W. F. MARSHALL,

Gastonia, N. C., March 16, 1899.

(Cheb in Advance)

No 11.

BILL ARP'S COURTSHIP.

HOW HE WON MIN PARTNER,

Me Anticipates the Golden Wedding And Enminator-who Now Calebrate The Happy Occasion With Hem-An Incident in Kauses-The Segu's Idea

of Love.

This is to be a play—a drama in which there are but two actors—a hero and a heroine. Fifty years ago they were the bright particular stars in this same play and were the cyocsures of many eyes and received the warm congratulations of kindred and friends, but now tions of kindred and friends, but now the role of the drama is reversed. The stars have faded and lost their dazzling light. The actors can no longer strut or poss upon the stage and the sympa-thetic audience must do the playing. Passive, pensive, subdued and grateful my wife and I can only receive our friends, listen to their saintations, re-joice with those who rejoice and sym-pathiss with those who have had serrow. Fifty years ago there was not s cloud boysting over our horizon-no apprehension of trouble or grief or death or war or any dire calamity. Bright hopes and fond expectations filled our cup to the brim and Love's young dream made everything to seem beautiful. We breathed the poet's

The world is very lovely. Oh, my God, I thank thee that I live." The memory of those baloyon days is sweet and lingers with us, but in course of time the unwelcome contrast came. Afflictions and anxieties invaded our humble bome. Sickness came, and death, and then war with all its horrors. Then our dear parents passed away and left us to fight our battles alone, and we have long afree. alone, and we have long since learned that life's victory is to suffer and be strong—to look on the bright aide—to enjoy the blessings of the present rather than lament those we have lost or bor-row trouble that may never come.

In looking backward over our wed-ded life I can say that we have had ded life I can say that we have had more than our share of peace and joy—
of comfort and luxury—of health and atrength; more than usually falls to the lot of mortals. As we look around the lot of mortals. As we look around or read the public press we learn of placery and distress, aickness and want all over this blessed land, and there are thousands of ucharry creatures languishing in the prisons while their wives and mothers and children suffer and grieved in broken-hearted houses. It grieves us to think of these, and we can but rejoice that Providence has graphed to us a better fate. We still granted to us a better fate. We still have liberty and neither we nor our children nor our children's children have ever suffered for the comforts of

lome years ago, at a county fair in Arkansas, I was introduced to an aged couple who had been awarded the premium for bringing upon the ground the largest family and the most numer-ous posterity. Each of them had passed the four score mark, and while I was taking notes the old man said: "And you may put down that nary one of our ten sons or seven sons in law have ever been brought in court for anything that they have done. And Mr. Arp you may put down that me and my wife have lived together sixty-one years and both joined the Haptist church sixty years ago, and enduria' all that time I have voted the Democratic ticket;—put hat down, Mr. Arp.
If I were asked what is the lever that

moves the world, I would answer, "It is love." The poet says:

"All thoughts, all passions, all delights Whatever stirs this mortal frame. All are but ministers of love And feed its snored flame."

Education and religion and invention are all levers, but stronger than all combined is love; the love of parents children; the love of auspand and wife, children; the love of husband and wife, young men for their sweethaarts or girls for their lovers, the love of friend for friend and the generous and philauthropic for humankind, the love of home and country and the scenes of our childbood, the hills and vales and springs and streams, the trees and flowers that adorn them. Walter leaver wrote a strange or true. Boott never wrote a stronger or truer verse than when he said.

"Love rules the camp, the court, the gre And men below and marcts above. For love is beaven and heaven is love."

Food memory goes back to my own youthful days when 1 was a school boy and loved a pretty lass of twelve 2nm-mers and she knew it, and when at our mers and she knew it, and when at our books on opposite sides of the room ever and anon she glanced at me and always blushed when I returned her gaze. It was an intentive to me to study and keep up with her for she was a good scholar. At the weekly spelling bee, when all of us stood in a semi-oir-ole half round the room she constituted. bee, when all of us stood in a semi-circie half round the room she generally
got head and stayed there, and I genergot next to her slyly held her hand in
mine and stayed there, too. That was
but a school boy's love and with time
and separation it faded away. Then I
went to the institute and was prepared
for college and in due time become a
sophomore at what is now called the
University of Georgia. I found many
aweet and prutty girls in Athens, and
during my second year fell desperately awest and pretty girls in Athens, and during my second year fell desperately in love with one of them. At, how gently she tolled me along and how she toyed with me and sang the same old story "Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly"—and I walked io. She was kind, very kind, and she said she would always love me as a slater. Also these sisters who are of no kin. My addresses were rejected. of no kin. My addresses were rejected and all I could do was to smite upon my breast and exclaim;

"Maid of Athens, ere we part," But time is a good doctor, and in a few months I was well and ready for another spider.

another spider.

When Dearing the close of my college life my father's extreme illness called me home and I took charge of his mercantile business. Three years before, when I went to college, I left behind me a sweet little busel eyed black-haired brunette who was a school girl in short dresses and pantallettes.

out her dresses and was sent by her father to Augusta, there to finish her education. We both returned home about the same time and I was both surprised and delighted to find her uil blown rose, a brunette maden dark as l'ocabontes and as say as a fawu. She wore number 2 shoes and stepped like a deer. She was just then sweet sixteen and I had reason to believe she had never had a full grown lover. Her father was a wealthy and distinguished father was a wealthy and distinguished lawer. Her mother was a Holt with a strain of Indian blood in her veins, strain of Indian blood in her veins, that came straight down from Pocahootas through the Randolphs of Virginia. That Indian matden had loved Captain John Smith, and as I had a strain of Smith blood in my veins I saw ao reason why this maiden should not love me and I determined to play the spider myself.

The village graveyard was near the big gate that stood at the end of the avenue that led to her father's house. A smart vonns lawver of the town had

A smart young lawyer of the town had begun his visitations at the paternal mansion with serious intent, but one dark night he became frightened near the graveyard and declared that some-body shot at him. I had begun my visits too, and it was whispered around that it was I who haunted the young lawyer and seared him off the track. Of course there was no truth in this, for I did not hanker after any close for I did not hanker after any close communion with ghosts or graveyards my self and it took me a long time to overcome my superstition and to feel cain and serene on the way. But I did and sometimes would get within the enclosure and alt upon a tomb stone and ruminute and wait for the spirit to

But this narrative is becoming tedious. To me it is lengthened sweet-ness drawn out, for it did not take me long to fall deeply, desperately, devoted-ly in love and my opinion was then and still is that Cupid about us both at once with the same arrow. A six of once with the same arrow. A giri of sixteen who has never had a lover is easily captured by a smart, handsome. promising young man, and my wife will tell you that I was all of that and

more, too.
I remember, oh yes I remember, how oue moonlight night, when we were taking a walk with a party of young people and I had ventured to take her hand in mine as I recited some pretty verses from Goldsmith, a "Hermit," I said: "And now, my dear girl, why shouldn't we love each other and mate and marry like the birds." The gentle pressure of her hand was answer shough and I drew her cluser to me and klased her.

"who wept with pity and deliabt,
Bue bluebed with love and virgin shame.
And like the isormur of a dream
I heard her broath my namo."
"She half inclosed me in her arms,
Bie pressed me with a meet embrace,
And bending back her issai looked up
And gased into my face."
"That the transmitted in the control of the control of

That is the way that Coleridge won his Genevieve—his bright and beaute-ous bride; and on that same line did I win mice. win mice. She was not my first love, but I was here, bless her heart.

Oh love, delicious, angelic love, the boon from heaven, the comfort of the soul! When I was young my father made me commit to memory the "Hermit" and "Genevieve," "The Song of the Shirt," "Gray's Elegy," "Marco Bozaris" and many other poetic pieces, and I love to recall them for there is to such poetry written now. They help to mold and establish the emotional character of the young and to fix their moral principles. He had a fear of Byron and kept it from me until I was Byros and kept it from me until I was older—Byros of whom McCauley said: "His ethics were compounded of misathropy and voluptuousness and whose two commandments were to hate your neighbor and love your neighbor's wife." I cannot write poetry but I love to recite it. Sometimes when I have been long absent I would slip in at night and surprise my wife and children as they gathered around the hearthstone, and greatly opening the bearthstone, and gently opening the door, exclaim.

"Ture, Angelina, ever dear, My charger turn to see Thice own, thy long last William here, Hestored to love and thee,"

Such sweet courtesies belp to restore he equilibrium between the joys and sorrows, the aps and downs of married life. We can make it happy if we choose, but one cannot make it so alone. It takes two—for happiness was born a twin.

81,000,000,000 of Appropriations. on Special to Baltimere Sun.

Washington Special to Baltimers Sun.

The total appropriations of the present session (of Congress) will approximate \$700,000,000, of which about \$250,000,000 will be for the military and nayal uses or for subjects connected with the war. This is a general estimate, however, based upon totals which may undergo much change, as very few of the large appropriation bills have become law, and some of them have not even been considered. If the Nicaragua canal amendment is added to the river and harbor bill dded to the river and harbor this will make a material increase. Inthis will make a material increase. An-cluded in the naval bill are provisions for three sea going buttleships, three armored ernisers, for which \$10,000,000 is appropriated for the first year's

Based on estimates, the total appropriation for the Congress (not includ-ing the four appropriation bills left over by the former Congress) would approximate \$1,800,000,000 of which amount approximately \$600,000,000 is for war expenses or incident to the army and navy.

The Charleston, S. C., strawberry crop will be from four to six weeks

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Bemedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly medicine of great merit and worth. — D. S. MRARKLER, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by J. E. Carry & Company.

WOMAN AND HOME.

An Idea or Two About Mappiness and Furminki 1951.

Margaret Hannis in St. Louis Repu Can you recall when you first heard that dear little old sons, "Home, Sweet Home?" It seems, samehow, that we have just grown up with it; that it belongs to us individually. No other song has so lingered in our memories, and no other song moves us to half smiles and half tears as this one does. And all this is because that down deep in every heart there is rooted a love for home.

home.

We may not have a home—a real, lovely old home—we may have only one hall bedroom in a boarding-house, and yet we know that we could love a home if we had one.

The old song calls to mind the flowers and the "birds singing gaily." and some other things that help to make home dear. but ends with the plas, "give them with the peace of mind, dearer than all." earer than all."

The gentle Hannah More has written of home:

The sover comforts, all the pence agring
From the large augregate of little things;
On those small cares of daughtur, wife
friend
The almost agered joys of home depend.

There is but one place in the wide world where a woman can be her own, natural self, and that is in her own, bome. She does not need to wait until she has a house of imposing exterior and elegant interior, to appear . I her had an a home maker

rior and elegant interior, to appear the best as a home-maker.

I know you have met the woman of moderate means, who looks depreciatingly about her small establishment and tells you, "Oh, we are only camping until we can build. We expect to be in our own house next fall, and I just do not feel like doing a thing in the way of fixing up until we have our home."

Your glance follows that of your acquaintance about her rooms, and you think of the months that will inter rene between that moment and the "next fall," and you cannot for the life of you help fancying how much more home-lise that little house would look if the rugs were well dusted, a bit took it the rugs were well dusted, a bit of freeh polich put on the floors and the curtains washed, and you know—your feminine instinct tells you—that that woman will have a professional hand to arrange her draperies, and shut-up "company rooms," when she moves into her new house.

Now, "company rooms" are alright. Now, "company rooms" are siright, in a way, and so are draperies put in place by a hand trained to arrange just so many pleats and folds in each curtain, but the woman who talks about "camping" when she could give a home-like air to ber surroundings is apt to overdo these good things until they become a burden when she reaches the big house she has been dreaming of ever slace her husband's business

began to prosper.

There are a lot of beautiful and small-priced substitutes for silken and velvet hangings nowadays that you can nicely arrange yourself.

If you are a woman, you will never be able to do anything more womanly or far-reaching in its blessings and benefits then to make a little spot in this big, and often tiresome, world benefits than to make a little spot in this big, and often tiresome, world pretty and bright, where those who are so close to your life that they are a part of it, and those that you name friends love to come to and hate to out to some to some to and hate to out to some to some to and hate to out to some to some to and hate to out to some to some to some to some than the normal expenditure.

Many jobs, such as the Nicaragua canal, the Pacific cable and the shipping sobsidy bill were averted in view of the impending deficit of over \$150,-000,000.

eye as your pocketbook will let you. Hang up bright curtains in the dim Rang up bright curtains in the dim-sitting-room, and put down a Japanese jute rug, if you cannot afford a genu-ine Turkish prayer mat. Of course, the Turkish mat is handsomer, but the jute rug is smaxingly good to look at for its price, and the colors stay out

not take wealth to make a home, a home of the sort that we all love best. It takes wealth to make a palace, but then palaces are not always the happiest places in the world.

Every little while somebody complains that old-fashloned boy and the
old-fashloned girl are seen no more.

The old-fashloned boy had freckles
across his dear little pug nose and used
to spend his loog hours up in the hay
loft building wonderful things; at least
wonderful to his boyish imagination.
And the old-fashloned girl did not
mind wearing long-sleeved gingham
aprons, and she played at keeping
house with her dolls, and delighted in
fairy tales.

It has, of course, occurred to you at one time or another that the old-fash-loned boy and the old-fashloned girl had old-fashloned mothers. And the old-fashloned boy was allowed to whistle, and it was expected that he would tear his trouvers, and to he had would tear his trousers, and so his old-fashioned mother made them from the stoutest material. His little legs grow stordy as he raced about, and the sun kissed the little brown speckles across

The old-fashioned girl child had be own quiet little corner, and everybody in the house expected to find her in it

in the house expected to find her in it at some hour of the day.

The little girl of to-day and the little boy of to-day are not allowed enough of childish freedom. They have freedom, you say. Yes, but not of the childish sort. The old-fashioned girl and the old ashioned by were restricted as to nothers and evening parties, maybe, but they were allowed to frolic and play games the whole of long summer afternoons. And their mothers houses were not thought one bit to good for them

noons. And their mothers houses were not thought one bit to good for them to feel at home.

I make a plea for the modern boy and girl, and it is that in pretty up-to-date dwellings that are homes to them they will have a tiny place to call all their own, where they may bang the plotures that they like, and pile up the books that they like to read, and where they may, at times, be alone. where they may, at times, be alone, for this is a thing good for everyone.

A woman's home is bound to pro-claim her temperament, however poor

or coatly its furnishings. The sunny-tempered and hopeful woman makes the best of what little she has, and the

the best of what little she has, and the moody and easily discouraged woman lets her cotton curtains hang limp while she is wishing for silken ones.

Every woman should have a little "den" to call her own. This is something that the grown daughters of many a household and tired mothers often algh for. In city houses, where every extra foot of space costs so much more in deliars and cents, it is not always possible for each member of the family to have a separate room, but there can be at least a corner in some room where the little work table and basket and favorite books and recking chair can have a place. It is so restrut to have this so.

have a place. It is so restrai to nave this so.

"From the large aggregate of little things" the daily happiness or unhappiness of a family springs, and it all depends upon the woman who rules over it which it shall be. This is a responsibility, but if you are a homemaker you cannot shirk it, and if, you are a woman worth knowing and loving you will not want to.

ing, you will not want to, Have you noticed how copplar the home-making idea has become? There is really quite a revival of the real, oldis really quite a revival of the real, old-fashioned housewifely sort. Eyen the young woman who works all the long day, and every day of the week except Sunday, does not rest until she gives to her boarding-house room a homelike air. Her bed is one of the kind that folds up out of the way, and her dressing table is so hidden by dainty curtains that her room looks every bit an attractive purlor. And when she aprends a white cloth over a little table and brings out some nice please of light china and toothsome daintles, she can serve a delightful Sanday supper to a few friends. She is at home in her one room, and, therefore she is her one room, and, therefore she

her one room, and, therefore and happy in it.

The woman who is happy in her home, whether it consists of one room or twenty, is the woman I love to know

The Old Congress and the New. tultimore But.

The Fifty fifth Congress, which ends its labors and existence to-day, has had a career notable for the importance rather than the wisdom of its acts. The republicans did not have an absolute majority in the Senate as they did in the ifouse, but by management the administration has carried most of the measures for which it really cared. Currency reform has been ignored, but the Dingley tariff bill was enacted in 1897. Hawaii was annexed, war was declared against Spain and a treaty of peace was ratified on the expansionist lines marked out by the President. To correct the deliciency of revenue caused by the profibitory rates of the Dingley tariff and augment the funds applicable to the war, tax, in 1898, was imposed on teat, various new internal taxes were levied and the public debt was increased by the issue of \$200,000.000 of government bonds. A phenomenal increase of the army and a reorganization of the navy have been provided for. The aggregate of appropriations in the two years of the Fifty-fifth Congress was lacreased by the war and general extravagance to about \$1,600,000,000, or some \$500,000,000 more than the normal expenditure. Many jobs, such as the Micaragua canal, the Pacific cable and the shipping subsidy bill were averted in view of the imposing abaidy bill were averted in view of the imposing deficit of over \$150,-The Fifty fifth Congress, which end

The Fifty sixth Congress will The Fifty sixth Congress will be republican in both branches, so that the policy of the President's party will, if possible, be still more thoroughly carried out in the next two years than in the two years past. The Senate will have a decided republican majority. In the House there will be 185 republicans, 185 democrats, 6 populists and 3 silvertees. As a result of the republic ammonia is given it occasionally.

It is a fortunate thing that it does not take wealth to make a home, a home of the sort that we all love best, ably be advanced when Congress next takes wealth to make a policy. meets. Currency reform is likewis promised, but the politicians are al-ready hedging upon it.

Disappointing.

The separate car legislation when completed, will give trauble to the de-

completed, will give trauble to the de-morracy hereafter, because it will dis-appoint tens of thousands in all proton-bility. If a poor law is enacted it ought to give wast trouble to the mem-bers who are responsible for it. There is not a word, we believe, in the bill that is so gingerly handled and yet affectionately coddled concerning sepa-rate apartments at the depots for the races. The democratic platform did not pledge that as it did separate cars, but the white people are expecting it and it will disturb perhaps anger, if it does not come. does not come.

Bailed Her Lover Out of Jail, Uncoin Journal:

Dave Huffstetler, the young white Dave Huffstetler, the young white man of Cleveland county, who was arrested last week with two nagroes and jailed on a charge of steeling about \$60 from O. V. Hauss, of this county, was released on last Thursday evening on bond. Miss Hattle Stuart, of Fancy, Cleveland county, came down and mortgaged her land to secure his release, She stated that she and Huffstetler were enquered to be married. lesse. She stated that she and Huff-stetler were engaged to be married and it is understood that the ceremony took place that night in Cleveland

The fifth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Society of North Carolina will be held in Salisbury April 21-3,

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, saffered for a number of years from rheuratizen in his right shoulder and side. He anys:
"My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. • The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine over since and it never falls."
For safe by J. R. Ourry & Company.

A GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

on M. Poss on the Legislature Body a Remarkably Sarnest and Se ber One-The Laws Will Prove Entire ly fintinfactory. hal righ Our, Charlotse Observe

its mainfactory.

Italiagh Cor, Charlotte Observer,

No man in all Morth Carolina is better acquainted with the work done by the Lagislature than James H. Pou. Democratic State Chairman Simmous law partner here. Mr. Pou, speeking to your correspondent, said:

"The Lagislature which adjourned yesterday until June of next year secomplished a colossal task. It had to undo four years of harsh, not to say vicious, legislation, and it had to take steps to avoid, if possible, a recurrence of such legislation.

The record is a dine one. It was a remarkable Legislature. The people believed last summer when they were nominating its members that they were esting a better class of men than usually come to the Legislature, and the work shows that they made no mistake in their selections. The laws when printed will show more astisfactory work than by any former Legislature.

It was remarkable in three respects—it was the soberest body of law-makers ever here; not a member was seen drunk during the entire session. It was the most serious Legislature on record. Until its work was done nothing that approached levily was seen in its proceedings. Lastly, it was the most inhorous Legislature and it accomplished more than was ever before done in 60 days. In that time it removed every particle of the fusion structure which was moveable and recorganized the State.

It fulfilled its pledges for white suppremery by removing all possibility of negro domination from the threatened countive and the was done by bills for each county, and not by general laws. By the proposed constitutional amend-mant it enables the pacele to make

begro domination from the threatened countive and this was done by bills for each county, and not by general laws. By the proposed constitutional aneudoment it enables the people to make white supremacy permanent if they desire to do so. It has reorganized the various institutions and departments and put them in the hands of men who have the confidence of the State.

Beside the mure political work of the Legislature, it has passed a great number of wise laws. It has established a Department of Insurance and has codified all the insurance laws of the State and has amplified these laws until now in this class of legislation North Carolina is abreast of the most progressive States and protection against the vast loss from dishonest and insolvent incurance companies is assured. The probate laws of the State have been carefully collated and can hereafter be found in one chapter. This is a great improvement over the present confused condition. The same improvement is made as to laws regarding mechanics' hens. Now these are carefully collated. The same course has been pursued with regard to the law of negulable instruments, the new law, likewise in one chapter, being admirably drawn and bringing Morth Carolina into line with the commercial States. The same has been done as to the insanity laws: the railroad som-

system of a committee for each school district is to-established. The school authorities are permitted to apportion authorities are permitted to apportion the funds so as to give each most schools of the same length of term, but they are permitted to take into consideration the fact that negro teachers can be employed at much less than white teachers and thus they do away with the mate of sixthe many tases. with the waste of giving negro teachers higher salaries than necessary and in this way the white people will not suffer the injustice of having so large a proportion of money given to negro schools and to a great extent wasted. It is probable that the adoption of this section of the school law was the in-ducement not to adopt the amendment to the constitution proposed in the meant negro money only for segro tee report and many strong supporters in the Legislature.

The revenue law is probably the bes

ever enacted. It was the policy of the framers of the law to allow no piece of property to escape taxation but not to tax a single piece twice. A number of vexations taxes were abolished, such as the inheritance tax and the merchants' purchase tax. The rate upon property and pull remains practically what it has been very larger we not with the conditions. has heretofore been, yet notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 annually to the penitentiary to put it on its feet again and made liberal appropriations to all the lightlytions which needed them the institutions which needed them and reduced no annual appropriation to any institution the Legislature was enabled to appropriate \$100,000 to the common schools of the State, is addition to the usual taxes levied for their common scools of the State, in addition to the usual taxes levied for their support, schools this year in most counties ought to be open full four months, for the first time in the history of the State. In providing for the future educational qualification for antirage, the State has already begun to improve its educational facilities to meet that requirement.

The Legislature authorized a bond issue of \$110,000 to pay for the deficiency made by the fusionist management of the penitentlary, and it has authorized the issue of \$55,000 in bonds for the purchase of certain leased farms which the State has already grantly improved. The interest charge on these bonds fails upon the penitentiary and not the State and is only about half



For sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

the rental of the land.

These are a few of the important subjects treated by the Legislature within 60 days. It is predicted that when the laws are printed the people will be astenished at the excellence of the work of this Legislature and I will not be surprised if it goes down into history as at once the wisest and most conservative the fitnte has ever had.

In the election of officers its windows was again manifest. For railread commissioners it elected as able lewyer, a competent business man and an excellent farmer, representing the three sections of the State—its commercial metropolis, its great agricultural less and the trans-montane region, as yet so undeveloped. For insurance commissioner it elected a thorough business and expert insurance man. Its choice of Commissioner of Agriculture and of Lator Commissioner are examilent, the granted labor. As Democrats, people may rejoice at the work of the Legislature; as citizens they may rejoice even more, at what appears to be the beginning of an era of good feeling and of great prosperity."

The Mardest Fought Bettle of the Citil

J. L. Williams in St. Louis Republic.

I am the only surviving member of Co. I. Ninth Alabama Regiment, which volunteered at the little village of Lexington, Ala., and which participated in the battle of Salem Church, called in history Chancellersyllie:

This bettle of Salem Church was fought by Sedgwick's corps, on the Union side, and Wilner's brigade, composed of the Eight, Kieth, Tenth, Eleventh and Eourteenth regiments, Alabams Volunteers, on the rebel side, I remainder well the dering bravery of the Colonel of the Seventh New York and his charging white been, the taged from line to line and from front to rear as determined charge after charge was made to break our line in and around the britch church. I say "in," because Co. B. and that part of the Federal line that opposed it fought all around the church and up and down stairs, and Co. B. was forced to surrender upstairs of the church, but was released after a determined charge of the whole brigade.

I don't think either side had any right to beast of any victory, but should always feel proud "the foolishness was stopped," as the wholesale slaughter was too great for the number of men engaged in it.

I want everyone who witnessed that terrible encounter on the Union side to

ogrps, that I may shake hands with the braves who fought up and down stairs, and after all lost their victory so nobly

won. Now separate this Salem Church, from t Salom Church, from the battle of Chancellorsville, and consider the number of uses actually engaged, and you have the hardest fought battle of the rebellion.

I think of the lites
I think of the Cray;
They both were true
Day by day.

Washington Dispatch, 4th,
Senster Butler of Morth Carolina,
made a pitiful exhibition of himself
throughout last night's session of Cougress. His windy and empty elocution
was on tap all the time, wasting hours
of the Senste's time. At last Senster
Hawley lost aif patience and interrupted
to implore him to give the chance to
attend to public business. After this
Mr. Hawley moved off towards the
clost room, and Butler yawped out;
"The Senster is whipped and is runing away."

"The Senator is whipped and is runing away."

Mr. Hawley strade bark to his place, his eyes flashing; "I am not whipped," he exclaimed, "I am not running away. Both terms are offensive. I have suffered my share of injustice here, because I would rather take some disappointments for myssif than wasts the time of the government with a stream of overlasting words."

This last phress poor Bother could not get over during the rest of his speech. He kept ruging the obsanges on it again and again, till at last Mr. Pettigrew whispered is his ear a warning that he was making more votes for the other side than for his own. He would up by declaring that though he surrendered now he would be here next year, and would not currender.

The Reas Coming.

Newton Enterprise.

We notice in one of the Raistan papers that Gen. Hote has returned from New York and reports that all arrangements have been made for the money necessary to build his road from Cranberry to Lincolnton. We presume there is no doubt about this new road coming by Newton, though we have not seen the bill granting the observer.

MONRY IN POTATORS

How Two Young Parmers

Mesers Calvin and Lather thruss, two live and progressive farmers of this township, have demonstrated that there is hig meser to be made in raising sweet potatoes.

Last your they raised 1040 husbale on three acres of had. Of this crop they fed 200 husbale of the smaller potatoes and those bruised or out in harvesting, to their horses, cowe had stock and say that as stock food they find the potato better then corns.

Of the remainder of the crop, 600 bushals were stored in a meetally constructed points become for market in the spring, and 200 bushals for their own one were stored in culture.

The bouse used for storage has doubtle walle 13 lanches apart on the uides and overced with ognest. In this home hacks, carefully packed down and covered with ognest. In this home the potatoes keep perfectly seems all winter.

The Mesers, Shruen did not here.

winter.

The Mesers Shrum did not beginsalling potatous small the middle of
February and are flinding ready sale
for them at 40 cents per bushel. They
will make about \$200 in money from
their 3 acre potato field after emplying
their families and saving \$20 bushels
of corn

Statewills Landmark,

A report of the Hones proceedings of the Legislature one day hat week had this puragraph:

"The bill to encourage the use of wide-tired vehicles so that one-half the road tax will be deducted, and applying only to Alammon, Mestianburg, Derham, Edgesombe, Haywood, Geston, Lincoln, Catawha, Orange, New Hanover, Rowan, Foreyth, Wilson and Moore was discussed briefly and their recommitted. Not a few of the mean-bere from other counties became as

mirably drawn and bringing Sorth
Carolina into line with the commercial
States. The same has been done as to
the inanty laws: the railroad commission act is enlarged and in far more
efficient form; the separate car law,
fair to the people and the railroads, and
without abolishing second-class rates;
the State Guard is provided for and
fur the first time the bill was supported
by all parties.

The new election law is a great work
and there is what has all the while
been needed, that is a separate law for
elections in towns, cities, counties and
townships.

The Agricultural Department is reorganized and all isws relating to it
codified and it is given power to establish an immigration bureau and elect a
commissioner therefor.

The sobool law is very complete.

The township is the unit, but the old
system of a committee for each school
system of a committee for each school instouraging innerenting when mem-iors of the Legislature, indeer of pul-lie thought, act like children over a good roofs proposition which does not in the alignism degree concern these or their constituents. But the people often get ahead of their leaders, and will uitimately do so on the road ques-

General LittleHeld Dies to New York New York Distante, March S.

General Militon S. Littlefield is dead at his home in this city of apoplary, aged 65 years.

He studied law in Abraham Lin-coin's office in Springfield, Ill., and for some time practiced law in the same office.

colonel.

In June, 1886. General Little was honorably discharged from army. Since that time he has be becated in rallroads in the South North, and in other business off.

With apologies to Gray's Elegy: The currow tolls the knoll of parting day, The kids no more we see. The citizen on ward plods his every way. In search of a disconnection

1000,000,18 betel

(M.Y.) destryment collect at a drug of there for a double to come and me child then very seat with occup. I deding the doctor in, he left wood Sading the dector in, he left wind him to come at enor on his return, also bought a bothle of Chamberlat Cough Remedy, which he boyed we give access roles to the large that the dector the arrive. In a few bours he return mying the dector med not come, the child was smoot better. The degree, Mr. Otto Sheste, may the far gist, Mr. Otto Sheste, may the far that stook recommended Chamberlat Cough Remedy to their mightons of triends until be han a countain deas for it from that part of the country of the shest part of the country of the shest of the country of the country of the shest of the shest of the country of the shest of the country of the shest of the shest