Gastonia, N. C., January 5, 1899.

(Cash in Advance.)

PAT'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

BILL ARP GOT HIM OUT OF THE CHAINGANG.

His Oileane Way a Light our-the Enot Home.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Pat Banks is just a common mantypical of a large class that form the laboring yeomanry of this mountain country. He is a combination comand half Anglo Sax 19 - and works when he is obliged to, and frolics when he can. Pat does not drink nor gam-ble, but is very social in his nature,

Hilburn wasn't crowded with work, and as he liked Pat, he gave him the He wasn't one of the nine, but it seems that there was a missing man, and l'at was invited to take his place. A strange man by the mame of Weaver. from Atlanta, was the pitcher, and while Pat was at the but Weaver, pitched a foul and Pat complained of it and they had words and used language very disrespectful, and finally out to-gethor. Pat hit him a murderous blow with the but and knocked him to his knees, and Weaver was taken from the field "hors du combat," or words to that effect.

Now it appears that Weaver, who was a bull-dozing youth from the great city, had some kin folk around here who felt uggreeved, and they had Pat arrested and bound over to court for assault and battery. But Weaver wasn't as much hurt as he thought be was, and was up and about the next day. At the July term of court Pat was arraigned and tried and found guilty. The witnesses were streked on Pat, and his lawyer didn't know it. Even the judge was surprised, and told Pat he wouldn't punish him if he would join the army and go to Cuba and do his fighting on the Spaniards. Pat didn't have much time to reflect, and accepted the condition. The recruiting officer took him down to Griffic and Pat was duly enrolled. A few days after he got there a train came along with sick and wounded soldiers from They were an awful hard lot, and as Pat looked at them he became horrified, and that night be departed those cossts and walked all the way back to Carterville—over a hundred miles. He said he was willing to fight anybody who imposed on him, but he had nothin' agin the Spanlards and

didn't think that country was healthy.

And so Wenver's friends got the
sheriff after him again and brought santenced to the chainzang for twelve months—not so much for the fight, but because of his desertion from the army. Poor Pat had no friends and ships of the law. For five months he worked in the county chainging and then was sold on: to Atlanta to work in their chaingang. But there is a pitiful sequel to this story.

Pat has a wife and three childrentwo boys, aged five and seven, and an infant child at its mother's best. He has an aged father who was a soldier in the regular army before the civil war, and a mother who is hed-rid en and has not walked a step in seven years. All there constitute Pat's famand it is hard work to keep the wolf from the door, and since Pat's imprisonment they have suffered -suffered from hunger and cold. They have shelter in John Hilbarn's little house, but John is poor himself and has, they say, twelve or thirteen chil-dren nearly all of a six), and all he can do for l'at's family is to let them stay in his house and pay no rent. The two little boys can't pick more than 75 pounds of cotton, and that pays about 30 cents a day. This is the only income of the family. How is that for poverty, my brethren!

Well, now that poor wife and mothor is a brave little woman and when she came to our Louse and told her story to my wife and daughters, and the water was glistening in her great big eyes, and she asked for work and said she was ashamed to beg, and when she talked about Pat and said he had his fullings but was always good to her and the children and helped to nurse his good old mother, the tears came in my wife's eyes, and after ale was gone my little grandchild saked me if I couldn't do something for Pat. I never said anything, but I sat still, and looked toto our comfortable fire and ruminated. My folks had already made up a bundle of food and clothing and placing a half-dollar in her hand told her to cheer up and the major would see what he could do.

That meant me, and as my wife thinks that I can do anything she wants me to do, I went down town after dinner to see the jadge -- Judge Fite, a just and humane man. When I told him the story, he said: "Well, out and make a Christoma gift of him to his wife and children. I fear it will not be a very good one, but if they

And so I drew it up and be signed it and Colonel Muddox, the solieiter, signed it and so did the clerk and the sheriff and I took the train next morn-

ing and went down and interviewed the governor and his heart was touched and he said: "Take that to the board of pardons and if you talk to them fortunate Man bad but Few Feterals like you have to me they will geant and be was Sent to the Chaingany... this pardon at once and then bring it to me and I will sign it and you can take Pat home with you and make your Christmas gift." But alas! The loard did not meet that day. Only General Evans was there and there was some red tape in the way and I did not get Par out have to go back ugalu and my wife is disapprinted. Nevertheless, I will get him unfettered and unstriped before this is read by your renders and will make poverty sunte ouce more. Soulf I don't. The tear-eyed wife and the children shall and dearly loves to stand around and | be happy at Chrismas, even the' Pit and dearly loves to about around and to imply as Carly mas, even tag the talk with the boys. He is an unstilled like timeth account, as the naburs say not like solitary configenent, and around this never made a complaint not like solitary configenent, and around thim, but upolegized for him hence does not like to pick enton for a land sublict "Pat is mighty good to help nence does not like to pick ention for a living, but works well in a brick yard or at anything where be can talk to the boys. The Irish predominates in his nature, for his is quick to resent and enjoys a fight when he thinks he is imposed on.

The trial and such the continuation of the living and representing the bulk of the living around for her home, history around for her limited and as she went from one say.

The trial around the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing the United States, and representing the bulk of the total consumption of print paper, and free pulp.

The trial around the trial around for her limited and as she went from one say. enjoys a fight when he thinks he is imposed on.

Last June Pat had been working faithfully for John Hilhum in a brick yaid, and made a good hand, but one Saturday there was to be a baseball agame in the suburbs of our town, and Pat told Hilburn he wasn't feeling year and put him to bed. She said to me once: "My William is a mighty good little man, but you know he has his falling," Oh! the blessed, faithful, Hilburn wasn't crowded with work. long-suffering women. What would men do without them, and what would breame of the children? Pat's wife said that the two intle boys made coungh picking cotton to keep them in brend and wood, but the weather had been swful hard or them and their recond-hand clothes were all to pieces from the briefs and cockleburs and she and patched them and patched them till there was nothing left to patch. She is a comely woman and her face was clean and her bate brushed and her common clethes were put on in a women like manner. John Uitburg anys: "Mejor, the is a woman and is Liys: always at work at comething and never complains. She never had to beg before, and she wonldest co it now if she could get work. And Pat will work, too, when he can get it, but tone of us can get it regular these bard times."

While I was ruminating I could not help thinking about the difference between that woman's home and ours so far as concerns the comforts of life. What a difference between her chil dren and those of our neighbors with are already fenting upon Christians and wear good, warm clothes and sleep in good beds and are happy all the day. My own happy childhand is a blossed mentary to me and it grieves me to hear of little innocent children suffering for the accessarios and comforts of I thought of Tom Hood's pleatinca for the poor-

A balky roof, a naked floor, A table—a broson dant; A wall so blank, my shalow I share, For concludes fathing there. And those are Adam's ture.
Though doorsed by chance of their leaves so mean and out the leave tracked of the fat of the corts. To set such humble ments As homest labor can; A bone and a crust by the grace of that And little Danks to man. "Oh! men with states dest:
"Oh! men with mathers and wives,
Look in at the door of the suffering post
And longuing up their homes,"

Later -- A telegram from Atlanta says that "Pat has been pardoned and will be home to spend Christmas with his tamily." It is possible for poor

Ticket to Chico. 91,760.

Statosylile Lemburark.

Rev. G. W. Greene, a Baptist missien ry to China, who is well known to many of the Lindmark's readers. has been visiting in North Carolina for about a year and is now preparing to return to Chioa with his family. longht a ticket the other day at Mor-risville. Wake county, for himself and pat. The entrie output of this corporbought a ticket the other day at Morfamily, paying therefor \$1.700. This licket covers all traveling expenses of Mr. Greene and family from Morrisville to Canton, China.

Lenoir Toble's Agures.

Our Rev. G. W. Green and family are on their way back to China. They started Monday morning. Mr. Greene wat in Raleigh last Friday and pur-chased a ticket from the Southern Railway from there to Canton, China -paying \$1,150 for the same. This is said to be the largest sum ever paid for a ticket in Raleigh.

They Come to Slay.

Byening Wisoontin.

One stupendous and conclusive fact must not be forgotten - standing armies when once fixed, are never decreased. The influence of the military men of the country is so pervading that a decrease will be impossible, and therefore let the nation be thoughtful in 1899 lest it drop into the blunders which all other governments have committed in increasing the army beyond the absointe needs of the country. Hard-working men, the taxpayers, have to support the army, and therefore every before he casts his vote for a large standing army.

It is certainly gratifying to the pub lie to know of one concern in the land who are not affeld to be generous to the needly and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. Klug's New Dis for Consumption, Coughs and Colds major, do you draw up a petition for have given away over ten million trial Pat's pardon and I will sign it. He totthes of this great medicine; and has been punished enough. Get him have the satisfaction of knowing it hopeless cases. Asthms, Bronchitis, Boarseness and all diseases of the want him, they should have him. Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely Pat's offense did not involve malice oured by it. Call on J. E. Corry & Pat's offense did not involve mance ourse by forethought or moral turpidude, and Co., Druggists, and set a trial bottle there are worse men at liberty. Yes, I five. Regular size 500, and 81. Evenil cheerfully sign a petition for his funded.

FREE PAPER AND FREE PULP

on the the things the beauty

A WAR OTTHE PRINT PAPERTRENT

The American Newspaper Publishers Insociation Wants Canadian Paper Putpon the Free List-The Organism tion of the Paper Mill Trust and Hon it line up Priera - Wortbless Mills Taken tota the Combine-Now the Trusific Congling Newspaper Publisher

Charlotte Clarry er.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. - The Ameriour Nowspaper Publishers' Association has presented to the Angle American joint high commissioners a narefullyprepared argainent to favor of free paper and free pulp. The following is a syllabus of the arcument: The diground wood pulp is excessive; that the American paper manufacturers need no protection, because they can manufacture paper cheaper than is done in any other part of the world, and they are now supplying the Australian. Japanese and Leitsh markets in compatition with Society and Company and formers. with Swelish and German manufac-turers; that no print paper is brought uto the United States, but that during the last year, the expert land averaged over 1,000 tone per week and that the entire revenue received from the importation of mechanically ground wood partition of accommenty ground wood, pulp was only \$41.842 last year, so that no serious question of national earnor my could be urged in opposition to free purp and free paper. The Americal manufacturers are projected to he extent of \$1.00 per ton by reason of their proximity to their customers. The difference in the cost of transportation to market is their great guaran tee of security against Canada, or any foreign country. They are, also, protected by reason of their ability to obtain cleaper, and more convenient. sumplies of coal and chemicals which, as yet, are not obtainable in the Canadian forests.

January, 1808, all the big and profitable paper mills of the United States, with a few unimportant exceptions, were merged into the Internation a! Paper Company, a combination that absorbed 21 mills, producing about 80 per cent, of the American output. This corporation, or trust, was capitalized upon a test; of \$55,000,000. The pretext given for the organization of the trust was the impdity of milis to make piper at prevailing prices -test

make piper at prevailing prices—that hankingley stated them in the fage.

This could nation was really for and to protect the proprietors whose mills were in poor localities, or on streams that were inming dry. Every nolli owner who entered that trust invated a withdrawal of government favor. Excessive and improper prices were poid for many mills that were located on exhausted water courses and that were bansted water courses and that were tributary to deunded timber tracts for mills that at periods of the year have to utilisent supply of water, or are un-der water; for mills that are inferior and worthles, machinery, equipment and construction; for mills that must pay excessive routal for water power; for mills that do not own or control woodlands; for wills that have neither palp grinding attachments nor sulphire pulp auxiliaries. The organize: 3 of the trust frankly admitted, at the outset, that its e anmou stack represented no investment, yet a dividend of I per cent. on the common stock was declared to November, payable D-cember 31, 1808. This comin at stock is now selling on Wall street at 63 A circular based upfor on information formshed by officers' of the International Paper Company, Ho Showed that in J. Iy the trust was makation, representation 1,430 tons for theoretical capacity, could be reproduced by a present investment of \$15.cansumers of newspapers are forced to pry dividends upon on loft and and wholly fictitious valuation of at least

Immediately after the organization of the trust, it rused the price of pa per whenever possible. In three cases it raised its price \$10 per ton, and has averaged 85 per ton on its daily output of 1,420 tous, equalling an increased tax of \$2,130,000 per annum upon the newspapers of the country which now pay a total exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum for their paper supply. The enlightened policy of New York and States in protecting forests should be encouraged by putting Ca nadan pulp and paper on the free

Every increase of a quarter cent per pound in the price of newspaper add \$34,000,000 to the valution of the trast securities.

Accident to Sauta Claux

Yorkaille Buquirer.

Mr. J. Bratton Lowry was palufully burned at a Christman tree celebration given to the young people of the Church of the Good Shapard at Braton's Hall last Thursday night. While impersonating Santa Claus, his con tome caught fire and it was not without considerable difficulty, attended by much explement, that the firmes were extinguished. His hair and eye brows were singed and his face was considerably scorched; but he is able to be up and ab ut again all right,

The linffato ffrenha the Berned.

Warlington Mepatch 28th, uft.

The craiser Buff do arrived to-day a Port Said, en route for Manila, just 161 days out from New York. Pous she has broken all caval records up to this point in her voyage. She is needed hadly at Manila, as she carries 7(8) sailors to relieve men in Dawey's fleet whose time has long expired.

THE BEEF WAS ENBALMED.

Was Preserved With Chemicals and Had the Oder of a Corpus Injected With Entirelming Finids - Surgeon Baly Turas the Sight on Somebody's Seaudaton - Business WASHINGTON, Dec. 30,-The war

investigation commission haid a brief executive session to day and at moon adjourned until Tansday, January 31. There was no important belief at to-day's meeting, and the matter of re-calling Commissery General Engan, Major Coneral Shafter and General Miles as a result of the agitation over the beef issued to the army to the war recasing undetermined. A decision probably will be reached next Tuesday. when it is likely there will be a full attendance of the commission, absence over the holidays of a majority of the members resulting in making the past week's proceedings of an unimportant and toutine character. The commis-sion today made public a report, omitted in the statement given out yesterday, bearing on the best contro-versy. It is from Major W. H. Daly, chief surgeon at army headquarters at Tamp, prior to the sailing of the Shafter expedition, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1818
'To the Assistant Adjutant General,
"Headquarters of the Army Washington, D. C.:"

I have the hount to report in the intercels of the service that in the several inspections I made in the vari-cus camps and troop ships at Tampi. Jecksonville, Ultickamanga and Parto Rica, I found the fresh best to be apparently preserved with secret chemi-

and which I also believe to be detri-mental to the health of the troops. "While on duty at the headquarters of the army at Tames, at the time of the embarkation of the Shafter excedi-tion, Colonel Watson, the efficient chief commissiry, showed me a quarter of beaf, that had stready as a test been sixty hours in the sun without being parceptibly cainted, so far as the senso of smell could detect. It is impossible to keep fresh bout so long instalinted, in the sun in that climate without the use of del-terious preservative, such as boric acid, sulveille seid, or altrate of personal, salyelle acid, or alimits of personal rejected into it in quantities likely to be harmful to the health of the consumer. At Ponce, Porto Rico, much of the test I examined arriving on the transports from the United States was also of the same character, being apparently preserved by injected chemicals to aid deficiant cold storage. "Where efficient cold storage is impossible, transcenting forf alive is the

possible, transporting beef alive is the method that should receive the fullest consideration by the Government, an oeing safest for the health of the con-sumer. When detailed to take charge of the transport Panama for conveying convalenced to the United States I oblained two thousand primits of freely beef from the commission at Pourse It looked welt, but had an odor similar to that of a dead human body after being injected with preservatives, and tasted when first cooked like alacemposed horie noid, while after standing a day for further inspection it becomes so bitter, museus and uppalatable as to be quite in possible for use. I was therefore obliged, owing to its condition, and the just complaints of the sick about it, and the disgustingly sickening odor it emitted when being cooked and its mawkish flat tasts when served. and for the safety of the patients, two hundred and fifty-fire convalescent soldiers on board, to organize a heard of survey, condemn and throw aftern handred pounds, all we had, over-board, Consequently the convalescents were entirely without much needed fresh beef, making the duty of bring-

ing the men to the United States in an improved condition a serious malter.

In my inspection of the Pourth United States volunteer infantry at Janksonville recently t observed the same oder and taste upon the fresh beef, but not so marked; and at the comp of the Sixth United States volum ter infantry at Chicksmangs, I also, at several inspections, observed is markedly. I there inspected a lot of beef just resued to that regionent and while it looked well, it was of a sickening odor like a human body dead of disease and injected with preservatives, and when cooked it was quite unput atable; consequently it was likely to prove an efficient cause of ill-health. The men complained of its insipid and mawkish flivor that high sensoning

could not conceal. "Believing that the commissary de-partment had been imposed upon by the misdirected commercial spirit of the misdirected commercial spirit of persons furnishing frost back, I respectfully recommend that the matter be investigated by experts, xocking a quantities and qualitative chemical analysis of the several preservatives suspected to be used by getting samples of the boof furnished for expert to Cauta and Earta Rice. Cutta und l'orto Rico.

"If the question arises that a report they to say that I have endeavored with all my opportunities to first inform myself by observation of the condi-tions above noted anticiently to warrant my drawing the attention of the Adjutant General at headquarters of the urmy to the matter.

"Very respectfully. (Signed) "W. H. DALY, the President's Ideams to the Confed-

arate Graves. ashligton Correspondence Chicago Becom The President says that the idea of placing the graves of Confederate sol-diers under the care of the govern-ment first occurred to him twelve years ugo when he visited the city of Freder cksburg, Va. He found the Confedercle cometery in a deplorable condition. while under the care of the quarter master's department the graves of the Federal dead were nicely trimmed and kapt in perfect order. He resulved then that he would take the first opportunity to bring this matter tefore the attention of the country, and he thinks the time has now come when the dead of both armicushould be looked after by the government.

READY TO BEY PHOT TR.

Parts Blee Furnishes a Fine Opporfunity for Trade -Paris us to final nea Methods Washington Cost

The Philadelphia Commercial Museon has just issued a pampilet on American trade with Porto Bleo, in which the present business conditions, of the island and the methods of conducting commercial transactious are fully described. The information which he pamphlet contains was secured by a special representative of the musicum who recently returned from a tour of the latend, and through correspondence with ustive merchants and importers of the best standing. The pamphles has been sent to the salacribers of the institution and t compreted organizations who are connected with the museum in the capacity of members of

The complete states in the very beginning that "the most potent way to extend trade with the island is by coming in contact with the Porto Rican as ing in contact with the Porto Rican as well as the Spacish merchant. It may be noticed that Engla d. Germmy, and France have observed this kind of policy in order to successfully capture the trade which previous to the war was almost controlled by them, and ger part of the trade in the reland, it is worth while for the manufacturer in this country. If he wishes to expand or promote his buriness in the island, to be very particular in the way of con-ducting his business at the beginning. for the business people of Porto Rico have not been accustomed to rish, the underlift of them having been spoiled by the European merchants, who, in

by the European merchants, who, in order to explicate the trade, would allow them all sorts of conveniences.

"For the present all business transactions should be unde in Spinish, for, although there is already a great demand for the English language, and many laws already started to acquire in some way or other some English education, the business people of the country will not be trained to do business in a general American way for some time to come." some time to come."

PREFERENCE FOR AMERICAN PRO DUCTS.

"It goes without saving," the pumphlet says, "that the Porto Bloan and a large mumber of Americanized spanish merchants as well will prefer shown before and during the war. The ove and sentiment for America have then shown at every opportunity, and if more business relations with the United States were not established previous to the war it was because the merchants of the island found no encouragement from American and the ists, and when hosnelall; pressed, the reorghants had to fall back on European apitalisis, who stood ready to facili tate any convenience or accommoda-tion asked of them. This is the way foreign capital, especially German, has

found so much profitable investment.
The demand for American raw in the teria's and manufactured monds is already increasing. Regineers and re-resentatives of capital are to be seen in all parts of the island surveying and overlooking the ground with a view to building rathroads and electric lines, and drammers for machiners and agricultural impiements, direarus, bicycles, and soap and candle houses are canvassing the local business establishments for orders. Agencies have al resuly been established for lumier flems, glass manufactories, and tonweries in the principal cities. Op ortunimanufacturing or farming exist on every side,"

SOIL IS WONDERFULLY RICH. Two payes are devoted to the ngri cultural interests of the island would not be an exaggeration, the re-port says, to say that the soil all over the island is wonderfully rich. Fertilizers are quite unknown, because they not unuccessary, the soil seemingly having a recuperative power within itself. Pricapples and oranges grow almost wild, the oranges being more delicions and tender than even those from Florida. Sugar cape is grown on the plains, and level ground along the coast and the other portions of the ig-land are devoted to coffee and tobice? raising. These three comprise the principal industries of the island, every portion of which is settled and very much under cultivation. Modern cars and skill are not practiced in the line of agriculture and are almost

Form laborers receive from 121 to 37 cents a day, and work from 5 o'cluck in the marning until G o'clock at night. Very rarely more than 26 conts a day is paid to laborers, and many only work for a living, being supplied with the pourest food of the country. and only constantly being given a little money. Coffee pickers receive about 11 cents a day, and laborers in the cities 37 cents a day

The prices of land in the plantations are very much unsettled. There is a deep and bitter spirit of vengeance among the Porto Ricars for the Spanlards, and there are many cases wher the Spraish planters have been killed and their houses burned and others warned away. One plantations, which ylelifed a profit of 14,000 prime ly (\$10,500), and was valued at \$105. to get away for, \$30,000.

Beave Men Pall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in less of appetite, poisons in the b'ood, backuche, peryousness bendache and tired, listless, ran-down bradeche and tire), listless, ran-nown feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, day saying : "Since I bought these, Idayile, Ind. He says : "Electric the woman that I was going to marry has refused to join herself to me, and so I wan to return these null and when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more In give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now cat anything and have a new lease on life." Only so conts at J. E. Curry and Company's Drug Store.

RED INK HERE

--- MEANS THAT---

Your Subscription Has Expired. -and that we hope you will-

PLEASE RENEW

(Price \$1.50 a Year.)

and thus wish THE GAZETTE, as it wishes all its readers.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

CAPT. DAY'S APPOINTMENT.

ifon, Francis D. Winston Expres Lieur.

talcigh Nows and Observer,

Speaking of the appointment of Capt. W. H. Day as superintendent of the panitentiary, Hop. Francis D. Winston member-elect from Bertle, is quoted as

"I want to know if Governor Russell thinks he is fooling anyhody? The Democratic Legislature will be likely to name the various officers in take charge of the State's institution. The Legislature will not be diverted from a thorough investigation of the various officers connected with State against corrough investigation of the various offices connected with State administration, regardless of any appointments the Governor way make. This is said without regard to the character or fitness of any of the Governor's appointees. His course is giving orier to the idea that there is something rotten all along the line." along the line."

Congressional Fun.

Couth's Companion.

Youth's Compenson.

When the establishment of the mint was under discussion, in Washington's time, there were some amusing debates in congress concerning the devices the colus should tear. Here is an account of one funny squabble over the design for the silver delive.

A member of the house from the south bitterly opposed the choice of the eagle on the ground of its being the "king of birds," and hence neither proper nor suitable to represent a nation whose justifutions and interests were wholly inimical to monarchical form of government. Judge Thischer in reply playfully suggested that perin reply playfully suggested that per-lings a goose might suit the gauteman, an it was rather a lumble and republi-can bird, and would also be serviceable in other respects, as the goslings would maker to place upon the dimes.

This reply created considerable mer-tionent, and the trate southernor, con sularing the humorous rejoinder an in-suit, tent a challenge to the judge, who promptly declined it. The bearer, astonished asked, "Will you be branded as a coward ?"

"Certainly, if he pleases," replied untelest. "I always was one, and he knew it, or he never would have risked

chaltenge."
The affeir occusioned much mirth: but finally carrilable southerner considering there was nothing to be gained in fighting one who fixed nothing but

What the War Cost,

The expenses of the war up to October 31 were \$104,932,238, exclusive of the amonut spent on army and many last year. Up to June 30 next the total ou go on account of the war and garri-\$251,000,600. Excess of expenditure above ordinary cast of the peace entablishment marks the war expense. The Cleveland 'emergency fund' of \$50,000,000, the \$200,000,000 raised by the war loan and the proceeds of the war laxes will, it is thought, meet the bills and leave an estimated surplus in June next. The cash balance at that date, including the gold reserve, is figured at over \$250,000,000. War taxes care the failure of the Diugley not and the monthly deficits are now growing very SOMALL.

For Tax Payers,

Chatham Houged.

The fact that most of the county officers of this State are now Democrats should not deter a Democratic Laginlature from reducing their fees. The only question is, ought any of their fees to be reduced? If they ought, then reduced them regardless of the polities of the officers who will be affected therefor. Our feristators should remember. Our legislators should reme that they are expected to legislate and enset laws in the interest of the taxmost of the taxes are paid by the Dem-

Nonth Curottun's India Columbia Prate.

Nice miles east of Rock ITill is the Indian reservation, on which are located about half a fozen full-blooded and about 75 half brend Catawba Indians. For several years the State has been appropriating \$600 for the support of these Indians. This year 2500 was asked for school purposes.

Kull and Yord.

A man who some time ago bought a "pair" of marriage license from Mr. Piver sent them back to him the other

Pour negroes are under arrest in Reseigh for stealing longs belonging to the Penitentiary. The hogs were in a lot nearly under the steadow of the prison walls.

If destroying important evidence in its possession which the highest tribunal in Ohio has called upon it to produce be criminal, then the Standard Oil Company is guilty of such criminality. To this conclusion the testimony of several corroborating witnesses

of several corroborating witnesses points.

During the progress of a suit against that coloural Trust this week at Cloveland, O., instituted by the Attorney iccerni of the State for flagrant violation of the laws, it was shown that soveral boses of the Coal Oil Trust's books, containing the record of the Trust's transactions, on which the State relied to prove its allegations, had been thrown into the furnaces of the Eundard Oil Company by order of officials of the Trust.

The transacters who hauled the books and others to whom they showed relie of money, which they bousted wills drank, they had received for burning my the books, testified to the truth of the incriminating charges. A brother of the Fresident of the Standard Oil Company has been ordered under arrest for complicity in the burning of the records.

rest for complicity in the burning of the records.

This is a sample of Trust morality, exhibited by the biggest and most complete Trust in the whole Trust brood. It is no new thing for the Standard Oil Company to be accused of a discerned of the commandinents which forbid greed and the means that lead to its gratification.

It has been charged with every species of law breaking from wresking the plants of weaker competitors and railroads that refused to submit to the cut rates it demanded for hanting its products, to debugching legislatures and placing its tools in both brainlies of Congress.

Congress.

In the matter of immorality the Standard Oil Company is not alone. It has as companions a large and constantly growing colony of law-breaking syndicates. They make laws through purchased instruments and break laws oracted to carb their repacity. It is better that they about the crushed by the people before they crush the people and become a law units themselves.

New Mexico's Drussed For Sta Washington Tologram to Chicago Telhune.

New Mexico is clamoring for state-hood, and to-day Governor Otero called upon the President to talk over mat-ters in relation to that Territory. While Governor Otero does not believe state-nood will be conterred upon New Max-ico at this sension of Congress, he came here is urse the importance of such no-tion. The population of the Territory to 200 them there are 3 000 miles of paidtion. The population of the Territory is 230,000 there are 2,000 miles of railroad within its borders, and the property located there is assessed at 530,000. Now Mexico has an area equal to New York, Penasylvania and Ohio combined and as its population and wealth are growing larger every day Governor Oters believes that the privileges of statebood should be granted, and is this opinion be is, of course, supported by the entire population of the Territory. Congress, however, will be also to set, as New Mexico has not made progress enough in sincetion or in the use of the Euglish tanguage to satisfy members that it is ready for statebood. Oklahoms will get into the Union, in all probability, long before Arisma and New Mexico.

Chatham Record.

The State constitution (in section 15 of article III) probibits the Legislature from diminishing the salaries of the Governor and other arcentive State officers during the term for which they are elected. Therefore the salaries of our present State officers cannot be reduced, even if our next Legislature should wish to do so. But it is otherwise with the fees and salaries of our county officers, for by section 18 of article IV of the constitution the Legislature is expressly authorized to regulate them. them.

Mighway. Ashevitte Cituren, Dee, 27, 2008.

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Napoleon Love, a colored driver, was tried to Justice Stokedy's court this murning, charged with being drunk on the public highway in Biltmore yesterday. Love was tried under section 1 of claspter 51, laws of 1807, which provides that any one found drunk on the highway in Buscombe, Transplyania or Henderson counties shall be fined not less than \$10. Love was given his choice between \$10 and 30 days on the roads, and took the latter. the latter.

Senor Romero, the Merican Ambas-sador, died at Washington has Pricky morning after an operation for appen-dicitis. He had been in falling health since the death of Mrs. Romero. When he returned from Merico, whisher the hery was carried for interment, he was notably in broken and failing health.