name of the office which he is to hold. The ticket will be his certificate of election. In this way a man can trade or "swap" his office. In order to get the thing in working order, every lopplist in North Carolina who expects to go is requested to send me \$10 as a matter of good faith, and I will mark him paid. I send no receipta, as the expense would be considerable in postage and stationary, but I will publish a list of members after secoring ten thousand. The money will be safe with me. No one can get it away from me. Those who fall to become charter members cannot hold office for three years. This role is adopted in order to have all charter members. This, I think, will cause a great deal of mail to come my way with the necessary enclosure. We expect to endorse the Ocala platform for the most part.

As the island I expect to secure at

point which I have tried to bring out, and I hope to have an early response.

Thanking you for the space con-sumed in publishing this first appeal. Faithfully, AL. PAIRBROTHER.

Danville, Va., July 19, 1808. P. S. As the colony increases, new

The Preacher Slept.

Statesville Landmark, A few Sundays ago a minister who lives in town, but whose pastoral charges are in the country, was accompanied to his appointments by a brother minister who is not in the reg-Lane's history of Lane's brigade not ular pastorate. As is usual in such only mentions a loss of 20 per cent, of cases, the rastor maked the visiting brother to preach at the morning service, but the latter declined, saying Reams's Station, but also shows that that he was not feeling well. He, wire fences were in use even in those bowever, went into the pulpit with the pastor. The pulpit chairs are com-fortable and the visiting brother es-conced himself in one of them and leaned back at his case. The pastor went on with his service. Soon after he had begun his sermon he noticed that some members of the congregation were much amused and could hardly restrain themselves from laughing out in the meeting. The paster cut his eye to the rear to find his yielding brother fast asleep. His head was thrown back, jaws distended to their utmost, and he was "sawing gourds" as if he was drawing a salary for the work. The pastor was in a dilemma but he was equal to the occasion. He suspended his remarks long enough to give the sleeper a vigorous kick which brought him back from the realm of dreamland in a trice. Then he finished

> At the afternoon service the visiting prother preached. The pastor didn't tive him a chance to go to sleep on nim

Wanted License for Berries.

Vikinsboro Chronicio. An old colored man, 77 years old, license. The Register of Deeds issued them and asked for the pay. The old darkey didn't have the mency, but said that as seen as he get married his wife would pick blackberries and pay the bill. But the Register decided to be on the safe side and told the old man that the blackberries must be brought in before the license could go. The poor old fellow was greatly disappointed, but went home and went to have to the wildest of imperialism. came to town last week for marriage license. The Register of Deeds issued

BLEW UP THE POWDER MILL.

The Fearful Bood of a Chinaman-He Rud Killed a Pellow-Countryman and Had Taken Refuge to the Magname of the Mill, Where He Defled Arrest-When the Officers Honded for for the Door He Fired the Pawder.

Arreal—When the efficient Headed for feer the Deur He Fired the Feeder.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 19.—The works of the Western Fuse and Explosive Company were blown up by a nurderous Chinaman at 520 o'clock this morning, flive deputy sheriffs and constables who were trying to arrest the murderor were killed. The dead are: I heputy Sheriffs Charles White, son of Sheriff White, George Woodson, D. C. Cameron, Constables Gust Koch and J. J. Lerri; Mrs. Hill, Goon of Sheriff white, George Woodson, D. C. Cameron, Constables Gust Koch and J. J. Lerri; Mrs. Hill, Goon of Sheriff white, George Woodson, The Chinaman had forting the hill white and the arrest him was made. The celestial, who was employed in the works and who caused the awful explosion, had killed a fellow countryman yesterday afternoon, in a quarrel over a Chinese lottery ticket. He then defled the officers who went to arrest him. The murderer fled into the magazine, which contained five tons of giant powder, barricaded himself, and threatened; o blow up the magazine if any one came to arrest him, Deputy Sheriff Charles White, in charge of a posse, consisting of Constable Gus Koch, Deputy Sheriff Ceorge Woodsum, Deputy Sheriff D. C. Cameron, Deputy Constable Harry Cramer, were on the soene of the shooting shortly after the murder, and kept guard over the Chinaman within his stronghold. All officers were armed with rifles. After repeated demands to surrender had been made, to all of which the same reply came: "If you come in here, I will blow up the magazine," the officers ratired for the night within the pri-ate office of the company, about 20 yards away. This morning at 5 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Charles White, after a consultation with the others, deternanced to break down the barricade, not believing the Chinaman fired the giant powder, killing deventing the folly mangled. It was found nearly 500 yards away. Mrs. Hill was rolling a Mrs. Pride, who lived across the way. She was killed by the falling debris of the building. All the buildings canglit fired Sherri

were completely wrecked. Four houses were also blown down and about 40 partially wrecked. Deputy Sheriff Fred Sherrit and Deputy Ed White escaped, but are painfully wounded. Deputy Sheriff Sherrit's atory is to the effect that at 5 o'clock this morning the Chinaman called to Deputy Sheriff White that he would surrender. White, Woodsum and Koch immediately proceeded to the door, while the diately proceeded to the door, while the others followed. Just as the boor was reached the sound as of a falling plank was heard, and then the explosion occurred. The name of the Chinaman was Goon

The name of the Chinaman was Goon Ng Chung. The man he mordered was Sam Si Sing. Coroner Wadeni and a corps of deputies are searching through the surrounding fields for the remains. In some instances they had to be ploked up with shovels. Fourteen cars were blown to splinters and several were burned. Windows were broken in Oakland, Alamada and as far as Berkley.

Sheritt and Ewards White are nervous wreeks. They were carried over

ous wrecks. They were carried over 40 feet by the force of the explosion and thrown violently to the ground.

Ten Millions of New Colored Citizens. Chartotte Obsurver.

The Baltimars Sun presents with great force a new phase of the argument against the policy of imperialism. It points out that the last cessus gave the United States a population of the G22,230, of whom nearly 8,000,000 were negroes, over 9,000,000 foreign born whites, and 21,000,000, or over one-third of our auties population. third of our entire population, were of foreign percentage. These last it leaves out of the calculation, but enumerating the negroes-8,000,000-the foreign-born whites-9,000,000 - and the 10,000,000 chromes we would get by the annexation of Hawali, the Phil-lypines, Cuba and Porto Rico, it acce-tains that "the old American bread of men, 'native and to the manner born, will be in a minority in the first national election that is held after the new States, for whose birth it is new proposed to prepare by conquest and annexation, come into our Union." The first impulse will be to question

The first impulse will no to question that the new possessions will come into that the new possessions will come into the triple of the rest \$10,000 is to be paid.

Two hundred thousand dollars was Alchonso Daudet for his "Sep-

follows: It is idle to contend that, if we ac-It is idle to contend that, if we acquire these large areas of new territory, and their large populations of mixed and inferior races, we can indefinitely hold them as colonies or dependencies. We cannot possibly do that. The Supreme Court has distinctly declared that it mannot be done without distinctly violating the constitution. Daniel Webster, who knew the constitution if any of our states. the constitution if any of our states the constitution if any or our statesmen ever did, speaking against the proposed annexation of New Mexico tifty years ago, declared the same thing. "Arbitrary governments," said Mr. Webster, "may have territories and distant possessions, because arbitrary governments may rule them by different laws and different systems. We can do no such thing. They must be of us, next of tems. We can do no such thing. They must be of us, part of us, or else strangers."

GARCIA WRITES TO SHAPTER. The Cuban Warrior Explains Why Me Hen Given Orders to Olin Men to

American Porces-Ile Retires to the

Withdraw Co-operation With the

American Poress-IRe Retires to the interior.

New Youk, July 22—A disputch from Santiago gives the following as being a letter sent by General Garcia to General Shafter:

"Sir: On May 12, the government of the republic of Cuba, ordered me as commander of the Cuban army in the east, to co-operate with the American army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, sir, to fill the wishes of my government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself is carrying out your orders as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

The city of Santiago surrendered to the American army, and news of this important even was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The taking possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by public reports.

I was neither henored, sir, with a

public reports.

I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting, myself or any officer of toy staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable

occasion.
Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I wish to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but was a positied by royal decrees of but were appointed by royal decrees of the queen of Spain.

I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have takasion of the city, the garrison aud forts.

and forts.

I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed test under American military law to hold the city for your army and to preserve public order until the time comes to fulfill the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government. But when the question srises of appointing authorities in Rantiago de Cuba under the psculiar circumstances of our thirty seam strife against Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepear regret that such auagainst Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deeper regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but the same ones selected by the queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans and Spanish sovereignty.

A rumor, too absurd to be believed, General, exeribes the reason of your measures and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago for fear of massacres and ravenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a puor ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect our cause too much to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice. and cowardice

In view of all these reasons, I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my government, and therefore I have tendered today to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, Major General Moximo Gomes,

my resignation as commander of this section of our army.

Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior.

Very respectfully yours, "CALIXTO GARGIA."

Well Paid Authors It is said that-

Mr. Glad was \$1,000, Gladstone's price for a review Conun Dayle received \$35,000 for Rodney Stone.

Ruskin's 64 books bring him in \$20. 000 a year.

Swinbarne, who writes very little, makes \$5,000 a year by his poems.

Browning, in his later years, drew \$10,000 a year from the sale of bis works.
Ian Maclaren made \$35,000 out of 'The Bonuie Brier Bush" and "Auld

Lung Syne," Anthony Hope charges \$450 for a magazine story, reserving the copy-

Zola's first 14 books returned him \$220,000 and 10 20 years he made at least \$375,000.

Tennyson is said to have received \$00,000 a year from the Macmilians during the last years of his life.

Rider Haggard asks from \$75 to

paid to Alphonso Daudet for his "Sap-pho"—the highest price ever paid for a

Mr. Moody is believed to have beaton all others, as more than \$1,250,000 has been paid in rayalties for the Gos-

pel Hymes and Tunes by him in conjunction with Mr. Sankey.

The Pall Mall Gazette paid Rudyard Kipling \$750 for each of his "Barrack Boom Ballada" and "The Sevan Seas" brought him \$11,000. He has received 50 cents a word for a 10,000 word

DEMOCRATEC OPPOSITURITY.

Grenter Problems Than the Question Will Grow Out of the War.

Not since the birth of the republic

Rehmond Dispatch.

Not since the birth of the republic has there been such a congressional campaign of more momentous importance and interest to the American people than the one just shead of us. No truthful man can full to recognize that it will be a campaign of tremendous responsibility of statesmon with the masses, of tremendous possibilities as affecting the deatiny of the nation, and of grand opportunity for the Democratic leaders. It will be contemporaneous with the rapid drift toward a great crisis in our history, and upon it may depend whether the suding of that crisis shull be for weal or wee.

We hope and believe that ere the congressional campaign is over peace between this country and Spain will have been concluded and the work of emancipating Cubs from Spanish Lyrany will have been accomplished. But that will mean the acttlement of only one of the issues counsoled with the war. In a sense, it will be but the settlement of a minor issue. Out of the war have arisen problems which, by reason of their bearing upon our future and our institutions, overshadow the original Cuban question.

From our position of champion of Rapublicanism for others, we have drifted into, or rather been dragged into, the shadow of imperialism ourselves. While seeking to break Spain's irou grip on the Queen of the Antilies, we are becoming enamoured of a policy that holds in it the danger of putting the iron grip of militarism on our own country. While we are pouring out blood and money for the purpose of securing to Cuba a free, independent, and representative government—a government of the people—we are menseed at home by canditions pregnant with the virus of centralization.

In this altuation are embodied the paramount issues recording out of the

pregnant with the virus of centralization.

In this altuntion are embodied the
paramount issues growing out of the
war. To surmise and crystalize, the
question is whether we shall continue
to hold fast to the auchor of the doctrine of the fathers, which has proved
the safety of our Republican ship of
State in so many storms, or cast loose
and take the chances of that ship's being wreeked and battered out of all
semblance of itself?
Yes, the Democratic leaders will
have a grand opportunity in the coming congressional campaign. They
will have opportunity of going back to
first principles, and of bringing into
striking contrast with latterday Republicanism the cardinal principles of
tree Republicanism. They will have
an opportunity to conduct their campaign on a plane of statesmanship

an opportunity to conduct their campaign on a plane of statesmanship such as has not been younkafed them since the civil war. And their daty will be commensurate with their opportunity. It will be not only to enlighten the masses as to dangers and the revolutionary tendences of the new policy, but to expuse its partisan inspiration. If they shall avail themselves of their opportunity, and do their duty, we see no reason why the canvass should not only result in the Democrate gaining centrol of the next House, but in marking the beginning of the end of the Republican party. At no time in its history has that party been more vulcerable to the assaults of Democracy, or have the Democracy been in position to use more powerful weapons in assalling it.

Something About Kinter Opponent

Concord Times, M. H. Caldweil, Esq., the Populist nomines for Congress in this district, is a citizen of Concord. He is an ideal reformer and calamity howier and, like the other leaders of the party is very fond of pis—has been at the

ple counter over since the fusion cro came into power. He has been the attorney of the county commissioners and the sheriff. He is also an appointee of Gov. Russell, a director of the penitentiary; was very anxious for fusion with the Democrats; made an earnest speech in the Populat State convention for fusion with the Democrats. When they declined he was now and the convention of the property of the Washington of the Control of the Cont crats. When they declined he was apparently ready to fuse with the Republicans. He has been thought to be a Butler man, but he was seminated through the influence of Pritchard and his friends, who swore they would not yote for Shuford if he was neminated Just like the other leaders of the party inconsistencies don't trouble Mr. Caldwell. He can mix free silver and gold, and abuse the Democrate. speaker of great vocal force and power." Personally, we wish Mr. Caldwell well, but politicall we hope and believe he will be badly defeated.

Populista Country Book He Wilmington Star.

A prominent and influential Populist, who resides in a township in the sixth congressional district that polled more than 100 Populist votes in 1896, says in a private letter received here: "My neighborhood is solid for Heliamy. Those who were formerly Populists are now Damocrats—all free nilver men together." There'll be lets of this sort of news coming in saths camthis sort of news coming in as the cam-

Mrs. Humphrey Ward received \$40.—000 for "Hobert Elemore," \$80,000 onch for "David Grieve" and "Marcoila," \$75,000 for "Sir George Treesandry" and \$15,000 for "Bessie Costmitted with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoes Remady. Much to my could be has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advartise your meritarious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa.

For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVERSESS

The Republicans held their Stonewaters in Raleigh on Wedness of last week. Pritchard was not the Russell entered the hall amid pullence, and the degreeation adjour without respecting a request from Governor for a chance to make masses.

without respecting a request from the Governor for a chance to make a speech.

There was a light as to audoresment of Russell. That part of the resolutions finally went in, without calling any names, in the following singe:

"We becaty command the administration of the State, because, first, the finances have been wisely, sconomically and inpartially administered; second, the laws have been wisely, fulry and impartially administered, and rights and property secured therewith: third, there are marked and gratifying single of progress and development in all material conditions of the State, exhibiting the return of prosperty and the antistaction of the people.

B. Z. Linney was made permanent chairman. In nominating him, Spencer Blackburn declared that "it had been shown that Republicans sloss were competent to govern Korth Carolina." He said the Bepublicans wanted and were going to have the co-operation of every Populist in North Carolina (great theers) no matter if there were some traitors.

Linney declared that the rapid growth of Republicanisms in North Carolina (great cheers) no matter if there were some traitors.

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Linney declared that the rapid growth of Republicanism in North Carolina for the seal of the s

WHAT MAS CONGRESS DOVE !

pted Relief for Mawall and Calbut are Matters any Better for Our Own People !

bathum Hocord.

Congress adjourned last Priday, and now that its long session has closed it is not improper to ask what good has it done and what relief has it afforded to the American people?

Can anybody tell?

This is the Congress that was elected in 1850, when McKinley was elected in 1850, which was promises was and sproas inhabitants?

Will any man—can any man—tell what relief this Congress has given the people of the United States? It has attempted to give relief to the beathers and laproas inhabitants of Hawali and to the cruel and half civilized "patriots" in Cuba, but what relief has it given our own people? Have taxed been reduced? Has it given peace and prosperity? Who will date to say it has?

On These Pop. Lawyers!

Senator Botler is using the domagugue's old appeal to excite prejudice
against the Democratic party by calling it the "Lawyercratic" party. No
one but a contemptible damagague
over attempts to arome the prejudices
of the people against the lawyers, who
as a class have always proved themselves to be as patriotic and true us
any other citimens. And it is entrue
to my that the lawyers control the

to my that the lawyers control the Democratic party.

But even if it was true, the Populist party cannot consistently criticise list party cannot consistently criticism or complain, because that party has taken to its warmest embraces or has given an office to every lawyer who has joined it !

Had you thought of this?
Sourch throughout the State, and
where will you find a Populist lawyer,
who has not either been given an office
or does not occupy a high place in his
marks? party?

Me Was No Hore, Only a Liar. Uncula Journal.

Lincoln Journal.

J. S. Murphy who claimed to have been wounded at Santiago and to have had a furiough, proven to be a slick one. It transpires that he has never been to Uuba; is not a member of the Fifth Cayalry; was not wounded at all, but is simply a desector from the Fifth Artillery which is in camp at Thor City. Fig.

The tale he told about Ed. Seapoch and Alinsley Yoder having been killed at Santiago, is like eyery other tate he told, a lie out of the whole cloth, Both these men are in the Flest N. C., and at Jacksonville.

Murphy has not yet hem captured,

Murphy has not yet been but "they are after him."

Over in the seventh district, turned down Congressman who is a farmer, and nominate Caldwell, a lawyer.

avo News. Only a little out Only a little one

Only a fittle cough; Only a rown in atoms Three or four miles of

"I have used Chamberlain's Co-Remedy to my family for years and ways with good results," says Mr. B. Cooper of El Bio, Cat. For a children we find it especially affect