THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

Vol. XXI. | W. M. GRIER, Editor and Proprietor. | GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900. | $1.00 per Annum, Cash in Advance. | No. 21.

ARP AND THE GERMS.

BILL DIFFERS WITH DOCTORS ABOUT BACILLI.

He is Open to Conviction—Test Being Made by Doctors To Prove That Mosquitos Produce Malaria—Other Matters.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good." Science is doing that but it seems to me that the modern doctors attach too much importance to a germ theory. They are trying to cure all sorts of diseases by exterminating germs, microbes, bacteria and other invisible infusoria. Maybe they were not intended to be exterminated but are a part of the economy of nature. There are botts in a horse's stomach and wolves in a cow's back and fleas on a dog for some useful purpose, and it may be that these invisible germs are a necessary part of our organism. We eat them in food and drink them in the air, but still I reckon there are a poisonous, infectious kind that do produce disease and pestilence. I was ruminating about this from having read in a London paper an account of the experiment now being made by the British Medical Society to discover the true cause of malaria in the Pontine marshes that for centuries has proved a slow and certain death to the poor peasantry who work there and have to work there to making a living. These Campagnean marshes lie adjacent to Rome and cover a territory twenty-five miles long and ten miles wide and are wonderfully productive, giving three crops a year, but the malaria soon pales and sickens the strongest men, and they have to stop their work and go to the hills to die. To discover and remove the cause has been the problem of the ages. Three hundred years before Christ these marshes were solid land and the Appian way was built upon it. Slowly and surely the water encroached upon the land and submerged it destroying the Appian way, the aqueduct and arches. Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar spent immense sums to drain them, but without avail. They were finally given up to the labor of the slaves and Pliny tells of one man, Cecilius Claudius, who owned 4,116 of them, all males, who worked there and were not allowed to marry. Their cruel fate was to work out a brief life and die. About 125 years ago Pope Pius VI made another effort to drain the marshes but failed, and since that all efforts and all hope has been abandoned.

But now a new theory comes up before the scientific school of medicine and has agitated the medical savants all over the world. It is claimed that a malarial climate does not produce mosquitoes but that mosquitoes produce malaria and it is their bite or sting and suction of the blood of the peasantry and thereby inoculating them with poison and producing malaria that eventually wastes the life away. This theory has found many strong advocates in London and Paris and Berlin; and now they are preparing to prove it. The English government is having a wire gauze built, and it is to be placed in the middle of the Pontine marshes, and two English physicians have volunteered to live on it for a year or more and test the effect of the climate secure from the mosquito. Just think of that! Living in a wire gauze house right in the midst of the most noxious miasmatic climate in the world, and all for the sake of science and humanity. If they will cease to quinine for the malaria but build wire cowls or hoods over their heads and faces and fence out the mosquito and turn their next attention to exterminating them. They say it is a big thing, financially for there are two million acres in those marshes and will be worth if they succeed a thousand dollars an acre, and that makes two thousand million dollars for Rome and the pope.

But still I am dubious. I don't believe the mosquito introduces malaria into the human system. His proboscis draws out blood but puts precious little in. The germ theory has become a a scientific fad and has not yet been proven. The doctors all went mad about Pasteur and his inoculating virus but that has subsided and we never hear of it now. Folks are to ready to believe any new thing. Appendicitis raised a mighty rumpus for a while and every sick man imagined he had it, and it must be cut off, but the disease is now doubted and the use of the knife almost abandoned. Just so folks take up with new doctrines of politics and religion. Dr. Vance of Nashville, said not long ago, that if a shrewd, smart man with a lively tongue was to declare that it was necessary for salvation that a man should jump off the roof of a house onto the pavement he would find followers who would be jumping all over the country breaking their arms and legs and necks on this new road to heaven. What upon earth these Mormon elders and proselyters expect to accomplish is a mystery to me, and I am amazed that any person with common sense can be fooled by them. They ought to be scourged out of this country. They break up the peace of some families and give nothing in exchange but a spurious contemptible religion that is an insult to our maker as the Christian religion. They are religious tramps and I rejoice when I hear of the people driving them out of the settlement with whips and stones and thresh poles. I've been knowing and watching these Mormons for fifty years and never knew any good of them. I don't care anything about their faith or the book of Mormon that that old fraud, Joe Smith, pretended he found under a stone, but I want them to keep out of this country and let ignorant and credulous folks alone.

Speaking of germs, a philosophic friend writes that the doctors have now located them in the car cushions and church pews, the seats in the theater, the air in crowded assemblies and even the poor school teachers with consumptive chests have been excluded from the schoolrooms for fear of breathing the germs of disease into the pupils. He says that everything is impregnated with bacteria save money. In an old dollar bill we find all the fragrance and all the fever of creation. We accept it from the lady's stocking or the sewer cleaner's nasty pocket, from the sachet of the belle and the gerlickly claws of the unwashed Dago. It is never refused. It has been through every phase of nastiness and when we we take it from some foul, filthy, rancid wretch reeking with deadly bacteria do we pause to thing of the danger? Never; it is Mammon. Give us more. The germ doctor will take it from a filthy leper's hand or from a dirty Italian in hell's kitchen. This dollar has been in the grog-seller's mangy pocket and at the race course and the bawdy house, but it is all right—it is money.

But the last phase of the fight is between mosquitoes and miasma in the Pontine marshes—which is cause and which is the effect and I'll wager my dollar that these two doctors will die within two years. "The pestilence that walketh in darkness" is not a mosquito. They are a nuisance, an affliction, and so are fleas and flies and and ants, and roaches and many other little pests which are here for a purpose and try our patience. Mosquitoes used to annoy me but they don't now. The law of compensation has come to my relief. I have become quite deaf in one ear and so I can turn the good ear down on the pillow and tell the mosquito to blow his little horn and sing his little song if he wants to. My skin is so tough he can't bore a hole in it and so I defy him.

NEGROES ATTACK A VILLAGE.

Armed Mob Gives Battle, Without Provocation, to Whites of Four Oaks N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., May 16—Eighteen drunken negro railroad hands and timber cutters' all armed, descended upon the little village of Four Oaks yesterday, threatening to kill every white man in the place. They immediately commenced to raise a disturbance.

Town Policeman Sanderlin attempted to arrest a negro for disorderly conduct and was mobbed by the negroes who beat him into insensibility. His face was badly disfigured and he was bloody almost from head to foot.

Some white men attempted to aid the policeman, but were knocked down or shot at. Much mischief would have been done by the negroes who were all drunk, but for the concerted action of the white merchants and railroad employes of the town who attacked the negroes. Several of the latter were wounded but not fatally, and several white men were injured.

The negroes finally retreated but sent word that they intended to visit the town and kill the policeman. The whites will be ready.

The South Will Adopt Him.

Atlanta Constitution.

Among the recent settlers in Virginia is Mr. Wulf von Borcke, the youngest son of General Count Heroe von Borcke, the former Prussian soldier who was chief of staff to General Jeb Stuart. He was at the state library in Richmond the other day where he was shown the sword of his famous father. The Richmond Dispatch, telling the story says that the young man will become a citizen of Botetourt county and assured him of ready adoption by the South through the relation of his father's connection with it.

Count von Borcke came to Richmond from Prussia in May, 1862, to enter the service of the confederacy. He was at once assigned to duty under General Stuart. Beginning with Seven Pines, General von Borcke was with General Stuart in nearly all the great battles of that general's career, and was several times seriously wounded. He was a most accomplished soldier, besides one of great personal bravery. General von Borcke always wore a straight, double-edged Damascus blade of enormous size. The confederate who could not easily pronounce his name called him "the Prussian with a big sword." The sword is at present in the State library. After the battle of Gettysburg, in which he could not participate on account of wounds, Stuart wrote to him: "My dear Von, I cannot tell you how much I missed you and your broad blade at Gettysburg."

General von Borcke went back to Prussia in February, 1865. The sword was presented to Virginia on behalf of the family by General William C. Wickham while a member of the State senate several years ago. General von Borcke has been dead about five years. His book giving his recollections of service in the confederate army is highly valued as a work of history.

The son of such a man needs no naturalization papers.

Crowding the Professions.

Chicago, too notices the crowding in the professions, not as something new, but as becoming intensified. It is estimated that out of a total of 4,000 lawyers in Chicago 500 are handling the litigation of the city and only about 200 are making $5,000 or over each year. The passing of the national bankruptcy act, it is claimed, cut off a large or profitable source of revenue for lawyers. While the legitimate business of the courts has not shown any marked increase, the influx of lawyers from the country has been steady and uninterrupted, and the stream of Blackstonians has been yearly augmented by heavy contributions from the colleges and universities. Of doctors the number in Chicago is estimated at 4,000. If the city had a population of 2,000,000 this would give a physician to every 500 inhabitants, which means that there are four or five times as many physicians as are needed.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth is to have Hon. John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, for a brother-in-law.

WHITE SUPREMACY.

Senator Tillman's Amazing Frank Story of the Suppression of the Negro Vote.

Benjamin R. Tillman, in Leslie's Weekly.

The overwhelming majority of the white people in South Carolina, grown desperate at the misrule and robbery to which they had been subjected, and with their angry passions aroused by the threatened destruction of our civilization, set to work in January, 1876, to redeem the State at any and all hazards. The Democratic party was reorganized, and its one battle cry was "white supremacy." The work of reorganizing was soon rapidly under way in all the upper portion of the State. In many of the lower counties the whites were so downhearted and depressed at the hopelessness of the struggle that they made little or no movement; but in the piedmont, where the Hampton canvass had its beginning there was inaugurated one of the most remarkable campaigns in history.

The whites were organized rapidly into military companies and armed, for the Negro militiamen, armed and well equipped, numbered upward of 8,000 and were frequently on the move to and fro from the place of regimental rendezvous. There were not lacking threats and actions by them to terrorize the white women and children and enrage the white men. The whites were in a minority of 30,000 voters in the State; but this had no effect on the leaders. The Democrats adopted the red shirt as a uniform and followed Hampton as he went from county to county, marching in procession as his escort. As many as 3,000 red-shirted horsemen were seen in different counties riding across country from court house to court house. When Chamberlain began his canvass his first meeting at Edgefield, where the negroes were two to one, was captured by 1,500 Democrats in red shirts under Mart Gary, a Confederate brigadier, and the boldest leader of the whites in the State. A division of time was demanded and the negroes were addressed by the Democratic speakers, who to his teeth told Chamberlain, who was running for re-election, of the villianies which he and his associates had perpetrated.

This was the first fruits of the new policy, and the effect over the State was electrical. Cowed and crestfallen at being thus branded in the presence of his black dupes, the Governor left Edgefield never to return, and after a similar experience at Midway, in Barnwell county, a week later, he quit the canvass and began to lay plans for the use of the United States troops as the only hope left. The Hamburg riot, which occurred the 7th of July, gave the excuse, and a regiment of troops was sent into the State under General Ruger. The Ellenton riot followed in September, and more troops were sent. I was in both riots; but space forbids any details. Hampton in his canvass urged persuasion and peaceful methods Gary and Butler, on the contrary, advocated the "shotgun policy" and the favorite maxims of the former were: "Fight the devil with fire." "An ounce of fear is worth a ton of persuasion." The respect for the State constitution and the laws which had been thrust upon the people at the point of the bayonet by the carpet-bag government were overthrown at once. Oaths became idle words, without force or meaning. The purpose was to carry the election at any and all hazards, and in any and all ways necessary. As the election approached, the sky at night was lit up by the light of blazing gin houses, the work of incendiaries.

Having such a large majority to overcome and knowing that in only about two-thirds of the State the whites were enthused, there were no scruples on election day as to how the votes got into the boxes, and how many times a man voted, or whether the negroes were allowed to vote—as they were not in many instances. The people were wrought up to such a pitch of desperation that life was not worth having upon the conditions which existed. It was only declared to be the purpose to have a white man's government or a military government, and in those counties where the troops were stationed the Democratic majorities were greatest. At the election Hampton had most votes and was declared elected; but Grant sustained Chamberlain's claim, and the troops held the State House from the first week in December until after Hayes was inaugurated in March, following.

There was a dual government and a dual legislature; but Hampton's government alone received any money from the tax-payers, and the settlement of Hayes' title to the presidency by the Electorical Commission carried with it the agreement to withdraw the troops. Then the carpet-bag government collapsed in a night, and each thief who could get away hurriedly left the State. The work of rehabilitation and restoration was slow. The State's credit was for the time ruined; but with labor and patience order soon came out of chaos, the debt was refunded, and all legal obligations met; honest judges took the place of bribe-takers who had disgraced the bench. There were so many indictments in the State courts against the county officers, legislators, and other Republicans, that by arrests and resignations nearly all the offices were soon in the hands of decent white men. There were hundreds of indictments in the United States courts for riot, murder, intimidation, etc., and finally an understanding was reached that the whites would make an exchange of prisoners, so to speak, and all prosecutions on both sides were dropped.

In the campaign of 1878 there was a more or less determined effort on the part of the negroes to regain their lost power; but the whites swept everything by the same methods used in 1876 in a modified degree. It did not require such drastic measures to hold the State as it had to capture it. In 1880 the negroes made a feeble spasmodic attempt, and then with the enactment of a registration law and the "Eight-box law," which was a modified form of educational qualification, all organized efforts to overthrow the white or Democratic party ceased; and from that time until 1895, when the new constitution requiring an educational qualification for suffrage was adopted, the negro vote ceased to be a factor in South Carolina politics. Very many of them never took the trouble to go to the polls at all, and when they did go it made no difference. In 1876 the whites had voted, along with the negroes, for a constitutional two mills school tax. In 1895 the convention, composed of 154 whites and six negroes increased this to three mills. South Carolina now leads the south in education and manufactures. Its credit is such that its 4½ per cent. bonds are at 120. Its negro population is as happy and contented and as prosperous as that in any other state in the Union.

The suppression of the colored vote, first by force and fraud and later by constitutional methods, has been the subject of much adverse criticism by those who knew nothing about the horrors of carpet-bag rule; but those who participated in the struggle to wrest the State from the hand of robbers who had used the ignorant and debased negro vote to waste our substance and destroy our civilization, have no apologies to make, and will leave to the impartial historian of the future the question as to whether the end justified the means. The people of South Carolina do not doubt what the verdict will be, neither do they care.

LABOR TROUBLES IN TAMPA.

One Thousand People Out of Work in Consequence of Trouble Between the Unions.

Tampa, May 12.—The labor troubles here have taken a turn for the worse. There is now a general strike in all the factories of the Havana American Company in this city and fully 1,000 people are out. The trouble is now recognized as a determined struggle between the labor unions each trying to make the strike settle the superiority of one over the other.

There has been a partial strike on at the Havana-American factories for weeks, but a settlement was agreed upon several times during the present week and it was thought the end of the trouble was in sight. Yesterday however matters became so badly mixed that a general strike was ordered.

Were They Inferior?

New Orleans Picayune.

In the London Fortnightly Review for April, Maj. E. S. Valentine presents, in an article on the Civil War in the United States, what he terms a "parallel" to the present campaign in Africa.

Maj. Valentine, after reciting briefly accounts of some of the numerous defeats suffered by the Northern troops at the hands of the Southerners, says of them:

"Brought up to tough bodily exercise, and having learned horsemanship in a country where the roads, rarely accessible to carriages, were scarce, the soldiers of the enemy formed a class of mounted men already well trained, which did not exist in the Union. On the other hand, the Confederate soldier was inferior in point of intelligence and experience to that of the North. It was, then, neither by superior numbers, discipline, organization or enlightenment that the leaders of the Confederate army hoped to prevail. It was rather by an assumption of the defensive, and by resorting to tactics in which the personal unit counted for much—tactics which the Union commanders had to learn."

This is a most curious criticism, if so wild and unwarranted an assertion can be called criticism. In what respect were the Southern Soldiers inferior? Were they simply fighting brutes, without brains or human characteristics? Were their officers mere stupid, stolic combatants? Did their commanders win their great victories over vast odds of force simply by sending their troops into battle? Was there no strategy on the Southern side? If there was a marked inferiority of intelligence on the Southern side in the American Civil War, how was it that 600,000 Southerners defeated and drove back and foiled for four years 2,800,000 Nothern troops? Major Valentine probably did not know what he was trying to write about, otherwise he has deliberately made himself ridiculous. The Union Soldiers who faced for four years in battle array the men of the South will scarcely be willing to admit that they were so heavily taxed to beat a set of dunces and stupids. The men who during the war rose to high military command from the ranks and the lowest grades prove of what stuff the Southern soldiers were. The behavior of those soldiers at the close of the war and their careers in all the avenues of peaceful life, demonstrate their intelligence and other high qualities. The Southern armies were made up of the cream of Southern manhood. They were able to hold their own with the best of all the races, native and foreign that made up the Northern armies. To impugn their intelligence is little short of idiotic.

Every wheel on a Pullman car is made of paper. You do not see the paper because it is covered with iron and steel. The body of the wheel is a block of paper about for inches thick. Around this is a rim of steel measuring from two to three inches. It is this steel rim of course which comes in contact with the rails. The sides are covered with circular iron plates bolted on.

A Western Congressman recently received the following note from one of his rural constituents to whom he had sent a consignment of garden seed: "Kind sir and esteemed friend, I have the seeds. They came this morning and suit very well specially the cabbage seed which grows well in this soil please send me 2 loads of fertilizer and a new harrer and if you could send me a man for a couple of days I would be obliged. With this help I know the garden stuff will turn out mirte and I will send some to you and the president Your grateful well wisher and Supporter.

CUBAN POST OFFICE SCANDAL.

Growing in Proportions With Every Arrest Made—Thompson's Sworn Confession.

Washington Post.

Havana, May, 16.—Warrants were issued this evening for the arrest of E. P. Thompson, the Havana postmaster; W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, and Edward Moya, and Jorge Mascaro, Cuban clerks in the stamp department, and by 7 o'clock all were lodged in the Vivac, the Tombs of Havana. This was done under the advice of the postal inspectors, who arrived to-day. It is considered now that Reeves is equally guilty with Neely.

The arrest of Mr. Thompson caused great surprise in the city. It is looked upon as the precursor of many other arrests. Gen. Wood felt, as did the postal inspectors, that it would be better to have the suspected persons arrested and to give them an opportunity to obtain bail than to keep them indefinitely under close supervision at a time when the detectives are badly needed for other work.

Investigation into the record of the clerk in the military department who handled several hundred dollars worth of stamps proves that the transaction, so far as he is concerned, was legitimate. The stamps were purchased at the request of his brother who is a stamp collector in the United States, for $800. They were of the old issue, and were obtained from Neely.

Postmaster Thompson signed a sworn statement in which he says that September 16 last, being in need of money, he took from the money-order fund, $436, giving his memorandum as a receipt for the same. When the inspections were held, Mr. Thompson ordered a clerk in charge of the money-order department to place remittances received that day, which would not have to be accounted for until the following day, sufficient to cover the amount of his receipt, which was then withdrawn until after the inspection. This was kept up until April 7, when the special agents unexpectedly discovered the receipt, which Mr. Thompson then paid. He also admits that Charles F. Neely, late financial agent of posts at Havana, indorsed a bill for $350, which Thompson had discounted by the North American Trust Company. Thompson admits other irregularities in connection with his department.

It is asserted by lawyers that on Mr. Thompson's own statement he is liable to prosecution for embezzlement, according to the provisions of the postal law, which are very explicit. Much sympathy is expressed for him, however, as it is felt that nothing would have ever been heard regarding the action to which he has confessed had not the present investigation, growing out of the general postal frauds, brought the matter to light. His friends are positive that the money would have been repaid, the memorandum receipt taken up and the incident thus closed.

As the affair stands now, Mr. Thompson's career in the postal service must necessarily cease, even if he escapes a term of imprisonment. Moreover, his actions in giving orders to postal clerks to alter figures regarding stamps at the request of Corrydon Rich, without notifying Mr. Rathbone, makes things look worse, even if he acted innocently in the belief that everything was correct.

Four postal inspectors arrived this morning, and after conferences with Gen. Wood and Mr. Rathbone, immediately began work.

Mr. Rathbone declares that there is not the slightest jealousy between the military authorities and the postal department here, and that Gen. Wood and himself are working in perfect harmony with reference to all steps taken.

The local papers praise Gen. Wood for the indefatigable manner in which he has handled the investigation. La Lucha referring to his methods as "most praiseworthy." El Cubano, on the other hand, says: "The whole matter will finally be hushed up, for the Americans will not enjoy the idea of an exposure in the department about which they have bragged the most."

Early development connected with the frauds, it is asserted, tends to show the far-reaching influence of Neely, and every man who is placed under arrest brings to light additional facts. Each one seems willing to tell all he knows regarding Neely, while endeavoring to exonerate himself. The only person, however, who will be accepted by the authorities as a witness for the State is Corrydon Rich, who will not be placed in jail, but will be closely watched, as it is felt that his testimony is absolutely indispensable.

As the cases are for the civil courts, it has been decided that it would be a mistake to confine the arrested persons in a military prison, either at Cabanas Fortress or elsewhere. Consequently the men now under arrest, and those temporarily detained at their homes, will be sent to the Carcel. Probably this will occur to-morrow.

If Mr. Hanna refuses to conduct the McKinley campaign this year it will be because he thinks the sum contributed for campaign purposes is beneath his size and dignity.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth; I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at J. E. Curry & Co's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

USE OF MORPHINE BY MINERS.

A Necessary Custom Which is Not Very Pleasant to Contemplate.

"When I was in the northwest during last October," said a gentleman with some money invested in mines, according to the Denver Times, "I employed a prospector to go out in the mountains looking for properties which had been recommended to me. One day he was to have gone from our camp over into a very rough and rocky district, but when evening came he reported that he hadn't made the trip.

Why not? I inquired.

"Because I didn't have my morphine with me," he responded, in a very matter-of-fact manner.

"Morphine!" said I, in astonishment "what has that got to do with it? You are not a morphine fiend, are you?"

"Not as much of a one as you are a tenderfoot," he laughed, and proceeded to inform me that every prospector who knew his business always carried with him enough morphine to kill a man easily, and that he did so in order to end himself quickly in case of an accident which would disable him far away from assistance. There were many instances of prospectors falling over cliffs and crippling themselves, or breaking a leg in a hole among the rocks, or rendering themselves helpless in some other way, and death was sure to follow by starvation or freezing, or in some section by being devoured by wolves or other wild animals. In order to prevent such a horrible death as any of these, the prospector simplified matters by always carrying a little packet of morphine, which not only quieted the pain of the hurt he had sustained, but put him to sleep pleasantly to wake no more on earth. It struck me at first as uncanny, not to say wicked, but I got over that feeling after a narrow escape or two, and I carried my little tin box just like a veteran would."

Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

The tenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will meet in Louisville Ky., May 30-June 3. Sunday June 3rd will be the 92nd anniversary of the birth of ex President Jefferson Davis, and is set apart for memorial ceremonies to the memory of Mr. Davis, who was born in Kentucky near by the scene of the reunion, to the gifted "Daughter of the Confederacy," and to every one of the heroic officers and privates who have gone on before.

Confederate soldiers and sailors everywhere are urged by Adjutant General George Moorman to form themselves into local associations and to apply to headquarters at New Orleans, by telegram or letter for papers to organize in time to participate in the great reunion.

Business of the greatest importance will demand careful consideration during the tenth annual reunion—such as the best method of securing impartial history, and how best each State in the composition and preservation of the history of her citizens soldiery; the benevolent care through State aid or otherwise of disabled, destitute or aged veterans and the widows and orphans of our fallen brothers in arms; the care of the graves and unknown dead buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren, Camps Morton, Chase, Douglas, Oakland Cemetery at Chicago, Johnston's Island Cairo and at all other points; to see that they are annually decorated, the headstones preserved and protected, and complete lists of names of our dead heroes with the location of their last resting place furnished to their friends and relatives; to assist the noble "Daughters of the Confederacy" to complete the monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, and to aid in building monuments to other great leaders, soldiers and sailors of the South.

Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., the great Southern preacher who devoted himself to ministerial service to the Army of Tennessee during the war has consented to deliver the oration, at the opening exercises on May 30th.

The Market Conditions.

The Boston Herald.

The lowering of prices is a feature so generally reported in the business affairs of the country as to call for attention. There are signs that the stimulation of business, which has been so much a feature of the months just over, has brought about over production. This is seen even in the iron and steel markets, which had been thought to be assured of a condition of continued demand. The Financial Chronicle, in remarking upon this state of affairs, regards it, upon the whole, as fortunate and anticipates that its effect will be healthy in the end. It says on this point that "the situation would be alarming if the reaction had not come. Prices in nearly all industries had been pushed so high that conservative people were becoming apprehensive as to the outcome. The decline will operate to increase consumption, and thus prove beneficial in the end." We observe that a speech was to be by a New England Senator in Congress last week to prove that tariff legislation had brought about all the prosperity the nation had been having. It was a prosperity which, according to the Financial Chronicle, would have been alarming if continued. This makes the speech badly belated. Prosperity stimulated by legislation is prosperity that is delusive and dangerous, and of a kind to which the prudent business man will be wary of according reliance.

While some of the foreign powers are talking of war and others thinking of it the czar goes quietly on building his trans-Siberian railroad and getting ready for it.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Benjek Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World. 25 cents a box. Sold by J. E. Curry & Co., Druggists.

TO PICTURE THE ECLIPSE.

Plans of Johns Hopkins Astronomers for the Interesting Event.

Baltimore Sun.

Active preparations for studying the solar eclipse May 28 will shortly be under way in Georgia and North Carolina under the supervision of the United States Naval Observatory and the John's Hopkins University, which has been invited among other educational institutions to participate, and will probably send its first detachment of observers this week to assist in placing and adjusting the necessary apparatus.

The Johns Hopkins party will include Dr. Joseph S. Ames, professor of physics; Dr. E. B. Dorsey, associate in physics; Mr. L. R. Jewell, assistant in practical photograph and spectroscopy, and Messrs. Herbert M. Reese, W. B. Huff, L. A. Parsons and H. E. Gilbert of the graduate departments of mathematics, physics and astronomy.

Dr. Ames with the graduate students and Prof. R. W. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin, will be stationed at Pinehurst, N. C., and Mr. Jewell will go to Griffin Ga.

Grating spectroscopes, polariscopes, and cameras will be used in the observations. The observations of the Naval Observatory will be divided among five parties. At Pinehurst, N. C., there will be four astronomers from Washington under the direction of Professor Skinner, the Johns Hopkins party and a party from the Coast Geodetic Survey under Prof. L. A. Bauer. At Griffin, Ga., there will be one Naval Observatory party, consisting of Dr. L. S. Mitchell, of Columbia University; Prof Henry Crew and Dr. Talbot, of the Northwestern University of Virginia, and Mr. E. Jewell, of the Johns Hopkins University, Prof. S. J. Brown astronomical director of the Naval Observatory, who has general supervision of all the parties engaged in the investigations will conduct observations at Barnesville, Ga.

Professor Skinner's party will use a large photoheliograph giving an image of the sun 4 1-2 inches inches in diameter for obtaining photographs of the corona, and more particularly the inner corona; also, several photographic telescopes, principally for obtaining the outer extension of the corona on a smaller scale.

A special object will be the attempt to obtain pictures of the corona by the light of a color in which the corona is particularly rich and at the same time to cut off the sky illumination as much as possible.

The apparatus of the Johns Hopkins party will consist of one concave grating spectroscope, one plane-grating spectroscope, three polariscopes, two stereocopes and a visual. With the grating spectroscopes the principal effort will be made to secure the ultra-violet spectrum, the reversing layer and atmosphere being particularly rich in ultra-violet radiations. Prof. R. W. Wood will make a special attempt to study the course of the eclipse shadow bands. Prof. L. A. Bauer and the Coast Geodetic Survey party will observe the earth's magnetism.

At Barnesville Ga., large scale photograph will be taken of the corona, and the photoheliograph will be used for obtaining photographs of the prominences and the inner corona with five photographic telescopes mounted upon a polar axis for obtaining the greater extension of the corona upon a smaller scale. Photographs of the reversing layer the chromosphere and the corona will be taken with a prismatic camera by Prof. S. K. Lord, of the Ohio State University. Prof. J. J. Lee and a few others at the station will use telescopes for sketching the corona as seen by the eye.

The Right of Private Opinion.

There is a growing feeling among persons of culture that a man's private convictions are sacred, and that it is impertinent to question them. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, when asked by a meddlesome person if he had any religious belief, replied in the same spirit, "None to speak of."

Every individual, however humble, should insist strenuously on the right of private judgement, and resist the assumption that there is any culpability in not absolutely accepting the prevalent political or religious beliefs.

I have been surprised at the number of intelligent people who publicly echo the current beliefs for fear of social odium, though confessing grave doubts regarding them in private.

The dread of sweeping criticism makes cowards of us all, and prevents honest expression of convictions. People applaud the accepted doctrines, yet all the time, like the ancient augurs, they are laughing in their sleeves. They expect men to say conventional things in public, and then complain that they talk platitudes.

Therefore it is wise not to meddle with individual opinions. Even children should not echo their elders' views like little parrots. Every rational man should read John Stuart Mill on Liberty, and cultivate a tolerant spirit toward those who entertain contrary opinions. Otherwise, democracy is a failure and freedom of thought impossible.

We should display "sweetness and light" in argumentation, and concede that there is a reverse side to the shield, and that others may be at least partly right. It is idle to hurl epithets or to hand men as "traitors," "infidels" or "anarchists" because they differ from us.

Dangerous persons decline to discuss politics or religion in mixed gatherings to avoid hard feeling. Franklin's tactful and suggestive manner should be imitated by every one who seeks to persuade. Matthew Arnold practiced the same suave and insinuating methods and Gladstone converted his bitterest opponents by his candor and fairness.—CHARLES P. WINBARS.

President McKinley predicts Bryan's re-nomination, and undoubtedly the Nebraskan will be magnanimous enough to promptly issue a proclamation that the major will be formally asked to run again.