GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1809.

No. 46.

# AS BAD AS ANANIAS.

ARE SOME MEN, SAYS BILL ARP THE PHILOSOPHER.

Takes Housety as Subject-And Weiter Latter on the Dishumouty and of Some People Now Living. Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution

"Honesty is the best policy," said Hen Franklin, and Richard Whatley, the great theologian, added. "But he who acts on that principle is no: an

The truth is, that real, genuine but esty is not policy at all, for policy requires thought, plan and generally some dissimilation. It comes from the head the brain; whereas honesty is a mora principle that comes from the heart and takes no time for thought. Policy is a cold, hard work; honesty a warm. genial, neighborly one. The poets like it next best to love—Hearns says, "It's guid to be bonest and true," and Popsays "An honest man's the mobiest work of God." The bist definition of the word is "free from deseit, just in speech and aution, fair desiin; and worthy to be trusted."

I was ruminating about this because a clever country boy from whom I buy my lightwood brought me a load to day and the top layers and all that was in sight were tich in rosin and clean and attractive. He wanted a dollar and the balf, and I told him it was too much but he pleaded like a lawyer, and said be had hauled it ten miles, and that kind of pine was getting awful scarce

pine, and so he trought it down town, on the the I liked rich, clean split pine, and so he trought it to me. He is a good-looking hard-working boy, and so I bought it and stood by while he threw it off. The top was all right but that out of sight was black knots or half rotten pieces, and disgusted me. "Look here, Feltou," said I, "do you know of a boy who would put his best pine in the bottom of the waron. or know of a by who would put his best pine in the bottom of the wagon, or who would even mix it about half and half?" "No, sir, I don't," said be, "we haven't got any of that sort in the piney woods." "Dub't you know," said I, "that I wouldn't have given you your price if I had seen late your wagon?" He smiled countainstiff wagon?" He emiled complacently and replied: "That's just the reas a we put the best on top; we couldn't get more'n half price if we didn't, and get more'n hair price it we didn't, and you know major, we get mighty little for a bard day's work, anyhow."
"But, Felton, that way of doing is cheating, and they say that cheating, never thrives. I should think you would feel aslamed to throw your load off right here before me." "Weil, now major, to tell you the truth, I was in hopes you would go in the house before hopes you would go in the house cetors I throwed it off; but everybody has to put the best on top," and he smiled all over his face. What kind of a boy is that? Well, he is a little better than the average of boys, or men either, as to that, for he smiles at you while he deceives you. Heard a billed phrenoldeceives you. Heard a blind phrenologist tell a man once that his bump of covetousness was so large he would steal if he had a fair chance—that is, if he found a man saleep with his pocket-took under his pillow he would take it, but at the same time he had sympathy so largely developed that he would kiss his aleeping victim before he left him. I like that boy for his good nature, and had rather he would cheat me than a boy who wouldn't own up to suything, and go off and brag how he got me. Yes, everybody tries to get the advange in a trade—not everybody, but the Yes, everybody tries to get the advan-tage in a trade—not everybody, but the exceptions are very few. A man can tell a lie by concealing the truth—when I was a lad I heard old Dr. Natoan Hoyt, of Athena, preach a sermon in our town, and have not forgotten how he looked straight at me and said: "Little boy you can tell a lie by winking your eye." My wife asys she was in a store one day when a country. ing your eye. My wire says she was in a store one day when a country woman came in sad asked the more ban if he could match that scrap of gingban which she showed him. He said

no, but be had something very like it

and prettier, and he finally sold it to

her. After she left, my wire remarked that she might have matched it at the

next door for she noticed the identical goods in the window as she passed. "Yes I know it," said the merchant,

but it wasn't my business to tell her:

I must sell my own goods if I can."
That was the kind of honesty that

was policy, but it wasn't doing as you would be done by. The trading world

is very busy concealing the truth. I bought a fine sow from a neighbor

once, and she eat up a dezen chickens the day I got her. When I asked him why he didn't tell me that she was a

chicken ester, he smiled and said he thought I would find out soon enough.

piece of prints will fade when washed, but he does not tell it. You can hardly find a real linen besom shirt nowadays, but they are all sold for linen. These

are not frauds of much consequence

but they illustrate the acripture, which

saith "A lie sticketh close in the jointe between buyer and seller." and "It is

naught-it is naught saith the buyer

sepastional effect to the sermon

Theo, there are the white lies that the from so glad to see you; you are look-log so well; your little girl is a dear

Hitle thing, and as pretty as a pink; do ait longer: wont you take dinner with

is the little girl pretty, nor does she want the visitor to sit longer or to

stay to dinner. But these are social

deceptions, and keep up good will. What an awful thing it would be for a

Sometimes she is not glad, nor

but be goes his way and rejoiceth

ant may know that a certain

ing of all deceivers are the advertisers of patent medicines. Everybody knews that nine-teaths of their nostrums are humbugs and their certificates of wooderful cures are either made up or paid for, and get the sick or the diseased for, and yet the sick or the discused will strain their credulity and take another ctranco in be restored. That's all right if there is no narm in the medicine, but we do get very tired looking at the heads and faces of ductors and patients in the newspapers. Ordinary lying that has no malice in it is not a cardinal sin. It is not forbid-den in the ten commandments. Aua-nius was not suddenly punished for ly-ing unto mon, but he had lied unto God. He sought to defraud the Lord's reasury, and there is many a church member doing the same thing now. They make us sacride: They withhold a part and lie outs their own conscience. The poor widow's mite is still a bigger thing than the rich man's large donation large donation

I wonder what kind of a world we would have if everybody was good. I don't mean religious, but kind and just and honest. Our courts and prisons would be abolished. Just think of it. But it cannot be. Original sin and total deprayity and moral turpitude are still in the way. The mystery of will things hange over us. John Start Mill and Henry Nones and start will the start Nones and start will and Henry Nones and Start will be supplied to the start will be sup evil things hauge over us. John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spenor, and other great thinkers say that the Oreator made the very best world and the best lubabitants that He had, but that it is improving as the couturies roll on. And John Pisks says that evil is necessary to teach us what good is. That if there was no crime or with an ortal results. sary to truch us what good is. That if there was no crime or pain or grief we would have no joy or happiness and would not know what it was. Plato said 2000 years ago that we had to limit God's completenes or His good-ness, one or the other, and many learned and sincere men, like Calvin and Edwards, have tried to reconcile predestination with free agency, but it is all incomprehensible to me and I is all incomprehensible to me and have to fall back and entreuch mysel have to fall back and entreuch myself on those injunctions which say "Dad justly—love mercy and obey the Lard thy 'Sod," and the later one which says, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all they heart and the neighbor as the self." and then accept David's faith, which saith, "Though the slay moyet will I trust in Ilim. I'm not going to strain my mind over perplexing problems that have never been solved. Mr. Flake is a beautiful writer, but evil was created as a contrast so that we might know what good is then how can we enjoy heaven where there is no evil, no crimbary strains to the contrast of the contrast of

beaves where there is no evil, no crimo-or grief or affliction. One thing I do know, that this is a besutiful world and this life is a happy one to those and this life is a happy one to those who choose to make it so. President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, said in a recent speech at Huntsville: "England is about to perpetrate a great crime against the Boers in expelling them from their own domain. But this is progress and is inevitable. It is the law of nature and the law of nature is the law of God." That sounds like a strange doctring to those sounds like a strange doctring to those sounds like a strange doctrine to those who believe that God is love. The Saviour said, "Offenses must needs come, but we unto them by whom they come," They what psril are thos: rulers in who have the power to oppress and use it to earry out a selfish policy.

After all it is safest to be an humble honest citizen and have no policy.

### Class in Imperiation. seph Daus Miller in "Life,"

QUESTION: What is the whole duty of men and nations Y ANSWER: To mind their own basi-

"Have men and nations ever done "There is not an instance in recorded istory. "Give an example of a people not

minding their own business?"
"The Americans in the Phillip-

"But they say the Filipinos are not

"That is their business." "Is Spain a wise nation ?"
"The wisest in the world."

"Is Aguinald, a polygamist?"
"No; we would not permit him to
so, even should be acknowledge bis allegiance to the United States." Would we permit him to hold

"No; slavery is legally and morally wrong.

"Is the Sultan of Sulu a poly gamist ?''
"He is, and a slave-holder."

"Do we permit that ?"

Blaves 91

"Ob, yes; and we give him six thousaud dollars a year to support bis

welve wives. "Explain to the class this contradio

"It cannot be explained. It can only be said that in the practical details of minding other people's business all the eacons of morality, together with all the maxims of political aconomy, are

"Is the departure from the strict abits of minding your own business expensive ?"
"Very; it may be said that nine-

but he goes his way and rejoketh."
That was in a horse trade, I reckon
Hypoorisy, deceit, exaggeration are not
confined to traders; professional men
and politicians use all these to gain
their ends. Yes, and even some preschers will make up a pathetic story to
more their hearers to tears, or to give
amountional affact to the seasons. tenths of the poverty of the world are "What is this policy sometimes

'Benevolent assimilation."

# Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, ayes sunk in, tongue coated, prin continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortun-ately, a riend advised trying 'Electric Bitters; and to my great joy and sur-prise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and stayed about long enough, and had tetter go. Not long ago a lady of our town told two toys who came to see town told two boys who came to see that I know they saved my life, and monin it has averted and of the children boys that they had stayed long enough and it raised a rumpus that is not yet allayed.

But the most cummrons and proyon.

But the most cummrons and proyon.

BETLER ON AMENDMEST.

tto Puts Himself on Record Agnipet the Proposed Constitutional Change

United States Senator Marton Butier has put himself on record against the constitutional amendment. Senator Butler is in Washington now and the

Pust of yesterday:
"I shall take the stump in North
Carolina against the proposed suffrage
amendment to the constitution," said Senator Murion Butler, of that State, lust evening at the Shoreham. The Populists have not thus far expressed themseves on the subject and have held alsof from the contest. I do not see how I can consistently remain allent while the issue is being fought out, and therefore shall work to defeat the amendment."

These statements, which put the Senator squarely in apposition to the Democratic leaders with whom he has worked shoulder to shoulder in asworked shoulder to shoulder in national campaigns, called out quite an extensive explanation. "I was disposed at first to look upon the proposed amendment with favor," be said, "if I could had anything in it that promised to eliminate the race issue from Muth Carolina politics. The cry of negro domination is familiar in our our campaigns, and I have often had to meet it. When I have intested meetions it. When I have injected restions into the canvass that my o opents could not answer, they have invariably raised the race issue.

"The amendment, if it abould be rarried, would distrauchise the country pegra, who is industrious and dorse, and with whom we have no difficulty, and put the ballot in the banes of the turbing cause. These city negroes would probably hold the balance of power and could be used by Democrats who would say that the suffrage had been bestowed upon them to unru the elections for the Damocratic party. We should have the race issue in pol

"Then if what we call the grand-fathers' chause, allowing suffrage to those who are descendents of men who voted, prior to the civil war, should be adopted, I have little doubt that would be declared unconstitutional the courts. The Democratic party would then have disfranchised a large proportion of the white element, who proportion of the white element, who have been most troublesome to their control of party affairs. As I now much of my public career to the votes of these sams people, I do not care to risk being put in the attitude of hav-ing helped in their disfrauchisement. Again, should the courts declare the satire amendment unconstitutional, as is not improbable, the Democrats would have further advantage in being ble to claim that their eff its to settle the race question for all time had proved futile.

"I wish," continued the Sepator, "that just for the settlement of this amendment there was to be no negro amendment there was to be no negro vote in the North Carolina election next year. I believe the result would be a wholesome example, for North Carolina has always been generous in granting suffrage to her citizens. I am convinced if the question were brought to a fair and square vote of the white people alone, they would vote the amendment down overwhelmingly. Such a vote would be a rabute to the such a vote would be a rabule to the unfair election laws of the State, which were copied from those of Kentucky, and which are intended solely to enable those in power to steal electiona." Senator Butter stated that the election of Tuesday seemed to him of little significance, except to establish the convictions of both parties more drin-ig. "Bryan," he said, "has carried the State of Nebraska, and will certainly be the candidate for President next year. To be sure the Democrats have reclaimed Maryland, but local condi-tions had more to do with the result there than the national issues."

For a Populist, the Senator's atti-tude toward the war in the Philippines is very generous. "Perhaps the war might have been avoided," he said in the course of quite a conversation on the subject, but we are not aware of all that the President knows about the situation there, and what can we in houer do but light it out with the rebels? After that is done, I am in favor of giving the Filipinos a free goveroment, if they are capable of sus taining it; an independent republic

Senator Butler believes that the most important legislation of the win-ter will be the cunotment of the Nicaragua canal bill. "It will change the anid. "The Southern Congressmen will be largely in favor of it."

An arcedote of Bishop Thomas W. Dudley: narrated in the Sioux City Journal, reveals, in his own words, the weret of his success:
When it was first known in the city

in which he was settled that he was to go to Kentucky, some of his friends were disposed to be critical.

"You are not going to Kentucky. Yes, indeed."

"Do you know what kind of a state that is? I saw in the paper that one man killed another in a Kentucky town for treading on a dog."

The bishop said nothing, and the msn continued impatiently, "What are you going to do in a place like that?"

"I'm not going to tread on the dog !" was the calm reply.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good quali-ties of Chamberlain's Cough Hemedy, to know that people overywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benifit they have reoured, of threatened attacks of paen-

MRS. DAVIS TO THE DAUGHTERS.

Abe Writes a Very Pooling Letter-Riccof officers of the Cutted Baughters. Richmond, Nov. 11 .- At the morning session of the copression of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. the following letter was received from

Mrs. Jefferson Davis : "The Danghters of the Confederacy, My Friends and Countrywomers: Accept my grateful knowledgements and those of my daughter, Mrs. Hayes, for the splendid manifestation of your love and cateern for my Winnie. For the short remnant of life left to me it will be a nover-failing source of impulners

to me and to her sister.

"Another and ever recurring source of satisfaction to us is that you have greciously assumed the controlling and active interest in the effort to build the Confederate monument to my hus-band's memory. Such a manifestation of approval from his own beloved people will be the richest heritage you can confer upon his child and her descend-

"Whether your noble efforts are crowned with auccess or not, we shall know your patriotic hearts are in the work, and love you for what you have striven to accomplish.
"I thank you with all my heart for lawing malayers and heartfally

your loving welcome and hospitality during our visit here, and hoping you will believe me with cordina apprecia-

The convention endorsed the movement of several gentlemen to buy "Beauvoir" and turn it into a home for

Confederate soldiers and sailors.

Mrs. Davis offers to sell Beavoir for that purpose for \$25,000. The idea of the promoters of the scheme of perchasing is at present to issue certificates. in the sum of one dollar each and sell them throughout the South. It is prob them throughout the Sinth. It is probable that General Fitzhugh Les. General Jus. Wheeler, or some other distinguished Confederate will be asked to accept the position of president of the association, which will be known as the Southern flown Association for Confederate Vetetaus, and that vice presidents will be appointed in each State.

Mrs. Parks offered the following which was adopted: "I move that each State division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy appoint a museum committee of three, of which the State president shall be a membe case president shall be a member ox-officio; the State regent shall be challeman, and the other two members shall be appointed by the State president. This committee shall have charge of the interests of the museum, and keep it before their State division.

"I move, further, that each State president shall, after presenting the matter to her State convention, recommend the appropriation of a sum o Loney, varying according to the financial condition of the treasury, for the running expenses of this secred treasrouning expenses of this secred treasure house, which expense has herefore been borne by the Confedrate Memorial Literary Society alone.

"I further move, that each State president shall recommend that each chapter in her division set apple and a second president and apple for the state of the state of

ily a sum according to its ability for any a sum according to its ability for the maintenance and enviolment of the room appropriated to its own State."

Mrs. John C. Brown moved that Mrs. E. G. Wess, of Jacksonville, Fla., wife of Bishop Wred, of Flurida, be elected president of the United Daugh ters by neclemation. This was done, amid great enthusism. The other officers elected are: Mrs. William Bred, New York, first vice president; Mrs. F. T. McCullouge, to Mrs. John Va., second vice president; Mrs. John K. Hickman, of Nashville, Tenb., recording secretary; Miss Maly F. drs. F. T. McCullough, of Stannton cording secretary; Miss Many F. Meares, of North Carolina, correspond-ing secretary; Mrs. Jefferson Thomas,

of Atlauta, treasurer. Montgomery, Ala., is to be the next meeting place.

# What to Teach Boys.

A philusopher has said that true education of boys is to "leads them what they ought to know when they become men."

1. To be true and to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know bow to read, and be true and gennine in action, rather than to learned in all sciences and in all lan guages, and be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach the boy that truth is more than riches, power, or possesse-

2. To be pure in thought, language, and life - pure in mind and tody.

3 To be unselfish. To care for the feelings and comforts of others. To be generous, noble and manly, will include a genuine reference the aged and for things sacred.

4. To be self-reliant and self-helpful, even from childhood. To be industrious always, and self-supporting at the carliest proper age. Trach them that all honest work is honorable; that an idle life of dependence on others is dis-

When a boy has learned these things, when he has made these ideas part of him—however poor or however rich— he has learned many of the most has portent things he eight to know.

# The Ruling Passing

Seveland Plate Dester.

The clergyman had fluished and the organ was pealing forth the senorous rapture of the Mendeleston march.

"One moment, George," said the ra-diant tride, and facing the saidience she raised her exquisitely bound though somewhat bulky prayer-book in her delatily gloved hands and poluted is directly at the audience. There was a sharp olick. "All right, George," said the bride,

'Come stong."
And as they marched down the siele is showed him that the supposed prayer-book wasn't a prayer-book at It was a camers.

"It's my own ides, Genege," hispered. "Clever, isn't (t ?"

VARY THE PARM PRODUCTS.

-- Why Put All the Eggs in one Ha ket ?-Why Enise Cotton Alone ? J. B. Alexander, in Charlotte Observer.

How many farmers in our State plant cotton as their sole crop, and if fails from any cause or the price is not sufficient to cover the cost of production, the farmer is badly orippled or broken up entirely? We are blest with a climate and soil that will produce and any crop not strictly tropleal. In North Carolina we need an agricultural revolution. Cotton has bedd—in this section at least—the leading place in agriculture, at the expense of crops that would pay much better in every way. This is an age when totensive farming is called for when every ners cultivated should be made to produce three times as much as formerly, every one from the most intelligent to the most ignorant, can work with double the energy and far more pleasure when he sees the fruits of his labor yielding an abundant harvest, and that he is to be bandsomely paid for his labor. How many farmers in our State

Why not embark into vegetable oulture, supply all that the town will use, or sell to the pickle factory, where they will buy all that is raised? Oabbage is always to demand the year round; if it can be shipped here at profit, it appears that it could be raised, without the cost of shipping, at a profit, its with onlone, which are very prolific and seldom fail to bring a good price. I can see at aimost every door Northern unions, when we have thousants of acres lying idle or producing not enough cotton to pay for the cultivation. All the small fruits that last but a short time would find ready sale. The great number of children and young people who work in the many factories in this city, would be gind to partake of such delicacies, and by all means let them have them. Why not embark into vegetable caleans let them have them

means let them have them

Cocombers, pepper, beans, potators, both sweet and frish, are easily cultivated and a neady market is found for them. By adopting this play, more time is had to raise more grain, more cuttle, hoge; in fact, more stock of all kinds, and consequently more manure. At this day the basis of all successful farming is manure, and if this is applied with the common sense that other avocations of life are attended, we would produce a wonderful change in our system of farming.

ur system of farming. Charlotte has grown so rapilly that as such as formerly, and we saw it is as such as formerly, and we saw it is a larger amount to supply the vinegar, cateups, pickles and condiments that always are in demand, that are now imported from beyond the limit of the State, whereby we had to content to the State—whereby we help to enrich other states at the expense of ourselves. I have often thought how blind we are to our own interests by huying from others what we could produce at humas

# Great Hen Who Never Laugh.

New York Prem.

Great men have often faucied it Great men have often fancied it a part of greatness to refresh from hillarity. Philip IV, of Spain, is vaid to have laughed only more in his life. That was when his bride, Annie of Austria, wept at hearing that the queens of Spain had no feet. She took with German literalness au old piece of Spanish courtesy. As she was junceying toward Spain home German nuns met her and desired to present some stockings of their own kuitting. The worthy princess was about to he The worthy princess was about to no cept the gift, when a Spanish grandes of her suits interferred with the remurk that it would be quette, as the queens of Spain were not supposed to have any use for stockings, whereat the princess began to weep, understanding, poor woman, that on her arrival in Spain her feet would be

Lord Chesterfield said: "Nobody has seen me laugh since I have come to my reason." and Congreve makes his Lord Froth, in the "Double Dealer," say: "When I laugh I laugh alone." Young people and fools laugh easily, says and proverb, which has often

Nevertheless, the singer, Robert gave lessons in laughing in Paris and London in 1805, and, so far, at least as filing his own purse went, with with success. He held that men and women could not leagh "decently and sympathetically" without proper train-ing and said that a person who could laugh only in o.e tone rouned to him like one who could say out and non; but that a trained laugher should express many things.

The earliest Indian pipes were simply or dried leaves were put. It has found that the pipes used by the audient Romans were made on the same plan, the bowl being an invention reserved. for a comparatively recent day. It is worthy mentioning incidentally that the cirarette is really an invention of the Indians. They made cigarettes just like those now in use, with wrappers of the thinnest core huses.

There is a possular matter.

There is a popular notion, by the way, that paper used for modern orga-rattes is destructive to health and apt rettes is destructive to health and apt to be saturated with drugs. Facts do not warrant this idea, leasmuch as the best cigarette paper is quite hurmless, being made of the best linen rage, from the refuse left over in the manufacture of shirts and other liven garments.
There is no such thing as rice pape

What is known as such is the pith of a plact out in thin slices need by the Chinese for painting pictures.

Used by British Soldlers in Africa. Capt. U. Q. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Galleba. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897. forces (Gallebe, Under date or grantland, he from Vryburg, Bechususland, he serites: "Hefore starting on the last serites: "Hefore starting on the last writes: "Before starting on the last campaign, I bought a quantity of Chamberiain's Colte, Chiclera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I need myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by J. E. Curry & Company. Cash for Assumption

loune in the Tennus sol.

Richmond Times.

One of the best articles that we have seen on the Transvani estuation is from the Beance Ayres Weekly Hereld. It is beaded "The Tide of Progress," and is introduced with the remark that "events now transpiring in Youth Africa. Chips and the Philippine Islands all tend to show that those people who attempt to stem the tide of advancing civilization are must to be overwhelmed in its flaw."

This is true as preaching, "The philanthropists may deplore the fact," our centemporary gness on, "and discourse with moving pathon on the rights of the weak against the correct-ments of the strong, but such is the strong law of avolution and there is no help for those who rebist the tendency of the times."

The Hereld then points out that the Boers of douth Africa are among those who set themselves against the current of civilization, being not unwilling to beep abreast of the time themselves, but determined that no other people shall do so in their land.

In the same connection Joseph P. Dunn, a resident of Johannesburg, publishes an article in a recent issue of the Independent on the situation in the Transvaal, in which he pursues the same line of thought and impresses the same facts that the Boers as a race furnish "an extrhordinary instance of streamed civilization, the date of stopage being comewhere about the concinction of the ceventeauth century." He declares that the Boer has simply set his tack against the Good gates, apparently oblivious to the fact that the accumulated force behind must one day burst every barrier which he may choose to set us.

Coming down to specifications he re-

bust every barrier which he may choose to set u.,
Coming down to specifications he referes to the franchise proscription under which the Utilanders are not permitted to take part in the affilm of government, although in de to pay a large proportion of the taxes. He says that under the educational requirements the Utilanders communities are almost anticely naclected.

As for religious freedom, he points out that according to the present constitution Jews and Exman Catholica are debarred from holding any political lice. He weations slee the dynamics mon

He meations also the dynamite monupoly by which the miners are made to
pay nearly twice as much as they
would otherwise have to pay for this
product, the profits going largely to
the government.

Argue against it as we may. This
is a progressive age and so nation can
stand in the way of progress. It
seemed a cruel thing that the Morth
American indian should be driven
back farther and further into the wilderness by the advance of civilization,
but can any mans by that this great
country should live her parmitted to
be controlled and recoupled by the red be on trolled and neoupled by the red savages who were here when Columbas discovered it. It could not in the nature of things, been otherwise.

First off the Florida coust there is a

Just off the Florida coast there is a ferrise island, one of nature's garden spots. For years it was ruled by Spalin and in spite of its great fertility and its wondrous productive copacity, its progress was held in check and its very life blevel sucked out by the Spanish astraps who were put in authority. Time and again the islanders rebelled but were unade to drive out their musters. This sert of thing could not last. Americans stood by for years and saw the deveatation, but anally progress could therete the condition to langer. Progress agoved Spain out of Units. The same will be repeated in the Transvant, in the Philippines, in some of the South American Republicans, as the South American Republicans, as the Buenos Ayres Herald prophesias and in all fertile lands where the powers that be, put themselves in the way of progress and modern civilization.

# How Different Nationalities Ent

The Roglish and Americans are adnited by all appredjudiced foreigners to let the most refused exters in the world, says the Kitchen. To see them go turning the various stages of their tioners is to have a leason in the art of

graceful esting.

Very different is the behavior of the Russian, who does not diedaln to use auture's weapons when he considers the latter more convenient than the the latter more convenient than the knife and fork.

The French wan will use a place of

The Frenchman will use a place of brend in nearly all cases where he should use a kuife. The German, on the other hand, plunges his kuife into his mouth in a way that is terrifying. The Sweed cuts up his feed late tiny places first of all, and then, having laid saids his k-ife, proceeds to take up piece by piece with his fork.

The Italian uses a spoon quite as often as a fork. He will use the former for vegetables, and sometimes even for

or vegetables, and sometimes even for lieb. The latter use of the spoon is mewhat curious.

The Japanese diver uses chopaticks, a form of implement somewhat difficult to mulpulate without considerable practice, while the chinaman tears bis

practice, while the chinaman tears his food with his long nails in a manner thoroughly repulsive.

The Greek swallows his ment in huge mouthfule; and would probably devour a steak weighing half a pound in half a minute. Taking a very sharp knife' he divides the ment into four or dwa sections, each of which he dings into his mouth in rapid succession. It is not to be wondered at that the Greeks suffer much from indigestion.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Be any onte of Cutgarh that esmost be itell's Unfarry Upra.

**Manager** 

P.J. ORIENTEY & CO., Props. Tuledo, O. We the underskrived, have known F.J. Daring for the last 13 reast, and believe him perceptly boxer-title in all beginns transactions and destretally able to carry out my chilge-The state of the s

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Beat Wheat For The Bouth.

For a number of years the tural Descriptions has toon ting the grain rasts, which much loss and are so very iriusted. Experiments he made with a view to present determining what varieties sist he disease and also whe training the constitution of the constitution of

or the local problem of the lo

and crown tests is the east and con It recommends the following warles to the western growers: Turkey. Meandite, Odens, Bieti, Pringle's 15, and Pringle's Defiance, and spring cowing Hane's Bles Stein Statustowers Pie. The follow resist less rust. Their, Puleas Orence Club, Delix Longuerry, Some Dieb! Mediterration. Armoles Hybeard Calif Spring. Darum and posts, wheats, used mently for macoure are also very resistant. Nearly warries, may real if cown too late. These are air different species costs and the damage they do every reseased. In the department opinion, that of all other prais on thised.

In the Carolinas wheat is quite commonly injured by rust, but it is not grown extensively in these states. The orange last rust seems to be the prevailing species, though as yes it is maderially whether it is the only one present is asses of severe injury. One peculiar fact of interest in that sarry what, such as early life, is also more injured than late varieties, which is just the reverse of the rule. A probable reason for this is that early wheat is nonectimes weakened by frosts or freez-s, and is thus rendered more limite to rust. In the Atlantic Cunst. States the wild blackburry rust is extremely abundant, especially in the series of clearings near fails of wheat—a fact which has given rise to the stroneous opinion that this rust has some outogenatic equaction with the ceremit rusts. In the Carolinas who

orient rusts.

Very little wheat is raised in Georgia, but usually what is grown is inedly injured by rust. Leaf rust is the openies most pravalent, but frequently the grain is not severely injured until the stem rust spears. In Georgia and in all the Gulf States outs is saldon injered by rust. The variety of outs most commonly grown is the Texas rust proof.

Nawhere, perhaps, are people so much wedded to the idea that they must be ornitously swallowing madimuch where to the mea test congruent to the critically swallowing modicine or "rubbing it lo," to prevent alchness, or to drive it away when it actually exists, with reference to both themselves and their animals, as is our Smithern States, and as a consequence, we have one of the most frutthal fields for the successful operation of the vender of propulatory "ours alla." We do not seem as yet to have learned that the great maintainer of perfect healily health and condition is not to be found in the everlasting administration of "pills and pottons," but in food, which is given in proper quantity, of suitable variety of sound quality and as the proper times or intervals. If the above four factors were observed and carefully carried into practice in the case of our domestic mimule, owners would have to spend a great deal less money for medicines, would not be interested. for medicines, would save the lives of many valuable animals, would have their stock in much better condition for the work required of them, would make tots of feed and would be into the pocket generally. A noted English vetinary writer in speaking of the "physicking" of heroes remarks that there is nothing lends better to produce a regular netion of the bownis and shin clear than proper attention to the quality and quantity of the feed, and it too frequently happens that frees want of care in this perious disorders occur. Heree are healthy enough and require no medicine, when their food is properly regulated in quantity and given in sufficient variety. If the stomach and bowele are at one time is properly regulated in quantity and given in sufficient variety. If the stomach and bovels are at one time overloaded and at another suffered to remain empty, it is obvious that irrequise action is likely to be induced, while it is equally evident that heeding exclusively for long periods on day and highly astrogent answerial, especially when the natural food of the enismal is of an exactly opposite character, must cause derangement. Where physic (purgative medicine) is really accessary or thought it to be desirable, there is still no or centry for the large deem of alone (the usual pargative for the horse) irrequently repeated, which were given a generation or so ago. Thus a coarse of physic consisted of three doses at intervals of a weak, of gregories quantities of alone amounting to from seven draches to oce and a quarter outside. There is perhase reason for the dose of physic containing it or excited to get the green feed out of an antimal harbers putting it on a dry dist, and especially if a full allowance of grain is to be given at dose, but of an antimal harbers putting it on a dry dist, and especially if a full allowance of grain is to be given at dose, but reducing the grain and giving term mashes during the transition period.

Amount the national later foods and farm there is none greater than those connected with the the stook department, more supercially in the malter of foods and feeding.