ARP VISITS ATHENS.

AND TO BE CLASSIC HE QUOTES LATIN.

Reminded Him of 6ld Times When He Was a Student at The University-Talks of Mis School Bays and Bays of

Bill Arp In Atlanta Constitution.

"Tempora mutantur et nos mutemur in illis." I am now in Attenur "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in ills." I am now in Athens, the classic city, and must quote some I atin to be classic, too, and show that I have not forgotten my alma mater. "The times have changed and we must change with them," said the Latin poet 2,000 years ago, and this maxim is more striking now than It was then. The changes are more rapid and more more striking now than it was then. The changes are more rapid and more radical. Old Franklin college, within whose unpretending walls I walked and atudied and expended my youthful mind, has grown to be an university and we old men are straining our minds to keep up with the new order, the widening of mental and physical training which is now offered to our boys. Time was when we thought that Dr. Church and Professors MoKay, Waddell, Leconte, Jeckson, Stavens. Dr. Church and Professors McKay, Waddell, Lecoute, Jackson, Stevens, Hull and Nahum Wood knew all that was worth knowing in this sublunary world; when there was no higher honor than to be a Phi Kappa or a Demosthenian orator or to be chosen as a junior orator of one of these societies. Time was when to be in love with a loyely Athena girl was in itself a liberal education, for they were fair to love with

cation, for they were fair to look upon, refined in manners and fascinating in refined in manners and fascinating in conversation. There were only a soure or two of them then, and they had the pick of 160 students, young men of the best families of Georgia and her sister States, and half a hundred new ones coming in every year. Just think of it; what a blessing to girls in the proximity of a male college or a university. But by and by there comes along a fermals college in the same town or city male college in the same town or city and then the boys have an equal

My visits to this classic city have My visits to this classic city have been few and far between. I do not suppose there is a soul living here now who was here in 1834. My parents and my brother and I stupped over night at the old Sledge hotel as we journeyed from Bloaton to Georgia in a carriage. We went to Boston by sea from Savanuah, but came back all the way he hand in a private constant of the season by and the season by land in a private constant of the season by land in a private constant of the season by land in a private constant of the season between the season between the season and season between the season of the season between the season of the s way by land in a private carriage and never crossed a railroad. There was none to cross. My next visit was elever years later, when I came to enter the sophomore class. Two mules at tandem pulled our little car from Union. dem pulled our little car from Union Point forty miles to Athens. There were common passengers below and a score of uncommon ones on top for they were college boys, and as such preferred to ride high just as college boys do now. With what fear and trembling we went through the examination that was to determine our fate whether we were fitten to enter or only fitten to get fitten. It was a thrilling and momentous ordeal, but we survived it. What awful majesty appeared in Dr. Church's classic features and in the quick glances of his dark and piercing eyes. He was from New England, and after he came south married a sisthe quice glances of his dark and piercing eyes. He was from New England,
and after he came south marrier a sister of our Judge Trippe, a benutiful
woman and the mother of five of the
most beautiful daughters ever seen in
one family. They were queenly. These
yankee school teachers all meted with
southern girls and didn't mind owning
few negroes any most then conversouthern girls and didn't mind cwning a few negroes any more than so many horses or cows esorgially if they came with his wife's patrimony. Old Judge Warren got his that way, but it cut him off from his yankee relations. Nathanlel Baman was another distinguished yankee teacher, but whether he became a slave owner or nut I have not learned.

not learned. My father was a yankee school teacher, but didn't get any slaves by marriage. He bought some, however, and that created a coolness smoog his northern kindred. It took those workers a long time to accust the second trees. yankees a long time to acquiesee in-slavery unless they came down South. Old Bill Steward tried to marry a Patman county girl who had about a hundred, and because she wouldn't have him he went back North and raised a howl about slavery. Josiah Meiggs, another Connecticut yankes and a grandeon of Return Jonathan Meiggs, was the first president of this college and held his place for twelve years. I think that he, too, married a Southern girl—a sister of Governor. a Soutcern girl—a sister of Governor.
John Forsyth. Next came Moses
Waddell, an educator of great renown,
He married a sister of John C. Calboun
and educated him and Legare and
Pettigrew and other notable men before he became president. After that he had for his pupils many of the great men of Georgia, including Stephens, Toombs, Howell Cobb, Johnson, George Pierce and the Urawfords. And folks say there are so many more of them that they have become a more of them that they have become common and do not attract so much attention.

Maybe so—yes, maybe so.

The poet says, "I feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted," and so do I when yiewing these classic halls and meandering in the shade of these classic trees. All of my preceptors save one have passed over the river. All my college-mates save parhape a dozen have followed them, and if Swedenborg diviced the fature state correctly they are going to school again is another world. Some of them who were dear to me have left children or grandchildren, who greet me kindly for their father's sake. Fond memory recalls the Churches, Duw-sons, Ferrells, Howards and Boling Stovall, whom I loved, and there was the gentle Henry Timrod, who was as lovable as a timid school girl. How often did we see him blushing the daw from off the upland laws slone or taking his evening strolls without a companion, but always kind and genwithout a tle. We little dreamed that he was even then nursing poetic thoughts and breathing the sweet harmonies of na-ture. Poor boy. How did our hearts bleed for him when long after we learned of his sufferings and his sy-

Where now are the solid men of Athans who gave it character and dignity as they moved among their people? Where are Lumkin and the Cobis, the Hulls and Mortons and Thomases? Where the Newtons and Albon Chass and John W. Barke, whose marriage I atteaded? Where is Dr. Nathan Hoyt and Dr. Reese and Dr. Crawford Long, the discoverer of anesthesia? Where are all the sweet girls who sang in the choirs of the churches and did not vail their faces from us as we sat in the gallery and feasted upon their beauty? It is said that a song outlives a sermon, and so those sweet girl singers still live in memory, though the preachers' elequence was soon forgotten.

And where is old Sam, the janitor, who rang the college bell and kept our secrets and brought us 'possum and 'taters and other luxuries by night after the tutors had gone on their grand rounds and all was quet on the Oconec? Where is Hansel, the baker, from whom we puschased ice greens or from whom we puschased ice cream or cakes for our evening walks, and where are the pretty girls we used to meet or passed on the way to Cobharn? I remember that it was here I first saw and heard Toombs and Stephens, Wil-liam C. Dawson and the Doughertya and Bishops Pierce and Elliott and other elequent statesmes and divines. These men were my ideals—my standard of Southern manhood, honor and intellect, and it grieves me to believe that the standard has been lowered since the civil war. I am no pessimist, but it is easy to see that methods and means are tolerated now that were not then. then—methods in the forum, in the legislative halls, in politics, in business, and in the putpit. But still there is much good that has come along with the bad and in every town and city and community there are more good men and women than Abraham good men and women than Abraham could find is Sodom. Athens is still the central seat of art and learning, of good morals and good manners, and the pride of our State, and that citizen is not to be envied whose love of learnvirtue does not gain force as he pon-ders upon her history of a handred

\$65,000,000 PLOW TRUST.

Decre to be President of a Combination to Control the Manufacture of Aurientural Implements. Charlotte Observer.

CHICAGO, May 8.—R presentatives of more than a scare of the leading plow manufacturing concerns of the United States metro-day, and virtually completed the organization of a combination into which it is proposed ultimately to take all manufacturers of regional transitions. agricultural implements. The capi-talization of the new combination is placed at over \$05,000,000. The great-est secrecy was maintained regarding the proceedings. It is understood that C. H. Dere was elected president of the combination.

The large capitalization of the new corporation is said not to be in excess of the value of the plants included in the plant. Much of the cipital is tip! up in patterns, dies and special ma-chinery. The estimated valuation placed on this kind of property is said to exceed \$30,000,000, and it is said that it might easily run up to \$45,000,-

Mutterings of Anti-Trust Thunder. lew Orleans Pleayune.

The rural States are adopting most tringent measure against trusts. In Arforce. In Missouri one has just been enacted and signed by the Governor, while in Texas a bill against trusts, more severe than any of the others, is

haws will be enacted in all the agricul-tural States of the West and South, not only to prohibit the formation of trusts in those particular States, but to prevent and restrain trusts incorporated outside those States from operating therein, and in order to be permitted to do business in such States they will have to be reincorporated. States they will have to be reincorpora-ted under the local laws.

In all probability outside trusts which are forbidden to do business in a State where they were not incorporated will claim that such prohibition is a violation of the interstate commerce law and will invoke the ald of the United States courts to nullify the prohibitions of the State laws.

Whenever there shall come a time when the Federal power can be used to force the people of the States to submit to the exactions of these great outside monopolies, the socialist revolution, which is already growling and shaking things beneath the surface of society, will break out with great fury.

Gon. Gordon Magged Mrs. Jackson. Charleston, S. C., Dispatch, 10th,

General Gordon was abserted when I General Gordon was cheered when he arose int the Conferate re-union.] He paid a glowing tribute to General Jackson, and said that, though dead, there was one here among them whom Jackson loved better than his his—his wife (will cheering.) General Gordon raised Mrs. Jackson to the dias, and the continuous has made the continuous has made to the continuous has made to the continuous has been accommended. the ovation given her was equal to that given Wade Elampton the night be-fore. General Gordon shook her hand "for them all," and then, with charac-

teristic quio'rness, said : "And I'm going to do more—I'm going to hug her," and hug her Gen-eral Gordon did, amid tremendous applause.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholers and Districes Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent oure I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. LYNCH, DOTY, W. V. This remedy is sold by J. E. Curry & Co. LYNCH, Dorr, W. Va. This sold by J. E. Curry & Co.

HOZZELL RESOLUTIONS.

The People of Denver Petition Meeklesburg Commissioners in Fa vor of This Bite.

denes Charlotte Observer, May 14, Please allow us space through the columns of your valuable paper to state that our people are very much interested in bridging the Catawba river at Rozz-li's Ferry. So much so are we interested that a meeting of the business men and farmers of and around Denver were called together in mass meeting and the following reso-lutions were unanimously indersed:

intions were unanimously indersed:
Resolved, first. That we recommend
to the honorable board of commissioners of Mecklenburg county, the site at
Resolved, second, of the to benefit
Macklenburg and Charlotte.
Resolved, second, That at no other
point can we get to Charlotte in as direct route and there is no point, in our
opinion, can draw the trade to Charlotte as well as the Rozzell's Ferry
site.

llesolved, third. That a bridgest Mt Hesolved, third. That a bridgest Mt
Holly would make the distance to
Charlotte six or eight miles farther.
Hesolved, fourth. That our people
wast to trade in Charlotte and a bridge
at Rozzell's will enable us to get there.
Resolved, fifth, That our people can
not well afford to leave home in dry
mather and in wat weather the river

weather and in wet weather lie river is too uncertain to risk.

Hesolved, sixth, That at this point Charlotte trade will increase while at

Charlotte trade will increase while at the other it will diminish. Resolved, seventh. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Charlotte Observer and Mr. R. L. Abernethy to be read to the honorable board of commissioners of Mecklenburg county. Besolved, eighth, That we people feel under many obligations to Mr. R. L. Abernethy for his interest in the matter. W. C. PROCTOR, Ch'min., J. O. MUNDY, Secretary. Denver, N. C., May 12, 1899.

LINCOLN WANTS GOTTRILL'S

Mt. Holly Ought Not to be Annry if the People There Want the Best Ont-let for Their Products.

The citizens from Razzell's to Deuver are so interested in having the bridge built at Reszell's that I am again constrained to let you know how they feet on the subject. They are unanimously in favor of having it at that place. Potitions to the Meckbeing circulated. Subscriptions also now being circulated. Subscriptions also being solicited. Our people re not a wealthy class, being farmers, (the wealth producers), but are subscribing as liberally as their means will allow. They want a way to get to Charlotte to exchange their produces for supplies and are thoroughly in earnest, now that the piers have been deeded and we feel assured that Charlotte will do her

We are sorry that Mt. Holly takes the view which it does about our wishing a bridge at Rozzell's. They must remember that we have the same privilege that they have of asking assistance from Charlotte, and it is but natural that Charlotte will beip most liberally the place that will help her most.

Why does Mt. Holly object to a bridge at Rozzell's, even if they had one at Mt. Holly? Because they know where the trade from this section will

The people of Charlotte are noted for their public spirit, but Mt. Holly ought not to expect them to build half of a bridge which would not help them at all but rather injure them.

Now, Mt. Holly need not be augry with us for showing up our side of the question, for we do not intend to hoycother, but hope that she and Paw Creek will become strong enough some There is reason to believe that such day to build a bridge, and grow to meet on the middle of it.

THE BRIDGE

The Triangle People Want it at Man

Rozzell's is the place for the pro-posed bridge scross the Catawba river. First, it is more convenient to all this section of country to build it at Rozzell's, as Charlotte is the objective polat, and lower down the river would stop the trade to Charlotte or be of no

service to this place.
Second, all the mountain trade comes principally by this route and would be of no service to the city of Charlotte, and to advantage of Mt. Holly if built anywhere else than on the old place. the old piers.

Our people are very enthusiastic over he prospects of getting the bridge at Bozzell's Ferry.
The indefatigable worker and states-

man, R. L. Abernetby, is moying things in this section and making a gaand success to getting subscribers with liberal donations to build at Roz

Hoping that Rozzell's will win in the contest we will say to all you Char-lotte people to help us if you want our trade. J. OLIVER. Triangle, N. C., May 10, 1909,

THE BRIDGE AGAIN.

Mi, Holly Finds an Ardent Champton in Mecklenburg-What is Mountain Wagon Trade Worth in These Days of

edent Charlotte Observer. I see the Rozsell's forry people took a lot of your valuable space Friday, trying to work up sentiment in favor of a public bridge at that ferry, lustend of at the town of Mt. Holly. First they give some resolutions of a little meeting at Denver, a village in the norther, part of Elmotte average. meeting at Denver, a village in the northern part of Lincoln numby, and at least 12 miles up the river, resolving that a bridge at Bozzell's would draw a lot of trade from around Donver to Charlotte. Next, they give a lutter from Mr. Oliver, of Trinugle, suother village at least 10 miles from the ferry, assuring us that, all of the mountain trade commun.

that the citizens of Lincoln, from Den-ver to the ferry, are in favorrof a bridge at the ferry, instead of at Mt. Holly. Of course they are. Everyone expects these people, all living north of the ferry in east Lincoln; to favor the building of the bridge at Rozzell's be-cause it is nearer to them than Mt. Holly.

But what is this talk about moun but what is this talk about mountain trade worth to Charlotte, in this day of railroads? What is this talk worth, about the bridge at Rezzell's drawing lots of trade from around Denver to Charlotte? Denver is a town of probably a down stores. While I grant that Charlotte would draw a certain class of trade from around Denver and Triangle in Lincoln county, she will draw, by a bridge at Mt. certain class of trade from around Denver and Triangle in Lincoln country, she will draw, by a bridge at Mt. Holly, five times as much of the same class of trade, from around Mt. Holly Stanley Creek, Dullas and McAdenville. Just as Charlotte, without any river as a barrier, now gets trade from the people around Davidson, 20 miles distant, and from Huntersville, Matthews and Pineville, 12 miles distant, so she will, with a bridge over the Catawba at Mt. Holly, get the same class of trade from the people around Mt. Holly, Stanley Creek, Dallas, Gastonia and McAdenville. It is idle for Charlotte to think of growing great, as a commercial city, by little schemes to take little trade from any neighboring town, whether on the Catawba river. As long as there are country and village stores the people near by will go to them for their weekly purchases. A metropolis like Charlotte will be sought by people at a distance only for quarterly or annual supplies. Now the truth is that Mccklenburg, with a river tront on three counties and with at least three reconstants.

Now the truth is that Mccklenburg, with a river front on three counties and with at least three macadamized roads to be completed to the river in a few years, will want at least three river bridges; one to connect Gaston at a central point like Mt. Holly, another to connect Lincoln at a central point like Cowan's Ford, and another to connect northern York at or near (Craig's ferry. It is a short-sighted scheme for Mecklenburg to be plausing for only oue bridge to be located at some point that will draw small trade from certain little towns across the

river.

It is also a truth that this river bridge in question was and is still proposed as a bridge between the countres of Mecklenburg and Gaston. It is the only bridge that Gaston will join Mecklenburg in building, but it is very certain Gaston will not join if the bridge is heated at Bozz-il's because that is at the northern corner of the county and too far from the contre of her pupulation. Gaston has a river from to' lif miles and Mt. Holly is only a mile north of the centre of it, while Bozzell's is at least six miles north of it. If located at Mt. Holly, that town proposes to pay more than one-third the poses to pay more than one-third the cost of the bridge, and the balance may be divided between both counties

as they may agree.
These public bridges over streams between two countries are for the bene-bt of the people of both countries, and the of the people of soch country, and should be located where they will serve the most people in both counties. To the good people of east Lincoln, we give assurance that this county will the most people of the country will be considered with the country will be countr join your county in building a bridge between Lincoln and Mccklenburg, at Cowan's Ford, a point that will be much more convenient to them be much more convenient to them in coming to Charlotte, and which will serve the people of north Mccalenburg who may wish to visit Lincoln. If that "indefatigable worker and statesman." Col. Bob Abernethy, has persuaded the people of Lincoln county that Mccalenburg is going to have only one river bridge, I do not blame them for favoring Rozzell's ferry, because that it is affect nearer them than Mount Holly, but f do blame them for "feeling under so many obligations" to him for his intermany obligations" to him for his interest in this matter. The polonel could not find any sentiment in his own county against locating the joint coupt ty bridge at Mt. Holly, and had to go to Lincoln to manufacture some against it. The people of Lincoln turned out for publication three articles on the subject, and the colonnel ought to "feel under obligations" to one-half of the balance of Macklenburg county, which will cut off about two miles, making then a difference of not over one mile. Gentlemen, make your statements correct.

Now as to what Mount Holly offers against Rozzell's ferry, it is just this:

Mount Holly and surroundings offer 33,500. Gaston county agrees to give ought to "feel under obligations" to

resident to the filter, it is to be regretted that some are working up soutinent among Mecklenburg people against the bridge at Mt. Holly principally on the ground that Mt. Holly, as a cotton market, would get much estion from west Mecklenburg, and that fariners selling cotton there would also buy their supplies there. Such can never happen if Charbette does her duty in paying the farmers the full market price for their cotton. As a guarantee for the discharge of this duty by our cotton merchants, all the people of Mecklenburg ought to advocate an "open door" in the cotton market.

TORKING FOR MOZZELL'A PERRY

Mr. Abstracthy Back From a Canvan-ing Frip Through Entawba. Lincoln and Gaston Counties. Charlette Observor, 18th.

The Rozzell's ferry bridge advocates

The Rozzell's ferry bridge advocates are working with untiring effort to secure the bridge.

The action of the magistrates of the county in convention assembled last Monday, unanimously recommending Rozzell's as the place for the bridge at that point, gave Rozzell's an impetos.

Meckienburg is alive to the interest of Meckienburg and sees greater benefit to necrue to the county and city from a bridge at Rozzell's than at Mt.

Holly. Two bridges would not be un-Holly. Two bridges would not be un-desirable, one at Rozzeli's, and one at Mt. Holly, but the concensus of opin-ion here is that if only one bridge is to be built, as far as Mecklenburg's inter-est is concerned, it should be at leve-

Mr. Ribert L. Abernathy, a Rozzell's ferry advocate, came in hast ovening from an active canvass of parts of Gastrade comes by Triangle, and that it can never get to Charlotte except over a hridge on the old piers at the ferry.

Then a letter signed "Lancoln" tells us ton, Lincoln and Catawba, He reports that he found every one whom he saw overwhelmingly in favor of Rezzill's

Abernathy, "Is that the people want to do their trading in Charlotte. It is a place they naturally like to come to. They want to bring their cotton, wood and produce of all kieds here, but they do not want to go six miles further through the mad, to Mt. Holly, and then to Charlotte. Those people have to make hay while the sun shines, but when it is wet they can leave their farms and come to town. They would have to go six miles farther through the mud to get to the bridge if it was built at Mt. Holly. The farmers are not in shape to subscaribe much, but they have responded as liberally as they could. The business men have been liberal and will be more ao. A bridge at Mt. Holly would being mer the farmers are not in shape to subscaribe much, but they have responded as liberally as they could. The business men have been liberal and will be more ao. A bridge at Mt. Holly would being the process of the bridge ther. The piers are already built, and hundreds of people would be benefitted by being abla to get the bridge there. The piers are already built, and hundreds of people would be benefitted by being abla to get to this market, saving at least 20 per cent on what they have to sell. I am a Mecklamburger by birth and take great pride in Charlotte and her people. I feel that whatever is to Charlotte's interest, is to my interest. I want to see a bridge built on these piers at Rozzell's ferry so strongly is there? That is not self-baselft, oh, more than the people for 50 miles up the river will bring their produce here. "Let's build the bridge at Rozzell's ferry is the people for 50 miles up the river will bring their produce here. "Let's build the bridge at Rozzell's ferry is the people for 50 miles up the river will bring their produce here. "Let's build the bridge at Rozzell's ferry is at happened to want the bridge at hundred fold."

MOUNT HEALT'S VOICE.

MOTHT HOLLT'S VOICE.

What she dires as Compared to Who Monacil Perry Offers. at Holly one. Charlotte Oblarver.

Monat Holly one. Charlotte Observer.

I would like a little space in your olumns to reply to the Triangle correspondent of the Nees; also to some of the Observer correspondents. New, as to Mount Holly affering \$2,000 simply to bring trade from Mecklenburg, we would say that Mount Holly and surrounding country has offered \$3,500 for the bridge to be unit at Mount Holly, and of that amount the merchants have subscribed only \$750. Now that goes to show that it is not just a speculative matter with the merchants of Mount Holly, and as to the past history of the citizens of Mount Holly being selfah and working only for self, I would just say that the people of Mount Holly are as liberal as any people to be found anywhere, and walls we do not know the Triangle correspondent, judging from the tenor of his writing, I doubt very much if he ever gave a dime towards any public enterprisa and expect he would gramble when he has to help work the public roads. Mount Holly believes in putting the bridge where it will be of the greatest benefit to Gaston and Mecklerburg county, Now it is not six or sight miles from the create of Mecklerburg county. Now it is not six or sight miles out of the way for the people of Loweville. Triangle and that up country to go by Mount Holly to Charlotte, as some of those same unselfsh people would have you believe, but only a difference of about three miles, and for the people of Newton, Blowing Reck and the mountain country it is almost a direct line to Churlotte. It is thir teen miles from B. L. Abernethy's to Charlotte by Bozzell's ferry and sixteen miles by way of Mount Holly, and if the bridge is boilt at Mount Holly, and if the bridge is boilt at Mount Holly, and if the bridge is boilt at Mount Holly, and if the bridge is boilt at Mount Holly, and if the bridge is boilt at Mount Holly, and if the bridge is boilt at Mount Holly, and if the bridge is boilt at Mount Holly, and if the bridge is boilt at Mount Holly the road will be straightened in Mecklen-burg country. Which will cut off abou

83,500. Gaston county agrees to give one-half of the balance if Mecklenburg will give the other half, which will not be over \$2,250 for each county. Rezzil's ferry offers about \$1,000 and abatments and piers which will cost about \$1,000 to repair. It will thou-cost at least \$3,000 to construct the bridge and from \$500 or \$600 to hauf the bridge from the nearest railroad. which will make a total of at least \$9,500, or \$1,500 more than it will cost at Mount Holly, with a donation of less than \$1,000, so you are asking the county of Mecklenburg to give you \$8,500 to put a bridge where it will not be of the most benefit to said counnot be of the moss entent to said country, while we are asking for only about \$2,250 for a bridge to be put nearest the centre of both counties, and where it will be of the greatest benefit to the

greatest number.

They seem to try to leave the impression that they called the people together from all over Geston, Lincoln and Catawba counties, and that their choice was Rozzell's ferry. They did get about half a dozen together to bold a meeting, but where did those parties live? I can tell you; almost all of them live on the Rozzell's ferry road. They may claim that they got more tothem live on the Hozzell's ferry road. They may claim that they got more together than that, and if some one had been hid out around there and heard them, you would have thought there were more. They are counting one or two of them to this the place of 100, as be is able to make as much fuss as that many. We think the person that got those few together did like some do that want to get their name before a county convention for nomination to

THROAT and LUNG REMEDY. For sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

Between Clarks and Douglas.

Between Clarks and Douglas.

Haisigh Cor. Cartette Observer 19th.

This has been a stormy sewion of the Supreme Court. It was anade clear Tuesday that there was no love lost between Judges Furches and Clarks. Now it is plain, from the opinions in the Rhyan case, that there is no tender feeling between Judges Clarks and Douglas. In the Rhyan case Judge Clarke referred to the threatened lynching is Geston. Judge Douglas says in his concurring opinion, which gives Rhyan a new trial: "I am unwilling to rest under the charge that the increase of lynchings is caused by the inability of the courts to protect society from murderers. In the first place, I do not think there has been any increase of lynchings in this State, where it has always been extremely rare, and even if our courts were incillent, which I emphatically deny, I do not see how our alleged laxity should increase lynchings in other States without having any such effect in our own. Such suggestions do great harm by encouraging the very outrages they profess to denounce. In any event they tend to weaken, aspecially when coming from such a source, the respect of the people for the administration of justice, which is the foundation of social order. I feel safe in saying that the courts of this State are fully competent to protection of the law. We are told that wealthy men who have money enough to retain able counsel are rarely convicted of murder. Are they ever lynched then the law can in no sense be regarded as a protest against their acquittal. It is always a matter of deep regret when men whose talents and pusition should make them the leaders of their people, permit themselves, in the heat of contention or the seal of reform to do or say things that are usjust to their fellowmen and tend to bring into disrepute the tribunals of justice and the laws of the land. Feeling as I do, more I do not wish to say; less I equid not say: The temple of justice and the laws of the land. Feeling as I do, more I do not wish to say; less I equid not say: The temple of j steigh Cor. Charlotte Observer 20th,

more I do not wish to say; less I equid not say: "The temple of justibe contains no alter of secrifice, nor do the people of North Carolina demand a scape-goat for the sins of the tenthousand murderers throughout the country." country." Yorkville Enquirer. The chiach-bug, which wrought so much destruction in the wheat and corn crops of the Blackjacks two years ago, seem to have abandoned that section.

ago, seem to have abandoned that section.

Meast of our readers will remember that the ravages of the bugs two years, ago, were so destructive that the satire wheat crops of many farms were destroyed. Not only did the bugs rule the wheat, but they got into corn that promised to yield 15 or 20 husbels to the acre and reduced the yield to meb so extent that what was left was not worth gathering.

In answer to an inquiry over the telephone Thursday, Mr. O. L. Sanders, of McConnellaville, said that there is a considerable amount of wheat in the McConnellaville and "Blackjack sections" and that it is looking fairly well. He has beard no complaint of the chineb-bugs so far this season, and has no remon to believe that the past is still in the country. He says that there was a little wheat in the McConnellaville section last year and that it was not seriously hurt by the bugs.

the bugs.

Mr. D. Schenelt, Jr., a son of Judge David Schenek, died of appendicitie at his home in *Uxeansboro* Wednesday evening. He was operated on a few days before his death but the operation was unavailing.

The applicate believed that rhound county convention for nomination to some office—only ask those to go that are sure to vote their way and asy nothing to biose they think will oppose them. If some of the people living in Geston county believe what they say, that it would be more benefit to Charlotte to build at Housel's ferry and would ruin Mount Holly, but to build at Mount Holly would ruin Charlette, I would like to know what Mecklenburg would think of one of her citizens advocating such a thing. Don't you believe it would be a good idea to worth many times its cost. For sale by J. E. Ourry & Co.

A PRACTICAL PHILAN THEOPINT

in active operation, but with me that his designs are not pery trustees who think they know way or who do not understante wishes are.

Mr. Carnegie has made a fortune, but he has made it that he has made it.

industry, howbelt with the al-protentive tariff, and not by sto-ling and ratiroed wresking. I man of intellect, force and all a man's native observement and of for business. Since he has abu-

man of intellect, force and all a Scotsman's native sheavelness and aspectly for business. Since he has abandoned to some extent the antive direction of his great business affairs he han devoted more of his statemtion to public matters and has written and spoken freely upon the existing status of the Foderal government. He is apposed to imperialism and annexation, and his reasons for the position he has taken are weighty and conviscing. Rot long ago, in an interview with the Pittsburg Disputch, Mr. Carnegie soid:

"We had a little breeze with Germany in Namon the other day. We may have a more serious one any day in the Philippiness. This is a contigent liability. The President's policy with the Philippines is supplye the nource of prosperity. Piwe fluodred million dollars have already gone for destructive purposes, and more is going every day, so, whatever the period of prosperity may be, it would have been much longer but for this anormous waste."

Mr. Carnegie went an to add that the higher price of material will doubtless obset our experts of iron and steel. This is another "blessing" to be promoted by the steel trust. The cost of the war with Spain; to maintain standing armies in them after they are conquered; to garrison and pacity Caba and Forto Bico and the ever-growing passion roll, are matter; which mannet but engage the attaction of thinking people. If the Frandent's policy is to be carried out, the oreshus burden of taxation must continue to increase and to blight the industry and labor of the constant these contexts and to be supplied to the constant and to be supplied to be industry and labor of the constant the contexts and to blight the industry and labor of the constant the contexts and to blight the industry and labor of the country through many years. In addition to this money consideration is the annual offering of our young men to be broken down in health by service in the treater.

to be proten down in hashib by marries in the tropics.

Mr. Carnegie refers to another aspect of the situation, and that is the foreign complications which are almost certain to grow out of the amenation of outlying dominious and the medding with the international affairs of European states.

A Unique Schome to Bent the

Come shrewd Chicago asia have hit upon a plan by which they hope to defraud the United States government out of thousands of dellars without being brought to justice.

Their scheme is to gather up all the second class advertising sail matter of large commercial houses, ship it to Mexico by freight, change their American money is Mexican money at a ratio of 2 to 1, buy Mexican stamps, then mail the matter back to the United States, thus saving half a cent on every letter.

A careful examination of the large the promoters assert, has mindled the postal authorities that the government is madde to do anything in the case without legislation.

Chester Lancers,

Chester Lantern.

One of THE GARTORIA GARRYE'S constituents has lost some valuable hogs, "They died of a peculiar disease and Mr. Rhyne would be and to know what it is and what should be dead to know what it is and what should be dead about it. They did not appear to is about it. They did not appear to is about it. They did not appear to its like more than two three galautas." For the life of as we can't think "what it is," and we don't know anything that can "be done shout." It now except to drug them off.