W. P. MARSHALL,

Gastonia, N. C., June 1, 1899.

Cook in Advance.

No 22.

BILL ARP'S RUMINATIONS.

LEAVES NEGRO PROBLEM TO WISER HEADS THAN HIS.

Old Man Very Busy Just New-He is the Only Boy on the Premises and Has to Sprinkle the Flawers and Work the

Rill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

I recken there are enough philosophers to solve the race problem and mave the country without further assistance from me, and so I will swear off for the present. I don't care much whether the negro goas to Africa or Arisona og stays here. If they stay here he had got to stop his devilment or take the censequences, and I am willing to trust the people on that line. But of all the absurd remedies that have been proposed none are more than a change of yeaus and a trial in five days in some distant county. County lines do not bound the fierce indiguation of a people horrified and enraged over such flendish work as that of 8am Hoes and Will Lucas. And besides, just think of the machinery that hus to be set in motion to summous and convey thirty or forty witnesses to a distant county, and then perhaps no trial or a mock trial that disregards the forms of law and the rights of the I reckon there are enough philoso

or a moon trial that disregards the forms of law and the rights of the criminal. No, that is no remedy.
But I've sworn off. Let the wise men settle it, the I confess I was surprised when I read that Governor Chandler had just discovered that education was the only remedy that would stop these beloous crimes. According to statistics of New York and Massachusetts, taken from their state prisons and pubtics of New York and Massachusetta, taken from their state prisons and published to the world, education fosters and increase of crime-not a little, but immensely. The governor's theory has been long sincu exploded. And right here in Georgia the uneducated negro before the war and a few years after was moral and law-abiding and now there are 4,000 in the state and county their sames 75 per cent of whom sense.

was moral and law-abiding and now there are 4,000 in the state and county chain gangs, 75 per cent of whom can reed and write.

But I forbear. I had rather ruminate about pleasanter things, though I must protest against this utterly untenable basis of all the negroes being good negroes excepting 5 per cent. Mr. Isman started it, and I see that Hisbop Gaines takes comfort from it is his beautiful and impressive sermon of last Sanday. It is a delusion and a source. Nearly five per cent, of their voting population are now in the chain gangs, and it is made to say that if every one who steals was arrested and punished it would add 10 per cent more to the black army of convicts. Petty larcanies are common is every bousehold where they are employed, but they are not brought to court. These little pliferings are oriums, but the crimes are condoned—overlooked—for they have some good qualities, and their are concened—oversomed—for they have some good qualities, and their service is needed. It is a race trait and develops with education, especially among the younger negroes. The records of the courts prove that the percentage of small larceny and burnlers grown factor than the records to percentage of small larceny and burglary grows faster than the population increases. City negroes and town negroes are more addicted to it than country negroes, for they have more education and more opportunities. The fear of the law as it is now does not deter them. The fear of the lash would. But we can worry along with their little piferings on the principle that a cook we had once declared to me when I reproved her for stealing: "You don't miss what I takes." It is that a cook we had once declared to me when I reproved her for stealing: "You don't miss what I takes." It is the greater orimes that now give our people deep concern and these will be quietly and terribly avenged. Our people, especially the sountry people, are in desperate earnest, and neither law nor lawyers nor the horns of the altar will protect a brute in human form, whether be be white or colored. But what makes my thoughts and my pen glide along on this subject? wife is calling me now to come bring the step-ladder. She wants My wife is calling the now to come and bring the step-ladder. She wants the vines on the trellis tied up, and I am the boy. The ladder is eld and rickety and I am subject to vertigo sometimes. I'm afraid of that ladder, but never in my life did I admit to her but never in my life did I admit to her that I was afraid of anything, and so I will mount the ladder with all the alserity I can. The time was when I had black boys and white ones, too, to wait on me, but now I have to tote my own skillet and nurse the grand-children, too. There are two little ones here half the time and they love my learly and I have to stor written. me Jearly and I have to stop writing whenever they say so. They want me in the garden to get flowers or pick strawberries or make sand houses or mud ples or get some water or some-thing to eat, and I have to follow them thing to eat, and I have to follow them around or carry the little one while my wife is making some more little dresses for them. Their mother has no servant and lets them come up here by themselves to be petted while she is sewing or cooking or playing on the pisso. My wife and I do more work nowadays than we ever did in our lives, but it is sweet work and we like it. but it is sweet work and we like it. How the children and grandchildren

vide," for "He tempers the wind to short lamb."
But about these negroes. Hardly a day passes but what I hear somebody say: "I wish to the Lord that they were all out of the country." I don't know about that. The iron makers and misers and lumber men and railmen and the big farmers would object, for their labor is both useful andprofitable. I wish we sould scatter and apportion them all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There are at least 500 is this little town that we would like they are out draymen, out outpenters, corriage makers, bisokemiths, barbers, gardeners, cooks and washerwomen.

will get along when our time is out and we are off duty I cannot see, but one thing I know, "the Lord will pro-vide," for "He tempers the wind to

These trades are shut out to them at the north, but the north keeps on sending money down here to educate them to keep their leaders in line politically. The truth is that all this devilment that has of late so agitated our people comes from politics. It is planned and designed for party purposes and Mr. McKinkey was a party to it when he appointed negroes to be post-masters and revenue officers in white communities. I have had no respect for him since he did it. They say that he has quit it, but he has not apologized. How much longer is he going to keep that educated negro politician in office at Hogansville? And yet there are thousand of democrate, men and women in Atlanta who gave him welcome and threw him flowers and shouted "All hall McKinkey!" I've no respect for them, either. I want to live long enough to see a man in the presidential chair who is far above such machine politics. They say they want to break up the solid south and yet they do the very things to keep it solid.

But my wife is calling magain. She says it is about time for me to be the larger in the says it is about time for me to be the larger in the says it is about time for me to be the larger in the says it is about time for me to be the larger in the says it is about time for me to be the larger in the says it is about time for me to be the says it is about time for me to be the says it is about time for me to be the says it is about time for me to be the says it is about time for me to be the says it is about time for me to the says it is about time for me to the says it is about time for me to the says it is about time for me to the says it is about time for me to be the says it is about time for me to the says it is about time for me to the says it is about time for me to the says it is about time for me to the says it is about time for me to the says it is about time to the says it is about

up the solid south and yet they do the very things to keep it solid.

But my wife is calling mangain. She says it is about time for me to begin to water the roses. It takes about fifty buckets of water every evening, but the hydrant is near by and I don't mind it. The little chaps try to help me with little buckets and they get their clothes wet and of course I am socided for it. If they get dirty or take cold or run at the nose it's all my fault. They say that I spoil them so nobody else oun do snything with them. I dont care. They shall have a good time as long as I live, for there will be trouble enough after I am gone.

Now about this thing that is called education I do not wish to be misunderstood Millions are wasted on it one good purpose. Every mother's son and daughter should be taught to read and write and multiply. Good reading books should be placed within their reach—books that exait virtue and condemn vice—but work; toil, industry is a bigger thing than books. Modern education is confined to the

moral leason, books that exait virtue and condemn vice—but work; toil, industry is a bigger thing than books. Modern education is confined to the head, the intellect, and is mixed up with training the hands to play ball and the legs to run, and the boys tramp all over the country to play match games and the old man's money is spent for something that is not worth a cent to the young man when he settles down to the business of life. The average boy lass no more use for algebra or conic sections or calculus or astronomy or Greek or French than a wagon has for a fifth wheel. It is a wagon has for a fifth wheel. It is valuable time wasted. Outside of the professors I have never found but one

college graduate who could translate a line of Greek or solve a problem in geometry. Perhaps one in a thousand shows a fitness for these higher branches and that one should have a chance at them if possible, for the world passes. at them if possible, for the world needs astronomers and mathematicians and scientists and linguists, and will have them, even if the acquirement has to be hammered out at the anvil as Elibu Burritt did. Work is the big thing in this practical age. To make a living is imperative, and it is a struggle. But the ham great course or part of the participant. is imperative, and it is a struggle. But
to be a great orator or poet or preacher
is a gift, and like Patrick Henry or
Renry Clay or John Wesley, will come
to fruition with or without a higher
education. To read well and to read
wisely is the best part of an education.
It is strange that our schools do not
teach their pupils to read—to read with
emphasis and tone and sceent. Not
one preacher in ten can read a chapter
or a hyan in an impressive manner. It
was his happy faculty of reading well
that made Hishop Beckwith a great
man. It was a solemn feast to hear
him recite the litany or read a hyann or
utter a prayer. Why do not the theological seminaries teach the students
to read and also something of elocution? It is an imposition on a congregation to have to listen to the singsong, childish, unimpressive readings
of our preachers.

But this is enough on this line. I

But this is enough on this line fear I am getting bypercritical.

A SCURVY TRICK. White Col. Gray Slept, a Wicked Mas

London Him With Stolen Flour. Lincoln Journal.

That was a low-down trick that somebody played on Col. Jno. E. Gray, of Gaston county, the managing editor of a well-known stallion. The officers of the law overtook tim some miles below town Saturday with three sacks of flour belonging to Wiley Childers of North Brook township. The heartless wretches not only took the flour away from him, but they took him and lodged him in jail here.

Colonel Gray says that while in North Brook township Friday night he fell asleep sitting in his buggy, and while he slept some benevolent soul slipped the 500 pounds of flour into his buggy. He later amended his tale of wos to the Extent of explaining that this queer visitation was not altogether unexpected, because a man in that seighborhood, who owed him a debt, officed to pay it in flour, provided the Colonel would go to a certain point in seignormood, who owed him a debt, offered to pay it in flour, provided the Colonel would go to a certain point in his buggy and go conveniently to sleep. All of this he faithfully did and woke up enriched to the extent of three eachs of flour.

Now, Colonel Gray is fully convinced Now, Colonel Gray is fully convinced that no one doubte the truth of his tale. No doubt the grand jury, with judge's hearty approval, will throw the case out of court and indict the heart-less sharff for interfering with the innocent Colonel in his innicenable prerogative of collecting his just debts.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while the Atlantic to the Pacific. There are at least 500 in this little town that we would like to spare, but we would like to pick them. There are no doubt 10,000 in Atlanta—mostly young bucks and wenches who have been educated and are vagabonds—parasities who live off the labor of good working negroes just as the vagabonds do here. We have many good negroes here who are good eithene and give no trouble, and they are out draymen, our carpenters, carriage makers, blacksmiths, barbers.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some beays boxes. The doctor to really boxes. The doctor to really boxes and a light strain and would soon be be well, but it soon grew worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Bales. I tried it and one-helf of a 50 cent bottle oured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Bancock, Brie, Pa. It is for sale by BARCOCK, Brie, Pa. It is for sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

HAMPTON'S CAVALRY IN '64.

A PLAIN UNVANISHED TALE OF

A PLAIN UNVANISHED TALE OF HEROISM.

Stard Ride to mave the Cantelerate daptick—Two Handred smakes Resistive analous to Thomasob.

Ealeigh Post.

While we are arraigning the War Department and the Washington but a steller, and the Washington but a steller, and the Golden Circle once rode—"where foes have found such they could not. Kilpatrick they could not. Kilpatrick spurred for his life, leaving his wagon behind, his men followed him helter skelter, and the darks—as shielded them. Then Hampton and his men ate the first full meal they had tasted for days, and slept is Yankee tents on Yankee blankets, as they had earned the right to do.

Kilpatrick tried to sneak back to Grant, but Lee said so. Hampton came after the first morning, and Kilpatrick tried to sneak back to Grant, but Lee said so. Hampton came after the first morning, and Kilpatrick took refuge with Butler, where he was "bottled qp" till Pleasanton got back his pleket men on the gunber of what the people bought at high prices for ready cash, yet it is well to stand against Dalive the remnant of his three bundred that were still able to stand against Dalive to force scattered in bopeless tyr-

plain, unwarnished tale, and therefore a most elequent secount of the deeds that were required of Lee's seast cavalry during the campaige, when the existence of the South as a nation and the perpetuation of the United States hung in the balance. There can be found nothing within the volume to offend the most ardent lover of the Union, but elequent exhortation to resewed patriotam in the picture so movingly drawn of what men have suffered and done that the Union might continue to be Had the South densities in her own cause, then her people could not be what the nation found them last year and knows they will ever be, the national life purchased so dearly is surely too precious to meet its death finally by corruption and dry death in ally by corruption and dry rot. The best ours for those who find themselves growing pessimistic is to read such narratives as that of which we speak; if the fathers were such men, can the sons be quite so bad as some would have us believe?

What manner of man was Hampton? That question the author first saswers by telling of his heroic ancestors who served the country as did the Lees, and

served the country as did the Lees, and were honored and trusted in return.

Then we come to the Wade Hampton of the civil war, the Southern planter who was joved to idulatry by his hundreds of alaves, and made them happy and contented as their children have not been sloce; one of the men who trained the savage African to be "fit for American citizenship" in the opinion of his eccentes whose memory moved one of the most influential negro bishops of the present day to declare lately that the State of slavery was better for his people than their was better for his people than their ondition now.
We have fleeting views of the hunter

Hampton, the domestic Hampton, and the high-hearted soldier of the early the high-hearted soldier of the early days of war comes upon the stags.

Darkening like the last set of a Greek tragedy, day by day, and hour by hour, with the overshadowing doom that may be avoided, dawns the year 1864. J. E. B. Staart has just died, and Hampton is watching that the giant foe does not strike Lee's starved and expansions. giant foe does not strike Lee's starved and exhausted men unawares. Gried and gaunt as lions, they waited for the lend in their trenches, and we read of Lee's pitiful entreaties that his men be given fresh meat and coffes to recuperate their strength—anything in the shape of a stimulant, for the flesh is deathly weary, though the spirit is willing as of yore. Hampton reports that his men are armed with guns "little better than crossbows," he lacks horses that have literally died of stars. horses that have literally died of star-vation while worn down by hard work, but no where is there help to be had

Pleasanton had a long mile, the service. horses and strong men at his service. Richmond was guarded only by old Richmond was guarded only by old why men and boys with rusty gues. Why which lay only fifty miles away? Kil patrick was told to pick four thousand patrick was told to pick four thousand men and try. He took some from every regiment, so that Pleasanton afterwards complained that his whole army was paralyzed by the absence of his best men; then he started softly on a beautiful, moonlit February night. He divided his force—Dahlgren was to ride on one side, he on the other, and they would must before the

gren was to ride on one side, he on the other, and they would meet before the capitol square guarded by the effigies and the memories of the men who made the Usited States a possibility.

Hampton knew. He must leave a semblance of force in the tesoches he guarded, and so could take only three hundred men with weak berses. He rode as hard as he related for men and rode as hard as he might, for was not Richmond the price of the race be now Richmond the price of the race be now entered upon? The next day the weather changed, the night came on in sleet and rain—as dark as the impending fate of the land he loved.

Kilpatrick touched the weak breastworks around Richmond, but Dahlgren did not attack from the south, and his superior camped to await for him. His men hay in comfortable tents after a full meal; near the headquarters stood a wagon laden with all good things to eat and drank; Kilpatrick knew of no enemy near enough to

them of no enemy near enough to strike, and he took his case.

Hampton rode till be saw their watch-fires shining through the darkness. Then he dismounted one hundred of his men and sent them forward to draw the fire and locate the enemy, with orders not to retern the shots from the pickets, but to push on. The one hundred draw the fire, and the two hundred rushed in on the three thous-

and and more as hard as their horses could come, with the heavy Confeder-ate saher on high and the old yell cohoing over the land where the knights of the Goldan Circle once rade

peesent.

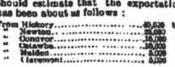
As such a record we heartily commended to all readers, in every part of the country, Edward L. Well's "Hampton and His Cavalry in '64." It is a plain, unvarnished tale, and therefore a most elequent secount of the deeds that was required of Lee's scant cav.

This tweet required of Lee's scant cav.

Mr. Bryant, the representative of the Charlotte Observer, writes an interesting letter on the awest potato industry around Hickory. He says 25,000 bushels have been shipped this season from Hickory and estimates that there are 7,000 still to ship, and that Conover has shipped nearly as many as Hickory.

many as Hickory.

The farmers around Hickory were the first to go lute the potate business, and is a more general crop in that section than anywhere else in the county. But the business has been growing all over the county, especially in Hickory, Newton, Clines, Jacob's Fork and Catawba townships The introduction of potate houses, built with double walls and packed insween the walls in the fashion of ice houses, but notes the sand packed. the fashion of ice houses, has made the keeping of polatoes through the winter comparatively easy and certain. These houses are made to hold from 500 to 2000 bushels. The potatoes are kept until after Christmes and marketed by the first of June. As a general thing prices have been better during the months of April and May then during months of April and May than during any other time, but this year more money was made on those sold in January and February, than since that time. The average price this season has been about 35 cents a bushel. The yield in this county is from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre. There are at least a dozen men in the county who raise between 15000 and 25000 bushels a year, and between 500 to 1000 bushels a



Putting the price at 35 cents per Then the constrictor in front stirs from winter's sleep, during which it has rested soft and fed high—the maniporty of Grant's men living better that winter than they did at home. From every nation and every land they came to bear down the pitiful handful of pure blood of the fathers that barred the way. Not even Grant dared to trust such a wave against such a rock, but there was another road, and he took it.

Pleasanton had a long array of fresh borses and strong men at his service. ging, housing and creting for shipping.
The cultivation is very easy and inexponsive. As a rule, the yield is better
from potutoes transplanted in May
than in any other mouth, though June
planting is almost as good, and in some
years plants set out during the first helf of July make good crops. Most of the potato farmers now have their crops about helf out, and we are told that more acres will be set this year than ever before.

PERTILIBER COMBINE.

Wenty-Two Concerns Interested -- Can Ital Stack \$40,000,000.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—The American Agricultural Chemical Company, which is the combination of several fertilizer manufacturing concerns, announced the consummation of its plans to-day. The authorized issue of Capital stock of the company is \$40,000,000, divided into \$20,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred and \$30,000,000 common stock. The present issue will be limited to \$34,000,000, divided into 170,000 \$100 shares of preferred and the same amount of common, leaving \$5,000,000 in the treasury. The new company includes twenty-two concerns in the Morthern and Eastern State which are so located at distributing centers as to enable them to market the products at a minimum cost.

Votennie Eruptions.

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob-life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, ourse them, also Old, Running and Faver Sores, Ulcers, Bolls, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 ets, a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by J. E. Curry and Company, Druggists.

THE SOUTH'S FUTURE.

DISCUSSED BY RICHARD H. ED. MONDS.

Antonishing Figures - Vatted Mater Beromes Croditor Instead of Debter-The South's Advantages.

Bebter-The Seasts's Advantages.
Louisvite Courier-Journet.

Richard H. Edmonda, editor and general manager of the Manufacturers' literard of Baltimere, is generally looked upon as one of the best informed men in the country on the general commercial status.

In discussing the general business eald last night: "We have entered upon an era in business and commercial affairs with which there is nothing in all our history to compare. The revolution through which we are passing is the most wide-receiving upon the world's affairs that has ever been known. Before the civil war and after it, even up to about 1800, we were tusy developing a contisent. The opening up to civilization of the great West, the building of about 180,000 miles of railroad, which we have done in the last furty years, the creation of our vast industrial interests, now employing from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bunds and tuvning out annually detween \$13,000,000,000 and \$15,000,000,000 worth of products, or about four times the total annual value of all our agricultural products, were tasks sufficient to employ our energy sad capital. No other nation ever made such a record, and we may well afford to beast of what we have done.

"But what we have accomplished is only an indication of our future. Until about four or five years ago we were not counted as factors in the world's commercial affairs, except as an experter of grain provisions and sotton. Today we are the dominating power in the world's industrial activities. We are fixing the price for every ton of pig iron and steal rails which the world is consuming. It matters not how distant the country, nor how great the undertaking. A merican iron and steal set the price which all other produces must meet or else loss the business.

"A few years ago we were importing an average of about 1,000,000 tons a

"A few years ago we were importing an everage of about 1,000,000 tons a year of iron and steel. Now the conditions are reversed, and we are exportitions are reversed, and we are exporting us much as five years ago we imported. Our bridge builders are
capturing contracts in Africa and in
Asia; our locomotive shape are exporting almost as meny locomotives as
they are supplying to our railroads;
our metal and woodworking machinery
makers are inding an ever expanding
market in Europe, in the Orient and
in Africa.

market in Europe, in the Orient and in Africa.

"These are new conditions. They are so revolutionizing in their effect that we have scarcely had time to comprehend their full meaning. Within five years we have become a cryditor nation instead of a debtor. The balance of trade in our favor—the excess of our sales to furnism countries over of our sales to foreign countries over our purchases from them during the last three vers-mounts to about \$1,500,000,000. In all our history we have been a debtor nation to Europe until now, when Europe is largely in

debt to us.

"We have had little or no part lu supplying the world's demands for manufactured goods, but now we are crowding our Old World competitors. England stands amused at our progress and German from makers and their own home markets invested by our products. In fifteen years England has made no progress in iron production, her output of 8,000,000 tons in that time being practically the highest point reached while we have doubled our output against England's 8,000,000 tons of pig iron will this year produce 18,000,000 to 14,002,000 tons. The opening up of iron will this year produce 18,000,000 to 14,002,000 tons. The opening up of Africa and Asia, the development of great navies and the new uses to which iron and steel are being put make the world hungry for iron and steel. Consumption is everywhere increasing at a marvelous rate, and until Ubina in the distant future develops her iron and coal resources the United States must of necessity supply the greater part of this increase. Whether China will ever become an important factor in the world's iron interests need not concern this generation of Americans.

"In this mighty advance—the most maryelous that the human race has seen—an advance which must affect.

While Lam glad to be going hears, "While Lam glad to be going hears, and when the without me weekly to Manille without supply to the product affect."

maryelous that the human race has seen—an advance which most affect the destinies of every country, there may and likely will come isniting periods. There will be times of resolution as in the past, but with the foreign markets open to us it is reasonable to hope that our periods of depression will be less severs and of shorter duration than heretofore. The very magnitude and financial strength of our great corporations will be a strong our great corporations will be a strong factor in pushing our manufactured products into all foreign markets.

products into all foreign markets.

"In this great revolution the South must necessarily be a large galuer, As the South can make from at a lower cost than any other section; as it has greater resources of cost and iron susceptible of development than any other country; as it produces about three-fourths of the world's cotton crup and has more than one-half of the standing sluber of the United States, it possesses an unequaled combination of advantages. It is on a solid basis standing timber of the United States, it possesses an unequaled combination of advantages. It is on a solid basis, its industrial interests are expanding, and its foreign commerce is growing at an astonishing rate. Its future is certain, but even the most conservative forecast of it would be regarded as a dream of an authusiast."

A Const of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our Iamily. We have used it is so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indeficed to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please scoopt our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Dorr, Des Messa, Iowa. For sate by J. E. Curry & Co.



Here is one of those who are either so prej-udiced against all advertised remedies, or have become discour-aged at the failure of other medicines to help them, and who will succumb to the grim destroyer without knowing of the won-derful value of Foley's Honey and Tar for all Throat and Lung troub-

For sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

SETT NOT ENTERTAINMENT.

American Presentation the Ecy to Griestal Connectors and Civilization.

New York, May St.—A dispatch to the Journal and Adapticer from Hong Kong quotes Admiral Deway as saying on teard the Clmypla:

"The courtery of these visitors I warmly appreciate, but I am too much worn out and sick to receive them, I am not sorry to leave Manile at this time. I could not stand the sare and responsibility much longer. It is vestily easier sometimes to be under orders than to leave them.

"It is the responsibility that fills. During the year that has singued alone we came to Manile. I have sure had one sick day until now. A year is long enough in this climate for an old was, and I am gied to be permitted to rest. On this account I expect to remain to Hong Kong two weeks. That ought to recuperate ms. My intention is to spend the time at Victoria Pest, where I hope to be simulately free from worry. Motody is more sensible of the kindness of the people who have extended me invitations, but I do not wish for extertainment. My health will not stand it at present. Two weeks of perfect quiet at the peak cought to make a new man of me.

"I have the greatest eathusiasm is the future of the Philippines. I hope to see America's possessions the toy to oriental commerce and civilization. The brains of our great country will develop the untold agricultural and mineral richness of the lakands.

"We must never sell them. Such as action would bring on another greatwar. We will never part with the Philippines, I am sure, and in future years the idea that anyhody should have seriously augusted it will be one of the curiostics of listory.

"The insurrection is broken. There will be no more that Island that was teen powerly delayed by the riving will noon legin.

"Againaldo and his generals must be captured, and then the very sem-

poracily delayed by the rising will acon tegin.

"Againaldo and his generals must be captured, and then the very semblance of insurrection will cases. Aguineldo's name is the rust power among the satives. Wherever we go it is always Aguinaldo. The efficers of the Tagaloa, civil and military, tell us they have no power to treat for peace until they hear from Aguinaldo. Foreigners and natives who testified before the peace commission all testified to the same state of affairs. Many of island provinces that were ones warlike are anxious for peace, and will accept the American terms as soon as the Tagalos are whipped into line, but they dare not treat with us as long as Aguinaldo has the power to conficent property or punish those who offend him.

by a year of steady duty without respite.

"While Lam glad to be going hear, I cannot my goodby to Manila without regerts. There have been many pleasant occurrences among the mouths of barassing responsibilities, and we will not forget them."

A Morse That Palied Cleveland. Charlette Observer

Charloto Observer.

The white horse which Mrs. E. W. Mellon drives is one of the most beautiful animals in the city. It is pure white, without spot or blemish. The horse carries its head high and has a right to, as he and three obsers as white as hieself, were obsers for the distinction and honor of pulling the earrisps which took Grover Cleveland to and from the cepital on the counsion of his first insugural. Mr. Tom Craig, of Gastonia, who is a horse funcior, admired the horse very moch, hought it and brought it South, for his sisteric use. The horse is always well groomed, and is a beauty.

Shipping Cattle to Cabe. Columbus, Co., Ledger,

Columbia, (i.e., Lodger.

A shipment of 204 hand of best satisfies left this city yesterday for the coast. From where it will be shipped to Outs. Large numbers of cattle have been bought up all over theorgis, and especially in the neuth-western section of the state, which have been sens to Outs. The whole territory within a radius of one hundred miles of Columbias has been practically drained of cattle, and there is inarily enough left in the section assess to emply the home demand. Lean butchers are almost at their with end to know how to obtain a supply of best, and the question is

The chamber of commerce, Conti, has a restaurant run by Scotch women, and they cher of \$15.000 yearly, although their arrestal is \$5,000.

"In New Orleans one of the content is a compound entirely of the content is \$1000.

by a woman.

"At the Young Woman's Christie Association, Philadelphin, two you women are in charge of the elevato." Women writ-servers are employ with species.

"Women writ-corvers are employ with success.

"Buffalo has a woman contractor who is also a quarry owner; she is a coly female member of the building of the suite of the su

"A successful ranch owner in Kan-sas is a woman. There is a saying to

interest, no profession, no trade and no deal without a weeken in it. "In Boston are two large advertis-ing ageodies, the members of both firms being women and all their em-ployes women."

A most remericable woulding her jour taken pleas at village malled Trull England State woulding her jour taken pleas at village malled Trull England State woulding her account to four states. The four these woulded the longs of the State and trues, who are the appearance of the State and trues, who are the appearance from 26 to 26, and the appearance of the state of

Down the religions a piece we not this week a new tiest near the tree grain. The majors meaned the least only a foot. If the heat may a new this would have