Gastonia, N. C., May 25, 1899.

(Oash in Advance.)

wrote to our yankee friends that if they were gentlemen they would apologize for all they done to us during that devilish war and after. I never received but one letter on that line and that was from a native born federal soldier who said he was friendly and soldier who said he was friendly and that if I would write out an apology and send it to him he would sign it. He seemed to be properly repentant. And now comes the editor of the New York Herakil down here to investigate our lyaching business and to philosophize upon it, and he says the north made a mistake in giving the negro the right of suffuses but he decement the right of suffrage, but he doesent apologize. He was one of the prime leaders in the whole business and speaks of it as a mistake. It was no mistake. It was malicious ignorance, and why doesnent he say so? It has taken him and his folks thirty years to and out they knew but little about us and nothing about the negro. Sepator Ingalis has got more sense and more caudor. He came down to Texas ten years ago to investigate and went home and wrote a letter in which he said the negro was not fit for the ballot and that the north had made an egregious blunder in giving it to him. He dident apologiza, but he came pretty near it. Now, a mistake doesn't involve any moral turpitude, but a malicious blunder does. The time has passed for any more truckling. The stage of desperation is upon the south and political humility to the north has passed. We never felt that humility, but our politi-cians have preached it and tried to get something from the public crib by pre-tending we were humble when we were

The truth is that the north is respon sible for every outrage and every lynching at the south. Here is the Atlanta Ing at the south. Here is the Atlanta
Age, a negro paper that is published by
W. A. Pledger, that copies every venemous article from the New York
papers about the Sam Holt business, and Pledger writes to the New York Sun that he is shocked at Governor Caudler's utterances and he says that the good negroes of the south are op-posed to these outrages on our women. The paper is pregnant with comment on the lynching. I recken that is all right, for the liberty of the press must not be restricted. But nevertheless these ulterances from Pledger's paper go-through the educated negro element and settle its convictions and thereby comes some more outrages and thereby comes some more lynchings. New York niggers come out in their papers and advise the shotgun and the torch in retaliation, and those things are copied in the negro papers at the south.

But bere is the comfort: Uncle Sam is still belping me in my garden and doesn't know and doesn't care anything about all this business. He says he was born a slave and for thirty years has been a free man and has always found that if a colored man done his duty the white man done his. Un cle Sam has a large family and through been corrupted and demoralized and he has a lot of grandchildren who don't know their own father and the old

man is grieved.

I was ruminating about all this and how these negroes have all been fooled about Grant and Lincoln being their friends and were fixting to free them, when there is not a word of truth in it. Neither of them cared a continenta dime for the negro and both of them were more concerned about their own successes than anything else. But I have had great regard for Lincoln. He was a much batter man than his party and his death was a calamity to the south. the south. I have recently received a little volume entitled "The Genesis of Abraham Liccoln." It is carefully and affectionately written by James H. Catbey, of western North Carolina, and its unprejudiced perusal will convince any mun that Abraham Liccoln was a son of Abraham Enloc, and that was a sod of Aorabam Edice, and that Naney Hanks was a good orphan girl who served in Eclos's family. The affi-dayits and other evidences establish this beyond dispute. Old father Abraham Enloe was a second Abraham and poor Nancy Hanks a second Hagar and for the same reason she was sent away from the paternal homestend to keep peace in the family. The father of her child had great regard for her and placed her with his relatives in Kantucky, where she afterwards married Thomas Jancoln. Some of the witresess to these facts are now ninety years old and have passed all desire to deceive anybody. The descendants of this Enlos family are numerous and their testimony has been taken from North Carolina, Missouri and Texas, North Carolina, Missouri and Avxas, and all confirm the story. All the very old people in North Carolina were very familiar with the girl Naucy Hanks and the Enlew family and the old man of the Mannager of the soliding and the column of the e's acknowledgment of the child's

paternity and why he sent this modern Hagar and her Ishmuel away. But this is no new thing. During the war it was talked of in the army and Lincoln was denounced by the entire Todd family, into which he married. Pifteen years ago, while I sojourned in North Carolius, I found the story current that Lincoln was a son of Abraham Eulos and was named for him by his mother, Nancy Hanks. Now, Mr. Cathey writes a pretty little book about it and his excuse is that the truth cannot hurt the living or the dead; that Abraham Liscoln was dens; tunt about remarkable man, and there should be no attempt to cloud the life of a real hero. Clearo mays,

It is, therefore, the sole purpose of LYNCH, Detr. W. Va. This remedy tids little book to prove that this won- is sold by J. E. Cerry & Co.

ARP TRLLS HOW HE FRELS.

derful man was not without ancestors. If he was the son of a worthy sire the world is entitled to know who that sire was, whence he came and what his characteristics. The custodians of this history of Abraham Lincoln are numberered by scores and hundreds of the first people—men and women of the first people—men and women of western North Carolina, and the Kuloes were a large and influential family and their descendants have intermstried with many distinguished people. But I do dot propose to review the book. It is an interesting and remarkable revelation, and is written by an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Lincoln, and establishes beyond question his and establishes beyond question his paternity. Abraham Enlos was him self an extraordinary man—the futher of thirteen children; and his photographic likenous to this particular son very striking, both in form and fea-

had the same long, unshapely limbs.

This little book of 175 pages was written by James B. Cathey, of Bryson City, N. C., and is kind in motive and classic in style. I thought when I first opened it that perhaps it had better not have been written, but on its perusal I believe that it is better for the whole truth to be told than that this remarkable man's genesis should con-

I am now trying to solve another roblem: the problem of how best to destry the points bug or beetle. Last year I tried paris green and was not satisfied. I am now knocking them satisfied. I am now knocking them off every morning and evening and hosing the ground around the plants, and think that I have whipped the fight. This will do for the garden, but not for the field. Professor Starms will tell us a better way, I hope, for its is a scientific genius and the most enthusiable experimenter I most enthusiantic experimenter I have ever met. Last week I visited the experiment station at Athens, of which he has charge, and was delighted with the progress he has made on the university farm. He is absorbed in his work and I am auro he will make a great success.

"llow is it," says I to bim, "that you can be so enthusiastic over some-thing that you do not own and never

will?" He smiled and said:
"Six years' work in this business at Griffin and here has created within me an absorbing love for it, and I feel like this little farm and orchard and garden were all mine. My ambition is uot only to make it a success practi-cally, but to benefit the people by improved methods and by remedies for the failures and disasters that are in-cident to the profession."

He has now ten pupils under him and expects to have half a hundred in August, I hope the State will en-courage him in his good work, for like Smithson, his desire is to disseminate knowledge among men.

BELYONT'S FREE SILVER BOOM

Organising a Fermidable Belegation From the Supire State.

York Dispatch, 16th. With the purpose to organize a for-formidable movement for W. J. Bryan and himself for nominees for President and himself for nominees for President and Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1900, O. II. P. Belmont is rallying the Chicago platform Democratic leaders in this city. A committee will meet to-morrow svening and prepars a plan for extending the organization throughout the State, with committees in every county.

The plan under consideration is to perfect a skeleton organization all over the State, and elect a full set of delegates to the next national convention of the party. The delegates elected are to be aliver men who believe in the Chicago platform and are pledged to vote for Bryan and Relmout if they get into the convention.

Changes in the South

The Philadelphia Manufacturer.

Gradually, however, the great matural resources of the South have come to be understood by increasing numfors of people.

The mining wealth in the mountains has led to the establishment of a great many very profitable enterprises in connection with the metal industries, and the old plantation life, so dear the many a footbern between dear t many a Southern-bred mun and woman, is giving way before the irresistible advance of another radi-

irreistible advance of another radi-cally different economic system.

A development, only a little later in point of time, is the cotton-manufac-turing industry, which is just how coming into the heyday of its progress, going forward month by mouth at such is rate as to challenge general attention. Even though labor can be found in the South for the mines, formers and the South for the mines, furnaces and the forges, there were many who shook their heads with respect to the textile industry. That took more skill, and although everyone, and particularly the protectionist, could undestand that is would be better to manufacture only to raise the raw staple and ship it abroad in bales to be manufactured in England, or better even than to to ship it to the factories in New Eng land, there was much doubt expressed regarding the result. Their advice of their well-wishers the Southern people have now taken, and if all men were selfish and local and mediasval, which they for match are not their world. they fortunately are not, there would be goashing of teeth in some older textile centers in this country which are now saffering a little in recent developments in the Carolinas and other Southern States.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful curs effected in my case by the timely use of Chamber-lain's Colie, Cholera and Diarrhees there should be no attempt to cloud Remedy. I was taken very badly with the life of a real hero. Cleero mays flux and precured a bottle of this remember that the first law of history is that it should neither care to say anything that is false nor fear to say anything that is true.

The therefore the cole terrors and form that decadful disease.—J. W.

## PROFITS ON STANDARD OIL. AGUINALDO SEEKING PEACE.

SOME TESTIMONY AS TO THIS TRUST.

in Estimated Green Receipts On the obin Crednet Alone in \$120,000,000 a Year, All Profit Above 4 Cents a Gal-Ion on Reliard OH-The Value of Its Earnings Greater Than the Value of All the Parm Products of the State of Ohio-Government Control of the Public Villities Not Regarded as an Effectual Remedy - The Company Even Has a Tolegraph Trust. Charlotte Observer.

WASHINGTON, May 10. - Attorney General Frank E. Monette, of Ohio, was before the industrial commission to-day as a witness in the trust investi-gation. His testimony related almost gation. His testimony related almost exclusively to the standard Oil Trust, against which he has been proceeding in his official capacity in Ohlo. After detailing the particulars of the suits against the Standard Oil Company, brought on behalf of the State of Ohlo. Mr. Monette said that companies comprising the trust were so disturbed as to control all the operations partaining to the production, transportation, reto control all the operations pertaining to the production, transportation, refining and delivery of the products of the oil wells in Ohio, including even its own telegraph system. Referring to this telegraph line, Mr. Monette said it had been developed that it was exchanging business with the Western Union Company, acting as a common carrier, and making a cheaper rate to the consistent mambers of the trust the consistent members of the trust than to other customers, functions which were outside the corporate limits of the trust. He also complained of the discrimination in rational rates in favor of the Standard Oil Company tauk lines, saying that it was equal to 400 per cent. against the ordinary oitix an .

Spraking of the earnings of the oil trust, Mr. Monatte estimated that the gross receipts were \$120,000,000 a year on the Ohio product sione, and that all was profit over four cents a gallon on refined oil. He had placid the value of the carmings of the company per year as greater in value than all the farm products of the State. Referring to the necessity of controlling the transportation agencies as an available transportation agencies as an available remody for the cylls of which he coumplained. Mr. Monette said that no course could be too severe if acting else would produce the desired result. The States had the remedy of depriving the railroad companies of their charters, and this should be resorted to if they failed to treat all equally fair. While he thought that for the past two years affairs had been drifting very rapidly toward the control of the country be a few individuals the wit. country be a few individuals, the witof its going much farther, because the masses of the people were brouning thoroughly aroused. He did not look apon the government control of the public utilities as an effectual remedy.

In conclusion, Mr. Monette said that saits had been begun in the Ohio courts against the brewers, the tobacco and tin plate trusts, and also against the Central Traffic Association. There will be no more witnesses before the commission antil next Friday.

Sunsking the Mouroe Ductrine

Scotland Nuck Commonwealth This country can hardly again boast of the Monroe doctrine or feel secure behind its claims. After the present attitude of our government for foreign conquest, it seems to us that about the only safety we can chaim is behind breast-works on our own soil and rapidfire guns and powerful battleships on

On the first page of this issue we print an editorial article from the Charlotte Observer on this question, headed "Lest we Forget." The Norfolk Landmark also reprints part of it

and comments in part as follows:
"We fought England and gained
our independence on the immortal
principles that taxation without repprinciples that taxation without representation is tyranny and that all just government receives its powers from the consent of the governed. We grew and fourished upon those principles as no nation in the history of the world has ever grown- and fourished before. By reason of our pledge that we should be the statement of the s not participate in the territorial con-tests outside of America we established the great Mouros doctrine, in which we thoroughly entremen ourselyes against territorial encrouchments and by which we were enabled to make of by which we were continents a mighty stronghold of liberty. But by annex-ing Hawaii and the Philippines we have broken fulth with Europe and have supped the foundation of the magnificent doctrine of Monroe. In world we shall have to rely en-tirely upon the argument of force, whereas we were formerly supported by a sense of absolute moral right. It s not necessary to waste words over the disadvantage at which a country stands when its only argument is physical force alone when she attempted to crush the American Revolution. Spain had physical force alone when she sought to enslave Holland. Austria had physical force alone when her armies essayed to conquer Switzerland, Rome had physical force alone whete phe undertook the subjugation of the world. Must be learn the hitter bay world. Must we learn the bitter lesson ourselves after having so long

An Roldomic of Whooping Cough. Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease having coughing spells. We had used Chamberinia's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the crugh and and found in relieved the cruzy wild effected a complete cure.—John E. Califonio, Prostretor Norwood, Hosse, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by J. E. Carry & Oo.

taught it to others? Are we to man our flogers at the insvitable deluge merely because it will overwhelm, not

this, perhaps, but future generations?"

SENDING A COMMISSION TO OTIS

The Insurgent Loader and Mis Cables Mave Been Pinnily Cornered in the Mountains Twelve Miles From Sas Inidro-It to Bellevel That Againstdo's Commissioners Will Accept Auy Terms the Americans May Demand-The Filipines at Last Realize That it Menus Extermination or Surrender-The Rebel Army Completely Bemor-

WASHINGTON, May 13. — General Otle cables the War Department that the reports are that Aguinaldo is seek-ing terms of peace and that the forces of the irenrgents are scattering in the mountains. Pollowing is General Otis' cablegram:

"MANILA, May 18.

"Manila, May 18,
"Adjutant General, Washington.
"Representatives of the insurgent cabinet and Aguinaldo are in the mountains, twelve miles north of San Isidro, which was shandoned on the 15th tostant. Will send in commission to-morrow to seek terms of peace. The majority of the force confronting MacArthur at San Fernando has retired to Tarke, tearing up two miles of railway. This force has decreased to about 2,600. Scouting parties and detachments are moving to-day in various directions. Kobbe with his column, is at Candaua, on the Rio Grande. amn, is at Candaua, on the Rio Grande. A great majority of the inhalitants of the province over which the troops have moved are anxious for peace, and are supported by members of the insurgent cabinet. The supect of affairs at present is favorable. "Oris."

The dispatch of General Otis was immediately sent to the President at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs. Secretary Alger said it was secondary that the Filipino realized the strength of the United States and saw that resistence would mean externing-tion for shom, if they persisted in defy-ing authority. Speaking of the part taken by the volunteers in the Philip-pine campaign, the Secretary says that instead of wishing to be home, they would not have missed it, as it was an event in their lives, especially as the hard fighting has been crowned with success. The Secretary believes that the commission which Aguinaldo is sending to General Otis will accede to may terms proposed by the United States.

Women in Journaliam. Minta Journal.

As women an becausing every year larger factors in business and profes-sional affaire, At is natural that the number of them engaged to absorpaper work should increase.

It has not been many years since a woman jurnalist was regarded as somewhat of a curiosity; now women are considered a necessity to compre heusive and progressive journalism.

A newspaper which does not employ women is now considered out of date. Women have proved themselves ac Women have proved unsineeres so adapted to the newspaper work and so efficient in it that they must be re-garded as a permanent element in a profession in which they were very

rarely found until recent years.
The Journal is proud to say that it

The Journal is proud to say that it has four women or its staff and its readers will bear witness that no department of this paper is more interesting or better conducted than that which is in charge of these women.

Journalism in Georgia presents many other evidences of the good work of women. In the daily and in many of the weekly newspapers of this state the fine hand of woman is to be seen.

The Georgia Woman's Press club has a large and growing membership.

and those who are still "keptical as to the fitness of woman for newspaper work should attend one of the meetings of this club and see how practically and intelligently its mombers discuss questions relating to newspaper con-struction and management. No better work is to be found in any Georgia newspaper, none that shows more thought or is presented in more attractive style to discriminating readers by Mins Essie C. McMillan in the Maby Miss Essie C. McMillan in the Ma-con Triegraph every Sunday. Miss McMillan fils an important position in the Telegraph's business office, but finds time to contribute to the Sunday issue the delightful "Talka" to which we have alluded.

There are other women in Georgia who, like Miss McMillan, have proved that they have a double cupacity for journalism, women who work anaesse.

journalism, women who work successfully both in the business office and as writers on the editorial or news staff. Several Georgia newspapers are owned,

covered Georgia nowapapeza are owned, coanged and edited by women.

The woman journalist is an ornament to our civilization, and since we have begun to appreciate her value it is not too much to say that she is a

A Desperate Affair on a Torpentine Charlotte Observer.

MODILM, Als., May 18—Thereau Thompson, who was dipping turpentine with a younger brother, near St. Stephens, was sessuited by a negronamed Tom Murphy. The negro had a pistol and threatened the girl with death. death. A struggle ensued, and Maroverpower her. The girl seized the pistol and shot the negro twice. Au pistol and shot the negro twice. An elder brother who was worklog at some distance, heard the shots and the girl's screams. The negro took the pistol from the girl and a fight ensued between the white man and the negro, the former being armed with a backer, used in cutting turpentine. He slashed the negro and the negro crawled away a short distance and deal away a short distance and distance. away a short distance and died, Thompson is reported in a critical condition.

Ine Jackson, the negro who assaul-ted a white girl named Minnie Brown near Croft last September, was hunged in Charlotte last Thursday.

A THUE AND PARTHPUL SLAVE. The Hiery of George Perkins, An Incl.

deat of the Rarly Baye of the War For **Houthern Enden** 

Senthern Endependence.

Dr. W. M. Grier in Charleston News & Courier.

It was in the 'lenfy moath of June.' in 1862, in old Williamsburg, Vs. I had been severely wounded in the fight of the 5th of May around Williamsburg, and was scarcely able to go about on crutches. The Presbyterian paster of that town, the Rev. Samuel Blair, of sainted memory, had taken me to his home, and, with tender loving care, his wife, a remarkable woman, had nursed we as I slowly grow stronger.

Late one afternoon, as I sat in the cool shade of the versuda, a Negro came through the gate with a timid, bestrating air. He spoke to me in a profoundly respectful manner. His whole demeaner was that of a Negro who had bren well raised. He had evidently served the best chase of whites. With prompt directness be told he was the cook and man-of-sil work for his young master, Mr. Perkins, who was a private in the 18th (\*) Mississippi regiment of Confederate volunteers; that he, the Negro, was sick at Yorktown when his regiment was ordered back to the Chickabsuming, it was too sick to go, and was, therefore, left in camp, MoCleikand's army, as It came up, paid no attentiop to him. By the indifference of the enemy be escaped capture, but he was a stranger in a strange land, and with all be escaped capture, but he was a stranger in a strange land, and with all the Negro's passion for home and the old plantation, he longed for his Mississippi quarters. "Are you a wounded Confed?" said he. "Yea." "I don't want the Xankeess to get me. I want to go back home to the Mississippi. Will you take me as your how and set me. to go back home to the Mississippi. Will you take me as your boy and get me through the lines ?!! There was something of pathetic pleading in this simple request. It was made with real feeling.

How strange it sounded that a slave,

with freedom at hand, should yet crave the joy of slavery. All that was dear to him was associated with the home in to him was associated with the home in the Missianippi. The event proved how deep, how real a thing was his love for it.

I told him that I doubted very seri-

I told him that I doubted very seriously whether I could carry him through the linea, but if he would consect to be my "buy" I would do the best I could for him; and that I did not know where I would be sent when able to travel, but if he was willing to share my lot I would make a honest effort to get him back home. That was the bargain. The Negro's name was George Perkins. Ile was a slave of Judge Perkins. Ile was a slave of Judge Perkins, of Jackson, Miss. Ills muster was an influential elder of the Preabyterian church, a man of wealth and high standing, the founder of the "Perkins professorship" in Columbia Theological deminary—a professorship which has been a bone of contention in the Southern Preebyterian church. Dr. Woodrow was the first professor to occupy the chair, and first professor to occupy the clusir, and

first professor to occupy the chair, and we know the rest.

The name of the Negro who was so strangely my setvant by a voluntary offer was "George." He was intelligant, very polite, capable and made a superb body servant. In a few weeks after he came to me at Williamsburg, orders were issued that we should all to down to Vartress Monroe It. go down to Fortress Monroe. It re-mained to be seen whether 'George' mained to be seen whether "George" would pass muster as my servant. Very soon after going on the boat the military commander came along making a register of all the prisoners. The only question put to "George" was, "Where is your master?" He pointed to me, When the captain came to me he saked me if that was my servant. I suswered "Yes." He passed on and said nothing. Very soon we were landed, not at Fortress Monroe, but at Hampton Famals college, which at Hampton Female college, which was used as a hospital for the soldiers convalencing. Very soon after reg-istering I found that my colonel, Bratton, was there with his ser-vant. George at once took up with vant. George at once took no with blm; but he was not at all at ease in his mind. He was in a state of constant dread lest he might be removed to some northern prison. There was a camp of "contraband" near Hampton institute. Here George paid some visits, to his great discomfort. Strong efforts were made to entice him from from his newly-found master. When maid measures failed threats were tried, but all in vain. George told me that

mild measures failed threats were tried, but all in wain. George told me that he must go back to the folks at home. After a stay of a mooth or so at Hampton the joyous news came that we were to take the boat for the Confederate landing the next day, George looked forward to the trip as the real test of his final return. Joyous auticipation and painful anxiety were struggling together in his breast. Karly on the morning of September 1, we gladly took the boat to go up the Early on the morning of September I, we gladly took the boat to go up the river to the place appointed for the exchange. George was in a fever of anxiety when the captan registered his passengers. When he came to George he spoke sumewhat sternly and and said, "Who is your master?" "There he is," was the definite and isconic answer. I made out as good a case as the circumstances would admit. After several inquiries the ordest was past, and George was allowed to go with his new matter. Colouel Bratton, who saw his pitiful apprehension, took delight is teasing him. More than once he taunted him with the declaration that the Yackees would never let him land is Dixie, and that he was let him land in Dixle, and that he was going only to land, to be brought back when the captain had put us off. George's fears made plausible the evil

George's fears made plausible the evil prophecy.

Late in the evening we reached the tinding. It was too late to reach Richmond terors sight would set in, and there were no ambulances to most us. The captain kindly assured as that we night stay on the beat and go over to Richmond in the early morning, Colonel Bratton whispered to George. "I told you so; this thing of your going to Dixle is all a Yunkes trick." So intensa was George's feelings that to Dixle is all a Yunkes trick." So intense was George's feelings that asked the captain if he could go out in land a little while. "Certainly," said he. At once George marched out on the gang plank. When he struck



For sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

the soil of old Virginia he raised a whoop, rose into the air about three feet, struck his feet together and shouted, "Thank God!" in freedom's land once more!" The emphale the of beat saw the whole cuper and heard George's shout of thankagiving. With an air of supreme diagnet he turned away and said, "That beats all! Here we are fighting to set the injusted.

away and said, "That beats all! Here we are fighting to set the 'niggers' free, and this fellow is creating his beels and thanking the Lord because he is going back into sievery!"

I brought George on to Blohmond, and thence to Columbia, B. C., and there he was placed in charge of Col. Forney, of the 10th Albama, who looked after him to Montgomery, Ala. From the day I parted with him to this hour, I have not heard one word from decree Perkins, but I feel safe in anying that, if living he is a good citizan and faithful in all the relations of life.

life.

Over the gap of thirty-seven years I salute then this day, numble friend and faithful nervant.

AGUINALDO SETS INDOORS CRYING.

Condition of the Country and h

MANILA. May 18, 4:50 p. m.—Two
Spanish princeers who have just arrived here from Nueva Edika, say that
Aguicaldo has just praying with the
rebel army, which is described as being completely demonstrad, short of
fast, suffering roof plaintee, already of
the sumerious, and middly dissolving
this armed band; are illusters. The
prisoners add that Chiefic Plaintees
Luon are the only illustrated Piliphics
who, are continuity synatance to the
American.

Aguinaldo's personal relians was re-

who are continuity resistance to the American.

Againalde personal retions was recently relieved of its baggage and money, white on the way from San I-idro to Cebanaion, by marauders. The Chinese are being visitanized everywhere by both rebels and looters, Buencamina, a prominent Filipino leader, (who was friendly to Spain and Joined in the compromise arrangement, whereby the Spannards hoped to conditate the rebel leaders without sacrificing too much), is reporting as saying that Agulanido sits indoers crying, blames himself for the miserable condition of the country, and is afraid to surrender. able condition of the afraid to surrender.

The Commissioners on the Way.

MARILA, May 19, 10 a. m.—Philippius commissioners to confer with the American commission regarding surrender arrived last night at San Isidro, and are coming to Manila, to-day. The people of Manila are confident that the insurrection is ending.

Coush! Brush reports to the State Department, from Clifton, Ont., re-specting the Klendike Sutput for 1899.

"An authority, whose estimates have heretofore proved conservative, brings word from Dawson that the wash-up from the Yukon this year will eggre-gute \$19,000,000, apportioned as fol-lows:

rado, \$2,500,000; Bonunza \$2,500,000; French Hill: \$1,500,000; Gold Hill, \$1,500,000; Big Skullum, \$1,000,000; Little Skullum, \$1,000,000; Dominion, \$4,000,000; Banker and Quarts, \$5,000,000; total \$19,000,000. "These Grups leave out of consider "These figures leave out of consider ation a number of important locations including Sulphur Creek, Stewart riv or, Upper Klandike, and Stroggi

Rettor of Lincoln's Beath

Washington Dispatch, 18th,

Certain grossome raics conscoted with the amuscination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1365, and with the subsequent Irial of the compirators at the graenal, now the Washington barrachs, are to be placed on exhibition at the National Museum. At the conclusion of the trial of the compirators these relies were turned over to the judge advocate general of the stemy, at the time General Holt, and have been in the uninterrupted custody of that office ever also.

They include the small Derringer pistel with which Booth shot Mr. Lincoln, and which he atterwards dropped in the hox at the theatre; the bullet which Booth shot into the head of Mr. Lincoln; the dagger with which Booth wounded Colonel Rathfishes, and which he atterwards four lebel over his head as he ran across the stage of the theatre, and should: "She memper tyrancis," and about fifty other articless. Washington Dispatch, 18th,

-A correspondent of the Charlotts Olses for writes of a "mild form of messles" prevailing to Morganton. The disease was brought bosse to a returned volunteer and but caused three deaths in a single family, where the patents drank too freely of los-water during their fever.

T. SEFFERSON WAS NO DEMAGE

A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY

patriotism. Believer in popular government, advocate of equal rights that he was, he would have been as anoth at home at the tax deliar as at the insections images. Tou who senesive of Jeffenson in abush hat need long hair min the mark most palgably. He was an aristocrat in the time anough in his heart to induse them without four of offending. He was no trimmar. He doubt of his sympathy with the people, no doubt of his faith to equal rights, no doubt of his faith to the people, and no doubt he was anafraid of the people, unafraid to exercise his rights. He was born wealthy, he imitated the fashionable custome of France; he owned hundreds of alswer, he drove a fine curriage. He was a mar of the people, but he was no demangent to conform strictly to popular projudiess. Were he living now we do not think anybody's bunquet would have arrested his attention; and we nonetimes wonder if his ghoet is not restless when parties and factions of parties chain a monopoly of his mass. The author of the Declaration of Independence, the master-workshan of the internal supports of our nation, belongs to mo party of this time. And the man who thinks him up a little idea and calls it Jeffersonian does violence to all serious rense.

Opinion in the Kalo Ca Baterprise.

Newton Inserties.

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The following copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court on the appeal for a new trial gives the ground on which the appeal was best and the law as defined by the court:

Typen Irus of an indictment for marder show; is have been committed while the prisoner was drunk, the yudes below properly refused to instruct the jury that if "they believed from the evidence that the prisoner had been drinking to excess during the westjin which the bomicide had cocurred, and to a stop in the time of committing it he was really interioristic; and if by reason of these facts they should believe that the hilling was the rash set of a drunk-on man rather than the vicious set of a soler man, then the prisoner would not be guilty of instructions would have out of view the consideration whather

not be fullly of marder in the first degree." Such instructions would have
out of view the consideration: weather
the prisoner and made bissuit drank
for the persons of executing a premeditental, wicked intent to kill or whether
he availed himself of a demakes condition to execute a premeditated resolution to do the act.

Voluntary divintention is never as
excuss for a orime (State vs. Keath
73 N. C. 600); becomes not kills, without justification, it is marder. State
vs. Wilson, 104 N. C. 98.

The tent of one's accountability
when drunk is his ability to distinguish
right from wrong, and where one is a
drunken state tills with a deadly
weapon the law implies malies, which
is not rapelled by drunkenases, and
the bushes of disproying units is upon the appused.

Where the marder is premoditated,
tts degrees is marder is premoditated.