GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1900.

(Cheb in Advance.)

No. 12.

They Come From All Quarters -A Lady Wants to Knew About "Nucotte's Eye" -Bay Bothered About Figures. IIII Arp. in Atlanta Constitution

A lady writes to me and asks what is really meant by the 'needle's eye' in the parable of the rich man. I remem-ber reading somewhere that it was the smallest gate that gave entrance to the walled city of Jeruselam, and that a loaded camel had to be stripped of its burden and bend its knees to squeeze through. And so a rich man had to give up his riches and cume to his aness before he could enter heaven. But I do not find that is any commentary. It was just one of the thousand proverbs that adorned the moral teachings of the Jews and the eastern mations. The writings of Job and Solomon and Confucious and Mahomet about of in them. In he Koran is found this proverb: "The impous man will find the rates of heaven shut, and he this proverb : "The imp ous man #11 find the gates of heaven shut sud be can no more enter them a camel can pass through a needle's eye." There is another in the Koran which says:
"You will never see a paim tree of gold nor an elephant pass through a needle's eye." These proverbs simply meant that it was impossible. Strange to say, the world has long since quit making proverbs. All proverts have come

stone gathers no moss." "Poor Richard" left us a few such as "A penny saved is two pence guined." A young man eager for anowledge writes to know why it is that when you reverse a number and subtract the leas from the greater the difference is always size or some multiple of nice, and nine will divide it without a remainder. mainder. He wants to know the rea-son why. This is rather complex, but the reason is plain when you so it. By reversing a number you change the numerical value of every figure in it:
noits become tees or hundreds or
thousands, and vice versa; and hence
if you subtract a unit from a ten it
leaves nine. Take ten for instance,
and reverse it and it is 01. It was ten
before and it is 1 s.ow and the difference is obliged to be nine. Take 91
and reverse it and you change 9 tens
to 8 units, and 1 unit to 1 ten; gaining
81 and losing 9 which makes 72, a
multiple of 9. Now if you add natead
of subtract the sum will be 11 or some
multiple of 11. 10 and 01; 18 and 31 numerical value of every figure in it: multiple of 11, 10 and 01; 18 and 31 make 44; 16 and 61 make 77; 24 and 49 make 44; 16 and 01 make 77; 24 and 42 make 66; all multiples of 11. The complexities and results of figures are many and very wonderful. They train the minds and strain the coind I know they did mine when I was struggling through trigonometry and calculus. A boy can fudge and amoggle along through Latin and Greek with the help of translations but he can't fool the professor on the blackboard. Another enquiring mind wishes to know why it is that the first day of May and the following Christmus always come on the same day of the week Well, it can't help it that's all, for there are thirty four even weeks from

there are thirty-four even weeks from one to the other. But Christmas day and the first of the next May don't fit. February comes in and knocks the even into odd.

even into odd.

A Florida girl writes that her almanac is all wrong, for it gives February only twenty-eight days, notwithstanding this is lesp. Yes, Miss, this is leap year, but it don's leap. The last year in every century has to be skipped as a year, for old father time gios a day in every hundred years, and the clock has to be set back twenty four hours.

And here is a good humble, sensible

letter from a Louislana negro who says he has a great respect for the white people, and loves to lean upon them, for they know best and they have treated him kindly all his life. He "I read all your letters, andgive us some swful blows, but you can't blow the monkey out of ua," Well the word negro is Spanish and Portuges for black. The French is Digre. The Latin is niger and the English corrupted it into nigger. The Century dictionary says that nigger is

more English than negro; and was used without opprobrious intent; and can be found in writings of Tom Hood and Praced and Trevelyn The Irish call them nagers. But us the Latin is the foundation of all three languages i and the most proper name for I was on the train once when good

old Sanford Bell was very much per-plexed about a miserable cadaverouslooking foreigner who took a seat in the negroe's car; and a negro prescher made a fuss about it. So Samford saked bim whether he was a negro or a white man. He shrugged his should-ers and grinned as he replied; "Mine fader was a Portugee' and mine mud-der was a nagur. "What shall I do der was a nagur. "What shall I do with him?" "Let ilm stay, or pitch him out the window," he replied. Sanford said to me. "I think he is a cross between a behoop and an esquimo."

I like such negroes as the one who wrote me that respectful and sensible

wrote me that respectful and sensible letter. In fact, I know of many negroes who have not only my regard, but a share of my affections. How willing they are to oblige you. When I am afar from home and want information about the trains or the town or the time I always ask a negro for he will tell me more willingly than some depot officials I have met.

But this is enough of answers to correspondents who request an apparer

correspondents who request an answer correspondents who request an answer is your paper. It may to answer ment of them by letter, but they accumulate newadays more than ever, and it is hard to keep up. Some of your readers have got an idea that a man of my age ought to know something about everything. Well, he ought to, and be has lived in varu at he is no wise. than fibra he was youngs. I like to diffuse the knowledge that I have acquired, and broadcast it accord the people who have not the books nor had the advantage that a kind Providence.

ARP AS INSTRUCTOR.

In a given to me. Especially do I spreciate letters from the bays and girls.

I had a nice letter yesterday from I will have been and abler — nothing more. I would answer their questions if I knew their other name. The older I grow their other name. The older I grow the greater is my interest in the chil

dren; the generation that is soon to take our places. My porest pleasure now is to play with and founds the littie ones. I mean good children, of course—sspecially girls. When a dear little grandchild climbs my kness and puts ber arous around my neck and Buys :

"You good, old-for-nothing thing, I so happy. Another wedding and versery passed us pesterday, and we are grateful that no calamity or affec-Fifty-one years have passed since my wife surrendered and I became her pursoner, and time keeps rolling on.

Largest Things in the World.

New York Press.

The largest locamotive works in the world are in Parladelphys.

The largest car manufacturing plant in the world is in Pittsburg.

The largest drug house in the world

is in St. Louis.

The largest wholesale dry goods house The largest gun works to the world

The largest tobbeco factory is in Ht

Louis.
The largest drop hammer in the world is the property of the Bethleheu The largest bottle manufactory is in The largest spring works are in Pitts-

Durg.
The largest bank is in London.
The largest church is in Borne.
The largest beef and pork packing

house is in Chicaga.

The largest starch business is in Os-

The largest copper mine is in Michi-

The largest pumping engine in the world is in the Calumet and Heals

The largest match factory in the fit world is at Barberton, O. Its capacity is 100,000,000 s cay.

The greatest botel is in New York.
The greatest merole quarry is in Ver-

The greatest flour mill is in Minne-The greatest co: per and irass mill is

in Waterbury.
The greatest stove Lectory is in Detroit.

The greatest whisty industry is in the United States, the output being more than 80,000,000 gallons a year. The largest sewing machine work are at Elizabethport.

The largest boot and sine industry is The largest greecy house is in New

The largest hardware house in the world is in St Louis.

The largest State in Texas.

The largest financier in the world in

n New York The largest broker is in New York.
The largest stock exchange is in New

York. The largest city (in area) is New

The largest life insurance companies are in New York. The largest buildings are in New

The largest corporation in the world is in Penusylvania—the Carnegie Steel Company, capital atock \$250,000,000. Next comes the Federal Steel Company of New Jersey, capital authorized \$200. 000,000.

is in Washington-largest in the sense of tellest and cost. The loftiest structure in in Paris-

the Eiffel tower. The largest steamboat runs in Long Island sound between New York and Full River

The largest steamship piles between

The largest steamship piles between New York, South-impton and Bressen. The largest boomstive is on a short line in Pittsburg.

The largest college or university is Harvard, considering the greatest number of students. Its undergraduates exceed in number those of Oxford.

The greatest ship-building plant is at Chance.

The largest suspension bridge is in New York.

The largest metal spans in the world are in New York. (the Washington bridge.)
The largest public gardens are in

Paris.
The largest number of theatres is The largest hospital in the world is in Paris - the Hotel des Invalides. The largest stope structure is in

Egypt, The largest falls are in New York.
The largest river is in Bouth Amer-

Foreign Game to American Harlet. Forest and Stream,

A correspondent inquires as to the effect upon our domestic game supply of the sale of foreign game. The effect of the sale of game actually imported would, of course, not effect the domestic supply in any way whatever, unless it might be possibly if the imported stock were so plentiful and so cheap as to lessen the demand for nacheap as to reserve the demand for native species. That is something which is not likely to happen. The actual conditions are three—that while there is in the saurket some notually imported foreign game, by far the greater proportion of the game labelled are foreign is American, and is sold lillertly under a foreign name. Persil blids are American notice. blids are American quali; French pheasants are Americans ruffed

. 1941.

ANOTHER ESKINO TRIBE.

DISCOVERED BY WHALEES ON OB-SOURE ISLAND IN HUDSON BAY.

Their Mabits and Customs-Muts Are Untit of the Skulle and Jawa of the Wisales-Peculiar Bress of the Womes -Odd Bialeet. dt. Louis Hepublic

New York, March 8 .- On a big island in Hudson's Bay a hitherto un-Whalers discovered them, and the authorities at the Museum of Natural Bistory, hearing the news, sent Capt. C. Cromer to investigate them. How c. Cromer to well his work has been done in evidenced by the glass cases now at the museum, filled with the strangest exhibit that ever came even from the atrange north land.

Until the last few months these peoful in the last few months the last few months the last few months are last few months

ple had never seen a white man. The island which they inhabit is called Southampton Leland, and is almost as large as the State of Manne. It is at the porthwestern end of Hudson's Bay For centuries this tribe has not had the slighest communication with other Essimo. When discovered they were still living in the stone age, and knew no metals until they were introduced within a year by visiting whalers, and to-day they live just as they did when they first emigrated—from no me knows where. Their residence probabit antedates the discovery of America by

They speak a dialect different from that of any other known tribes. Their huts are built of the skulis and jaws of whales, covered over with skins of animals Snow huts are the fashion among other Eskimo.
In the middle of their primitive

dwelling stands the stone lamp (raised a little from the ground) which lights the home, beats it, couks the food serves for melting anow, drying clobes and the perfecting of some of their weapons and implements. Among the Greenland Eskimo this lamp is hollowed out of somptone, but on South hampton Island the lamp is made of a fit mean of limitations. fit piece of limestone, around the edge of which narrow pieces of limestone are glued. Their pots are made of the same material, one slab serving as the sottom and four others for the auds and sides of the querrest square pot ever made. The give is made of deer's blood, gruss and lish rue. One gluces at the inside of one of these pots lined with pitchy mass is enough to take away a white man's appetite for a meek.

Into the limestone lamp, which is au oval, a feet or so wide and about two luciws deep, is put oil from while blubber. The wick is a piece of mess, The pot is placed over the lamping a support, so which hangs a piece of blubber which melts from the best and feeds the lamp contamply feeds the lamp contenually.

PECULIARITY OF DRESS.

The dress of these people also differs in design from that of other Estimo The women's clothing is made of the skin of the reindeer, sewed skillfully and nearly with needles of bone and and qually with needles of bone and sinews instead of thread. The chief preciliarity lies in four bags, two on the legs. No one can see any use in these bags, for they are sewn shut, but it is a tradition that formerly they were much larger and were then used for carrying the children in. The style still persists, however, though children are no longer carried in this fashion. Another puculiarity of feminine fashion on Southampton Island is the head dress. Nothing like it has been discovered the world over. The women plais their hair in two plaits, parting the bair in the middle. The ends of these plants are then brought over the shoul-ders and introduced into two tubes of deerskin, about an inch in diameter and two feet long. From the lower and two feet long. From the lower and of these tubes hang whisps of hair, suggesting that too plaits—which are actually only long enough to reach the upper and of the tubes—are so long that they ran through the tubes and hang out a little. Even among Makimo women there is "glory" in the bair, and the fashion holds, though every one understands the points fiction.

The members of this tribe live sitogether by fishing and hunting, the
whale being the chief article of diet.
The bone barppount they use are tioped with chipped flints, as well as their arrows and spears. The ingentity with which they utilize the whole. ity with which they utilize the whole-bone is most surprising. Cups and buokets are made of it by bending it round and sewing on the bottoms. Whalebone serves them for weapons and implements of utility. They even press it into service for making tobogashike aleds. Some of their sledges are made of walcus tusks as ruquers and with deer anothers as cross pieces. On so large an island as theirs there is On so large an island as theirs there is an abundance of game, such as the saal, wairus and caribou. There are only fifty eight persons in the whole tribe, so it is probable that it has decreased largely during the unaturies.

TRADITIONS OF THE TRIBE The island is thirty miles away from the mearest point on the shore of Hadson Bay, where there is a colony of Ee kimos; and it is only once in a very long time that this strait fromes over. The tribe cherishes a tradition that about seventy five perca ago thus happened, and two henters from the mainland visited them, though the visitors were as much actonished as their bosts to know that there were other mee on earth. Each tribe be-lieved that they were the only pushed in existence. Strangers never visited them again, nor did they make any at-

In the large amount of valuable ma-terial which Captain Cromer has brought back with him are many quil brought back with this are many currous landengats and weaping The huge four earrings with long pendents are primitive jewiery indeed. There are bows and arrows with fint politic, Calonel Jack Chinn has filed suit tor or hexis, and hereways with hims points, and hereways of bute sink895,000 damages against Mrs. Kats larly pointed with atome CombaBanta on the charge of malicious libel. carrel suit of 19 sy, while it take, and
She is the woman who said that Chinn many curbius livery or naments and shot ticebel. many curious lvery oreaments and carvings are there; pipes made of stone,

bone needles, sinew thread, dog whips, arrow heads wrapped in intestine, and carried in this fashion to replace those that might be lost in the chase. They ular curve in slate and stope, and some of the quaint little figures of polar bears, muskox, reindeer and walrus, as

well as of human beings, will interest revery beloider.

The arrangement of all the exhibit is not yet completed, and it will probably be several weeks at least before this curious collection is placed before the wondering eyes of the New York publie; but when it is a special visit to the museum for its study will repay every

JACK'S GRIEVANCES.

Now ife Makes Them Known to Th Captain of The Ship.

Th-re is now but one way upen for the rolisted man, blue jectets or maribe, who has a kick to register. He must show his hand and file his complaint in his own person' or name, ver bally or to writing. If 20, 60. 100, enlisted men have a common grisvance. they must present that grievance in delegation to the commanding efficer or in the form of a written bill of com-plaint, with their signatures attached to it in order of their relative rating. in most cases the method of present-ing grievances in delegation at the mast is reserted to by the enlisted men of the American mays of today. The man with the individual grievance opcationally puts in his complaint is writing and addresses it to the acre tary of the navy. Commanding officers are compelled by regulations to forward all such complaints to the civil chief of the navy—with, however, whatever indersement thereon they

lt is generally a moderately bad job for an enlisted man to write a marca tive of worto the accretary of the pavy. Such a chap doran't frequently flud Such a chap doesn't frequently find his after curver in the many me long dream of peace and quet. Enlisted men who have drawn up 'threavenable complaints, even complaints not entirely aureasonable, and thus addressed them have generally alsed some quet saline tears in their hammoots afterward over the foulishness of the act. It may reasonable to approve It seems reasonable to suppose, ton-for buman nature is the same on ven and land -that no blu-jacket or marine can presibly add to his sum total of can beauty and to his sun total of comfort or inapplices, about ship by more or less bruntly informing the civil head of the navy department that the commanding officer of the vessel or which he serves is an unjust man, a bully or a man who doesn't know his business. Yet this fact which hooks 40 obvious, is very often ignored by

Cotton Wills in the South.

Vibriugion Messonger The exton will building in the south is the the thrme of the dallies, of the worklies, of the trade journals. With them it is line upon line. It is now boastfully claimed that the future pra-equinent position of the senthern states as the great estion manufacturing couter is absolutely assured, not only for America but for the world at large for America but for the world at large it is a little soon to be putting it so strong as that, but the probabilities certainly book that way. If the progress of the next ten years in proportion to population as was the case in the last decade, it really looks as if by 1910 the claim of superiority, of leadership over the northern states and Great Britain and india and all other lands might be rightly maintained. While South Carolina and North Carolina might be rightly maintained. While South Carolina and North Carolina present ou they produce it is said that it will take thirty years for the south to consume all the cotton it makes. But that may strike one as absurd. The south can in thirty years produce three or four times as much cotton as it grows now.
We verily believe that in that time
Texus alone can grow and may grow
more cotton than all southland grows

We bell-ve it was Mr D. A. Thimpkius, of Charlotte, who forecast the fature cotton milling for the south and put its increase in spindles to the next sen years at 20,000,000, which added to those now operating would make the total nearly 20,000,000.

The Mind He Wanted

An enterprising Liverpool Indior has been known to acknowledge that he didn't have anything a possible cue

he didn't have anything a possible customer might ask for.

One day a customer entered the shop and asked if he had any trousers made especially for one-legged men.

"Certainly," said the merchant.

"What hind do you want?"

"Dress trousers," said the cans.

"The best you've got."

Hurrying into the rear of the store, the enterprising merchant anatched up a pair of trousers and supped of the

pair of trousers and sulpped of the right leg with a pair of scienore. Has tily turning under the edges, he presented then to the sustomer.

"That's the kind I want. What's the price ?"

"One Guines."

"Well, give me a pair with the left leg off."

Anent to The Amendment. Ington Basson

We are gratified to see loteligent, true, patriocic republican and popullat white men appaking out bravely for for the amendment. Let others assert their independence and out without fear or heattancy.

Was the buil that bit G. B. Stend ring, of Newark, Mich., in the Civil war, It caused borrible Ulers that no treatment believe for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Armos Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Brutsen, Burne, Holls, Prions, Corns, Skin Bruptions. Hest Pile cure on earth 25 of a tex. Cure guaranteed. Hold by J. E. Curry and Company, Druggists.

JESSE JAMES AND BRIDE.

HONEYMOON IN THE OLD BULLET. SCARRED HOUSE.

enthing of the Courtain Which Le up to the Wedding-Visit to Hra Same uel's Home. t, Louis Republic

Et. Louis Republic.

Kamas City, March 2.—Jewa James son of the once famous bandit, and Stella McGowan, who grew interested in him last winter while he was being tried for complicity in a train robbery were married James 25. They spent their honey moon on the James farm in Clay County, in the old bullet-severad house that was both home and fortress for Frank and Jesse James, St., in the days when they were outlaws. They are new living with Jesse's mother, who has been very near death's door and to whose budside was called Mrs. Zerelda Samuels, mother of the famous bandits, who lost one hand in Chopsearly days of struggle trying to save her civild.

The morning was raw and Lleak

carly days of struggle trying to save ber child.

The morning was raw and bleak when I went to see young Mrs. James. The house stands slone in a wide stretch of grand, scroes which the wind saveps as only a westesn what cas. Must by is the tree to which it was said, the bornes were tird on the night of the train wreeking at Leeds. It is a next little cottage. On this particular day it was surrounded by black mud, dead brush wind and a gray sky. But there was obeer inside notwithstanding sickness.

Young Mrs. James is just 18. She has a slight figure, a girlish, pretly face and shy manaers. She met Jesus before the trial—had "kept company" with him to some extent—but she did not become seriously interested in him until she saw him fighting an accusation that meant, if proved, it is in the particular are

tion that meant, if proved, il e in the

tion that meant, if proved, it is in the panitestiary.

"Yes." she said is answer to my query, "of course I knew he was is-second, but they had so such evidence against him I couldn't see how to get rid of it. You know they first said the horses were tied out here to those trees—you can see them from this window—and that Jesse did it, and that it ispuesed at half past 9. But Jesseprived right away that he was seems place else at half lisst 9. And then they brought up other things, and kept

place else at half last 9 And then they brought up other things, and kept bringing them up, until it was awfully hard not to believe them. Yes. I was at the trial every day."

During this time Jess had a cigar atnod in the corrider of the Courthouse and be was daily besieged by hosts of girls who brought bim flowers and linguised over the counter is try to make him talk, that they might express sympathy with him. On the morning after his sequittal Stella Motlown was one of these visitors. The firmers are gave him were socreted. Motiown was one of these visitors. The flowers she gave him were socreted and in return Jesse asked her to attend a football game. That was the real beginning of it she says. The engagement was announced soon afterwards. At the wedding, which was a very simple one, held in the bride's home, were some of the most prominent men in Kansas City. Among them T. T. Critionden, the present Louaty Cherk; E. F. Swimey, cashier of the First National Bank, and B. L. Yeager, the attorney who defended Jesse in his trial. Mr. Crittenden they here one of Jesse's closest friends for a long time. Mr. Crittenden's father, former Governer Crittenden dered the reward of \$10,000 which caused the killing of Jesse's father by two of his path, the ment was announced soon afterwards.

At the welding, which was a very simple one, held in the bride's bonne, were some of the most prominent men in Kansas City. Assung them T. T.

Critishden, the present County Clerk;
E. F. Swinney, cashier of the First National Hank, and B. L. Yeager, the attorney who defended Jesse in his trial. Mr. Critishden has been one of Jesse's closest friends for a long time Mr. Critishden's father, farmer Governer Critishden's father, farmer for the rest time to take advantage of the best markets for produce, and this will be no exception to the rush the wedding. One of the first places to which Jesse and Stella McGown went together was Mr. Critishden's home.

These are large profits in store for these are large profits in store for

I sede the James home on this bleak morning everything was obserful as a crackling coal fire and a pleasant-faced girl could make it. The sitting-room is small and orgy. The front room has been given up to Jess's mother, who is just recovering from a new-re illness. She was not able to present at the wedding, but she can now lie and see this slip of a girl bosying herself ab set the slip of a girl bosying herself ab set the slip of a girl bosying herself ab set the house making everybody impay. She has lived to see her and her husband's see and der husband's see nother people's children. The daughter lives with them when ahe is not traching. Mrs. Samuel has come here from the farm in Clay County, where who still lives in the builet-scarred house where pilgrims frequently come to visit Lisids the James home on this bleak where p igrims fr-quently come to visit her and write their names in her visit-

The other outuge, in which the honey-moon was spent, was not much larger than the one in which Jesse and honey-moon was spent, was not much larger than the one in which Jeses and his wife now live. Within the yard is a green mound and white tombatone, secred to the memory of Jeses's father. Mrs. Samuel, who lives there, talks freely of the adventures and hurrbreadth ecospes of her boys. The outcoulde would have its own story of the greatest of all guerrilms, the father of young Jesse James, accredited with having lavented the modern style of express train and bank robberies. This modern knight of the road, after having established himself among here worshippens, and invented the master of fact courts, which do not recognize remaice in real life, made the fatal blunder of getting out of his region for his last during set of robbery, the penalty for which he is now paying in the shon department of the State Fenitentiary at Jessenson City.

But there is an inner side to the stories of bandits, and of this side Mrs. Sacauel councilmen talks. This mother of generalizes in The same of any trainer of the state with the same of the same of the side Mrs. Sacauel councilmen talks. This mother of generalizes in The same of American of the same of the sam

ntories of bandils, and of this side Mrs. Samuel cometimen talks. This mother of gubrillae is 75 years old and well, She has been described as "tany of frace, strong of muscle, stern of visage, and vigorous of temper when she talks in desunciatory words of the men, who hounded her boy to his death."

To got to the James housestend, in Glay-County one has to go to a little station called Kenrey, twenty-fuer miles distant from Kaness City. Here is the little red station typical of small towns, and the homestend is at the end of a three mile drive over a dusty cometry read. There are seventy-six acree

of this farm, and value to \$5,000. At Mrs Samuel's decrease it will be shared evenly by her only surviving our. Frank James, and the two stillines of Josep James, and the two stillines of Josep James James, Jr., and Mary.

Jesse James Jr., has grawe up in Kainan City. The little home, which was all that was left the widow when the farmus hardst was killed, was heavily sourceyed and there was nothing to support the family. Young Jesse managed to get his schooling in the odd mounts, when he was not carning oroney for his mother and alseler. When he because larger he gut a place in Armour's pasking home. There he worked faithfully sending his sister through school, and thus sanishing her to pass a teacher's examination, that she might be qualified to teach. Little by little he minaged to clear that home from the debt until its Sitie is now undisputed. Faciling that he wanted to be in huminess for himself, Jesse left the packing loans and set up a cigar store in the currider of the Courthouse.

And they came the train ruthery.

Courthouse.

And then came the train ruthery.
The announcement that Levre had-turned States evidence and deblared that young James James had that a hard in the plundering of that train came like a shock to the citizens of this plane. They had arown accustomed to this related this young man as a model ner and brother. But there was much circumstantial evidence which didn't convict that. Then came the acquaintness with Stella McGowan and the happy courtship which culminated in the wedding January 35.

WONDERFUL GROWTH,

stanja, B. C. in Now Hotid Immoune Cotton Mille, and to to Pat in the Mast Modern City Imprays

continent Prota.

Ground is now being broken for what is to be one of the best equipped cotton fectories in the United States, the Larry Mills of Gastonia. N. C., on the line of the Southern Bailess. The coil building will be 135 feel wide by 504 feet long, five stories high, with accident and boiler rooms and about 400 tenement houses. This building will be constructed by the Flint Building and Construction Company, of Palmer, Mass. The capital is \$1,000,000, mad to be fully subscribed and to have among its aubscribers some of the armagest financial men in the East. The mill is expected to be running by the first of next year, and will start with 2,000 looms and 30,000 spindles. In addition to the snowe the Arimgen Mills will be build here this year. They will be located two miles west of Gastonia on the south onde of the Southers's Bailway. This mill has been organized with \$180,000 capital and is to have 6,000 spindless. Couthern Field.

0,000 spindles.
The town of tited its last just awarded outracts for turniling a \$45,000 plant, committing of water works, according a multi-bottle lights, which will be considered the rest six

There are large profits in store for those who make the full-st use of these opportunities.

Blistory of Spion Kup.

Colliers Weekly.

Som-body inquired of Dector Leyds, agent of the Transvesi in Berope, it is stated, what would be done with the 10,000 British soldiers if Lidysmith should full late Boor tands. To which he responded: "We should either half of them a his mises or wet. abould ran men who should either be responded: "We should either build for them a big prison or put than to work in the mines. That was what the old Romans did." It must what the old Romans did." It must them to work in the minus. That was what the old R im eas did." It must be gravied that these are not words which would cobe very mostically increased if the trave bland on Spion Kep were if the trave bland on Spion Kep were still searcely dry. Apropes of this mountain—one whose since is fated to must thrills of horror through thousands of hearts for many as untern year—it was thus called becames the Boor Footretkers, when they fled from English nutbority, stopped at this clevation before they creased the Drakensberg, in order to decide whither should be their next move. Lodysmith lies between footrees or Retern miles distant, and there, as we know, the training seem came to an end. Sping Kep manne "the hill of appling." for "hop" is used to indicate a superior kind of knops. With this bill a singular legand is connected. Years ugo the fundral of a famed Zelle cutef coursed there—whather spec has summit or one or its appara I am anable to say. During the obsequing a python of great size made it apparatuses. One of the poung warriors deshed howard it and with a valuant blow that off its tail. But a reversel section when they were now burying, so that the upsthon was premitted to exceed a potter of the great chief whom they were now burying, so that the upsthon was premitted to exceed a loss of the poung warriors deshed however the grutusque and at manufacturing as of the first whom they were loss to the description of crosspace. Ever since the poung is a continue of them however to grutusque and at much them however to grutusque and at much them however to grutusque and at manufacturing an except some them have just haspened, even the yellowest of policy which have just haspened, even the yellowest of policy impressed in on the verge of crosspace. The land on policy informed un.

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