Vol. XX.

W. F. MARSHALL.

Gastonia, N. C., January 19, 1899.

(Cost to Advance.)

No 3.

Legsons for Our Guidance in the Philippines How the Vexed Bace Apertion May be Porever Settled. Charlotte Observer.

Washington, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. McLaurin, Democration South Carolina, took strong ground in a carefully prepared speech against a policy of expansion by this country. "The manifold and serious questions growing out of the war with Spalin are now absorbing the attention of the American people," began Mr. McLaurin. "I am satisfied that our action in the next month will settle the question of expansion. There are at this time the next month will settle the question of expansion. There are at this time in the Senate and nation at large two well-defined and distinct yiews. One is a policy of expansion, involving a new definition of our government and the inauguration of a colonial system, with all the perplexing problems includent to it. The other view opposes a policy of imperialism, and is based on the governmental policy of the last century, and is my judgment is the only position that is in harmony with the principles and the spirit and genius of republican institutions." of republican institutions."
Mr. McLaurio felt that, as a repre-

sentative of South Carolina, he was peculiarly qualified to speak on the in-corporation of a mongrel and semi-bar-barous population into our body pol-

"The experience of the South for the past 30 years with the negro race,"
said be, "is pregnant with lessons of
wisdom for our guidance in the Phil wisdom for our guidance in the Philippines. It is passing strange that Senators who favored universal suffrage should now advocate imperialism. There is a glaring inconsistency in in these positions. If they are sincere in their views as to the Philippines they should propose an amendment to the constitution, which will put the inferior races in this country and the inhabitants of the Philippines upon an equality as to their civil and political inhabitants of the Philippines upon an equality as to their civil and political rights and thus foreversettle the vexed race question in this country, as well as in the outlying territories.

"How can they consistently, justly, and, I might add, constitutionally, advocate a policy for outlying territories, embraning races, so nearly which to the

embracing races to nearly akin to the negro, which differs so radically from the policy adopted as to that race in the South? There can be but one an-swer to that question, and that is that they substantially admit, in the light of a third of a century's experience, that universal suffrage is a monumental failure and that the time has come for the correction of this stupendous governmental error."

"Thiversal antifrage in the South

governmental error."
"Universal suffrage in the South long since degenerated into a race question," continued Mr. McLaurin, "and as such lod to the practical elimination of the negro from politics—a policy that is to-day widely advocated by the great leaders of the race like Professor Miller and Booker Washing-Processor Miner and Booker Washing-ton, and which in time, without out-side influence, under the guidance of the best thought of both races, will lead to a just and mutually satisfac-tory settlement of the gravest problems that have ever a phronted any people in modern times.

in modern times.
"It is indeed comforting to hear some of those, who in the past criticised us, now that the question is brought home, completely justify our methods in providing a scheme of celo-

"The Senator from Connecticut has most amply vindicated the South, per-haps unintentionally, but we thank him the more heartly for his complete announcement of the divine right of the Caucasian to govern inferior

races."
Mr. MoLaurin then entered upon Mr. McLaurin then entered upon a constitutional discussion of the question presented by the resolution, maintaining that all of the rights and powers of the Federal government are enumerated specially in the constitution, and such as were not thus specifically defined did not exist. "The cally defined did not exist. "The "has no sovereign rights except those conferred by the constitution." He further contended that if the sovereignty of the nation is vested in the constitution as admited by Mr. Platt. of Connecticut, it could be exercised only in the manner pointed out in the constitution. He maintained that there was essential difference between the sovereignty exercised by the United States and that exercised by Great Britian, for instance, as there is swide difference between the forms of government of the two nations, "I deny, therefore," said he, "that the I said States, as a nation, has a sovl'aited States, as a nation, has a soversign, inherent right and control outside of the grant of such power in the constitution. This is not an essential element of nationality as fur as our nation is concerned, although it may be in England or Russia, where the nationality and sovereignty incident to it are not created and limited by a written constitution. I do not, however, coutrovert the proposition that the United States has the power to acquire territory by conquest, pursequire territory by conquest, purupder the grant of power contained in the constitution, I do, however, deny the constitution, I do, nowever, deny the proposition that territory can be acquired and permanently neld as such by the United States, of course auticat to the exception to small tracts soquired for specific governmental pur-poses, like coaling stations and the guano islands, under the act of 1886. poses, like costing stations and the guano islands, under the act of 1886 I think Elawati comes under the excep tion of a military and commercial ne

After further discussing the consti tational points of the question, Mr. Americanizing a tropical country, 8,000 miles away. Our people would never consept that the people of that far-off land should have a voice in the affairs

SOUTH and THE PHILIPPINES.

MELAURIN AGAINST EXPANSION.

Me Declares That Universal Ruterage
is a Monamental Fallure and Had
Led to the Practical Et'mination of
the Megre from Politics—The Experience of the South P. egmant With army and navy. It meant a never-ending strife with the nations of the

Mr. McLaurin claimed that the commerce of the Philippines was inalg-niticant and he, therefore, doubted the advantage of the islands to this counadvantage of the lalands to this country from a financial view point. "To become a colonizing power," he said, "we must abandon our republican institutions, or be paralyzed by them. The creation of offices, the extravagant expenditure of money by office holders and the actual corruption creeping into any colonial system will sooner or later sap the foundation of any government."

Discussing the Inhabitants of the Philippines, Mr. McLaurin said: 'Of one thing I am sure: the American people will never soment for these inanother complication to the labor pro-blem. To permit cheap, Asiatic labor to come into competition with our la-telligent, well-paid labor will be to de-grade and lower our civilization.

"If we embark on a colonial system it means the inauguration of a despotic power in Washington. It means a large standing at my that will not only be used to rule outlying territories with an iron hand, but sooner or later, will be used at home to overswe and override the popular will. An imperialistic denouracy, like an atheistic religion, is an impossible hybrid.

"Better than wealth, better than a territory upon which the sun never sets, is the transmission to our children of a republic built muon the indestruction.

of a republic built upon the indestructi-ble rock of constitutional government."

Mr. McLaurin occupied the attention of the Secate for an hoar and ten minutes and was accorded good attention by both Senators and people in the gal-

PUBLICLY REPRINANDED.

a ement of the Secretary of the Hove the Matter of the Granding of the Mu Beammelts. Cha lot e Observer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. - The followwashingtone, Jan. 11.—The following statement of the sections of the Secretary of the Navy in the case of the sourt of inquiry which investigated the grounding of the Massachusetta was made public to-day: "The Department has approved of the proceedings of the court and in pursuance of the recommendations has addressed by its recommendations has addressed let-ters of reprimand to Captain Ludlow low and Lieutenant Potts, directing attention part cularly to the fact that the best available charts were not used; that no cross-bearings were not taken; that only one leadsman was in the chains, and that verification of the

chains, and that verification of the ranges were not had for five minutes before the vessel struck, and these of ficers were negligent in not having the ranges verified.

The Department expresses its surprise that an officer of sufficient rank and experience to be placed in command of a battleship of the may should have neglected such necessary precautions in navigation, thus imperiing her safety to such an extent as to warrant a court of inquiry in recommending a public reprimand. The fact was emphasized that the presence of a pilot on board in no seuse relieved these officers from personal attention to the welfare of the vessel when in the neighborhood of dangers which the charts plainly indicated and that even ordinary precaution seems to have been neglected. The Department has in consequence of fur-ther findings by the court directed that the navy yard pilot, Frank W. Bell, be suspended from duty for six months and that the Sandy Hook pilot, Henry L. Weaver, be not again employed, if such a course can be avoided.

Mr. Johnson Operated On. Charlotte Observer, Eith.

Mr. Jumes A. Johnson is a half-brother of Deputy Sheriff Johnson. He lives near Mt. Holly. About two weeks ago he began being troubled with his throat having difficulty in swallowing. He consulted a physician, and different remedies were resorted to, but the trouble was not removed. The difficulty in excellance increased to each try in excellance increased to each try. ty in swallowing increased to such an extent that Mr. Johnson came near

choking to death. Yesterday Drs. McLaughlin, of Paw Creek, and Wallace of Mountain Island, performed an operation. The result could not be learned. It was thought that the trouble was caused by a piece of corn lodging in the throat.

Torkville Enquire. Major James F. Hart has been experimenting for five or six years with a hedge tree, from which he expects good results in this country. The tree is a species of lemon. The limbs are strong and closely woven together, and the major says that with an even start from the seed, in six years he can produce a hedge of not more than three feet in thickness that he would be willing to guarantee as "horse high, pig tight and bull strong." He thinks that the introduction of the hedge idea in this country would be of much general benefit.

Maw to Prevent Passmonts.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or room an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cares resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlaio's Cough Remedy was used. It connects any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result a that dangerous disease. It is the test remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted, For sale by J. E. Chrry & Co. You are perhaps aware that pneu-

BILL ARP TO THE FARMER. MUNT BE SHIFTY IF BE LIKES TO

Cotton Not the Only Crop-Take the Advice of the Drummer and Plast Semething R'to-The Monkey Story Mo Told-Sworn Of From Raining Cotton. Cil Arp in Allani , Constitution,

Not long ago a one-horse farmer from

the back woods came to our town with two bales of cotton and sold it for 5 two bales of cotton and sold it for 5 cects a pound. This was his entire crop, and he was complaining bitterly to one of our merchants and said that the farmers would perish to death in another year if there wasent nome change for the better. A mischievous drummer, standing by, said: "Well, my friend, you must quit raising cotton or else buy some menters to pick it out. Over in Egypt they make the monkeys pick their cotton, and that is what's the matter. A monkey will pick a thousand pounds a day and he feeds on the seed. So it costs hardly anything over there to raise cotton, and our farmers in Missussippl and nardy anything over there to raise ext-ton, and our farmers in Mississippi and Texas have sent over for a hundred thousand monkeys, and they will be over here in time to pick the next crop and the price will go lower still, and if you don't get you a mookey or two you had better quit growing cotton, for you can't compete with monkeya."
The old man took it all in seriously and said: "Well, what is a poor farmer to do if he hasent got the money to buy the monkey?"

"Grow something elss." said the drummer. "Grow corn and wheat and surghum and potators. Plant apple and peach trees, raise chickens and eggs, and a yearin calf or two to sell. Get up soon and stir around lively and make every member of your family work. Work at sometime, for if you don't you will perish out. Go back boom and take a new start. Don't sit down and grumble and blame somehods else with your poverty. Quit cotton until you can buy half a dozen mon-

The man went back home and circulated the montey story, and for ten miles around the one-horse farmers have sworn off from raising any more cotton. That's what they tell me. They say that before the war the poor man couldn't compete with the rich

man couldn't compete with the rich man's niggers, and now since he has lost his niggers be is buying monkeys to take their places, and the poorman won't have any chance at all.

Of course there is no truth in this story, but there is a good deal of philosophy. New methods, new plows and new muchinery are the monkeys, and if the poor farmer does not work early and late he will keep noor. I know and late he will keep poor. I know some country women who make more money on their chickens and eggs and butter than their husbands do on their cotton and wheat. Little things well nursed count up more than big ones. The thritty farner always brings with him something to sell when he has to come to town. Some fowls or eggs or potatoes or a shote or some fruit in its season. There is a good home market for all these little things. In fact, if for all these little things. In fact, if we leave out cotton everything the farmer grows brings about the same old prices of ten years \$20, and everything he has to buy except coffee is much cheaper now than it was then. Everything that is made of cotton is 50 per cent cheaper and everything made of iron at steel or tin is 100 per cent cheaper. Beet and pork and chickens and turkey, and eggs and wood and potatoes and apples and peaches have not come down a nickel peaches have not come down a nickel in ten years. Labor is a little cheaper, not much. We still pay the same for cooking and washing and work in the If BOY complaining of hard times it is the town people, who have everything to buy. The farmer who is not in debt and owns his farm is tetter off than he

ever was and the prudent renter can pay rent and make money farming. But of course there is a large class of succeed at anything, and they blame everybody for it but themselves. Cobe says that the Lord had to make poor folks to keep rich folks in money, and so (lobe is content in being poor, for it is the Lord's will. I know folks who have never planted a fruit tree and who will not even plant a garden. Poverty makes some folks shifty and others inmakes some folks shifty and others in-different and despairing. There is an old negro woman comes to our house avery Saturday and brings us a gallou of high hominy—old-fashloned live hominy, and it is a luxury. We pay her 18 cents for it and she has seven other customers. One peck of corn that costs her 10 cents makes four pecks of hominy, for which she gets

\$1.20, and that makes her a good liv-I read in the last Home and Farm about a successful experiment in grow-ing gineeng, and if I was a farmer I would try it. This was in Kentucky, where a man planted it in a well-shaded forest of beach and dog-wood and gum trees, and it grew both from the seed and the roots he planted and gave him a good orop. Its market price is \$4 a pound. I know that it could be grown in this mountainous recould be grown in this mountainous region, among the foot-hills. I know a good farmer who makes money growing turnips for their seed, and be sells all his crop to Peter Henderson, of New York, and Peter sells it back to the at 500 per cent. Profit. Any amart industrious woman could make money right here by growing roses and bothouse plants. Our people send off lots of money for such things and some of them are no account when they get here.

get out of the old ruts and learn of our northern brethren. New England girls sit around the fire every night and plait straw for buts and bonnets and baskets and clair buttoms, and they have a good time talking about their nabors and naborhood news. Why should'ut our girls learn photography and have a gallery in every town? It is a teautiful art and peculiarly fitter for women—pretty young women who can a heautiful art and peculiarly fitted for women—pretty young women who can talk their patrons into a pleasing expression and on pose the little obilidren and arrange the young man's neektie so nicely. If I was a poor amart, pretty girl, and no man wanted me that I want. I, I would take some leasons in photography and of a shop. I thought that the girls were crowding the young men out of a good many places, for they are small and don't dripk or smoke, and I am amazed and indignant to read that 200 of them have been turned out of employment by a great company in Obicsgo, I don't understand that. I hope Mrs. Lowe will investigate it.

LARGEST SRIP IN THE WORLD.

Launch of the White Star Line f Geennie, at Bolfast.

BELVAST. Jan. 14.—The White Star Lire Steamer Oceanic, the la 2est ship ever built was successfully launcued at Harland & Wol''s yard to day, in the presence of an enormous crowd. A grand stand was specially erected to accommodate five toousand. There were present the members of the firm of Bruce, Ismay & Company, owners of the White Star Line; the Date and Duchess of Abercorn, Lord and Lady of the White Stir Line; the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Dufferm, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonbury. Six Michael Hicks-Beaul, Chancellor of the Excobrquer, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Belfant and a numir of other titl I and discinguism: I meo.

The Oceanic is 764 feet long and registers over 17.00 tops. The Oceanic, unlike the Great Eastern, which was launched broadside, was sunched stern forework, though longer and waithing

foremost, though longer and weighing half as much again as the Great Erecern The Oceanic has a coal came; ty sufficient to enable her to circumnavi-gate the globe at a speed of 12 knots an hour without re-coaling.

Parterhouse Steak or Liver?

Ne lonal Advecase. Two colored barbers, one an old man

and the other a younger one. The young one took off his apron and started for the door, "Yo's gwine to get a drink, Jim ?"
asked the elder.

"Dat's what I'se gwine to do."
"Go and get yo' drink. I used to
do do same thing when I was young.
When I was fus married dah was a gin mill next to the shop whar I wucked.
an' I spent in it fifty and sebenty cents
a day outen de dollah an' half I rarned.
Well, one mawnin' I weut into de butchali shop, an' who should or me in but de man what kep' de likker shop.

"Gib me ten er twelb pound po'ter house steak,' he said.
"He got it an' went out. I sneaked up to de butchah and looked to see what money I had left.
"What do you want?' said the butchah butchalt. "Gib me ten cents wuf of libber,

"It was all I could pay fur. Now you go an' git yo' driuk. You'il eat libber, but de man what sells you de stuff will hab his po'ter house seak. De man behin' de ba' eats po'ter house—de man in front eats libber. I ain't touched de stuff for 30 years, and I am eatin' po'ter house myself."

Mesers. Henkel, Ccaig & Co., who are doing a big business here as stock dealers, have just received a new lot of 50 head of horses which they are offering for sale. In this lot are four horses which have attracted attention. They weigh about 1,500 pounds each and are the largest horses seen here in a long

A Med Editor.

Murphy Scout.

Some measly, lousy, ecawlawag, de-void of principle or conscience, stole nearly two bushels of meal from the hall of our office about dark last Tuesday. A man that will steal bread from

Mart Have Reparate Cars.

Can. y and Oh liteen.

Separate cars for white and colored passengers are strongly demanded, and the Legislature will compel the rail-made to furnish them.

La Grione mecressistly T rated "I have just recovered from the second-attack of is grippe this year," says Mr Jas A. Joues, publisher of the Leader, Mexts. Texas. "In the latter case I use I Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack: The second attack I am sitialed would have been equally as remedy as I had to gu to sed in about six hours after being 'strack' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before cetting 'down.'" For sale by J. E.

Mr. Duke of the American Tobacco Company has made a girt of \$10,000 to the Oxford Orphan Asylum. The grand lodge of Masons sat up all night—from 8 o'clock to 5 o'clock next morning trying to decide whether to take the money or not. After a spirited debate the decision was reached that the state of the s that it would be entirely proper to accept the gift.

The Comptroller of the Currency, last Saturdey, authorized the City Ma-thual Bank of Greensborro to begin

HOUSE HAS A BIT OF FUN.

MOW LOWRY LOST DIS PER DIER.

and How the House Mnd Trouble ! Finding a Way to Give to Buch to

Do . . a News and Observer, little.

It was only a handfull of days ugo that the General Assembly met; it has done much and the members resterday were a wilted lot, who welcomed to-day's rest with gladies.

When the Home adjourned at 2 o'clock it had worked litest to a standatil. Y terday's session opened dull and dead, and the members were never able to throw off the ennal. During the whole foar hours of the session there was—with one exception—no livelings, no spirit, no arder of high ho; s.

The "one exception" was the discussion over the proposition to make a "horszaial" reduction of 20 per cent in the p.y of employes.

When the resolution was tast, Mr. W. "liams of Ledell explained that he was a member of a sub-committee appointed by the Democratic caucus to carry out the agreement to reduce fee, and that it was in obedience to these instructions that he had introduced the me. sale.

Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell thought

Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell thought there was some inequality in the operations of such a resolution, in that it did not apply to employee who received \$3 and under. This he argued, brought the \$2.50 man down to £2, and the \$2 man still received \$2.

It was just at this point that Lowry (Rsp.) o' Foosth, got gay and seat up an amea, ment, providing that the not "apply to members of the General Assembly."

For this smar we's the member from Steploe Holton's county was soon to Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell thought

For this summarine is the member from Steploe Holton's county was soon to repent in ancicloth and ashes.

Mr. Moore, of Jackson, made the point time in amendment was out of order, the p-y of members tring fixed by the Constitution.

The Socreter declared the amendment was in order and the Republicans touckled in gies at the hole they had digged for the Democrats to temble into.

Lut the Democrat is not that sort of bid. Mr. Justice. of McDowell, amendment Mr. Lowny's amendment to marke it 'apply only to Fursyth county,' wasteupoo Lowry sitd down into his seat and curied up like a buffled portupine, and the Democrate with laughter and applaure, passed Mr. Justice's amendment.

Mr. Fetric (Rep.) of Stokes, seeing the award predictment of his colleague, trued to help him out by moving to table the resolution. He had evidently mistaked the humor of the house, for it most emphatically refused to Lable. Then Lowry offered up a plea in his own tehall. He said he didn't "think it would be very generous of this great body of men to draw by against stemstelves and cut his down along with the laborers." Lut the Democrat is not that sort of

just 50 cents a day that he was not entitled to."

Mr. Carroll, of Alamance: "This matter has been discussed and decided in caucus, and I take it that every man in that caucus and every good Democerat in this House considers himself bound by it."

Mr. Ove.man: "I've never been in favor of a reduction of pay, but I have always favored a reduction in the number of employes. I'm going to stand by the caucus thrush."

Mr. Tarkinton (Pop.), of Washington, said there were not enough Populicia in the House to held a caucus, but it there had been they would have done just as the Democrats did. He favored the propored reduction."

Mr. Willams (Rop.), of Yadkin: "I want to suggest that it's about time to settle this matter. The time consumed in discussing it has already cost the State more than it will save by the reduction."

reduction."

bats.
But it didn't un avel the perlamentary taughe loto which the persage of Mr. Justice's amendment to Mr. Low-ry's assendment to the original bill

had gottes the House.

It took just exactly twenty-two minliole.

There were all sorts of suggestions as to how to get out, but none of them would stand the parliamentary fret.

LA CRIPPE

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR cures LA GRIPPE and prevents PNEUMONIA

IT HEALS THE LUNGS AND STOPS THE RACKING COUGH USUAL TO LA GRIPPE.

M. JACKHON, Dapyi'le Ill. Write:

"My daughter had a lovers attack of La Grippe three years ago and since then when she takes cold a terrible cough soldier on her longs. We tri-1s great many rem lies without giving relief. She tried Foloy's Honey and Tax which carred her. She has never trees troubled with a cough slace." 250

"Mr. G. Vachar, 157 Osgood St., Chicago, "My with had a severe case of La Grippe three years ago and it left to worth a very had cough. She tried a bottle of Foloy's Honey and Tax and It gave immediate relief. Une bottle cured her cough entirely. Now we are never without a bottle of this wonderful Cough Mcdione in the hours."

IT IS GUARANTEED. For sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

Motion to re-consider, to amend, to authitute, to table and the like usme from al! quarters of the House, but none of them would accomplish the esd aimed at, vis., repeal the action of the House reducing Lowry's pay and at the same time leave the bill infect so that it could be passed as offered.

Among the suggestions made was one by Mr. Overman that the House go ahead and pean the bill as amended, and let the Senate bill off the Lowry mlary' amendment. This, however, didnt suit the House.

Finally the Chair, in deep pations ru' that business bed in a transfacted since the pressed of Mr. Justice's amendment and a motion by Mr. Craig was entertained to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was passed.

The motion prevailing Mr. Justice by which the amendment was passed.

The motion prevailing Mr. Justice withdrew his amendment and Mr. Lowry follow I suit with bia—and both sider drew a breath of relief. The R publicans because they were once more easily out of the malery hole, and the Democrate I cause they had at I. "t back I out of the parliamentary hole.

Over the chesus they metaphorically

Over the obeam they metapherically succeed hands and all was placably duli for the next hour.

CONGRESSIAN DINGLEY DEAD.

Passed Away L of Friday High! - Had Been Siek With Grip and Passunen'a fi'ree Dy s. 20th.

laughter and applaure, passed Mr. Justice's amendment.

M'. Patric (Rep.) of Stokes, seeing the award predictment of his colleague, tried to help him out by moving to table the resolution. He had evidently mistaked the humor of the house, for it most emphatically refused to table. Then Lowry offered up a plea in his own tehel? He said he didn't "think it would be very generous of this great body of men to draw big salaries them telvers and cut his down along with the laborers."

Mr. Julian, of Rowan, amended "hat the resolution do not apply to laborers who are getting \$2,50 a. d.y. The \$3.50 men, he said, were the hardest worked men in the General Assumbly. M. Overman, of Onslow, warred to know whether or not the pay of cleras had been reduced.

Mr. Williams, of Iredell, said auch a resolution had been passed and the colorits that had been passed and the colorits that had been passed and the colorits that had been passed and the family firmly believed, as they have throughout his illness that Mr. Dingley, Messers. E. N. and A. To within a few bours before his death throughout his illness that Mr. Dingley had a gain this morning Mr. Dingley had a staking ap-il, from which healight were administered, but without effect, ill failed prospetition to the parsage of the bill. I'm not here to fight the action of a Demo-Eigeonate (Mr. G llism) I desire to withdraw my amendment and all objection to the parage of the bill. I'm not here to fight the action of a Democratio cancus."

Mr. Chruls; of Buncombe: "It has been suggested here that if the pay of labore, a is reduced it will not pay those from a distance to come here, and only laborers from Wake county could be appointed. I want to may in answer to that, that I can formish this Legislature with all the labores it wants from Buncombe and they'll be glad to get the places, even at the reduced compensation."

Mr. James, of Pender, thought the matter had better be left as it now stands.

Mr. Robinson, of Cumberland, explained in detail the caucus action and the appointment of the sub-committee to dust the bill and secure its passage, that the \$2.50 man ought not to be reduced to \$2 and the \$2 man not reduced to."

Mr. Carroll, of Alaconnoe: "This matter has been discussed and decided

Says the Charlotte Observer of Satur-

Says the Charlotte Observer of Saturday:

"Mo matter whether we agree with him is his polities or his facial polities or not, we are bound to admit that the death of a great man is a loss to the country. This morning's dispotches report the death of Representative Dingley, of Maine, chaltman of the committee on ways and means. It is to be deplored. He was a man of fine ability, an honest man, who meant nothing that he did not think was right. Notwithstanding his tariff views and his ardent Republicanism in general, there is good reason for people of all parties to say they are morry he is dead."

We are authorized 'guarantee every battle of Chambed'ain's Cough Remedy and if nos satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no Later conditions made for in grippe, colds and whooping ough. Price, 25 and 50c n r bottle. Try it. J. E. Curry and Company.

The sword of honor voted by Congress to Admiral Deway has reached the Navy Department and will be held until the admiral returns to this country.

Elijah R. Hohes, aged 70, is a cuttle de aler who hun travel I over a large part of the Western State; and he mover ridden on a railroud tenin. He thinks nothing of peaking as for Wester and be entile range; of Haums with his horse and buggs, huying up stock on the ever out as hace.

"I don't hoov that I have anything against railroads," said he, "these would induce me not to travel by brain, I ship all my stock by train. I guess the rasson I do not ride on care myr if is that I state of out by buggs, and, as I am seed to it, I just heap at it. I have my trust route to cover, sometimes extending 21.70 miles. I travel a certain distance every day. There are a certain distance every day. There are a certain distance every day for the whole route. In fact, a man can have a time table by buggy the e one as railroad trains have. It may not be require, though. A thous and-onle trip can be made without varying times days for the whole route. It all desends on how business goes.

"When a man travels over the road by buggy for forty years he gair to the pretty wall known, and if he well care for his credit, his housely and his good character he has no trouble buying stock one,p and right, and if he pays spot cesh there is a small profit for him after be her puld his freight and other expease. East and r'is not for using I get out and walk. That has kept use in the good health I now enjoy. There's me exercise I ther than walking. When I drove cattle He to sharp Dress i bert is whipped East too chang. The old-time droving is not profitable now. Comp titles is to buy st. a mah by visiting the farmers and stock dealers in accross, and you cannot get to their farms nearly so chappy as by travelio, by buggy. You can hay railroad ticker's with stop-over privilege, but then you have your expan. In hirle to she money as I always that to the highways is also changer in the for mile and the routery where the farmers live. Traveling by huggy is also changes. I carry very little or she money as I always the to the best weather I mal and get over a good deal of ground by 9 o'clock. A few hours in the evening 6n et up the day's work in cattle bay-

day for ten years. I mover travel or do business on the Sabbath day. Hora and man must rest on the seventh day, or the first day of the week, whichever way you want to tike it. Thirty miles way you want to take it. Thirty mile driving every day, stopping, buying feeding, and shipping is emart were enough. O course I enjoy the life Ady man would if he once gets into i It's the bret school in the world, think, and about the only way to a the country. Home of my friends on me feelish for not riding on railrestrains, but that's all right, I new was married, and having no family was always free to go and some."

A Stin, lay Bebule.

The Argenter.

The late Benjamin H. Brewst President Arthur's atterner passe wises been Arthur's atterner passe wises been Arthur's atterner passe wises been was terribly disfigured scars, was come sugaped in a case atterney for the Pennsylvania radice and the opposite 2 counsel, in his clean reach, made a most brutal attack him. "The dealings of the rations he mid "are as torthous and twisted the features of the man who represented it." Mr. Bet after gave noward sign that he fait this cruel buntil be had finished his argume. Then he said: "For the fact time my life the personal defect from which he had it was a the subject of put remark. I will tell how I came by When I was five years of age I was day playing with a young since who she fell into an open grate where we burning. I appear a large to burning on the burning coals. When I will fell myself with my face on the burning coals. When I picked up my face was at black?"—

The "Crudit Fannier," incorporate his finger transition."

The "Credit Fancier," lacomporated John M. Houset manager, which he done a small hardware business I Leucir for a few years, his been place in the hands of Mr. J. R. Widey, is colver. The sasets are said to be he than \$1.00, and fabilities \$1.500. For a lown with a population of 1.50 the fast that this is lie first full-fledge failure in remarkable. A few untails concerns have within the past seven years voluntarily discontinued business but without failure or lors to creditest