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W. P. MARGHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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(State for Annual)

No 27.

BILL ARP ON TRUSTS.

SAGE OF BARTOW NOT PLEASED WITH THEM.

Mita Them Mard Licks—"Trust in th Lord and do Good," About the only frust That be Can Freely Indorse Me Guetes Seristare.

Init Arp in Attenta Constitution

David mith "Put not your trust in princes," and if he had lived in our day he would have added nor in mitlionaires or oil trusts or sugar or whiskey or tobacco or even in chewing gum trusts. "Trust in the Lord and do good" as the only trust be commended. good" is the only trust be commended. I wonder why these combines are called trusta. I recken it is because the combiners know it is a rascally business and they will have to trust one another to tote fair and divide square, for they can't compare it by law. These trusts seem to be a modern invention—a North American idea—an idea of our northern brethren to make the rich richer and the poor power. The consumers of oil and sugar and such things are not complaining of the price—nor would they complain if they got them for nothing, but these combines are founded on selfishness and greed. They distert the general welfare, destroy the equilibrium and put the public in constant peril. They can raise the price when they wish to and there is no competition to keep it down. If competition dares to build up against them they can destroy it in a week or a month. They have no heart or pity or kind coalderation for their employees, but can reduce their wages or discharge them at their pleasure. They defy the law and bribe courts and lawmakers. Now, it may be possible that the oil trusts or the sugar trusts sell us those commodities as cheap or cheaper than it there were no trusts, but we would rather pay more and have a free fight. It is all a one-sided business and the old maxim that "competition is the life of trade" has been virtually destroyed.

We cid mea have not ceased to lament the destruction of the hundreds of small industries that before the war enriched our state and made the people happy and contends. The time wonder why these combines are called

of shall satisfies this tests the war enriched our state and made the people happy and contented. The time was when there was a wagon shop and a blacksmith shop at every crossrouls—a hatter's shop and two or three and whops in every yillage—a tanyard in every settlement and little mills on every creek. But big fish have swallowed up the little once. Their prolowed up the little once. Their products may be cheaper now, but the producers have had to move away or go to planting cotton. Northern capital takes our iron and timber and hides and wool and after paying freight both ways sails back to us what we had been making at home. Time was when I were shees that were made in our village—made from leather that was tanned not far away. Time was when I was proud of the wool but that Ben South made—made while I was fooking on. I remember that the whipping post was planted not far from the hatter's shop and how I ran home on one occasion to keep from seeing a white ing half to another to be recounted by coession to keep from seeing a white man whipped. 'I will meet you at the hatter'a," was a time-bouored maxim, but it is not now. Time was when I rode the little bay mare to mill three miles away and left my grist so as to have a race back with some other boy. And there was a country school on the road and the boys wayland us because we had dared to cry "school butter." This reminds, me to say is passing I received a letter the other day from some Alabama schoolboy wanting to know the origin and meaning of school butter. My father was an old-time school teacher and said that in his boyhood the expression was "school better" and signified that "our school is better than your school," and it al. better and signified that "our school is better than your school," and it always provoked a collaion. Some very hungry boys corrupted it into "school butter." But the town boys never go to mill nowadays; the mill comes to them. Home-made shoes and hats are them. Home-made shoes and hats are things of the past—everything comes from the north, and is now made by a trust; and on almost everything we use or consume there is a duty or tariff, and we pay our part of it to keep up the government expenses and pay the pensious and fight the Filipinos. Talk about the trust — that pension trust is the biggest trust of all, and most our rupt. How the north stands it I canrupt. How the north stands it I cannot understand. Over \$2,000,000,000 have already gone that way, and John Brown's soul keeps marching on. Ohlo gets \$13,000,000 this year, and Georgia has to pay her quota of the \$100,000,000 and gets mobing. Yes, Georgia pays about \$6,000,000 annually through the operations of the tariff. I bought a pocket knife to day for 50 cents that I could have bought in London for half the money. Just think of it, my brethren, \$6,000,000 in tariff taxes armally to support a million pensioners. brethren, \$5,000,000 in tariff taxes annually to support a million pecaloners, one teath of whom are entitled to it under the law and nine tenths are frauds. This acandalous trust is backed by the G. A. Re., and they are backed by the cobesive power of public plunder. If this was all that Georgia paid we would be happy, but our State has to pay her part of \$8.000,000,000 more that it takes to ruo the national machine. Altogether we pay not less

more that it takes to ruo the national machine. Altogether we pay not less than \$40,000,000 annually for the privilege of remaining in the union—How is that for oppression? I tall you, it takes a vast amount of patriotism for a southern man to love his povernment and fight for it. The only way to be a patriot is to shut one's eye and go it blind. It would not do to thruk about our graveness, for they interfere with our digestion.

Besides all these troubles there is a long, dry drought upon vegetables, and Besides all these troubles there is a long, dry drought upon vegetables, and gardens have dried up and the money has given out, and the cook is sick and I have to hunt up kindling wood and dre up the stove before sum-up and go to market, and there is a pionic on, hand to-morrow and one of the little grandchildren got hurt on the jogging board. It tore the first from her up-the and I almost gried; and our doy

couldn't run to her as fast as I wanted to, for my coporosity interferes with my alacrity. Besides all this, the town is kept in commotion about the jug business, and it has got into the courts and into the churches, and folks have taken sides and friends are alienated, and a man don't dare to go to town hardly for fast of being drawn into it. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," but they are not soft in these parts. "When a man's ways please the Lord He maketh even his commerce to be at peace with him." but his ways don't seem to please the Lord in Cartersville, for his suemies are not at peace with him. The great question here is not about driuking or selling whiskey, but is about the right of a man to order a bottle or a jug from Atlanta for his private use or for medicinal purposes; and its agitation and denunciation has made as much talk as the magna charta and both sides declare they will take it to the supreme court of the United States of North America and the Philippines.

Then, again, Hon Ports Rown the

Rates of North America and the Philippines.
Then, again, Hon. Pope Brown, the malous president of the State Agricultural Society, says the state will not prosper any more until the negroes are sent away or colonized; but if they won't go what is to be done about it? He says that education has ruined the perro as a labour, but how is it to be

He says that education has ruined the negro as a laborer, but how is it to be stopped? The rich fools at the north keep on dying and leaving money to negro schools, and our law-makers keep on making appropriations for them and taxing us to educate them to oppose our people and take sides with our political enemies, who are killing negroes in Indiana because they want work.

And now the war party want negroes to go to the Philippines and fight other negroes. That would be a good deliverance all around, but I don't believe they will go to any extent. The niggest is in the wood pile, and he is here to stay. Let him stay as long as he believe, and if they won't behave and he good citizens they will suffer in the fiesh. Our people are tired fooling with them and are desperately in carnest. I reckon we can get up exearnest. I reckon we can get up ex-cursions to India and drop them. They will go on an excursion.

A Militon Dollars a Day.

From Success.

A million dollars a day. This is the amount that Uncle Sam makes away with. Every piece of money which becomes too dirty or too dilapidated for use may be presented to the United States treasory for redemption. Each day there is sent from the different banks throughout the country fully a million dollars, worth of this soiled or toro paper. Fvery bundle of money received is turned over to an expert, who, after carefully counting and inapecting the notes to see that no counterfeits are among them, places them tegether in small packages, and marks on the wrapper the amount contained in each bundle. They are then passed under a machine which punches a hole in each corner of every package, and in each corner of every package, and cats into halves, lengthwise; one-half is sent to one division, and the remaining half to another to be recounted by

at the bureau of engraving and print-ing is that issued by national banks. These notes are not taken charge of by

ing is that issued by national branks. These notes are not taken charge of by those having the carr of bank currency. Every after noon these bills, representing from a hundred thousand to half a million dollars, are destroyed in the basement of the treasury building. The door of the meseration room is secured by huge padiecks, and can be opened only by the three officials who hold the keys.

Nothing less than two-fifths of a note will be redeemed. To the bolder of this fraction of a bill the government will allow half of the orignal face value to be given.

It occasionally happens that scraps of bills which have been almost entrely destroyed by fire or otherwise, are presented for redemption. He expert are some of the treasury elerks in determining to what special note or kind of note a scrap of money belongs, that the owner of the bills usually receives some considerable part of their face value. A majority of the government elerks are women, who are said to be more housest and trustworthy than men, besides having in a more marked degree the delicacy of touch required for the detection of had money.

Some of the world. Their sense of touch is so highly educated that the instant they pass a bill through their flaggers they know whether it is a geouine or a bogus bill. Many bills are such elever imitations that they circulate through the country for a long time before being presented at the treasury, where they are almost invariably detected.

We are glad, says the Newton Enter-prise, to learn there is a good pruspect of Carawba College building a handsome science hall this summer. It will con-tain laboratories and lecture rooms, and will cost about \$6,000 or \$7,000. A meeting of the trustees will be held next week to take the matter into con-sideration.

"We have sold many different cough hand to-morrow and one of the little grandchildren got hurt on the jogging board. It tore the flesh from her ankle, and I almost cried; and our dog and another dog got to fightling right over another little one and knocked her down and scared her late fits, and I J. E. Curry & Company.

TO REINFORCE OTIS.

THE 36,000 MEN WILL BE ENLISTED

A Provintount Army Under the Act Passed by the Last Congress-Other Organizes Skeleton Regiments and Enlisted Men Will; he Used to Fill Thom-An Reseive Force of 40,000 Men to be in the Pitingines of Fad of the Bainy Season.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin and Colonel Bird, assistant quartermaster Colonel Bird, assistant quartermaster general in charge of transportation, had an hour's consultation with the President to-day relative to the question of re-enforcements for General Otis. A definite decision has been reached to continue recruiting men at all the recruiting stations for service in the Philippines and Secretary Algereald when he left the White House after the conference, that General Otis would have 40,000 men when the rainy season closed for a resumption of active season closed for a resumption of active

operations.

There are seventy recruiting stations in the United States, and enlistments are to be taken at all of these stations. The enlistments are to be for service in the regular army and recruits are to be organized into regiments or assigned to regiments already formed after enlistment. No organizations as such are to be accepted, if sufficient recruits can be obtained by regular enlistment.

listment.

General Corbin said the enlistments would be for three years, although the law for the creation of the provisional army of 35,000 in excess of the regular army of 65,000 provides only for such a force until 1901. Arrangements are to be made at once for increasing the transportation necessary to get these additional troops to the Philippines.

The decision to re-unforce General Otis by the end of the rainy season is interpreted to mean that negressive

The decision to re-enforce General Otis by the end of the rainy season is interpreted to mean that aggressive osmpaigator will cease until the bad weather ends. Until that time our operations will probably be continued to occasional excursions to places in close vicinity to our lines where the insurgents may have congregated in force. By remaining quiescent under good shelter during the rainy season it is hoped the health of our troops will be conserved and the danger from climate fevers reduced to a minimum.

General Otis has cabled the War Department that he has the skeleton organizations of two or three regiments which it is proposed to raise in the Philippine Islands. At the War Department this is said to mean that General Otis has the officers for these regiments selected and that they are ready to be filled with enlisted men. How many of these can be secured from the volunteer regiments now in the Philippines is not known. It is shated at the War Department that

the Philippines is not known. It is stated at the War Department that the recruits now being culisted at the rate of 1,000 a week cannot be used for rate of 1,000 a week cannot be used for the volunteer army provided for in the act of March 2nd. authorizing 35,000 men, although it would be an easy matter to transfer these men with their own coasent to the volunteer service if it should be determined to raise additional troops. Later in the day it was definitely decided to begin the collectment for the first volunteer service under the act of the last Congress. The reports to the Additional gress. The reports to the Adjutant Georgis based on the reports of the recruiting officers and on close estimates as to the number of soldiers in the Philippines and in each command in Cuba and Porto Rico show that the

ion will be in the cas of the enlistments that will be made from time to time to fill the gaps in the rep-ular army caused by casualties and caused by the expiration of enlistments. The officers scattered among the principal cities of the country who have been solisting regulars only, will be instructed immediately to prepare to solist volunteers. The present indications are that about 10,000 men will be wanted.

Volunteers will not be accepted in organizations. Secretary Alger is de-termined to adhere to that rule. Looktermined to adhere to that rule. Looking over the act of Clongress, he has concluded that the authorization to raise these volunteer troops "at large" indicates a purpose on the part of Congress to follow out the plan aucoessfully operated in the case of the immune regiments. It is the present purpose to disregard State and local lines in securing the recruits and welding them into organizations. Thus the regiments cannot be known by State names but simply under the designation of First, Second, Third, etc., volunteer United States infantry or cavalry. No difficulty is auticipated etc., volunter United States infantry or cavalry. No difficulty is auticipated in securing the men needed for it is believed that the 1,000 men who are weekly offering themselves at the recruiting offices, will be even more willing to enter the army as two year volunteers, than as long term regulars.

As to officers for these volunteer regiments the War Persented.

mente, the War Department intends to fill the communits in the first place by promoting officers now in the regular army who give promise of showing ability as organizers and man-agers of the raw recruits, and in the second place, by commissioning many of the officers of the volunteer organimatious which covered themselves with glory during the war and have been or giory during the war and have been or are about to be mustered out of the service. The War Department has carefully preserved the records of these efforms and already have at hand a long list of such of them as have exhibited soldierly qualities calculated to make them of service in organizing the volunteer forces.

Newton citizens are petitioning the Southern Railway to rebuild their epot nearer the senter of the town when they rebuild it.

Newton is enjoying home-grown canteloupes. First were ripe Sanday

MRS. CLEVELAND AT MOME.

The Fermer "First Lady" and Her Interesting Children.

"What has become of Mrs. Cleye land ?"' is a question which is frequent-ly asked by persons who feel that the former first lady of the land has dropped out of sight.

But Mrs. Cleyeland has by no means

become an obscure person, says a writer in the Pittsburg Daily News. Though no longer in the White House, writer in the l'itteburg Daily News. Though no longer in the White House, she occupies a very conspicious position in society and would be written about a great deni if she were willing. In her thirty-first year Mrs. Grover Cleveland has matured into a very handsome woman, heavier than when she went to the white house as a bride, yet by no means fat. A little over 5 feet 8, she weighs 175 pounds, which is only a good weight for so dignified a matron as Mrs. Cleveland has become. The selection of Princeton, N. J., as the permanent home of the Clevelande was made on account of the children. There is a charming air of refinement about Princeton, which coupled with the fact that the college is there and its advantional facilities very fine made it ideal. Yet it was not for her children that Mrs. Cleveland sought the educational atmosphers of Princeton, but for her husband. Eadowed now with enough wealth to content him, ex-President Cleveland is luduging his netural taste for books, and is, if not "taking a course" at Princeton, meeting its professors, reading its works and living en the booky atmosphere which he has always crayed.

With her obildren around her Mrs.

atmosphere which he has always crayed.
With her obliders around her Mrs.
Cleveland leads a delighted and a delightful life. Her occupations are those of housewife and society woman combined. We have few of those in this country; there are many of them in England.

The students of Princeton college are dayoked to the ex-President's familiary.

in England.

The students of Princeton college are devoted to the ex-President's family, and delight in taking Miss Ruth, aged not quite 8, to drive without a chaperone. Esther, aged 6; Marion aged 4 in July, and the boy of 2, are also prime favorites in Princeton.

The Princeton house which might be called a manor, is pleasantly situated on Bayard avenue, the millionaire street of Princeton. It is of the variety called "double," with living rooms on each side the front door, and a very well equipped private kindergarten, where Mrs. Cleveland allows a few little students to study delig with her own children. Princeton is the wealthiest little town per capita in New Jersey, and the children who attend the Cleveland kindergarten are children of wealth and position, whose fathers go to New York daily as the heads of corporations and as leading members of the bar, while the family only a species of glorified life on the farm. The Cleveland farm embraces several acres, mostly in lawns and fruit trees, with very nice private stable filled with gentle carrieges horses.

several acres, mostly in lawns and fruit trees, with very nice private stable filled with gentle carriage horses.

Though a motherly woman, as evinced by her growing family, Mrs. Cleveland is couch of a society woman, She comes to New York once a week to make calls, has her appointed days at home, is a patroness of many metropolitan functions, and varies her social duties in the metropolits with visits to Philadelphia. She is a marvelous success in society, and could easily be cruiting officers and on close estimates as to the number of soldiers in the Philippines and in each command in Cuba and Porto Rico show that the regular army is up to its full authorized strength.

The additional soldiers needed must be obtained under that section of the act of Congress authorizing the enlistment of volunteers. The only exception will be in the case of the fear. been equaled in the present century. Euganie in her most extravagant days could not equal her in beauty of color and style. Mrs. Cleveland is not an economic dresser, and though she probably does not exceed her husband's limitations, she certainly is a great boon to the modiste. Her embroideries are the marvel of beholders. Her jewels are magnificent, the floral apray of diamonds which was a wedding present from David B. Hill, is said to be her prettlest nontention.

he her prettiest possession.
Mrs. Cleveland occupies an immense amount of time entertaining. She used to insist that Mary Letter spend a great portion of the year with her. Now she has Miss Benedict a great part of the year, and a number of New York nector was from New York nector manner f York society women from New York. She delights in all luncheons and teas, and is as near a lady bountiful as it is possible for a woman to be whe has four bables to care for. Mrs. Cleveland never leaves the bables unless her mother, Mrs. Perrine, of Buffale is with them, and then only for a few

with them, and then only for a few days.

Grover Cleveland is 63 and is as fond of his young wife as he was when they were married, thirteen years ago. He still preserves her girlhood picture upon his deek, and by the side of it there stands a group of the family, Mrs. Cleveland in the center. A pair of big spectacles lie apon the deak in front of the picture, as though Mr. Cleveland wanted them handy in case he desired to study the pretty faces before him. It is rumored that if Mr. Cleveland accepts the chair of Political History at cepts the chair of Political History at Princeton, Mrs. Cleveland will be asked to accept the chair of Hosswhold Economics at the college of which she

One Advantage of the Foor.

gfield Republican. Priognoid Republican.

Poor folks have the advantage over the rich in that kidnappers are not maneuvering against their babies for the sake of a ransom. There may be other motives, to be sure, than money-getting, such as spite or revenge upon a mistress, but the very fact that poor people take care of their children saves them from the kidnapping nurse and her confederates.

Small pox is prevalent in 30 families in Gates county. The authorities have been sulpable in their negligence to take prompt measures to stamp it out.

MARYER SERMON AND BUET. firm Hall and the Buet by two

By Henry Blonut, ho of the Wilson Micror, Dr. R. B. Hall, our Presiding Elder Dr. It. 15, Itali, our Freedeng Fider, filled the palpit of the Methodist Church on bunday morning, and from the text, "Remember my bonds," he preached one of the atlest and most powerful sermons that I have ever heard. It was indeed one of great power and incomparable beauty and towering eloquence; and more than once did the gifted speaker, in an electrifying burst of genuine oratory and real dramatic passion, remind us of some Divine Vulcan hammering out truths that would stand the judgements of eternity. In the beginning of his sermon be was rather slow and precise, and he reminded me of a big, powerful locomotive, with great, tremendous driving wheels, starting a long train of ears heavily laden with precious freight—slow and elumey at first, but grand and majestee and imperial in its rashing and thundering sweep when once it had been started. And so, with the big brained and broad gauged Dr. Hall, rather slow at first, but when he palled the throttle of solmation, and tarned on the steem of heated feeling, the big driving wheels of rapid and powerful aguméntation began to revolve, and then his palatial train of released the began trushing along with its rarest and richest and most precious argueles. It was lodged a grand, glorious, powerful sermon, and his magnificent menteness shot through the sky of his discourses like those dashing visitors of light, which pass in meteoric brilliancy. And as I set on Scuday and list send in enchance of their usualised brilliancy. And set I set on Scuday and its send in enchance the electous humor which giftened like the noiseless gleamings of melowest moonlight, and the most cagacious observations, yet here and their could be seen the twinkling of that rich delicious humor which giftened like the noiseless gleamings of melowest moonlight upon the unruffed bosom of a sleeping lake, and the rudiance of its respiendent bearings.

And the dues, by Mrs. Herbert thoust musical powers—gave us the glorious wealth of sweetest earthly meiody, for their exquisite straius came thin

in which the angels bathe their senses in everlasting rapture. All sat spell-bound before those beaven-crowned despots of music and of song, for they forged the links of enchantment around every heart, and kept the feelings imprisoned in the slavery of sweetest rapture and delight—a slavery from which no one could trave emancipation for a single moment, for the only fetters that are there worn nere made of the link of rapture and costaby, and the only prison a care-luiling temple of intoxicating enchantment. And as those two pure, sweet-voiced ladies sang so exquisitely and so transportingly, the senses were borne away from the single-include scenes of this world to that bright realm above, where music is but the heart-throb of happiness and of laye.

Mr. James Tyson, the Australian millionaire, rose from the position of a plowman. He commenced life as a mower on \$3 u week, and died worth \$25,000,000. All through his life he remained an industrious plowman. Poor or rich, he worked all day and every day; he never put on a white shirt, never wore any but the plainest clothes, never owned a pair of glows; and never ate anything but the coarse, plain food to which in his poor days he had been accustomed. He never read, enjoyed no amosement, and sought as little intercourse with his fellow creatures as business permitted. He thought little about money, did not give any away, and did not seek greatly to add to his store, and he never married. His one ideal was to make water flow where no water was, to Money.

counting.

In this state the an Editor to decommend Passens Meditor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to may a good were for Chamberlate's Colic, Choiera and Diarrhoen Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our Latility for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a doss of this remedy would are bours of suffering while a physician is a walled. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do heliave that if a bottle of Chamberlate's weekly were known and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For eale by J. E. Curry & Co.

A MELE IN ST 4-5 SECONDS.

Call at the Wind-Up.

had strength coough to regale this distance.

At the finish two strong men on board the train reached down and esized the rider by either arm and lifted him aboard the our is safety. Their action undoubtedly saved Murphy's life, because he was then in such a weak condition that had he been allowed to remain on the wheel he would have been unable to control it, and a serious, if not fatal, accident might have happened. Murphy was carried to the front part of the our and laid on a cot, where a physician administered to him, and in less than five minutes the cyclist was able to converse with those around him.

Marphy rade a 28 inch wheel, general to 130. He was tied to the wheel and when he was drawn into the car the machine was taken with him.

where a mable to control it, and a marious, if not fatal, accident might have happened. Murphy was carried to the front part of the oar and laid on a cot, where a physician administrate it to him, and in less than five miontes the cyclist was able to converse with those around him.

Murphy rote a 25 inch wheel, general to him, and in less than five miontes to 130. He was tied to the wheel and when he was drawn into the car the machine was taken with him.

BUILLOW SHREELF A HAUWOLETH.

Charles Bread way Rouss has boasted to the life Fred and family a comfermal with His Firty-Two-Fred Remainant.

New York Sta, 228.

Charles Bread way Rouss has boasted to the passes of the float monument is the bought another fifty-foot lot adjoining than Chas. E. Tayutor, of Broad way not Fark Piace, design a mauscless to be half alongside of the monument. He bought another fifty-foot lot adjoining than Chas. E. Tayutor, of Broad way not Fark Piace, design a mauscless to be half alongside of the monument. Yesterday be supreved of the plant, and he will begin building at cans.

The new structure is to be 25 four wide, 36 feet long and 20 feet high. He will also more thus 500 tone of granite to construct it. Thirty-six columns, such weighing over five form, will say you are necessary journey for the roof, which will weigh about it to construct it. Thirty-six columns, such weighing over five form. Will say you are necessary por the roof, which will see crypt with a secret passage, known only to Mr. Poor and fertilizers on one-half the first which as winds and only, with stained glass winds way. There will be a crypt with a secret passage, known only to first whom he will not greatly to first the control of the must have a construct it.

Bouns intended that his body shall its this crypt. The soct of this manuscless to the passage, known only to first the control of the work in the construction and annutate advantage of the grand of the south is must be set to the passage. Roown only to first the control of the south is the crypt. The

Bouse intends that his body shall the in this crypt. The cost of this samueleum will not exceed \$50,000, exclusive of the heavy broass doors. The Little Bury Bee

plowman. He commenced life as a mover on \$3 a week, and died worth \$25,000,000. All through his life be remained an industrious plowman. Proor or rich, he worked all day and every day; he never put on a white chirt, sever wore any but the plainest chirt, sever wore any but the plainest chirt, sever wore any but the plainest chirt, sever overed a nair of gloves, and never ate anything but the coarse, plain food to which is his poor days he had been acoustomed. He never read, enjoyed no ammencement, and sought as little intercourse with his fellow creations as business permitted. He thought little about money, did not give any away, and did not seek grainly to said to his store, and he never married. His one ideal was to make water flow where no water was, to cover ard soil with grass, and to fill the land with good stock. Having his whole force concentrated on that business as he amcended mervelously, and bought, fenced, watered and macching estate after estate all over Australia, took leases of thousands of squares miles, and, when he died, was the greatest stook owner in the world, with half a million acree in freebold, and serve in leasehold almost beyond counting.

It may be a question whether the dum-dum builled is may be a question which the single of a newsmanne has the right to deal the time of a newsmanne has the right to the smile tendence. The same and the dum-dum builled is may be a question with the side and under the dum-dum builled is may be a question of white the dum-dum builled is may be a question with the side of a newsmanne of the proches of the season that not convert that are duffically to get the tendence of the same and the time. It was suggested to him be accorded to heap a record. Mr. Brooks are dust to include the proches of a head of the proches of a head of the proches of a country of the same and the force of the country. He can stand unright and the proches of a newsmanne we attended in a pointed manner, which is warmatical to have a mounted to the pass. The head of the pass. The While the dum-dum bullet is under they will express their opinions in a pointed manner, which is warranted to make an impression on anyone in the vicinity. When one or two deten here are paying attention to him, no man is going to devote himself to abstract principles like the salvation of the country. He can stand upright and never duck while beliets are figing all around him and take the chances; but a bee does not fly around its victimit alights, and closes up his eyes forthwith. After the attack, the infantry of the besinging force can advance and capture whatever there is to be taken. It may be argued that the hear will still be on head to work on both purties with impartiality and viger, but perhaps the attacking regiment can bring with them some sort of anti-bee apparatus is the nature of a country, which will serve both as conceniment and defence. At any rate it is certain that after a swarm of bees has been about through the air in an iron tube said let loose by the cracking of that tube, they will be in escellent war-like temper, and the result will be lively to see.

BANDING IN CURA.

Barn Your, June 30.—Charles M., Murphy, of the Kings County Wheels and route of a thought, pasted by a location of a two-mile board train to a side of a bicycle, pasted by a location of a two-mile board train to a siding office Long Initial Ballivoid. Marphy followed an engine and a day to count, the latter being provided with the boot, which soled as a wind misded for the riser. The board track, which was a laid sear Maywood, L. T., and extended from that Station two miles east, was a marry partied to a leyel as skill could make it. Fully \$,000 pages aw Murphy make his dering ride.

Engineer Ham Booth had his hand on the throttle of Engine 74 when the word was given to start, at \$15 of 0'olock. As they neared the beginning of the mile strucks, the was was a colle a minute, and a cloud of dust obscured. The rider from the view of the spectators, who limst the banks on either side. Entering on the start of the past and the fall is a past with would lest his speed, Murphy lin reply to a query, shouled, "The all the finish the timer agreed that Marphy his county is the start of the start of the firm of the past of the f

L. A farmer who does not love his business is not likely to succeed. Work with no heart in it is not apt to be well done, for "when the heart strays the work flags."

3. Hog and hominy are stright in their way. But the farmer who provides these only or makely for his table supplies is not living up to his privi-

of overy circumstance.

11. The true polley of the south is not to raise less cotton, but to raise it at less cost, on a smaller agreeme, more highly worked and factilized, and that too, as a surplus erup.

Samewater With a Sting in Ft.

As a substitute for the over-line that is being per upon the word "function," is connection with maint care, stort, the Henderum Gold Leef age, stort, the Augustion of a waterer number," while the cleartonia Gazarra is inclined to favor "thousant," Why not return to the "been" that awarened over the country a few years agu.