Vol. XXI.

W. M. GRIER,

GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

[GL46 per Amunin.]

No. 25.

ARP ON NEW WORDS.

FOR THEIR MEANING.

Many Changes These Days-People Continually Coluing Words-Theolo gionas and Church Dectrines.

Bill Arp la Atlanta Constitution

When we were little school boys it was a big thing to spail "Haker." When we reached "crucifix" we had we thought there were no more worlds visions of expansion and suspanders and me we progressed to "unintelligibility" and "incomprehensibility" without worlds are processed to controlly. We had a processed to the process of the proc we thought there were no more worlds to conquer. But there were for away on near the last page was a catalogue of Jawbreakers such a "ph-th-la-le," which we called "tisie," and "michilimackinae" and "bonny claber," etc., We innocently supposed that the old blue back spelling book contained all the words in the world but by and by we found out that we were only in the rudiments. The little dictionary and English Reader and Murray's Grammer and Smiley's Arithmetic were all ahead of ms. In course of time, however we singlish Roader and Murray's Grammer and Smiley's Arithmetic were all ahead of its. In course of time, however we learned to parse which is a Latin word taken from "quae pars oratione"—what part of speech. Then we mastered the rule of three which is now called proportion and soon advanced to take and tret which we whispared was "enough to make the devil sweat." About this time we began to wear shoes all the year round and to brush our hair and had picked out a sweatheast and held her hand out the siv when we stood up to recite and some times we used the lookinggisse to see how the downey beard was coming. When well up in our teens we were promoted to the institute and introduced to Latin and Greek and Algebra and History. I remember the first sentence in the old "Historia Sagra," "Deus Creavit coelum et terram intra-

sentence in the old "Historia Sacra,"
"Dous Creavit coclum at terram intra
sex dies".—God created the heavens
and the earth in six days. It was like
a confession of faith and made a more
lasting impressing for we had to study
it out and parse it. I remember our
history and how Thomps Allan, who
had been poring over Alcibiades, Pericles, Thuryides, Sophocles and Demosthenes suddenly came on a sentence
beginning with the word "besides,"
and he called it "besi-dee" and thereby
got a nickname that stuck to him
through life. But we old men have long since for-But we old men have long since forgotten our Latin and Greek except the
small words that make up much of our
modern English. Even a limited
knowledge of Latin and Greek is a
great advantage and great comfort in
defining our language. It is of inestimable value to professional men to
doctors and druggists botanists and
horstenitariests and those who cultivate doctors and druggists botanists and horticulturists and those who cultivate flowers. But nobody can readily read Latia or Greek nowadays except the professors and teachers in our schools. Not long ago I pondered over a Latin preface in a very old book and had to give it up. I turned it over to Professor Daves and he readered it very beautifully and no doubt correctly but his good wife told raw a accret that he worked on it every night till midnight for a whole week with his coat off and the perspiration occing from his classic brow.

I was ruminating about these things because I came across some words to-day that I never heard of and had to consult the big dictionary for a meanobserved the big discountry to make new words all the time to keep up with inventions and selence but these words e old as John Calvin and they seem to have created a mighty discussion in making up the Presbyterian confession making up the Presbyterian confession other day by a physician who has of faith at Westminster Abbey 250 practiced many years in Philadelphia, years ago, I was perusing an editoral in a New York paper in which it was stated that over forty presbyterians of the northern church were in favor of amending the confession of faith and going back to superlapsarianism which was the dectrine of John Calviu. That the Westminister confession was sub-lapsimarian and not Calvinistic. That was a revelation to me and so I have been reading up on these abstruce things and find that there was a long and bitter discussion at Westminster as to whether God decreed the dostrine of election before the creation of man or after he fell. Oalvin declared the former which he called sublansi narian issme but the Westminister assembly declared that the decree of election and reprobation was not determined on by God notil Adam had singed and fell. I tell you my Christian fries those two long words are to the com mon wind as unintelligible and incom-prehensible as were "unintelligibility" and "incomprehensibility" to me when a school boy. I have got along with-out them all these years and I am not going to strain my mind with them now. There is enough in the sermon on the mount to guide us and comfort us in the journey of life. Those old-time theologians were desperately in samest on doctrins matters, for they were in a mighty controversy with a mighty foe and no man had a right to believe as he pleased and be at peace. Even Calvin had Servetus arrested and burned as a berette because he desied the trinity of the God head. Servetus was a Unitarian in faith and a good man in all the relations of life. Sometimes I fear we have too much comlexity of doctrine. I mean some of remehers and theologians of the sonous. The people are all right and give themselves very little concern about doctrine. They want preachers to preach about live and duty how to live and how to die. It is not doctrine that takes converted people into this church or that church. It is associacourse or tast course. It is associa-tion—predilection—our fathers were there or our mothers or our special friends and we worshiped there or at-tended Sanday school when children, and we feel more at borne there. The peculiar dootrines of this church or that shareh are not somsidered, ember in ten our tell the differen Calvinion and Armin-

taken and I doubt whether a down con-

the members of any Presbyterian church in the State.
What the humble Christians of any Protestant church want is a simple Christian faith unlangled with sixtruse BILL HAS TO CONSULT DICTIONARY Christian faith intangled with shatruse doctrines and long words of learned length and thondering sound. They put our heavenly Father away off almost out of reach though St. Paul drelares that he is very near to every one of us. I recall some veries that come to me whenever I hear a preacher indulging in doctrines concerning election predestination and free agency and shooting away over the heads of the people.

the people. A parish priest of Austerity Climbed up s high church sceeple To be nearer God and from there hand

down His word unto His people

When the aun was ligh,
When the sun was low,
He sat unheeding sublunary tilings,
And with the Lord was ever plead-

Now and again when he beard the

creak
Of the wether vane a turning,
He closed his eyes and said: "I know
From God I now am learning.
His pinus thoughts he daily wrote,

Thinking that 'hey came from Leaven; He dropped them down on his people's beads

Twice every day in seven. In his old age God called and said: "Come down and die,"

And he cried from out the steeple, "Where art thou Lord?"

And the Lord replied; "Down here among My people."

"Down here among My people."

That is a beautiful hymn that Mrs. Adams wrote—"Nearer My God to Thee," and it would grieve me to have it left out of the new hymn book. She was a very plous and gifted women, though she was a Unitarian. Complaint has been made that the hymn ignores the trinity but it was founded ou the story of Jacob's dream and there is no triulty in that. Let it stay there, Dr. How Mrs. Preatiss and Mr. Charles Robertson have three others close by on the same subject that have the same meter and enough of trinity to satisfy anybody. Many of the most beautiful hymns in our callection were written by non Protestants and non-professors. Some of them are her.

of the most beautiful hymns in our collection were written by non Protestants and non-professors. Some of them are by Roman Cetholic priests and some by Tom Moore who was said to be the most licentious poet in all England and did not belong to the church. He wrote a volume of hymns and among them is "Come Ye Disconsolate." Who would rule that out?

These redections on old Father Jacob and his ladder provoke me to say that it must have taken a doctrine of election and some amazing grace to have kept him in the favor of God for he was a selfish man and kept an eye out for his personal gain. He began by defrauding his brother out of his birthright and later on tricked his father-in-law out of his cattle and after he awaked from that dream at Bethel he tried to make a bargain with the Lord and said: "If the God will be with me and give me bread to eat and raiment to put on and I come to my father's house in peace then shall the Lord be my God." Almost any sinner would do that now and even some church mambers will you to size and to some to make out of mambers will you to size and size. nor would do that now and even some church mambers will yow to give a hundred dollars to the church if they make a thousand on a certain specula-

No Fear of Beath.

"I have seen thousands of person "I have seen thousands of persons die under all sorts of circumstances, and never jet have I seen one display the slightest fear of death." This remarkable statement was made the and who has seen a great deal of hospi-tal service. "It is a popular fallacy," be went on, "to imagine that a deathne is even terrible, other than se a parting between loved opes.

The fear of the unknown is never present at the last. Even smid ignor ance and vice I have never experience such scenes as a novelist who strives after realism will sometimes picture. When a patient is told that he can not when a patient is tood that he can not recover and the end is near he invaribly seems resigned to his fate and his only thought seems to be of those who are to be left behind. This is true alike of men and women. Those who become hysterical and declare they are not fit to die are the ones who are not as ill as they think they are. These always get well. A Psychological reason? Ob, I don't know that there is any It's just a huma trait."

Could not express the rapture of Anule B. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found St., Philadalphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely sured her of a backing cough that for many years had useds her life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my cheet and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will avary one who tries Dr. King's will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lunga. Price 504 and \$1. Trial bottles free at J. E. Curry and Company's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

There is still living in Vienna an old ady-by name Frau Grebner-in her plat year, who sang in the chorus at the first performance of Bethooven's Chroka Symphony. The great consion has sank deep in her memory, and she tells how the master musician came and stood among the performers in the hope that some of the majody among and stood among the performers in the hope that some of the maiody amanasting from his brain might reach his ears. He followed closely with a full score, but on the cessation of the music he still continued to turn the leaves, till a friend tapped him on the shoulder and pointed his attention to the applanding audience. THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The Storm Against Pureigners, Which has Been Accommissing Strength For Centuries is About to Break.

demphis Commercial Appeal,

The Chinese puzzle, which the un-tions of the earth are trying to solve, is one of great perplexity and the final solution may not come soon. The "Buxers," or the revolutionists, seem to be the masses of people, who have risen in protest against foreign invasion, much in the same manner as vasion, much in the same manner as Peter the Hermit's motley crowd, or as Coxey's army in this country was aggregated. They are unarmed excapting when they secure arms from the Chinese suldiery, and at the outset they could do no harm of consequence. They have become affiliated with the "Big. Knife" organization which is more ag-gressive and which believes in armed greesye and which believes in armed resistance. The revolutionary spirit extends over vast somes of the vast Empire, and it is famed and encouraged by the wily Dowager Empress, who sees in the present an opporta-ity to win the good-will of the Chinese. For be it remembered that the Chinese dynamic level (Chinese but Marshall evel (Chinese but dynasty is not Chinese, but Munchurian and Manchuria is practically a rian and Manchuria is practically a Russian province at the present time. The Chinese lust the Manchurian dynasty with an undying hate. It is to them what the post-bellum carpet-haggers were to the Southern people. The Chinese have been hoping and praying for the time when the Manchurian carpet-bagger can be driven from the thrice walled yellow city and a ruler of Chinese blood put upon the high rest. This appration makes itself manifest in the folklure of the common manifest in the folklore of thecommon manifest in the folklore of the common people. Almost every popular story has for its basis some plan to outwit the bated Manchurlans. Chinese ductors and nurses are always substituting a Chinese baby for the Empress's child so that the Chinese child may grow up and came to the ruler's seat in time. Anything that can be said to get the best of the Manchurlans when worse pole a fairy because at one negative.

best of the Manchurians when woven into a story becomes at once popular.

The gathering storm of hostility against foreigners, which has been at comulating strength for four centuries is about to break, and it is about to vent its force upon Europeans. Christians missionaries in exposed places are first to be attacked by the Ignorant pupulacs. To protect these missionaries the Chinase Government and not subdisce. Chiuses Government sends out soldiers who join the "Boxers," or surrender to them and furnish them with amunition. Pekin, the Capital, is menaced, and the foreign representatives are sesking to avoid trouble by sending seeking to avoid trouble by sending their families away on board the war ships of their respective countries. All this is done with the connivance and encouragement of the Dawager Empress. She dare not do otherwise than join the revolutionist cause she is also an intruder and would be assailed as any other foreigner did she not curry favor with the netwest by encouraging favor with the netwest by encouraging favor with the natives by encouraging them. Hence foreign nations have been compelled to land marines to proteet their various consulates.

Not Entity Provoked.

Christian Commonweakh.

A little good humor is a panacea for the Irictious and Irritations of life. If what the Apoetle Paul says about "love not easily provoked" is true, we fear there are a great meny Christian people who are not largely endowed with this grace. This is a most provoking world if we judge it by the frequency with which people are provoked. It is no doubt, in many cases, a matter of nerves, but it might be saked if the regenerating power of God has not anything to do with a man's nervous system. We want a sanetified nerve more than almost anything else. It has been said that ill temper It has been said that ill term is the vice of the virtuous and a blot on an otherwise noble character. Pervirtuous character is and resolve that irritability and consoriousness and jealousy and pique shall be classed among sins to be repented of and fought against as much as drankenness and theft and profligacy. The dis-tluctions we make between sits is damaging to our character. The ug-liest sort of sion are those which are often counted no sin at all, but simple infirmities. Love has an element of good humor in it. It keeps back regood humor in it. It keeps back retort and places offensive words and
actions in a light which gives birtle to
a facetions smile instead of bitter resentment. There are many people
with such a surplus of conscience that
they are ever feeling it to be their duty
to get offended. They are most fathful in following their peculiar conscience. It may not be very dignified,
but if we cultivated the habit of laughing at those who lose their temper it but if we cultivated the habit of laughing at those who lose their temper it would be the beginning of the regeneration of society. It is easy to with stand a retort or anger, but human nature cools off very quickly or gets assumed of itself before a playful smile. The trouble with many is an excess of seriousness. The art of treating lightly and little differences. suite. The trouble with many is an excess of seriosmess. The art of treating lightly and little differences that arise is social or church life is the secret of retaining friendship and preserving harmony. If there is one whom you have wronged or slighted who meets you next day with a pleasant day with a who neets you best day with a pleasant "good morning," you think the more of him and less of yourself for your lack of courtesy and kindness. Perhaps, if we preached the duty of good nature we should be adding to the world's happiness more than if we preached some higher core.

The Rev. E. E. Dixon, Methodist, of Stroudsburg, Pa., must defend in Court an "act of Providence," as it used to be called. The facts, as reported, are that a browery was built in his parish, and Mr. Dixon prayed from his pulpit that lightning might strike the accursed thing. Well, it speedily followed that the brewery was struck by lightning, and considerably lejured, by lightning, and considerably lajured, though not burned, and now the monoyed men who built it are prosecuting. Mr. Dixon for "injuring the social standing of themselves and their families." It is not elleged that the prayer caused the "act of Providence."

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Trouble With New Members - Porte Rienn Scaudal -- Trusts and Other

The first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress adjourned amid no nutburst of good feeling on Thursday June 7 at 5 o'clock. During a brief reces prior to adjournment the House sang patriotic airs. "Dixie" elicited much enthusiasm. The work of the first ses ston is completed and it will now stand before the country for its judgment-u kind of initiative and referen-

The Saturday Evening Post briefly and clearly sums up the work of Con-

grees as follows:

Congress was interesting from the start. In the Senate there was a Republican majority of twenty. In the House there was a Republican majority of twenty. In the House there was a Republican majority of the fifty aix. In every branch of the Government the Republican party was in control. On November 21. Vice-President Garret A. Hobart died. When Congress met on December 4. Honorable William P. Frye, of Maine, was chosen presiding officer of the Senate. The same day Honorable David B Henderson, of Lowa, was elected Speaker of the House. Everything passed off smoothly in the House in the swearing in of the members until Utah was called. At the sound of the name Brigham H. Roberta, Mr. Taylor, of Oulo, proce and said: "I object to the swearing in of the Representative elect from Utah, and to his taking his seat." A committee was appointed, and teetiming was taken showing conclusively that Brigham H. Roberts was a polygamist and incompetent under the laws of the United States to be a specific was a polygamist and incompetent under the laws of the United States to be a specific and the starting the starting the superior of the United States to be a specific and the starting the superior of the United States to be a specific and the superior of the United States to be a specific and the superior of the United States to be a specific and the superior of the superior of the United States to be a specific and the superior of the superior polygamist and incompetent under the laws of the United States to be a member of Congress. The main question was the manner of getting rid of him, but the protest against him was so great that this difficulty counted little. The moral sense of the country was aroused and Roberts was overwhelmingly voted out.

ingly voted out.
It was well known that Mr. Clark that been elected to the Sarate by the Montana Laglalure after prodigal expenditures. Mr. Clark admitted that he had spent between \$150,000 and \$160,000 in his campaign, and there were other circumstances to show that this acceptance was a second to the contract of the show that this enormous sum was only part of the total, which has been varishow that this enormons sum was only part of the total, which has been variously estimated up to as high as \$600, 000—with how much truth it is impossible accurately to determine. At any rate the committee reported unantmously that the seat occupied by Mr. Clark should be declared vacant. In the meantine Senator Quay, whom the Legislature of Pennsylvania tud failed to cleet, and who had received a certificate of appointment from the Governor of his State, was trying to get back into his old seat which he had occupied for eighteen years. The personal friendships which he had formed aided his cause greatly, and though he was going against all the precedents of the Senate, he was one of the most exciting and closest in the whole history of Congress One vote would have admitted him, but it happened to be no the ottor side. There two cases gave a great impetus to the movement for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people, and on April 13 the House of Representatives adopted a resolution for a Constitutional amendment providing for that change by the extraordinery vote of 240 to 15. One of the incidents that will last in American history was the treatment of Porto Rice by the present Congress. Spain allowed the \$00,000 people of of Porto Rico by the present Cougress, Spain allowed the 800,000 people of this island free trade, manhood suff-rage, sixteep full deputies and four rage, sixteen full deputies and four senators to the Cortex at Madrid, and twelve representatives in the local men picipal assemblies. President McKlonicipal assembles. President mcKin-ley in his message to the Fifty-sixth Congress said: "Our plain duty is to abolish all custom tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give

Crited States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets." On January S last, General Davis, the Governor-General of Porto Rico, appeared before a committee of the House of Representatives.

"With free trade with the United States will the people of Porto Rico be able to work out their salvation?" asked Mr. Cannon, of Illinois.

"Onte able to appeare the markets."

"Quite able to support themselves," be replied, "and besides, to contribute much to the wealth of the United States whenever the island is put upon

Three weeks after this there was an unexpected change. A tariff was proremembered developments which ended in the driving through both houses of Congress of a new measure. Some of the more independent members, of the more independent members, both of the Homes and the Senate, rebelled, but the party organization was too strong for the majority. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 31. This measure puts over Porto Bico a governor, gives the Porto Ricans the smaller part of a legislative assembly and keeps in American bands the real anthority. Even if this test. the real authority. Even if this legis-lative assembly passes laws they must be subject to the revision of the Conbe subject to the revision of the Congress of the United States. Its judges are appointed by the President of the United States. It does not even allow Porto Ricans to send a non-voting delegate to Congress, but creates a resident commissioner of Perto Rico to represent the colony in Washington.

And in addition to all that it imposes

trade.

The nation was humiliated and aroused to protest by this Porto Higgs incident. Almost the estire press of the country declared its opposition, and one of the extraordinary facts was that some of the staid scientific journals which never touched politics before in all their carears could not rease the temptation to express them selves. Almost every word that eams from the pulpit or the restrum estaids of Congress was a protest against the wielstion of the given promises of the mation.

fifteen per cent tariff on Porto Rican

expediency—that it was better to raise the necessary revenues in this indirect way, and that in any event every penty would be devated to Porto Rica. Beyond all this was the broader fact that if the United States Government should aive free trade to Porto Rica it would have to do the same to the Philippines, and thus open the gates for the Eastern invasion of cheap products and ciseap laber. But at the same time the fact remains to-day that the 800,000 Porto Ricans. like the two million Americans one bundred and twenty-five years ago, are enjoying the privileges and pleasures of texation without representation.

One act of Congress that will have a decided effect upon the coming Presidential campaign is the new financial law that hus placed the Government upon a gold basis. This will do more to keep business steady and to ward off the usual Presidential campaign panic them any other thing. Mu one seems setucially to think that it will be changed in apite of all the free sliver talk, even if the Democrats should carry the fall elections, for the Senate is surely Republican for the the next five years.

The Nicaragua Causal has had its usual experience. The pension laws are still unreformed. The reorganization of the army has been appropriated for the navy then by any Congress in our history, the total bring about \$63,000,-000. It was only a few years ago that Speaker Read, in reply to the taunt that the appropriations by Congress would amount to a billion dollar country." We have now passed beyond that stage. We are rapidly nearing the point when instead of being a billion dollar country for two years we shall be aperaling a billion annually.

In one omission at least this Congress is more semarkable than in its various commissions. The whole ununtry has been disturbed by the trust issue. President McKinley denounced it in his measage. Every newspaper bus debated it; every political ourvention has proclaimed against it in its platform. Both parties are committed to the capture and the taming of the monster, and

various Senators met the prompt ob-jection of Sullivan and was laid suide. pection of Solivan and was laid side, as unanimous consent was necessary to ascure its passage. Finally Wolcott's Republican associates implored him to withdraw his objection to Sulivan's bill which the Colorato Scunter did good-bussoredly. Then the Sood-grass till was put through and no futher objection was heard from Mississippi's Solon.

When the Grant memorial bridge was under discussion to the appropriation were urged by a number of former Union a skilers. Representative Pet Henry of Mississippi caused a great length at the expense of these veterans by shouting: "I remember a day when you fellows would have given \$15,000,000 for any klud of a bridge across the Potomac where it is proposed to put the Grant bridge. After the battle of Bull Ban you would have paid any sum for such a means of retreating double-quick from Manassas into Washington,"

Bebbed 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 simeet yellow, eyes sunk is, tougue couted, pain continually in buck and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a dacided improvement. I continued their me for three weaks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim," No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at J. R. Ourry & Co. Drug Store.

Effect of Paternal Example: Mr. Tucker who sometimes goes gian

ning was trying to teach Tommy the meaning of the word "brace as applied to game.

"Fifty replied Tomeny.

"Now Tommy" be said, "if you should go hauting and kill twenty pheasants for instance how many would you say you bad bagged?"

BUSTLING KARSAS CITY.

the secondary revenues in this indicates were in an extra to the personal part of the personal part of the secondary part of all this was the breader for that the secondary part of the personal part

his duties at the time and told wint the Kanass Oity people had done in order to entertain one of the greatest gatherings ever held in the country.

"The details may not be added," continued the manager "But that is unimportant. The convention half will be ready when the convention meets and to one would ever know it was created from pillar to roof-come to two months. Those steel trasses you see there cost \$30,000 for the first half, these cost \$30,000 a difference in cost truly but they were necessary and we got them."

got them."
The first convention hall was erected

got them."

The first convention half was erected in 1893. It was built with considerable wood in the interior. At least five months were necessary for its completion and cyan then night work was necessary. The building complete represented \$175,000, all of which was contributed by the people of Kanesa City and contiguous territory in greater or lass amounts. When Some contributed by the people of Kanesa City and contiguous territory in greater or lass amounts. When Some contributed by the manician and see the half. After the municial programme a built that rivaled any ever given in the West was held and and Some tunes by the Some fland was the somepainment. The people went home satisfied Horse shows dog shows and in fact every sort of ammemment were held in the building. Then Kanesa City went after the Demouratic Katiunal Convention and secured it after a bard struggle. A few weeks later April 4, the building. Then Kanesa City went after the Demouratic Katiunal Convention and secured it after a bard struggle. A few weeks later April 4, the building. Then Kanesa City went after the Demouratic Katiunal Convention and secured it after a bard struggle. A few weeks later April 4, the building. Then Kanesa City will a \$30,000 had been necured for the purpose. The structural steel was on the way for the new building and the contracts in flats the building by July 4. Everybody went to work with a will. Overcoming every difficulty they have successed in what they undertook. Is a few days ever a mouth the half is completed and ready for use. The municipal spirit of united efforts has triumphed for the second time and by Jone 30 Kanesa City will have one of the largest and ibertune in the country.

he country.

Nonthern floaters and Repre-tives to Congross did some mad-during the cluster days of the se is the interests of manufacturing velopment for the South. It is uncern that the mothern seater-on are being utilized to a great man power to run floateries and plans for electrical purposes, and is un-tile smaller atomics if becomes in the smaller atomics if becomes de-late units the flow and count-derst using the flow and count-power which they are mapable of dealing.

This is being done through a stream assumptioners and gaugin

ply, and stated that the South was out in the beginning of her development. In my section of the country," he eard, "we are flooded with letters from overy quarter of the Union inquiries about water power, and many values to

sand. 'we are flooded with leiters from every quarter of the Unice inquiring about water power, and many relate to the quanties of the supply for miving in the mineral regions."

Mr. Livingston heped, he said that in the future Congress would deal more liberally with this imperient question; that \$100,000 was a more pittanes when it had to be apread over the whole United States, and that his State above about hat \$100,000 or \$800,000 to properly complete the work. He proposed, he mid, from this time on to work as his first the first the flood of the control of the flood of the supplementation for the south as the hands of Congress about man his most and the server between the supplementation for the control of the saids of Congress about man him although the supplementation is served notion man him although the server to the saids of the server notion man him although the server to the saids of the server notion man him although the server to the saids of the server notion man him although the server to the s

cransmission is southern formulation of the communication of the communi