GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1900.

(Nati la Advance.)

No. 37

### ARP FAYORS A WALL.

HE SAYS NORTHERNERS HATE THE SOUTH ANYWAY.

Negro Question Not In It—Recrut Mac Mists North of Mason and Dison's Line Bidemused by Bill.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution. We thought that maybe the late New York and Akron riots would even up things; and the south haters up in God's country would call off the dogs, but they are still blowing the same old horn. They are hard up, however, Some of the hounds have lost the trail, and all are scattered and there is no hounds to rails, then the hounds have been at the result. and all are scattered and there is no keynote to rally them—the bugler's don't harmonize; Some said that the riot in New York was owing to a cor-rupt democratic administration in that rupe democratic administration in that city. The Akron borror called for another solution, and now they boast that they saved the nigger but if it had been down south he would have been lynched with Sam Hose tortures. A lynched with Sadi Hose Lortures. A late paper sent me as a marked copy ears that southern motocracy has arossed the line and is affecting the lower classes up north; just as a contagion spreads in unhealthy regions. It all comes from the south, and there is no quarantine to arrest its progress. That's bad and sad. Let's build a

That's bad and sad. Let's build a wall.

But seriously we must waru our good negroes not to cross the line. It is dangerous. Keep away from l'ana and New York. Stay at home and cultitivate our cotton and corn and let polities alone and you are in no danger. Idleness is your curse. If I had my way I would re-establish the old patrol system and make every tramp negro carry a pass or take a whipping. I would empower the town marshale and the country constables to arrest every wagabond on the highway and if he couldent give a good account of himself he should be tied up and dressed down. We old men know that one good whipping has more effect on a bad nagro than five years on the chaingang. good whipping has more effect on a bad nagro than five years or the chaingang. Even athanging is glory for they are going straight to heaven. Last baturday night a tramp negro cut the slat from the blind of Mr. Cary's house and opened it and crawled in and stols his puternal gold watch and his pocket book within three feet of his head, while he was sleeping. No south he was armed and would have shot Mr. Cary had he waked up and reasted. The negro took a night freight and was arrested at Kingston, and the watch was recovered, but he got away. We have got to do something with these tramps. Our chaingangs are full enough. I repeat it. Jim Smith is the biggest farmer in the state, and he says there is no labor in the world equal to there is no labor to the world equal to that of well regulated negroes and he

But the spirit of mobocracy is not confined to the race problem up north.
The lynching last Saturday at Gillman The lynching last Saturday at Gillman in I'llnois, was against an old defenseless white woman—a doctress who was suspected of causing a young girl's death by malpractice, but who had not had a trial, nor had any intention to harm the erring girl. A mob of 250 men attacked her house in the night, and she defended herself and her home and killed and wounded as many and and she derended herself and her home and killed and wounded as many as the could. They mortally wounded her and burned her house. What kind of a civilization is that? Why dident they hunt up the man who ruined the girl? Our civilization down south has always protected women no continued the same and same an has always protected women, no mat-ter what they did. We will not hang them for murder, for old Mrs. Nobles was sent to the chaingang. Our wowas sent to the chaingang. Our women must have protectiouf rom white brutes and black flends, and we would have rejoiced if somebody had given that scoundrel, Dr. Wilkerson who ran away with his wife's sister, a hundred lashes before he was turned loose in Atlanta. That was a good case for a little mob law. If the law could not reach him the lash would. Poor helpless pitiful woman! How you have to seffer in slience and live and die with your woney woney. less pitiful woman! How you have to saffer in silence and live and die with your wrongs unavenged. How many hearts are breaking now because of a husband's tyranny or his faithlessness to his marriage vows. For her children's sake she keeps silent and buries her secret in her bosom. I keew some men who made fame while living, and on whose monuments faisome epitaphs wre chisied who diagraced and dishonored the name of husband. I know some who are not dead who are doing the same thing now. A woman chained to an unprincipled men is the most helpless creature upon earth. Promethius, bound to the rock and the eagles eating his heart, was not worse off. Black-stone says there is no wrong but has a remedy. He was mistaken. Women have a thousand wrongs that are remediless. What kind of remedy is divorce or separation or alimony? It is the heart that is broken. It is love and honor that woman wants, and that was promised her at the altar. If, as a last promised ber at the altar. If, as a last resort, she leaves him, he struts around renort, and seaves him, he arruta around and claims the children. "The children are mine," he says. The man who says this is a conceited fool. In the first place he does not know for certain that he is their father, and if he is, he made no searcides to be so, [All] he is, he made no marrings to be so. [All the tender care and nursing and night watching and generally all the prayers for their safety and good conduct are hers, while he is at his bank or store or offse or abop or maybe at his club of billiard table. There was a time when the wife was the husband's slave execution to the law and the children. according to the law, and the oblidren were his property, and it is hard to were his property, and it is hard to wradicate that idea from some men's minds in our day. Women has been called the weaker vessels, and men the lords of creation so long that it won't obliterate. Girls be careful to whom you chain yourself for life.

Better sew or he a shop girl or a type-writer or a school teacher or live with kindred or friends and do housework than take anyriaks. Marry a young man whe has good principles and good hab-its and not much money. The love of money is still the same old corse, and

canst, but at all events get money," is still their motto. The eager, grasping pursuit of money is the curse of this age and generation. Huntington is dead, and left his millions behind, and his boast was that all men were pur-chasable, and when it was to his inter-est he bought them, whether they were legislators or congressmen, or judges of the courts. He spent millions that

way. Some of our office seekers are doing the same thing on a small scale— buying votes—yes buying negro votes. The white primaries dident nominate them and they have re-nigged and reniggered. A little whisky and a few dollars will accure the dar-kies and the fear is that the white primaries will prove a failure. There are men running for office as independents mes running for office as independents who rely mainly on the negro vote and can't be elected without it. Such men ought to have the contempt of every good citizen. They ought to have contempt for themselves, and I reckon they do so. The negro who sells his vote is not half as depraved as the white man who buys it. But we will know by waiting and if the primary proves a failure, then let us have the Hardwick bill or something better, and may the Lord protect us from unprincipled office seekers.

### The Billionnire. Our Church Paper

The Boston Herald, speaking of the immense fortunes of the rich men of

this country, mays:
"It is not easy to fix definitely the amount of the wealth of the very rich men of this country; but one of our Western contemporaries has under-taken to approximate it in the case of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. It pronoun-ces him the first supitalist who has ces him the first capitalist who has arrived at the distinction of owing a billion dollars in money values. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch reaches this conclusion by estimating that Mr. Rockefelier has an income which is 5 per cent of a capital of \$1,800,000,000. It is rather dizzying to contemplate this fortune in the hands of one man, and still more so to speculate on the additions which it is possible, in Mr. Rockefelier's life, to make to it. The advocates of an income tax find argu-Rocketeller's life, to make to it. The advocates of an monome tax find argu-ments in spectacles of this character, and those who favor an inheritance tax also are not without ammunition for their project. These great for-tunes are naturally divided at death, in most instances, even if those who hold them do not distribute their world in applies themefactions. 12 wealth in public benefactions."

The time was, in the recollection of men now living, when a man who had an income of a few thousands was considered rich. Now a millionaire is nothing uncommon; and we are told that the "billionaire" is as good as here. In the New York World, some weeks ago, the following estimate of the annual incomes of America's richest men were given:

1	John D. Bockefeller	656,000,000
١	Andrew Curnagie	26,367,500
١	Senator W. D. Clark, Mon.,	10,000 000
١	William Waldurf Astor	6,750,000
i	Corpelius Vanderbilt Estate	6,625,000
ı	William Rockefeller	5,000,000
ı	Marshal Fields	5,000,000
١	John Jacob Astor	4,500,000
١	J. B. Haggiu, Montana	4,500,000
1	P. D. Armour	3,000,000
١	Claus Spreckels	3,000,000
١	John H. Flagler	3,000,000
ı	J. Pierpont Morgan	3,000,000
١	H. M. Fingler	2,500,000
١	James J. Ifill	8,000,000
١	C. P. Hontington	1,750,000
	George Gould	1,600,000
1	John D. Achbold	1,250,000
١	W. D. Sloane	1,200,000
١	Russel Sage	1,000,000
١	D. O. Mills	1,000,000
1	D. C. Mille	

In the same issue the World gave Andrew Carnegie's Income Carnegie's wealth.....\$106,250,000
His income, estimated by
Frick in profits of Steel
Company.......24,500,000
Income from other sources 1,500,000

Total income .......... \$90,000,000 Carnegie's income per mo., \$ 2,166,666 Income per week....... Income per day (including Income per minute.....

Nearly one dollar for every clock

We have reached a time whon mer We have reached a time when men are piling up treasure to an extent which is certainly phenomenal. And they go further. They take their ini-lious and heap them together in a trust, a union, a combine, to control some certain commodity; and having gained control of it, they raise the price, and thus wring from the pockets of the poor a few more millions, to "rust," because taken from circulation among the neouls.

"rust," because taken true constitutes a mong the people.

The massing of wealth constitutes a marked fulfilment of the words of James: "Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be s witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days" (James 5:3); or, as the Revised Version renders it, "in the last days."

Could not express the rapture of Anole E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she fining that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured har of a hacking cough that for many years had made her life a burden. All other remedles and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Hoyal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can new sleep soundly, something I can searcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at J. B. Carry most of the roung men want to make the short cuts of Langs. Trice out and the short cuts and disbonest practices and Company's Drug Store; every bottles money, get it honestly if theu the guaranteed.

FIGHTING TUBERCULORIS.

Microbe Destroying Draws Transfused Through Patient's Chest and Lungs By Electric Current.

Purts Cor. New York Tribune

The medical faculty of Paris is devo-ting considerable attention to a new cure for tuberculosis through the trans-fusion of microbe destroying drugs by cure for tuperculosis through the transfusion of microbe destroying drugs by means of cleatric currents passed through the patient's obest and laugs. The discovery of the treatment which has been submitted to severe tests at Paris and Bordeaux during the last four years is attributed to M. Franciscue Crotte, of Paris, and Exhaustive reports on the results of these experiments were read before the International Medical Congress last week by Dr. Betthesu, medical delegate to the congress from thocity of Paris, and by Dr. Ducamp, delegate to the congress by Dr. Labadia, who attended the congress as a delegate of the Medico-Legal Society of New York.

The conclusion of the three reports are emphatically in favor of the new treatment and this view is shared by Virchow, of Berlin, and by Dr. Brouardel, of Paris, who predict that the treatment is likely to receive the sanction of the medical faculties of Paris and Berlin for adoption in the public hoseitals of these cities.

tion of the medical faculties of Paris and Berlin for adoption in the public hospitals of those cities.

The Paris physicians consider that Mr. Crotte's discovery may have far reaching consequences, for it enables extremely powerful authorptics to be introduced into the human research. extremely powerful authoptics to be introduced to to the human system and permeate the tissues and even the bones so that the bacili may be killed without injury to the patient, which would result if the same drugs were absorbed in the stomad by other means hither to employed has convinced the physicians here that a solution of the formol known as formaldebyde, containing lode and mercury, is absolutely fatal to bacili of tuberculosis, even when applied in the form of vapor. This exceedingly powerful anticeptic cannot without great danger be taken through ceedingly powerful antiseptis cannot without great danger be taken through the stomach, and the reports submitted ted to the Medical congress by Dra. Bertheau, Ducamp and Labadie show that by static electricity the vapor of formaldehyde has been transfused into the tissues of the chest and of the longs thereby destroying the bacill of tuber-oulosis and preventing reproduction in their tubes of cultivation.

Since M. Crotte, gummunicated the theory of his discovery to the Franch academy of Science in 1894 800 tuberculosis patients in France have been treated by this method, and 600 of these have been complitely cured. The number of patients whose treatment

these have been complictely cured. The number of patients whose treatment has been set forth in "clinical" detail by the reporting physicians and submitted to the congress is 33. Of these ten were reported by Dy. Bartheau, 11 by Dr. Ducamp and 21 by Dr. Labadie, All the cases known to have been treated by the new method are divided into three catagories; first patients who bas been set forth in "clinical" detail by the reporting physicians and submitted to the congress is 33. Of these ten were reported by Dy. Bertheau. II by Dr. Ducamp and 31 by Dr. Labadie. All the cases known to have been treated by the new method are divided into three catagories; first patients who are in the first stage of tuberculosis; second, those who have reached the the second stage, and third, those where the progress of the disease is so advanced that under ordinary circumstances they would be considered incurable. The statistics submitted to the congress show that the proportion of cures obtained by the transfusion method applied to patients of the first mategory was 100 per cent. The percentage of cures of patients of the second category was 75 per cent, and the proportion of cures in the third category of 50 par cent. These results are considered highly satisfactory, and have made a decided impression on the leading physicians in Paris, and especially upon those who make a fine tent of the releating she knew; but after a father releating she mialty of tobarquiosis

Elaborate experiments have been made with guines pigs and rabbits to prove the exact quantities of formalde-lyde transmitted to the tissue of the corrects, and also to show how the intensity of the transfusion can be regu-lated. The method of treatment is simple. The patient is placed in an isolated obsir of the static machine and towels saturated with a solution of of formaldebyde are applied to the obest and the back. The solution varies in strength from 1 to 10 per cent socording to the degree of the disease and according to the patient's constitution and temperament. The mawith effluvia or with spanks, or with both is passed through the lungs. While this is going on the patient in-inales the formaldehyde with electric effinis obtained by placing a saturated spooge in contact with one of the poles of the instrument.

### Claims to Be Charley Ross.

Claims to Be Charley Ress.

A special to the Evening Journal from Poughkeepeis, N. Y., says:

"In jail for vagrancy in this city is a tramp who startled the Recorder's Court today by stoutly asserting that he is Charley Ross who was kidnapped from his parents at PhDadelphia nearly 25 years ago—an event which has always been of national interest.

"The man tolls a story which accords in every detail with the accepted story of the kidnapping of young Ross, and produces documents intended to substantiate his assertion. He has assured the police that a man lives in New York who can prove that what he saysis true. Chief-of-Polico McCabe has requested the New York police to investigate the story.

"Ross says that he has been trampor work. He carries with him a pic ters of young Ross taken just before the kidnapping occured. There is a strong similarity between the photo-graph and the tramp's face. Ross does not explains why he did not flong ago clear up the famone mystery."

### The Appetite of a Gont

The Appetize of a Gost
is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose
Stomach and Liver are out of order.
All such should know that Dr. King's
New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach
and Liver Bemedy, gives a splendid
appetite, sound disvetion and a regular
bodily habit that insures perfect besith
and great energy. Only 25c. at J. E.
Curry & Co's. drug stors.

WILL THE KNOT BE TIED?

Their Marriage Minger on the Reault M. Louis Republic

If Bryan and Stevenson are elected is November, James Howard will marry Mary Johnson; if McKinley is elected he will mar. Well he has promised

that he will not,

Howard is a Democrat. His father. that he will not.

Howard is a D-moorat. His father, and his father's father back to the time of Thomas Jefferson were Democrats, and voted for all the Democratic candidates from Jefferson on down the line in the good old State of Virginis. Those of them who were living fought for the Southern Confederey and when young Howard moved out West, and settled near Santa Fe, M. M., he took all his Democratic training with him. He supported Bryan ardently in 1806, and was a delegate to the Kansas City convention last July.

J. B. Johnson, the father of the girl in the case, is a Republican. He seen no good in Bryan or any other Democrat, and declares, with Rosesveit, that all Democrats are—or words to that effect. He is a wealthy ranch owner, and is as stubborn as any of his New Rogland ancestors ever were. His daughter is the beauty of the neighborhood—and she and Howard have been in love for some months.

Old man Johnson was very friendly

Old man Johnson was very friendly to Howard until recently. Then the old man and the young man got into an argument over politics. The father declared that Bryan was a demagogue and a copperhoad and an alarmist, and that his election would be the ruin of the country, the lover insisted that Mc-Kintey was wholly in the hands of Hanna and the trusts, and that his reelection would mean a death blow to the Declaration of Independence and the conversion of the United States into a practical monarchy. The more they argued the more angry they became and presently the old man ordered the young man from the bouse. Old man Johnson was very friendly

dered the young man from the bouse, itoward went—and Mary went with him for a quarter of a mile down the road. Mary wept and told James she know her father had spoiled it all and road. Mary wept and told James and know her father had spoiled it all and that they could never be married. James gritted his teeth and declared that the old man was a ——. At any rate he was mistaken, and he would be ——. At least, he would never deep his faith.

Then James kissed Mary and Mary started back to her father's house. The old man was waiting for her on the porch. He was still angry. He shouted to her as she got to the gate, and ordered her to come to him immediately. She came, with awolien eyes and head bowed down.

to her.
But it meant so much for her to give
James up!
There was not much chance of her

while which she avent there the front porch. looking out over the darkened plains with burning eyes, and now and then sobbing she decided that she would obey her father for a time.

anybow. And she did. It was a hard task; the days without James were long, and dreary. She went about her household duties with a beavy heart, and requently her father saw traces of tears in her syes. He tried to argue with her; she would give him no answer but as about as possible would steal asset her core throw hereal area. away to her room, throw herself scross her bed and give way to a torrent of

tears.

The old man became perplexed. Mary had always been obedient but to could not help seeing that he was running a risk of being disobeyed as long as his order of expulsion against James iloward was in force. He thought it over many a time as he rode over his ranch or set alone with his pape. And at last he decided he would let James come to the house once in a while.

\*\*Rut I seem you to understand that tears.

"But I want you to understand that

"But I want you to understand that there is to be no damped foolishness he sputtered at Mary, when he told her of his decision. "He can come to see you, but I don't want any spooning around--not between my daughter and a Democrat."

It was not long after Mary had told James of the rescinding of her father's order of expulsion before the young man was at her home. The old man treated him cordining—but the subject of polities was carefully avoited.

This or want along years amountly

of polities was carefully avoided.

Things went along very smoothly for a time, but one afternoon while the party were sitting under the trees in front of the bouse, James inadvertently apoke of "trusts." The old man flared up instantly.

"Young men," he thundered "I want you to understand that the Republican party is not in favor of 'trust' as you call them !"

And the argument was out. It

dered the old man. "He must be to the honor of the country is at starte?"

'The honor of the country has already been offered at auction to the highest bidder, retorted the young man, "and the American people know that the posty way to stop the unboly sale is to elect Bryan!"

"They will, will they?" succeed the

old man, "Just about like they did in

old man, "Just about like they did in 1886."
"Bryan will be elented—I'd stake my life on it !" retorted James. "The country is alarmed at the possibility of imperialism—a possibility that the trusts and the seekers after dishonest gains are making greater every day !"
The old man was ownlously quies for a moment.

erect before the father of the girl he loved.

And that is bow the bet oams to be made. James knows that any work he can do will hardly affect the result. Mary considers that part of New Mexico the key to the whole presidential election. She is electionsering with all her might, and has already eccured the promises of a number of young men of Republican inclinations to vote "her way." James says he is sure of wioning; Mr. Johnson has had time to reflect on the wager.

And the neighbors are wondering if Mr. Johnson doesn't consider it pretty certain that he will lose, even if he abould win. For it is agreed wagers

abould win. For it is agreed wagers are not legal contracts and there is no punishment the violation of one.

# POINTING A GUY

in What Circumstances It May Be I Without Violating Law,

The aption of Justice Pop last Friday in fining Jacob Kaiz, a Lexington street Jeweler, for pointing a gan at Harry N. Abererumine a lawyer, who refused to leave Mr. Katz's store when have made a decided impression on the leading physicians in Paris, and There was not much chance of her especially upon those who make a father releuting she know; but after a such cases. Mr. Katz was found guilty

\$25 and costs.

Upon the basis of questions propounded by a subscriber of the Sun the law of the case is explained a follows by William C. Smith, a former deputy state's attorney of Baltimors:

"Pointing a loaded gun or pistol at another is a threatening manner is an assault, an assault, and it is immaterial that the paranner using the gun 99% and coute

rial that the person so using the gun did not actually know that it was load-ed. So also if the person sessuited had reasonable cause to believe that it was ouded it is an assault, though it was

unt loaded.

"If any one enters the home of another and makes himself offensive he can be ejected by force, but the degree of force must be reasonable. The question of the reasonableness of f-rosused is governed by the facts of the particular case

"A policeman, by virtue of his office, and without warnut, has a right to enter any house, the door of which is unfastened, or when invited to do so by the master thereof, in which there is noise amounting to a breach of peace.

the master thereof, in which there is noise amounting to a breach of peace, and to arrest any person disturbing the peace there is his presence:

"There is a distinction to be drawn between the rights of a master in his home and his rights in a public store. In the latter case there is an implied lovitation to the general public to come in and a person entering such an establishment has greater privileges, and consequently, the master less rights. Hence he is compelled to set, with consequently, the master less rights. Hence he is compelled to act with greater discretion in dealing with unvelopme introduce: If A orders B to leave A's store at the point of a platfi and B refuses to go whereapon A shoots and kills B, A. is gailty of murder."

### Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunk in, tongue conted, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bittens,' and to my great joy and supprise, the first bettle made a decided improvement. I continued their me. price, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victies." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at J. E. Oszvy, a Un. Drag Store. ONE WOMAN'S REVENUE.

Augered by Another, She Got Hor Then Even by Stitling Down on Me Mat.

IL Louis Globe Democrat.

country is nlarmed at the possibility that the trusts and the sectors after dishonest gains are making greater every day?

The old man wasomiously quiet for a moment.

Look at the army of enamercial travelers that are for Bryan, "continued James. "Where were they last question of employment by the Rans." The continued James. "Where were they have part of the white woman, a black woman and a new hat figured, occurred in the waiting room out of employment by the Ransa-McKinier. Trast policy and working like beavers for Bryan. I tell you Bryan is bound to win!"

The old man gramped the arms of his big other and half arcse.

"What will you bet on that?" he saked.

"Anything I have or expect to have quickly replied the young man." he said, "I'll usake you a wager. But it must be in good faith. You have beam werrying the life out of me about Marry. You and she have been making ap precious set of fools of yourselves with your spouding and goo-goo even, and all that cort of thing. I'm tired of it." I don't want you for a non-insing the life out of me about Marry. You and she have been making ap precious set of fools of yourselves with your spouding and goo-goo even, and all that cort of thing. I'm tired of it." I don't want you for a non-insing the life out of me about Marry you wouldn't hesitate."

"Hold on, you haven't put up your end of the bet," the old man cautioned 'your stake is a promise that if Bryan is elected, you can marry her, and I'll make the best of it." I don't want you for a non-insing to do with her. What do may 'i'll sen't fair," said James, any thing to do with her. What do may 'i'll sen't fair," said James, any thing to do with her. What do may 'i'll sen't fair, '' said James, any thing to do with her. What do may ''ll sen't fair,' '' said James, and be and the proper of the body is thrown in the said." I'll sen't be elected, what chance you lose? I fry you believed what you you wouldn't hesitate."

"I believe what I have said I believed her to graph from his charm and the proper fair to see Mary

All the omens and superstitions which bear no the present campaign augur the election of Bryan. There are several of these which by their con-stant verification have come to exer-cise a peculiar influence on the public

cles a peculiar influence on the public mind.

Whenever the same candidates for President have confronted each other in successive Presidential elections the loar in the strong was defeated in 1795 by John Adams, in 1805 Jefferson was defeated in 1795 by John Adams, in 1855 Jackson defeated Adams in 1855 Martin Van Buren was elected over William Henry Harrison; in 1846 Harrison defeated Van Buren. In 1888 Cleveland was defeated by Bunjacoln Harrison; in 1893 Cleveland turned the tables on Harrison.

Another superstition that bears on the present canvass is that New York swings from side to side in successive Presidential elections. As the State went for McKinty in 1896 it should go for Beyan in 1900. New York gave a majority for Grant. Republican, in 1875 or Tildes. The meaning is an annual for the mediate is small. It can be storage battery.

The metals are so arrangement a simple, portable aid interpensive machine is the storage hat construct a simple, and the strong hat the new arrangement a simple, portable and interpensive machine is to supplant the strong interpensive machine is to supplant the strong in the principle of its superation was made known to day by a man close to Edison, and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the principle of the machine is the principle of the machine is the principle of the new years and to whom had been explained the new years and to whom had been explained the principle of the new had the principle of the n

for Beyan in 1900. New York gave a majority for Grant. Republican, in 1872; for Tilden, Democrat, in 1870; for Garfield, Republican, in 1880; for Cleveland, Democrat, in 1884; for Harrison, Republican, in 1898; for Cleveland, Democrat, in 1898; for McKinley, Republican, in 1866. It is Beyan's turn in 1900.

Indiana has hept a swing synchronous with New York's for the last three quarters of a century resing

synchronous with New York's for the last three quarters of a century, going Democrat or Republican as Mew York went Democratic or Repuliese. It mude no difference in the swing of the States that their favorite sons were up for election. New York went against Cleveland in 1898 and Indiana against Harrison in 1898. This is Bryan's year to carry Indiana.

## Charlotte Obsurver. The Railway World americ that

American railways, as a rule, get no profit ont of their passenger business. "Every railway." it mays, "in order to profit out of their passenger business. Every rail way, "it mays, "in order to furnish a reasonable accommudation to the public, must run a great many of its passenger trains with too few passengers to pay the actual train expenses. It must make enough profit on its better patronized trains to make up for this loss and leave a margin of profit besides, she its passenger traffic cannot be said to been a mainfractory basis. Taking the United States as a whole, only a little over one-fifth of the total earnings of railways are derived from the passenger traffic. A large proportion of American railway lines are conducting their passenger traffic at a large proportionate to the investment and volume of business done. This is certainly sot to be accepted as a permanent state of affairs." But two remedies, the World thinks, are available—to facrouse the volume of traffic or reduce expenses. In "both these directors," it adds, "their is room for encousful work," An increase of rates would hardly serve, it explained, as that that would tend to reduce the volume of travel. of travel.

All doctors told Benick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Hectal Flatals, he would die unless a costly operation was per-formed; but he cured himself with flye bezes of Bucklen's Arnies Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best talve in the World, 25 cents a loss, Sold by J. R. Ourry & On., Druggists.

HDISON'S LAYEST MARVEL.

Thomas A. Edison, the six wisard of the century, is amost to the meter public details of his read of contract invention. It is a man for the generation of electrical swithout the use of angines and

without the use of single-most.

This new invention is said to approx-imate almost exactly the production of electricity directly from coal. If the machine is a success its adhest upon all methods of propulsion will be inactive in the Kdiam bisself said six years ago that this invention would be the greatmat possible step in the advance-ment of electricity.

BLEUTSICITY DIRECT PROM COAL.

### HEVOLUTIONABY RESULTS.

This was Edison's dream is 1804. His vision seems to have become a reality. Nothing since Franklin's discovery, that electricity should be one veyed by wires, will be of more farranching importance than this. The new plan is expected to revolutionist the use of electricity in homes, in offices and in self-moving vehicles of all descriptions. It will make it possible for private electric lighting plants to be maintained in houses with but small expense. It will make it possible is store current in batteries of automobiles without the expensive necessity of carrying these to a cuty or electrical plant.

of carrying them to a but of the plant.

The invention is one that electricians have been laboring upon for years. Electrical engineers may that the machine now completed will make the practical use of electricity more wide-apread than has been affected by any previous development of this mysterious force.

# INVENTION IS SIMPLE.

In the new arrangement a

storage battery.

The emobine is small. It can be carried about in an automobile. Its can be operated in a small country barn or in any other convenient place. Whenever it is desired to generate a current or store a battery, all that will have to be done will be to light the small above, and the machine will be-

small stove, and the machine will begin work.

Ever since electricity began to be
generally used the expense of purchase
and operation of a steam angine and
dyname has barred it from the use of
any one not possessing considerable
money. To build an electric lighting
plant in a small city has always been
the origin of a burdensome debt.

Although Edison has been at work
typos his new invention at his Drange,
M. J., laboratory for nearly three
years, every anapleion of his plans has
been kept from the public. Only a
very few were admitted into the secret
and they were pledged to not declose
what they saw. If this machine proves
to be practically useful in generating
electricity upon a large analy and with to be practically useful in generation between the production, it is short amali cost of production. It is tend to destroy the value of manety electric plants designed to asyphy o reuts to the public. It will have foots, in fact, upon every industry which electricity is utilized to a share.

Charlotte has had ber water