Gastonia, N. C., June 8, 1899.

Chub in Advance.

CAUSE OF PHILIPPINE WAR.

OTIS TELLS HOW IT WAS BROUGHT

He Makes a Statement to Correct one Prevailing Impressions That the United States Government to Meanible - Ugnianido's Tremature clamation of Independence and itis Subsequent Actions-Rome Im-Insurgents Brew the Pire of an Outpost and Started the Trouble.

Washington, May 31.—The Secretary of War to-day made public the report of General Otis, transmitting the reports of his sutordinate operations around Manila, up to April 6. General Otis begins with this statement.

"The military operations are fairly well presented in the reports and I have little to add thereto, but desire partic ularly to call attention to the rise and development of conditions and circumstances which resulted finally in war. This I does to be essential in order to correct the somewhat prevailing imression that the government of the United States is responsible through deceit or wrongful setion for the present existing hostilities."

To this end he gives a short summary of the l'hilippine insurrection against Spain, laying stress on the fact that a small band of the matives of Luzzn, leaders of the rebellion of 1890 against Spain, were induced for a monetary consideration to leave the island. etary consideration to leave the island. These men returned to the vicinity of Manila after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, these, being, as Gederal Otis says, "encouraged without nuthority to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Philippiae people." Independence, General Otis says, was proclaimed by Aguinaldo in August and as early as June he had warned the United States authorities against the landing of its military against the landing of its military forces on Philippine soil without first forces on Philippine soil without first obtaining his consent, because, as he expressed it, "the Philippine people might consider the occupation of Philippine territory by North American troops a violation of their rights." General Otls says: "When the United States forces landed from their transmits near and to the south of Manila, for the purpose of attacking the city, the fiction that they were acting as allies of the insurgents and in furthernoce of Philippine independence appears to have been conveyed by insurgent leaders."

General Otis describes Aguinaldo's

gent loaders."

General Olis describes Aguinaldo's efforts to strengthen his lines in preparation for instillities with the United States during this time and explains the growth of the insurgent independent movement. Describing briefly the high tension that existed at the time, (deneral Otis includes in explanation of his course some highly important correspondence that passed between himself and Aguinaldo. Early in January General Otis was asked by conservative Filipinos to appoint a committee of army officers to meet an insurgent committee by which peace might to maintained. General Otis refused to recognize any insurgent government, but was willing to negotiate with Aguinaldo or a commission appointed by him.

by him.

The seport sets out in full the correspondence on this subject which passed between Otis and Aguinaldo. The latter named a combission consisting of three of his leaders to confer with General Otis with a view to an amicable understanding, but expressed surprise that Otis would not receive the commissioners as official representatives of the insurgent government. the insurgent government.

In his reply, General Otis explained ing these fustance that he was acting merely as the agent of the United States government. As such he had no authority to recognize the Filipian government and could not receive, officially, representatives of receive, officially, representatives of that government. He expressed earustat government. He expressed earustat by the stories from Filipho sources are always stories from Filipho sources are always by him and Aguinaldo would be able, through a conference, to dispet the infamiliar and the stated. He was under strict orders from the President, he said, to avoid a conflict if possible, but he admonished Aguinaldo that the American troops were aware of the Filipinos' efforts to precipitat postilities. He pointed out that a definoterities. He pointed out that a defi-nite policy with reference to the Phil-ippines would have to be declared by Congress, and for the action of Con-gress he hoped Aguinaldo would wait. General Otle says the negotiations were harren of practical results. The insur-gest members desired absolute inde-cendance, but ware unapplicated. endance, but were unauthorized to present any statement they could main-

In the latter part of January the insurgents became aggressive, interfering with American troops, and finally led General Otis to address another letter to Aguinaldo, calling attention to the arrest by Filipinos of some American soldiers and a newspaper correspondent and requesting an explana-tion. General Otis' letter added: "I um doing everything possible to pre-serve the peace and avoid all friction until the Philippine people can be made fully sequainted with the sentiments and intentions of the American government, when I am confident that they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States and will again look upon that country as their friend and pro-tector. I also fully believe that the present unrest is the result of machina-

To this letter Aguinaldo sent a sar-castic reply; but ordered the release of the prisoners. General Otis next tells how the American soldiers were openly insulted and how the insurgents had continually labored to strengthen Americans out of the island, and how, finally, on the night of February 4th, the demonstration was made, and resulted in the killing of a Filipino by an American sentry and the fring on the Americans by the insurgent troops.

General Chis continues as follows:

Americang Misses of Pessessates.

The most obliging postmanter on record lives in Bethel Mo. He has just put in a telephone and sent out an announcement that for the benefit of out-of-town patrons of his offices, who are connected by telephone, he will, if desired, open their letters and read them over the telephone.

"The insurgent army had thus succeeded in drawing the fire of a small outpost, which they had eyidently labored with all their ingenuity to accomplish in order to justify in some way their premediated attack. It is not believed that the chief insurgent leaders wished to open hostilities at this time, as they were not completely prepared to assume the initiative. They desired two or three days more to perfect their arrangements, but the They desired two or three days more to perfect their arrangements, but the seal of their army brought on the crisis which anticipated their action. They could not be delayed long, however, for it was their object to force an issue before American troops then en route could arrive at Manils. The movement ment of troops during the protracted engagement which followed and their

success at every point are described in the accompanying reports of the commanding generals of division. I did not speak too highly of the efficiency displayed by the troops under the most trying ordeals, and where all organiza-tions engaged conducted themsalves so

tious engaged conducted themselves so courageously it would be difficult to undertake special mention.

"Doring the night of February 4th and the following day, the insurgents of the city were greatly agitated, fearing for their personal safety. A portion, to the number of 8,000, had been enrolled in a secret society for the purpose of attacking our troops within the city and performing incendiary work, while the insurgents pressed us from without. This purpose was well known and an attack upon our forces both in front and rear was anticipated. both in front and rear was anticipated.
So admirably, however, had General Hughes the provost marshal general, disposed of 3,000 troops of his command that the rising was suppressed wherever attempted."

In conclusion General Otis explains in datal his general on Calescan

in detail his movement on Culoccan, and says that it was attended with the accustomed success of American arms.

CAPTURE OF HEPPY and BLAYBYORD

They Were Sailing About Off the Insurgent Lines, Whos They Were Se-calmed—The Insurgents flot Out in Benis and Took Them In—The Affair Route and Took Them In-The Amer Took Place in Plain View of the Ships

Tech Fince in Plain View of the ships to MANILA, May 31, 0:20 p. m.—Details regarding the capture by Filipinos of two afficers of the United States inospital ship Relief yesterday have Just been obtained. The Relief lies in the larbor in front of this city. Third Officer Fred Heppy and Assistant Engineer Charles Blandford rigged a sail on one of the ship's boats and went sailing along the shore on the south, opposite the insurgent lines. The boat became because bear the shore, and some native cances with Filipinos on some native canoes with Filipinos on board put out and captured the two men, who were unarmed, and also took possession of the tost. The United States turret ship Monadock quickly sent a toot with a landing party ashore under cover of her guns and shelled the shore briskly. The natives, however, rushed the prisoners into the woods before the Monadock's best reached land. Persons on board several other ships saw the affair through all other ships saw the affair through al other ships saw the affair through glasses, but were unable to prevent the capture of Messra. Heppy and Blaud-

Friendly natives arriving bere from the country around San Isidro and San the country around San Isidro and San Miguel report that a reign of terror has prevailed since the American troops were withdrawn from those parts of the islands. The insurgents who are returning there deal vengeance upon those of their countrymen who have shown any friendship towards the Americans daring the latter's occupation of the territory. The friendlies deciare that unoffending people are being murdered daily, and that their houses are being burned and their property confiscated.

Plenty of sympathizers with the insurrection remained during the American's stay, and they have been reporting these instances of friendliness to-

wards our troops.

The refugees add that the inhabitants were badly oppressed by the native soldiers before the American occupation, but that condition is worse now. Doubtless there is much

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following dispatch received by the Navy Department, is the first direct news of Lieutenant Gilmore that has been received for over a week. It was taken by the Department as a hopeful indication of his situation:

"MANILA, May 31. "Secretary Navy, Washington:
"Escaped Spanish prisoner reports seeing Gilmore and some sailors well.

seeing Gilmore and a horse.
"BARKER."

SAMPSON UNHONORED.

Min P.con and Hame Not on the Hau at the Peace Jubiler.

WASHINGTON, May 25,...Nothing would better illustrate the estimate put in Admiral Sampson than the decorations here during the present peace jubiles. While likenesses of the President, Wheeler, Lee and Dewey are in abundance, that of Admiral Schley in acting the control of the control not seen throughout the full length of Penusylvania avenue. His name is on none of the baccers, while Hobson, Wheeler, Dewey, Olis and Schley are everywhere, and cheered lustify every-

This omission is especially significant, when it is remembered that most of Sampson's life has been spent in Washington and that he calls it his

An Obliging Missonri Postmaster.

NO USE TRYING TO ENLIGHTEN THE NORTHERN PROPLE.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution

I've sworn off again. These Boston people make me so tired. It seems impossible to make a lasting impression upon them. From time to time we have sent our best men there. We sent General Gorden and Colquit and Henry Grady, and they were well received, and we thought our Georgia missionaries had converted them, but in a little while they had a relapse. Governor Northern thicks he has converted all but the editors, but my observation is that the aditors control the animus of the people, and if they are against us their readors will be. I notice that some of their editors are easy on our governor, but none of them apologized. They've got to repent and apologize before we will be satisfied with their conversion. This thing of going up to the altar and shaking liands is about played out. They liked to have shook Henry Grady's arm off, but in a few months they took it all back and went to abusing us again about the negro. It is very discouraging to a missionary to have to keep on converting the same beathen. I notice that one of their papers lets us down sorter easy on Sam Hose, but wants to know what about this lynchof Lige Ştrickland. That's all right. Give as something bard. Lige was a preacher in Meriwether county, and his father in law, Asron Watson, says he was the meanest nigger in the county, that he heat his wife scandalously and out and gashed her with a butcher kuife and the members of his own church took him out one night and gave him a bundred lashes, and told I've sworp off again. These Boston kulfe and the members of his own church took him out one night and gave him a bundred lashes, and told him to leave the county. Then he settled down in Coweta and turned politician and made himself generally a disturber of public peace and order, and finally capped the climax by denouncing the white people and defending ham Hose. The general opinion is that Lige got off pretty well, for they didn't burn him.

didn's burn him. The Buston Transcript says we are a generation behind the the times, in fact several New England generations behind it." How is that? Why it hasn't been 200 years alnoe New England was burning innocent, harmless women for being witches. It hasn't been fifty years alnoe Boston merchants were abundent run to Aries to but the several s were shipping rum to Africa to buy ne-groes to sell again to slave countries. Long after Massachusetts set her slaves free her morehants carried on the slave

Long after Massachusetta set her slaves of free her more chants carried on the slave trade, Joseph Story, this great jurist charged the grand jury in Boston and said: "The slave trade is still carried on among us with implacable ferocity, Avarice has grown more subtle in its syasions of the law. Its appetto is quickened rather than suspended. Our citizens are steeped up to their very mouths in this iniquity."

W. W. Story, his gifted son, says: "The Boston newspapers denounced my father, and said that a judge who would deliver such a charge ought to be hurled from the bench," and he says further, that "the fortunes of many men of prominence were juyested in this infamous business. When slavery disappeared in New Rogland the African slave trade took on new life, and was winked at. A man might have position in society and be considered a gentleman and a christian while his ships were freighted with a human cargo and his commerce was in the blood and prin of his fellow creatures. Many of the largest fortunes in Boston were the blood money of the slave trade and came from the sale of the wreiched cargoes of negroes that survived the horrors of their

Lity was en.

NEW YORK, May 27.—By the decision of the bard of tax commission ers, made public to day, three of New York's citizens who baye tax coision of the sance point to a city. New York's citizens who baye tax considers as persons living in this country.

William Waldorf Astor must pay their residence atroad will have to pay their residence at a constan

anie of the wretched cargoes of negroes that survived the horrors of their transportation across the seas." Yes, we are benind that sort of busineas several generations.

But I've sworn off. The history of Massachusetts fatigues my imagina-tion. Here are our negroes who would be happy and contented if the Northpress would quit stirring up discontent and telling them lies. If old Mother Julia Ward Howe, who is now in her eighty-first year and ought to have an old woman's sense, was to drop down here in Cartersville, she would see some young bucks wrestling on the deput platform while waiting for freights, and she would hear the merry laugh of a score of negro draymen who stood around. She would hear the sound of the colored school bell. She would pass and repass negro women with a basket of clothes on their heads with a scalle on their faces. She with a scale on their faces. She would see negro girls, elad in clean garments, cursing white children and watching them with tender care. If there was a feneral on hand she would

see a happy gathering of women and and girls, daughters of Zion, following the hearse, and if there was a railroad excursion on hand the depot would be crowded with both sexes and all sorts and size. and sizes. Then we would exort her ourerally to the baseball ground and let her see the young bucks play and hear them shout and give the negro yell of victory. But she is too old to be cured. victory. But she is too old to be cured. I remember when she published an abolttion paper in 1847. But pahaw, it
wouldn't do any good, so I will sweer
off. Somebody said that if a woman
was a fool at forty she would be a fool
butil she died. And somebody else
said couvince a woman against her
will and she will be of the mane opinion still. And the perable says, "if
they will not believe Moses and the
problets, neither would they believe prophets, neither would they believe the one should rise from the dead." And so I will awear off for good and let those Boston pharisees die in their own conceit. The Massachusetts state board of charities says in their annual report: "And now we find that there is hardly a country in the civilized world where atroclous and flagrant crime is so common as in Mas-sachusetts." Well, that settles it. sachusetta." Well, that settles it. Georgia has but two white women in

34. In 1800, Georgia had 214 white convicts, while Massachusetts had 4,412, and Mr. Stetson says that in one year there were 65,000 arrests in the state, and that divorces increase there twice as fast as population, and not more than eight families is ten have preserved the purity and honor of the marriage relation."

How is that for living in glass houses. Yes. I reckon that we are behind them several generations. 1, hope so. But I've sworn off until they repent and apologize.

P. S.—I have just read the card to my friend, Mr. Metcalf, about Mr. Lincoln and his mother, Nancy Hasha and am gratified at his statement. Nevertheless Mr. Cathey makes out a good case in his little book, and it is generally oredited by the leading North Carolina journals. So let the investigation go on. In the meantime, to saye myself trouble and postalcards, let those who want the book send 00 cents to B. H. Cathey, Bryson City, N. C.

EX-SUNATOR RANGOR.

Me Says, When Asked of Politica, Am Living on my Farm."

Gen. M. W. Ransom, who arrived in J. Green's address on the life and services of his brother, the late Gen. Bob ert Ransom, is a guest at the Yar

In the lobby of the hotel last night In the lobby of the hotel last night the general was sought by many of his warm friends and admirers in this city. It was a pleasure to them to see bim in such splendid health. He appears much stronger and looks a good deal better than when here a year ago. Although in his 73 year, the ex-Senator is as active as the average man at 55.

"As to the political situation" Grueral Rassom broke in and headed off that question before the reporter com-

that question before the reporter com-pleted it.
"I am living quintly on my farm," he said interruptingly, "and I consider myself a good farmer if I do say it." General Russom is not only the General Ransom is not only the largest planter in the State, but he is one of the most successful. Last year he raised 1,500 bales of cotton, and as yet he has only sold 300 bales. The excisenator takes a great pleasure in his farming operations, and it is seldom that he leaves his home. I asked him last night if his cutton crop this year would exceed that of the year past. "I am afraid it will," he laughingly replied.

MUST PAY THE TAXES.

W. W. Astor and the Bradley-Maritan are Adjudged Liable for New York City Tunes.

NEW YORK, May 27.—By the decision of the board of tax commissioners, made public to day, three of New York's citizens who have taken up their residence abroad will have to pay

On the Southern everything was pre-

pared and there was no bitch except in keeping each race in the cars assigned to it. The allottment is as follows: The

front of the second-class ear is for col-ored people paying second-class fare, the rear end of the same car is for whites; front end of first-class is for whites, and the rear end of the same coach is for colored people paying first lass fare. The coaches have been nicely fixed

up, with no difference between themgood as the first, Conductors through-the State are given police power and can compel passengers to occupy the

A Harsh, Bad Law.

Lincoln Journal. Sheriff Cline in this issue calls atten-tion to the fact that under the new tion to the fact that under the new revenue law, which went into effect yesterday, all persons who butcher and all persons who sell fresh meets are required to pay a license of \$6,00 per year with a beavy penalty for failure to comply with the law. The law applies not only to those who keep a beet market, but applies as well to every farmer, who sells pork, or sausage, or beef. This law works a hardship to the farmer who wishes to dispose of his surplus pork or sausage or beef. It is one of the good many bad laws passed by the last Legislatore.

Would Not Suffer So Again for Pitty Times Its Price.

Times its Price.

I awoke fast pight with severe palms in all my stocach. I never felt so badly and be will be of the same opinish. And the parable says. "If y will not believe Moses and the piteta, selther would they believe one should rise from the dead." I do for sold their a conceit. The Massachusetts be board of therites asys in their idel report: "And now we flad there is hardly a connerty in the lised world where atrocious and rant crime is so common as in Mashusetta." Vell, that settles it. Washington to., Pa. This remedy is prisons, while Massachusetts has let two white women in prisons, while Massachusetts has let two white women in prisons, while Massachusetts has let two white women in prisons, while Massachusetts has let two white women in prisons, while Massachusetts has let two white women in prisons, while Massachusetts has let two white women in prisons, while Massachusetts has let two white women in prisons, while Massachusetts has let two white women in prisons, while Massachusetts has let the price in a form of the taken 42 loaded cars out of the town, and the Carolina and North-Western had taken 30. The country in the pitet, neither resilies to make it is badly to the country. The country is the pitet, neither resilies the country was continued to cars were loaded principally with lumber, dearn out of the town, and the Carolina and North-Western had taken 30. The country is the pitet in all my life. When I come down to Miller & There are also two or three carloads and rough, and is in the country.

The country is the two and taken 42 loaded principally with lumber, dearn out of the town, and the Carolina and North-Western had taken 30. The country is the pitet in all my life. When I come down to the care was entered pound and rough, and is the country.

The country is the two or three carloads and rough, and is in all my life. When I come down to the care was a transportant to the Carolina and the carolina and surging the price and one dearn tough, and is in all my life. When I come the Car

ALONG THE NARROW GATGE.

An Interesting Story of a Trip Over the Marrow Gauge by a Verkville Newspaper Mau-Gentenia Mention With Special Distinction.

Yorkrille Baquirer, May 31.

Mainly for the purpose of gettin material for a story of the trip; but in cidentally for recreation and pleasure, a representative of the Enquirer went over all but a few miles of the Carolina and North-Western last Saturday. It was the first time this particular representative had made the trip in a half a dozen years or more, and during the day he saw a great deal of which he previously had but an imperfact idea.

As a matter of fact, the Carolina and North-Western is an interesting line of railroad. From Yorkytile to Gastonia the features presented are generally quite commonplace, especially to the people of this immediate action. About the only thing that is calculated to attract especial attention is the building of the "new" cotton mill at Clover. Work is now under fail headway and progressing rapidly. It is in the form of an addition to the old mill, practically doubling the especity of the latter, and furnishing a guarantee of the increased importance of the town.

On up to Gastonia there have been very few changes in the landscape. The country looks just about the same as it has looked for years. There are the same cotton and corn crops along the sides of the railroad; but maybe a little more wheat than for sometime past. There is also a considerable amount of timier; much more than is to be seen along the railroad further south. However one does not begin to grow really interested until be reaches Gastonia. Up to that point he has been pretty ionesome on the train. There are only two or three passengers beside himself. At Gastonia, however, quite a crowd comes aboard, and filismost of the seata. From the railroad the town looks about like any other town in either North or South Carolina. They already have five or six notion mills here, and I understand they are preparing to let contracts for three more in a week or two. Yes, sir! is beats anything in the way of progress I ever aw." Members of the party to whom the speaker addressed his remarks, each had something to say along the same line, and it was

At Hickory the Carolina and North-Western makes close connection with the Southern. The Southern was a few minutes late on Saturday, and there was an opportunity to see a little of the town. Hickory is a thriving place. There are several large facto-ries there, and also quite a considera-ble lumber business. The business portion of the town fronts on the rail-road, not must than a stone's there portion of the bown is a stone's throw distance, with a long narrow park between. There are some handsome tween. There are some handsome buildings in the town, public and busi-bess buildings, and also as much shade as scene to be required. All the sur-roundings have a decidedly business-like look that is more suggestive, probably, of Gastonia, than any of the other towns metioned. Hickory, other towns metioned. Hickory, however, hus not nearly kept page with Gastonia. But a very good practical ides of the importance of the place may be gathered from a remark of a station agent to the effect that during the week ending Saturday, the Southern railroad had taken 62 loaded cars out of the town, and the Usrelina and North-Western had taken 80. The cars were loaded principally with immber, dressed and rough, and in the form of finished building material. There were also two or three carloads of wagens and several of mixed manufactures.

the early stages to effect a cure. For sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

No! it is not claimed that

Foley's Honey and Tar will cure

CONSUMPTION or ASTHMA in ad-

vanced stages, it holds out no such

false hopes, but DOES truthfully

claim to always give comfort and

relief in the very worst cases and in

ois the features presented are smeanly quite commorphace, especially to the people of this immediate section. About the only thing that is calculated to attract capecial attention is the building of the "new" cotton mill and Cover. Work is now under fall head the form of an addition to the old mill, practically doubling the especity of the latter, and trunking a guarantee of the increased importance of the town. On a pto Gastonia there have been very few changes in the Landscape The towning looks just about the same were few changes in the Landscape The towning looks just about the same past. There is also a considerable amount of timiser; much more than it to be seen along the railroad further south. However one does not begin to Gastonia. Up to that point bean been pretty ionescone on the train. There are only two or three passengers beside himself. At Gastonia, however, quite a coved comes aboard, and fills most of the seats. From the railroad further south. However one does not begin to Gastonia. Up to that point bean been pretty ionescone on the train. There is also a considerable amount of timiser; much more than its toe heads along the contracts for three second comes about the same pretty ionescone on the train. There are only two or three passengers beside himself. At Gastonia, however, the principal topic of conversation among the new passenger. One of them was hand to say, "It is the most brong results of the second the principal topic of conversation among the new passenger. One of the principal topic of conversation among the new passenger. One of the principal topic of conversation among the new passenger. One of the principal topic of conversation among the new passenger. One of the principal topic of conversation among the new passenger. One of the principal topic of conversation among the new passenger. One of the principal topic of conversation among the new passenger. One of the principal topic of conversation among the principal topic of conversation among the principal topic of the principa

It is at Newton that the Carolina and North-Western first atrikes the Western North Carolina railroad, now one of the most important inces of the great Southern system. Formerly, as is generally remembered, the Carolina and North Western got from Newton to Hickory with the use of a third rail on the Western Carolina track. Now, however, the narrow gauge is independent, with a road-bed and a tract of its own. It runs parallel with the Western North Carolina for a distance of 10 miles, and at no point is it more than 100 feet away. For most of the distance the two roads run within 20 feet of each other.

At Hickory the Carolina and North-Western makes close connection with the Southern. The Southern was a few minutes late on Saturday, and there was an opportunity to see a little of the town. Hickory is a thriving place. There are several large factories there, and also quite a considerable lumber business. The business portion of the town fronts on the rail-road, not more than a stone's throw

desen to twenty two or model the grounds.

But this story is already too long. There is much of interest that has not yet been referred to. Possibly our representative might make another trip up the road soon, get more extended information, and describe matters of more particular interest in many detail.

Haw They Work the Streets in Picto

For the first time in several years our town commissioners have called out, for one day's work on the streets, all male citizens of the town who would be liable to road duty if they lived in

Chrouche Cor. Newton Enterprise.

Mr. W. Smith is taxificter for Catagoba Springs township and Mr. J. E. Cronima for Irotton. Mr. Smith opens up 5th of Jone at Kideville, and we suppose that about the usual amount of fains awaring will be done. Now what we are poing to my about this very important matter is intended for no honest man and no bound man will get offended at what we my.

We have been meditaring on this matter and have some to the conclusion that June, aspecially the first two wests of it, must be a busy time with the recording angel.

Aby one wishing to learn the character of man can fled no better place than a tax listing. Mr. A. walts up and lists his male for \$75 or \$100, according to grade, his suits cow for \$30 556. Mr. B. walts up with a smell-monious look on has face and lists the same kind of a male and cow, the mole at \$40 or \$50 and the cow at \$10 which would bring on the market \$25 and goes away in a pharisalmi manner and seems to Unink he is the most horest man in the world.

Bome amusing cases have been brought to our notice.

Mr. C. and 8. listed their property at Loweville. Mr. C. listed his main at \$40. Can \$10 and \$10

Catholin,
Another case. A farmer in the vicinity of Dunyar listed three yearlings at one dollar each. Mr. D. purchased the smallest of the lot the same day and by hard work got it for \$5.75. The amusing part of this story is that Mr. D. returned to Danyar and informed the taxtister what he had given for the east, and he changed the figures to \$3.75 each.

It may be argued that farmers have to pay more than their share of taxes. This is undoubtedly true, but this is no excuse for farmers perjuring themselves. One wrong won't right another wrong, and the mass who does not list his property at its full cash value if is is not awaring a lie, to use the expression of an old lady, he is "stidling around the truth."

Wiebed Freight Bates.

nt Olive Adverti

Meant Olive Advertiser.

Between Wilmington and Goldsboro there are shousand of strawberries that are retting in the fields. The barries are the fiscal of the season and absold bring many thousands of dollars to the growers, pickers and crate manufacturer; but unfortunately the excessive freight rates render shipment prohibitory and the trucker cannot dispose of the fruit in a home market; hence the total loss of nearly 20 per cent of the crop. Were the treight rates reasonable the entire crop could be marketed at a profit. marketed at a profit.

To be bound hand and fact for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how a slave was made free. He mays: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over it had alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, also is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for familie diseases quickly cure nervousness, semisence, mainstably, bandacies, methods, fainting and disay spells. This microle working medicine is a ground to wank slotly, run down paople. Every bottle guaranteed, Only 50 sents. Sold by J. E. Curry and Company, Drangists.

Beellas of Vanhou Their.

A Court of Franchise I wisk to any that I feet extions for what Consultation in Remody has done for our far have med it in a many