The best way to invite them is to ad-

THE TIMES.

HUBBARD & ROTH Publishers.

NO. 50.

WALTER B. BELL, Editor. VOL. III.

THE ATLANTA FAIR OPENS.

CLEVELAND PRESSED THE BUT-TON. A GREAT PARADE.

The International and Cotton States Exposition is Now in Full Blast.

With the auspicious accompaniesnt of mil stary pomp and civic dignity, leading an im spense crowd of people, and honored by the sence of the dignitaries of the Church and representatives of foreign countries, the Cot ton States and International Exposition was formally opened to the world on Wednesday

The parade was a brilliant one, lacking the tedious enountrance of a great miscellaneous throng. It was composed entirely o. military bodies and bands of music, headed by the United States Fifth Infantry and the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, and followed by several regiments of theorgia

State treeps.

The parade moved promptly from the starting point at the center of the city, at the intersection of Broad and Marietta streets, and was about as hour in traversing the distance of three miles to the exposition grounds, reaching there about \$20 c'clock.

The experieses at the additorium were imposing and impressive. It was a gratifying sarprise that the auditorium, though crowded, was comparatively cool and the acoustic properties were almost perfect, so that the speakers could be distinctly heard in all parts of the building. President Collier received a great ovation when he arese to speak, as did Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the Women's Board.

The speeches were all good, and the oration by Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Court, was a profound utterance. The hit of the day was by Booker T. Washington, the representative of the negro rach

The hit of the day was by Booker T. Washington, the representative of the negto rach, who, in a 20 minute speech, evoked greater applianse than all the others put together. He seemed to have the ear of the andience, and phased both whites and blacks.

Some ultra conservative people who have doubted the propriety of inviting a negro to take a prominent part in the programma were enthusiastic in their praise of his speech, and it is generally conceded that its effect will be a happy one.

The exposition is much nearer completion than the public had supposed. The actual opening revealed a series of displays neared completeness than any ever shown by an exposition at its opening.

ition at its opening.

THE PRESENCE OF THE BUTTON.

A great crowd of people gathered in the idachterry Hall before the close of the exercises in the auditorium, waiting to see the majestic influence of the touch that would come over the wires for a thousand miles to set the machinery in motion. The big Frick wagine was in readinese, and a row of batteries reasest near the engine. Just at 5:54:29 the President touched the button, the whistle sounded, the engine moved off at a lively gait and all the machinery followed suit. The great crowd sent up a shout that shook the roof. Almost simultaneously hundreds of are lights flashed out on the plaza, and myriads of incandescent lights gleamed and scintillated from the cornices and domes of the Woman's Bailding and the Hovernment Building. It was just dusk, and in the gathering darkness the shouts of the crowds, the flash of the lights and the noise of the THE PRESSING OF THE BUTTON. ombs of the Presidential salute emphasized

the format opening of the exposition.

The transportation facilities proved equal to the occasion and there was no confusion. With doc list racks on the Southern Railway to Atlanda and lines of street railways, the crowds suffered no inconvenience. The ter-minal facilities were fully adequate, and there was every facility for ingress and

agress at the grounds.
At Buzzard's Bay the President received the following telegram before 5 o'clock from ex-Governor Bullock, chairman on the com-mittee of arrangements:

"The committee on orremonies are in-structed by the President and director for and by the board of directors to express to the President their high appreciation and thanks for the great interest the President has shown, both in this and on other occahas shown, both in this and on other occasions, and in behalf of the success of the exposition. Under the guidance of the hand of President Cleveland, one of the most important commercial and industrial events ever attempted in our section has now started on its career for be upbuilding of our material interests by closer commercial relations with all portions of our country and with sister republics South of the United States. The mingling of people from all sections, made possible by the President's approval and aid to our efforts, will render roture ill-will between the sections impossible."

At the request of the committee, the President was asked to send his message before the button was pressed in order that it might be read to the vast assemblage. Mr. Cleveland kindly consented and wired the following at about 5:30 o'clock:

"To the President and Board of Directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.: Fully appreciating the value and importance of the exposition in augurated to-day, i am especially gratified to be related to its inception and progress and to participate in its opening ceremonies. I sincerely congratulate those whose enterprise and energy have accomplished such

prise and energy have accomplished such splendid results, and heartily wish that the exposition they have set on foot will be completely successful in consummating all the good results contemplated by its promoters.

"Groves Clevelland,"

THE CHATOR OF THE DAY.

Hon. Emory Speer, the orator of the day, delivered an elaborate ora ion, which was applauded all the way through. Following are the most interesting portions of Judge

applauded all the way through. Following are the most interesting portions of Judge Speer's speech:

"This is indeed a happy day for our country. Cold and dull must be the nature of that man who is intensfole to these convincing procis gathered that the world may see the advancement of our people on all paths trending toward a more perfect civilization. The spectacle is indeed auspicious. The astoneding manifestations of the energy of modern nations exalt while they amaze the understanding. They elevate and enrich the imagination and yet it is impossible for that lively faculty to conceive the complete reality of the wondrous and imperial display, such is the ennobling panorama this exhibition of the possibilities of the young and potent nation will place before the sentient and observant mind, inconceivable significant of mightful national life and weighty beyond estimation in its leasons of patriotic duty to the people to whom, according to their several shifty as in the parable of the talents, these potentialities for the advancement of mind have been entrusted by the Master.

"The substantial magnificence and beneficial thinks are assembly. An Arctic island on the borders of Finland, in summer a heap of mud, in winter a frozen march, accessible only by pathless forests and deep morasses, within a year was filled with a population of 800,000 men, whem the Crar Peter had foreibly assembled to establish a new capital. These he brought from the wast plains of Contral Russie, the sandy deserts of Astrakhan, the fartile mexdows along the Don, and the beach promountories which project hat the Capina. Wharves, harbors, streets, palaces and fortrasses were created at the will of the despot, as if he possessed the necroomastic

The whole was a form tipon insture. Seither the situindation which razed his works, nor the sterility of the soil, nor the ignorance of the workmen, nor even the ignorance of the workmen, in the ignorance and ignorance and ignorance and depolition. Thus the material victories of autocracy have been won, without regard to the agony infli ted upon its subjects. Thus 3t. Petersburg was completed. But that stately about of our cauchage and depolition is not more brandlent to this people who simple sheestors died under the knowt for its construction than one of those tantastical palaces of los which annually glitter on the wintry banks of the Neva.

"Not so with creations as this of a free people. They are encouraged by the fostering hand of sympathic popular government. They are strengthed with warm demonstrations of concern by a popule unpracticed in the arts of dies simulation. Whether the sagainus brought of the British lists proving this perpetuals the brilliant Frenchmen, while the soil of the Republic is yet scarred with hoof-marks of the British lists proving this perpetuals the brilliant Frenchmen, while the soil of the Republic is yet scarred with hoof-marks of the British lists proving this perpetuals the brilliant frenchmen, while the soil of the Republic is yet scarred with hoof-marks of the British lists proving the power, or grateful America lavishes her own bounty, and becomes trustee for h willing, tribute from imaking the name of the strength of Southern character, and the plentitude of Southen character, and the adaptability of old country. It kindles the imagination of the propertion of the propertion of

millions to whom thou art an inspiration and a joy. But not to them alone, 'Humanity with all its fears, With its hopes for future years, Are all with thee, are all with thee. Are all with thee, are all with thee!

"Here over the mountain waves of the ocean have been brought the treasures of other lands. From the Guif of Mexico to the Straits of Magellan our sister republies a roudly come, bringing with willing hands of the bounty the God of nature has best wed upon them. Comes the Argentian Republic, her territory greater than all Central and Western Europe, stretching from the Atlantic to the aummin of the Andes, which guide the mariner who sails the distant Pacific, in intitude exceeding our own, whose beautiful intitude exceeding our own, whose beautiful city is the Paris of Sou'h America and whose gallant people have twice captured liavading

British armies larger than those surrendered by Burgoyne at Saratogo and Cornwallis at Judge Speer then referred in glowing terms to the wonderful physicial resources of Veneguela, Costa Rica, Salvador and Maxison

Of the educational effect of great expo si Of the educational effect of great expo sitions he said:

"Besides who can doubt the Educative effect of such proofs of human advancement as this Exposition? A lad can walk through these halls and acquire knowledge of which Sir Isaac Newton or Sir Francis Bacon were ignorant. He may behold dainty products of all lands for which Lucullus might have sighed in vain. He may watch the noiseless operations of engines a Watt or Stephenson could not even conceive; models or ships which would have been deemed impossible by Nelson, or Rodney, by Bainbridge or Decatur; arms and munitions of war the mention of which hardborough or Frederick, Wellington or Napoleon would have pronounced the dreams of a madman. Hometreping youths, said Shakespeare, have ever homely wits. The powers of the brain are like the firm the flint. A collision with bright steel of other minds is essential to are like the fire in the flint. A collision with bright steel of other minds is essential to cycke the sacred spark. This Exposition carefully studied will be a liberal education for thousand who attend it. To be attained, knowledge must be sought, and what joy it imparts! What matters to the igno ant man the clear and lineart glories of the dawn, the sephyra which attend it and scatter incense to delighted nature! What the mysterious

dome of heaven iniaid with patines of pure gold, what the rolling billows of the deep and dark blue ocean, what the mighty grandeur of the storm, the life-giving breeze, the green fields, the placid intelligence of estic animals-

"'A primrose by a river's brim A yellow primrose is to him, And it is nothing more." "But to him whose mind is stored with "But to him whose mind is stored with knowledge every suggestion of nature brings its joy and filishis heart and ineffable charm. "But the utility of this Exposition to our State and our section is especially significant and especially opportune. The prophecy of the generous Bishop Berkeleo, the friend and associate of Oglethorpe, has been com-nicted:

Wesiward the course of empire takes its way.
The four first acts already past;
the fifth shall close the drama with the day—
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

"I hear declare that the so-called 'race question' does not exist. There are millions of colored people who live and who will live among many more millions of white people. Why shall anyone forge a race issue? Honest and decent men will accord to the negro that just measure of favor as a member of society the laws afford him, and which his conduct deserves, and the long processes of time will determine whether his presence is clety the laws afford him, and which his conduct deserves, and the long processes of time will determine whether his presence is a benefit or an injury to himself and to the land to which he is now as warmly attached as his white neighbors. No process of reasoning, no fertility of conjecture will afford any other solution of the socalled question. Why agitate it then? Its unnecessary discussion has withheld from the recourses of these States the fructifying hand of the industrious white men, whether farmer or artizan, who earning a bare support elsewhere, could, in this genial clime, win an abundance of which he never dreamed. It is, moreover more cruel to the negro than it is detrimental to the white men for the prejudice it awkens causes the idle, ignorant and lawless to become the suspictous enemies of the negro. It is, indeed, a source of alarm to those infellige; t labor and self-denying habits have supported their families, educated their children and added millions annually to the taxable value of these States: There is one thing since his emanel fation the South has ever guaranteed to the negro, that is no matter what his trade or occupation, the privilege of earning his living. It is a common spectacle upon structures of every character; obehold numbers of white and negro mechanics working side by side. I have regretted to hearn that this is not true in the Northern Kates. I was informed by the president of a technological school from Philadetphia, a man of great intelligence and great benevolence,

that they yearly turned out numbers of colored youth trained, skilful in the tradec they had mastered, but that if, one of these menshould be employed as I skilled laborer on the work, every member of the trade tinions would quietly gather up his tools and quit the job. No such feeling has existed here. The opportunity for technical education is the greatest benefaction his friends can bestow for the negro. The skill of the gradiate of an industrial school is his capital. He has been taught to appreciate the dignity of labor. He is not striving for the unautatable. He is a useful cilizen from the start. He begins his lifework on a golid basis. How intomparably superior is his condition to that of one of his race who is trained for a profession where he must depend upon the patronage and slender means of his own people, or of one who has merely acquired a fatal lacility of specific. If it is said that the argument would restrict the gonias of the Afro-American crator (though why fafro. I do not know.) let him bear in mind that it took three hundred cears for the white people of America to bring forth such orators adjance Otis, Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry. A poor man should make sure the means of a livelihood before he attempts the excursions into the domain of art. Let him remember the epigrammatic language of our argaelous President. 'It is a condition and hot a theory that confecuse us, and the certain comforts of a good home and at diriple support are worth more to him than all tie, rations since Demosthenes thundered in Athens, or Cicero charmed the crowds of the Roman forum.

Judge Speer then discussed at length the wonderful productiveness of Georgis lands and their fruit and timber products. Of the culture and manufacture of cotton he said:

of the culture and manufacture of cotton he said:

"Texas is the first and Georgia the second as cotton States. In 1893-94 Georgia produced 1,125,000 bales, Texas and the Indian Territory 2,059,000 bales. The total crop of that year was 7,550,000 bales, and it will be remembered that in 1818 the entire crop of this country was but 209,000 bales. But thill the production of cotton has wonderfully increased, its consumption increased proportionately. In 1893-94 the total consumption for the United States was 2,319-338 bales, of which consumption 718,515 bales wore taken by the spinners of the South, and in the consumption by Southern factories Georgia is only surpassed by North and South Carolina. The consumption of cotton throughout the world has doubled since the year 1870. The average annual increase in consumption is 245,000 bales of 400 pounds each. Of all the cotton grown in the world the United States produces 70 2-10 per cent. It should ever be borne in mind that cotton is a quick money crop. It is incomparably the chief article of export from this country It was the foundation of our national debt and enabled us to redeem our national debt after civil war. American cotton is held in higher esteem than any grown elsewhere, and it may be marketed at less cost. I have not spoken of that beautiful grade of cotton known as sea island, which is grown in South Carolina and on the coasts of and more latterly with great results in many of the inland counties of Georgia. Indeed, the chief sea island cotton market of the world is the beautiful and thriving city of Valdosta in Southern Georgia, 150 miles from the sea. But a shipload of cotton goods is infinitely more valuable than a shipload of raw cotton and the cotton manufacturers of the Bouth are increasing rapidly. Some of the largest cotton mills in the Eastern States are moving their plants to the Southern States. Successful mill companies in Georgia and Alabama differ the Carolinas are now spending \$28,000,000 in increasing their squipment and of this year b "Texas is the first and Georgia the second

when He exchanged: The are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.' I might enlarge on the inspiration its sturdy people gather from its bracing clime, their indefatigable industry, their broad and liberal talents, the cordial welcome they give the stranger that is within their gates, the exemplar of municipal striue it affords. It is American to the core. Its every expiration is a hurrah. Within the structure of the majestic Church of St. Paul's in London there is a simple inof St. Paul's in London there is a simple in-scription in he nor of an architect, Christo-

within the structure of the algebra within the structure of the majestic forms of structure. Fault's in London there is a simple inscription in he nor of an architect, Christopher Wrenn, who is there steeping.—'H you would behold his monument, look around you. This was an inscription to the mighty dend. It is equally appropriate to the mighty living. If you would behold the monuments of this proud Georgia city, the pride of the State, look around you. While our winters are bracing and invigorating, our streams are never frozen. The death rate throughout the entire State is fifteen and a fraction to a thousand, and among the white people even less."

The orator next sought to prove that "the people of the South are distinctively a religious people." He told of the early labors of John and Charles Wesley and George Whitfield, and said: "Who can doubt that the presence in Georgia of 151,500 Methodists and 163,000 Bantists is due to the impetus to religious thought imparted by these inspired missionaries of Christ?"

Following is Judge Speer's peroration: "H: has restored our souls and is even now leading us through groen pastures and by the waters of comfort. And here and now, not before our enemies, for than! God we have none, but before the people of the habitable globe, He spreads the table that all may come and see and know the bounties and benefactions He has showered on this favored people. And shall we not be worthy of Hs. I ving kindness, His care for our past and His prevision for our future: Yen, we shall say with the psalmist of old, Surely goodness and mercy shall delied we all the days of our lives, and we shall dwell in the pouse of the Lord forever."

THE ROUTE OF THE BELL. It Will Take Nearly Five Days to Go

from Philadelphia to Atlanta. The revised itinerary journey of the com-

mittee of Philadelphia city council's committee with the Liberty Beil to the Atlanta exposition, has been finally completed. The journey will occupy nearly five days.

The party leaves Philadelphia on the morning of October 4th, and arrives in Atlanta at 2 o clock on the afternoon of October 8th. On the first day the bell will go South through Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia. Short stops will be made at Wilmington, Baltimore, a two hour's rest in Washington, then on through Alexandria, Quantico, Fredericksburg, Millford, Doswell, Ashland and Richmond. The night will be spent in Richmond, and the next day's tour will be confined to Virginia. Stops will be made at Petersburg, Nottoway, Grewe, Farmville, Lynchburg and Bedford, and night will be spent in enroute. The third day's journey will proceed through Christiansburg, East Radford, Weineville, and Glade Springs, in Virginia, and in Tennessee, Bristol, Johnson City, Greekavlic, Morristown and Knoxvilla. The next day in Loudon, Athona and Cleveland will be given a sight of the bell, and Chaitanooga will be reached at 11:30 on that moraing. The afternoon and night will be passed at Chattanooga and on the next day, October 8th, the party will proceed through Dalton and Rome, Ga., reaching Atlanta at 2 o'clock, b m. The party leaves Philadelphia on the morn-

Cerman Soldiers Killed in a Ceillsion. A railroad train, with 1,200 soldiers on board, came into collision with a freight train standing at the station at Oederan, Saxony, demolishing a number of cars on both trains. Twolve were instantly killed and sixty injured, many others missing.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.

THE "CHICAGO OF THE SOUTH."

The most important event of the current fettr to this country, and especially to the South, and still more especially to the city of Atlanta and the State of Georgia, is the Cotton States and International Exposition was formally opened at Atlanta, Ga., on the 18th day of September, and will be closed on the Stat day of December.

10,000 scattered and homeless by Sherman's army, when it took up its famous "March to the sea," should be that city, it is not surprising that the first suggestions of such an enterprise were received, will general misgiving and that even the Southern States and cities counselled against it, and were slow to come to the assistance of a sister city in an undertaking which at such a time was regarded as hazardous in the extreme and too mammoth to promise even a measurable degree of accomplishment.

A visit to Piedmont Park, hexagus, shout

mammoth to promise even a measurable degree of accomplishment.

A visit to Piedmont Park, however, about two miles north of the center of Atlanta, will dispel every doubt of the realization of a degree of success surpassing the most sanguing expectations of the projectors of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

From the roof garden of the new and modern "Aragon Hotel," which occupies the highest hill in this hill city, a magnificent panoramic view of the city and its surroundings is afforded. All around you, spread over hills and valleys, just sufficiently pronounced to afford pleasing variety to the topography, is the compact, well-built, hustling Chleago of the South, Gate City of the South, Atlanta, with its wealth of well-paved streets and avenues, laid out apparently regardless of rule of plan, which join the macadamized roads that lead through the pieturesque suburbs to the rich farming lands beyond.

There is an appearance of solidity, grain-

beyond.

There is an appearance of solidity, grandeur and beauty in her public buildings, her hundred churches, her seminaries, colleges, numerous public school houses, her Henry Grady Hospital, her stores and private houses, suggestive of abundant building material near by, and looking away to the east, fourteen miles across the foothills, the famous Stone Mountain looms up; a solid mountain of granite, where immense didrives are operated now, but where, thirty one years ago, grim-visaged war held sway and thousands were slain, an hear blood trickled over the ragged, grante sides of Stone Mountain.

and every person in anywise interested in this exposition, every person proposing to become an exhibitor or a visitor has doubtless propounded the inquiry, whether the Southern railroads are equal to the emergency of handling the enormous travel sind traffic to and from Atlanta during the period of the Exposition. This question of course has long since been answered to their satisfaction by the Committee on Transportation of the Atlanta Fair; but for the benefit of many who acquired their knowledge of the

has long since been answered to their satisfaction by the Committee on Transportation of the Atlanta Fair; but for the benefit of many who acquired their knowledge, of the railroads of the South during a period of ten or fifteen years succeeding the close of the war, perhaps it will be well to say that no comparison can well be drawn between the miserable apologies for railroads in the South during that period, with the really splendid roadbeds and equipment and service of the present.

Atlanta is essentially a railroad city and a great railroad center; having roads, and good ones, radiating to every section of the country. But without considering any of the others, there is one system fully capable of handling expeditiously, comfortably and satisfactorily, all the travel and traffic to and from the exposition from any and every direction, and that is the great combination operated by a single management with headquarters at Washington, D. C., under the same of the Southern Railway.

One of its lines has its northern terminus at Washington, and over it is operated a fast through service in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York, through Philadelphia. Baltimore, Washington and Atlanta to all parts of the South and Southwest, including New Orleans and points in Florida, and which makes the run from New York to Atlanta in 24 hours. Not only so, but its connections in other directions enable it to give the same first-class service to passengers from the West and Northwest.

So important is this great railroad system to the success of the exposition and so hearty has been its interest in the undertaking and its co-operation with the managers of the exposition, that it has been accorded exceptional privileges and will be the only coad having tracks in Piedmont Park, which will enable it to land passengers from any direction, without change of care, either in the Park or in the Union depot in Atlanta, as they may prefer.

The Southern Railway has always manifested the most generous interest in every e

THE LEASE APPOVED.

and Ratify It.

The agony over the North Carolina Railroad is at last over. A called meeting of the stockholders of this road was held at Greensboro and for the first time since 1893 a quorum was the first time since 1893 a quorum was present. The directors agreed two years ago to allow the railroad to be listed for taxes, but the stockholders were unwilling and remained away from the meetings in order to prevent a quorum, so that the action of the directors might not be ratified. Now, however, since the Southern has leased the road and will pay the taxes there was no excuse for not ratifying the withdrawal of tax exemption, and when the vote to ratify the leasing of the road to the Southern was taken, not a dissenting votee was heard. The directors on the part of the State are: dissenting voice was heard. The directors on the part of the State are; S. B. Alexander, W. C. Marwell, J. P. Allison, J. J. Young, C. W. Johnson, F. S. Spraill, L. S. Overman, V. E. Turner. On the part of the private atock the directors are R. F. Hoke, Thos. M. Holt, H. W. Fries, and B.

The Great Show Opened Sept. 18. The Government Exhibit to Excel That at Chicago. Building and Ex-hibit of the Southern Rail: The most important event of the current

Sist day of December.

The street of Southern city of shout 110,000 population should have the anterprise and public spirit, not to say the to saity to undertake, almost single handed, an enterprise so wide in its scope, so mammoth in its proportions and requiring such a vast outlay of money as to richly entitle it to the designation of "laternational," in the face of a universal commercial depression and financial panic, and that Alianta, flat, which was left but little more than a heap of ashes one single single

Mountain.

In looking over these lovely hills and valleys, clad in the gladness of Southern verdure and yielding abundantly to the hand of the happy husbandman, it is difficult to realize that it was ever the theatre of war, and that the soil was literally soaked with fraternal blood.

nai blood.

In such an undertaking the question of transportation is one of natural prominence, and every person in anywise interested in

The Stockholders Meet at Greensboro

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN. Issued by the North Carellon State Weather Service

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Westber Orop Bulletin, for the past week indicate a favorable week in most respects. The westber has been unusually warm for the season, the formal or the season. som the temperature averaging over five degreed per day above the normal. The precipitation was much less than the average amount, except near the immediate coast. The conditions were very favorable for saving fodder and late hay, and for cotton, which is opening well. Tobacco-curing is finished in the east. The weather has been too dry for fall crops and for ful plowing. Some winter oats have been sown. Both early and late corn are

Eastring Destrict. Excepting near the coast and a few counties to the southern portion of the district; where a good deal of rain occurred, the week has been very dry and warm, and on the whole quite favorable for work now being done. Cool nights did not set in until the end of the week. Fodder-pulling is about completed, except some late fields in the florth; and was nicely saved in large quantities. Fall crop of hay is also being cut and easily cured. The week was very favorable for cotton; which is opening well, and picking is progressing, though slowly at present. A few complaints of boll-worms were received. Early and late corn both safe. Tobacco is about all cured. Sweet potatoes are coming into market. Sor-ghum carie is very fine, and undombt-edly large quantities of syrup will be made. The field-pea crop is one of the finest for several seasons. Away from the coast it is beginning to get too

dry for fall crops.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—A very dry,
warm week in the central portion of
the State, with some very beneficial local showers on the 8th, 9th and 10th. The prevailing dryness is beginning to cause a little firing on corn and tobacco. The week was otherwise very favorable. Fodder-pulling is well advanced and pea-vine hay will be fine. Late corn and turnips are suffering for rain. Cotton is opening well; picking still limited to south portion. Most

correspondents report tobacco cures better than usual. Many farmers will finish curing next week. Some winter oats have been sown. Very little fall plowing was done this week on account of dryness.

WESTERN DISTRICT.-A very hot, dry week; days very warm, but nights not so oppressive. Fodder-pulling is nearly over, except in extreme west. All corn is now safe. Cotton is opening rapidly under influence of warmth and abundant sunshine, and is being picked also. Tobacco still being cut and cured. Field peas are setting pods freely and have luxuriant growth of vinc. Some late potatoes are being harvested. Land is becoming too dry in most places, and rain is required to put it in condition for fall plowing. Fruit season about over:

M. Stambuloff's grave has to be guarded by a strong military force to keep his enemies from digging up his body to wreck their vengeance on it.

C, F. & Y. V. Ry. JOHN GILL, Receiver.

Condensed Schedule. In Effect June 28d, 1895.

Southbound-No. 2, Da	ily.
Ly Wilmington	9 05 a m
Ar Fayetteville	12 15 p m
Ly Fayetteville	12 45 p m
" Fayetteville June	
" Sanford	216 pm
" Climax	419 pm
Ar Greensboro	4 50 pm
Ly Greensboro	
" Stokesdale	5 55 pm
Ar Walnut Cove	
Ly Walnut Cove	
I" Rural Hall	658 р ш
At Mt. Airy	8 25 p m
Bouthbound-No. 1, Da	ily.
Lv Mt. Airy	705 am
" Rural Hall	8 29 a m
Ar Walnut Cove	8 55 a m
Ly Walnut Cove	
" Stokesdale	9 28 a m
	Control of the Contro
Ar Greensboro	10 11 a m
Ar Greensboro	10 11 a m
	10 11 a m 10 20 a m
Lv Greensbero	10 11 a m 10 20 a m 10 50 a m
Lv Greensboro	10 11 a m 10 20 a m 10 50 a m 12 50 p m
Lv Greensbero	. 10 11 a m . 10 20 a m . 10 50 a m . 12 50 p m
Lv Greensboro "Climax "Sanford Ar Fayetteville Juncton "Fayetteville Lv Fayetteville	. 10 11 a m . 10 20 a m . 10 50 a m . 12 50 p m . 2 15 p m . 2 45 p m
Lv Greensboro	. 10 11 a m . 10 20 a m . 10 50 a m . 12 50 p m . 2 15 p m . 2 45 p m

Northbound-No. 4. Daily. Ly Bonnettsville 3 to a m

Ly Maxton 9 20 a m

Red Springs 9 55 a m

Hope Mills 10 35 a m

Ar Fayetteville 10 55 a m

Southbound—No. 3. Daily. Lv Fayetteville...... 4 35 p m " Hope Mills 454 p m
" Red Springs 540 p m
Ar Maxton 612 p m
" Bennettsville 720 p m Northbound-No. 16. Mixed, daily Ex. Sun, Ly Ramseur Climax uthbound-No. 15. Mix'd, daily Ex. Sun.

NORTHDOWN CONNECTIONS at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Radway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Radroad for Winston-Salem.

for Winston-Salem.

SOUTHEOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Gove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Railegh, Riemann and all points North and Ract, at Fayntieville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all prints South, at Maxton with the Semboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Semposat Railroad for Wrightaille and Ocean Ving.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Payetieville.

1 W. PRY.

W. E. EYLE, Pen'l Pare, Agoal.

Richmond Tobacco Market. Sun-cured Tobacco-Lugs, \$2 to \$5; short fent, \$5 to \$8; long lenf, \$8 to \$12; wrappers, \$12 to \$20.

\$12 to \$20.

Bright Tobsecos—Sackers: Common. \$4
to \$5; medium, \$6 to \$7; fine, \$8 to \$10. Cutters: Common. \$16 to \$18; medium. \$16 to \$18. fine, \$22.50 to \$23; fancy \$27.50 to \$30. Fillers: Common. \$8.50 to \$4; medium. \$4.50 to \$5; medium. \$4.50 to \$5; good. \$6 to \$8; fine. \$10 to \$12. Wrappers: Common. \$12 to \$15; medium. \$15 to \$40; fancy \$45.00 to \$50.0. Wrappers. Mahogany: Common. 12.0: to \$15.00; medium. \$0.00 to \$20.0; good. \$25 to \$20; fine. \$5.00 to \$0.00; fancy. \$45.00 to \$6.00.

Dark Tobbaccos—Luga. 2.00 to \$4.25; short leaf. \$4.50 to 6.50; long leaf, 6.00 to 8.00; selections, 12.00 to 15.00.

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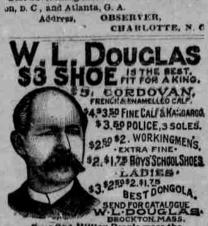
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There being no law in this country against selling or eating the meat of a horse, the Department of Agriculture has decided to prevent deception being practised by sellers, and has issued regulations regarding the exposure and sale of horseflesh.

Pends, vania ones Lengue of Republican Clubs met in convention at You. The 507 delegates in attendance represented Lin-clubs.

Split on the Silver Rock.

of Illinois has issued an address to the Illinois Democracy. It repudiates the June Blinois Democracy. It reputative the June State Democratic currency or free silver convention at Springfleid and denies that the convention voiced the sentiment of the Illinois Democratic. The address declares emphatically agreinst the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It states that it is ready to furnish the voices of the Democratic party in Illinois with documents on the subject and will proceed to do so, this document being the first.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. CHASTE'AN SYSTEMA



Eastern Time at Columbia and Pts North,

Refibbeand, July 28th/ 1805.	No 36 Daily	No 10 Daily	No 88 Qally
Lv. Jacksonville Lv. Savsnoah Ar. Columbia	THE PERSON NAMED IN	E TOO SELECTION	DOMESTICS.
Ar Columbia	6.00 p 10.13 p	ecercia.	*****
Lv Auguste "Graniteville" Trenton Johnstons Ar Columbia Lv Columbia Winnesboro Chester Rock Hill Ar Charlotte Danville Danville	4,00 s 4,57 n 5,42 n 6,13 n 7,10 n	11.41 p 12.16 a 2.20 a 4.57 n 5.42 8 6.13 a 7.00 s	2.61 p 2.67 6 3.10 p 4.41 p 4.48 p 6.97 p 6.58 p 6.58 p 7.30 p 8.20 p
" Richmond	4.40 1	4-10 1	.6.00 a
" Washington" " Baltimore" " Philadeiphia" " New York"	2 8 80 1 11 25 7 3 99 1 6 20 1	8,00 E 8,00 B 6,30 B	8.75 d 10.15 d 12.55 g
Southbound.	No 35 Daily	No ti Daily	Dany
Lv. New York	45.40	0.45.3	9.00 %
Lv. Richmond	19,55	12.55	12.05
Lv Danville Lv Charjotte **Roek Hill.** **Ci.os'er **Winnsbord Lv Columbia **Johnstons **Trenion **Granlieville **Ar Augusta	11.51 12.55m 1.14 9.20	11.51 1 1 10.25n 0 1 1.14 0 2 20 a 4.50 a 6.43 a	10 27 4 11.03 6 11.64 4 1.00 1 1.57 1 8.10 1
Lv.Columbia	7.00	n n	8,00
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