THE TIMES. TRANSPORTER REPRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY OF

WALTER B. BELL. Editor.

-Executed Neatly and Promptly .-

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.

GOVERNMENTS AND ROADS.

VOL. IV.

ROADIMPROVEMENT ANALYZED.

Mr. Niernsee's Address to the Road Congress. Important Suggestions.

The following address delivered before the recent South Carolina Road Congress held in Columbia by Mr. Frank Niernsee, gives some interesting information in regard to roads of the past and contains some suggestions as to the improvement of the roads of the present period that seemed to strike the convention favorably:

of the present period that seemed to strike the convention favorably?

"From the time of Moses there have been royal roads. First the Egyptians, afterwards the Israelites and then the Groeks called their lines of travel that were not used for special purposes royal roads or kings highways. In Greece the royal roads were inspected and cared for by the senate at Athens. In Lacedemonia, Thobes and other States they were under the supervision of the most eminent men. Their roads, however, were not the best of the ancient. It it was reserved for a commercial city, Carthage, to build the first payed roads. The Romans followed the example of the Carthagenians and their great highways, which connected Rome with its provinces were the most renov. ed and durable tver constructed. All o er Europe, Asia and Africa wherever their emperors ruled, they build roads that have been supposed by the superstitions of different ages, to have been of supernatural origin. This is attested by the names applied to them in Italy, England, France and Spain, In the first paved road was built by the Carthagenians, and the same authority states that the Phenicians opened and left to their successors, a road across the Pyrennees and the Alps many centuries before the Christian era. The most ancient lioman road outside of Italy was in Spain and led from Carthagenia to the Pyrennees, where it connected with others that led across the Alps to Rome. This road was traveled by the legions of Scipio. The reign of Augustus is renowned for the roads already constructed. Of his successors, Trajan was the most zealous, as is shown by various inscriptions, in preserving the public highways and in constructing others. His example was followed by others, but afterwards the authority of the emperors declined and little care was given to distant public work. The removal of the court to Byzantine by Constantine completed the abandonment of road building and was the beginning of the decline of that magnifecnt system of highways that laced Rome to its most dist

thoroughfares and local vias. The first was built to facilitate the marching of armies and to connect the capital with the principal cities and strategic points. They were constructed and kept in repair by the imperial government. The second were the routes of commerce and connected towns and trade centres, and were constructed to assist the relations and intercourse of traffic. They were built and maintained by municipal governments. In Austria there are two governments. In Austria there are two classes of roads—one called the state road— which is entirely under the control of and kept in complete repairs by the government. The other, known as a provincal or district road, which are maintained and kept in re-pair pacific by the government and readi-

road, which are maintained and kept in repair partly by the government and partly by the provinces through which they pass, "In France the public roads are divided into three classes, as follows: First, national or state roads, constructed and maintained by the state. Second, department roads, entirely at the cost of the departments, and third, township roads, which, though constructed by the communes, receive, in most cases, support either from the state or from the departments for their maintenance.

"The modern road system of France was inaugurated by the First Napoleon and carried forward to its satisfactory and splendid conclusion by Napoleon the Third.

"The road system of France has been of far greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands and putting small proprietors in easy communication with their markets than have the railways. It is the opinion of well informed Frenchmen with their markets than have the railways. It is the opinion of well informed Frenchmen who have made a practical study of economic problems, that the superb roads of France have been one of the most steady and potent contributions to the material development and marvelous financial elasticity of that country. The far-reaching and splendidly maintained road system has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors and in their prosperity and the ensuing distribution of wealth lies the key to the secret of the wonderful financial vitality and solid prosperity of the French nation.

tion. "In Germany the roads are also under

"In termany the reads are also under government control.

"In England the turnpike system took care of the maintenance of roads up to 1878, when by an act of parliament the system was abolished. The new system puts the duty and maintenance of the highways upon the taxpayers of the parish and is managed by their highway surveyor. Second, parishes are united into districts for the common object, under the supervision of the hig: way boards.

united into districts for the common object, under the supervision of the hig way boards. Third, municipal boroughs and towns have powers conferred upon them to perform the duties of highway surveyors within their boundaries, Tastly, the central authority, the local government board, London, is intrusted with general superintendence of the several systems for the benefit of the nation at large, "A general invitation for all those leterested in good roads has been wisely issued by the road supervisors of our State. This action is in the line of progress and in the several States there are societies devoted to road improvement and a union of all these interested should hasten the day when the different parts of the country will be joined by good, permanent highways, instead of roads that now alternate between sloughs of must and almost Sahara-like dust. There is no reason why the State of South Carolina should not have her public roads in condition to compare favorably with any in the United States. In the low country the ground is level and in those sections are abundance of shell and good gravel. The middle and northern portions also have plenty of fine cravel, gnets, granits and flint rock, all easily accessible, which could be broken and crushed, spread upon our roads and then rolled with a heavy roller, which would not only make a chesp material for macadam, but a most durable one.

"The State should aid the counties by an

"The State should aid the counties by an annual appropriation, bearing in mind that our public roads are the primary routes of the commerce of the nation; that they are justly entitled to State and national 21d in

instly entitled to State and national aid in their improvement as are the waterway. The State and nation are both gainers by having the high-ways open to full transportation during the year; property is advanced in value; farmers are encouraged to make their business self-sustaining, if not largely many profitable. The saving in time and labor are very important items in lessening the cost of production. The merchants of our cities are also directly benefitted, commercial organizations recognize the force of this argument and the utterances of the boards of trade, chambers of commerce, banking and financial institutions can be quoted. In 1892 the national board of trade and transportation passed the following resolutions: "We recognize the exceeding powerty of the country, oven among its riches,

its public highways and favor a system which will provide for their immediate improvement under the control of the State government. The legislature should appoint a commissioner of highways, who in turn should have the power to select the supervisors from each county and the convicts should be made to work upon the roads of the county from which they were convicted. The road question is now being fully agitated by most of the States and many are now constructing roads of the best description. The little State New Jersey, which is nothing like the size of our State, expended in 1894 on road improvements the sum of \$14,696.63. In the State of New York it has been proposed to raise the sum of \$10,000,000 by a State loan, payable in 17 years at a low rate of interest and devote the entire sum to the improvement of the county roads. It would be sufficient to construct an average of 50 miles of splendid roads in every county of the State and the entire assessment upon a farm of the value of \$10,000 would be less than \$22.

"Our adjoining State, North Carolina, has made excellent progress in public road improvement and has now some as find roads as will be found anywhere. "The first important step was to secure from the State legislature authority to levy a road tax of from 7 to 20 mills on a \$100 worth of taxable valuation. The rate at present levied is about 15 mills, which yields some \$36,000 a year. Next the passage was secured by law, authorizing the county commissioner to take clarge of dil convicts sentenced by the city and county courtes the punishment for many offenses being a fine or so many days work.

charge of dil convicts sentenced by the city and county courts, the punishment for many offenses being a fine or so many days work on the public roads. It is the belief in this country that this is the best possible disposition that can be made of the convicts as they are not then brought into direct competition with honest, free labor, while their work inures to the direct benefit of the public. The work of building, reconstructing and repairing streets and roads in Mecklenburg is now in progress in three departments.

ments,
"'x irst, in the city of Charlotte, under the

ments,
"'rirst, in the city of Charlotte, under the direction of the city council, by the mayor, city engineer and supervisor of streets. The work is paid for out of the city treasury.

"Second, the county at large, under the direction of the county commissioner, a beart of five elected annually by a vote of all the magistrates in the county, by the county engineer and the superintendent of the convecteamp. Hall the proceeds of the road tax is disbursed by this beard.

"Lach township, through its board of trustees, expends for local work in road uniding, one-half the proceeds of the road tax raised within the township. The cost of feeding, clothing and guarding convicts during the first five months of 1893 amount-catto 200 cents per day, the average number cared for being 51 per month; during the first nine months of that year an average of 90 convicts moved 36,247 cubic yards of earth on the roads and crushest and placed 7,381 lineal yards (four and a half miles) of

earth on the roads and crushed and placed 7,381 lineal yards (four and a half miles) of macadam 12 feet wide. It quote largely from different State and government reports and Mr. D. A. Tompkins on roads in Meckiemburg county, N. C.

"What is most imperatively needed is to educate the people and especially those who are placed in charge of the roads how to proceed and that road making and repairing is an art and trade that needs careful study and care to successfully carry out, and the sconer the idea and pract; a that any one who can haut a load of mud or sod from where the ditch ought to be and dump it into the road, is a fit person for road repairing is the road, is a fit person for road repairing is abandoned, the better. At the outset, an en-gineer should be not only consulted, but em-ployed, because he has made a study of road building under all possesse concurons and beare is able to not only advise you what to do, but often what is equally important, what not to do."

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

Big Falling Off in Value, but Not in Quanity. Due to Decrease in Prices. According to a special bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture there has been a large falling off in the value of agricultural exports for the fiscal year ending July 1st as compared with preceding years The figures are \$553,215,317 for the cur rent fiscal year, \$628,363,638 for 1894, \$615, 382,986 for 1893, and \$799,328,232 for 1892. As compared with the average of the six years from 1800 to 1895, our agricultural products fell of about \$90,000,000.

This shortage, according to Secretary Morton, is due mainly to shrinkage of prices. The export values of wheat, flour, and cotton for 1895 were only \$300,000,000, while had the prices of 1892 prevailed the quantities exported in 1895 would have brought in 5400,000,000.

\$400,000,000.

The total exports for the last, fiscal year of all kinds of merchandise, were less by \$85,000,000 than in 1894, but the falling off was due to low prices to such an extent, that had cotton, bacon, and lard been sold at the same prices as the previous year, they would alone have brought up the total exports to the figures of the previous year.

Secretary Morton, however, figures out that there has been a retrograde movement in both quantity and value of flour, wheat, corn, oleomargarine, seeds, cheese, butter, hops, hides, oil cake and copper, while to-baceo, wool, cotton cloths, coal, mimals, agricultural implements, leather, and furs have held their own.

There has been a more or less marked in-crease in oil, fish, fruits, and nuts, manufac-turers of iron and steel, cotton seed oil, vinegar, and wine.

FARMERS HOLD THEIR WHEAT. A Combination in the Northwest

Formed to Raise Prices. It is reported throughout the Northwest that the wheat growers have formed an organization for the purpose of advancing the price of wheat so that it will pay them to take the grain to market,

take the grain to market.

An anonymous circular was scattered broadcast over the Northwest some weeks ago, calling upon the farmers to hold their wheat, as the capitalists of the country were manipulating the price in order to make fortunes for themselves. Receipts have fallen off greatly in the last ten days throughout the entire wheat region. The farmers say they will let the grain lie in store on their farms before they will sell it for resultan 75 cents.

If a large amount had not been taken in soon after the harvest was begun not a bushel could be sent away until there should be a change in the situation.

Wheat is now as low as it ever has been. It is alleged that the dealers wfil not offer what the wheat is really worth. The farmers profess to have positive information that the price will advance from 25 to 50 per cent, inside of a few months.

The receipts of all kinds of coarse grain were never so large as how.

TREASURY FIST RES.

The Deficit for the Half Month Over Nine Millions.

For the half menth of October the receipt of the Treasury have been \$13,236,332, and the expenditures \$12,721,000 making the ne deficit for the half month \$9,454,667. Th deficit for the fiscal year to date is \$19,860, 325. The deficit for the month will probably of reduced at its close \$5,000,000 and for the

fie al year at the close of October to \$15, The gold reserve on Monday was \$92,999,

For the first fifteen days of October the Treasury paid out \$752,579 in gold in redeeming United States notes and Treas ry notes, and for the fiscal year to date, \$35,855,997 in gold.

The Terrible Vengeance of a Mob in Tennessee.

PENALTY FOR HORRIBLE CRIMES.

Jefferson Ellis, a Colored Mar, Put to Death in a Most Cruel Ways-Ears and Fingers Cut Off .-- Then His Head Was Removed and His Body Let Hanging

en days before had committed a criminal as smult on Miss Sue Practer, a beautiful young woman, who lives with her paren's near Galloway, Tenn., was lynched within one hundred yards of the scene of the assault. He was horribly tortured before he was killed, He was decapitated while his heart yet bant. Ellis was captured in Mississippi and taken

to Galloway in a back. He was placed in a buggy beside a constable, and was started toward the hone of the young lady, to be

loward the home of the young lady, to be identified by her, after which he was to be taken to Somerville and put in jail. Hentification was entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as Ellis confessed his crime.

As soon as the wheels of the constable's buggy made their first revolution 750 armed horsemen swung into line behind it. The officer drove with reckiess rapidity, and the cavaleade followed him with every horse out a dead run. As the procession was passing out of the village of Galloway, a number of women standing by the roadside crief out to them:

women standing by the roadside cried out to them:

"Remember your wives and daughters, men; do not let the man escape."

As soon as the Praeter house was reached the young lady identified the prisoner. Immediately the constable was covered with a score of shotguns and made to deliver the prisoner, who was taken by the mob.

Ellis confessed to being implicated in the assault on and murder of Mrs. John Balley, which occurred some two years ago. He also told the names of two colored cronics of his who, he said, entered the home of Mrs. Harrel, a widow who lives within a few miles of where he was lynched, two menths ago, and, after assaulting her two daughters, burned them and their mother in their borne. Then he confessed to beating his own wife so badly that she died.

After Ellis had made these confessions, he was taken to a point about one huadred and

After Ellis nat made these convisions, he was taken to a point about one hundred and fifty yards from the Practer house, where a huge fire had been built, and told to prepare for death.

A frenzied, hot headed man pushed through the crowd, brandishing a knife, and called.

Kneel down and pray, you dog. I'm go-

"Kneel down and pray, you dog. I'm go-ing to cut off your ears."

The wretch knelt, but did not pray, and the man began cutting off his right cor. Ellis fell to the ground with a shrick of pain, and some one cried out:

"You remember how that peor girl begged for her honor, don't seen its

Burn him!" could be heard. The major por-tion of them, however, favored hanging him without further brutality, and he was strung up to the telegraph pole, bearing on his breast a placard on which was written: "Death to the Person Who Cuts Down This Body Before Sundown."

When the victim had been hung from the

when the victim had been hing from the crossbars of the pole, the greater part of the mob left, but a few remained, and while his pulse still faintly beat he was lowered to the ground and decapitated with a penknife.

After the flesh was cut away from the nock bone, the bone was wrenched and the bloody head was placed in a way. This terribute

bone, the bone was wrenched and the bloody head was placed in a sack. This terrible trophy was sent to the family of a little girl living in Mississippi whom Eills attempted to assault while the posse was in pursuit of him for assaulting Miss Practer.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "Deceased came to his death at the hands of unknown parties." The dead man's family was then allowed to cut down the bedy and bury it minus head, ears and fingers. bury it minus head, ears and fingers.

TURKEY FINALLY SUBMITS.

The Plan of Reforms for Armenia Accepted by Said Pasha.j

Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister of Turkey, has accepted the plan of reform in Armenia presented by Great Britain, France and Russia. It now awaits the Sultan's sig-

and Russia. It now awaits the Sultan's signature. The plan is almost identical with
the proposals of last May.

The Governors and Vice-Governors of Van,
Erzeroum, Sivas. Bitlis, Khartut and Trobizond are to be Christian or Mussulman, as
people in each section desire, but either the
Governor or the Vice-Governor must be a
Christian. Appointments are to be confirmed by the Berlin treaty Powers.

Local, not Strike officers, are to reduce the

firmed by the Berlin treaty Powers.

Local, not State officers, and to collect the taxes, and enough money is to be retained to pay local administration expenses. Complete changes will be made in the judicial system, torture will be abolished, the prisons will be under surveillance, the police force will be composed of Christians and Turks equally, and the laws against compulsory conversion to Islamism will be strictly enforced.

Contrary to expectation, the High Com-missioner charged with the execution of this reform scheme will be a Christian. This was the hardest pill for the Porte to smal-low.

CHINA HAS YIELDED.

The Deadlock Over Massacre of Missionaries at an End.

Information received at Hong Kong, China. from Kucheng appears to justily the belief that the deadlock between the Chinese authorities and the commission Chinese authorities and the commission which has been investigating the massacre of missionaries there has been ended. The British Consul has had an interview with the Viceroy of Fu-Kien, which has resulted in an agreement that eighteen more of the convicted prisoners are to be executed and and that the remainder of the natives in custody are to be tried by the present commission, which is empowered to impose the sentence of death.

This anticlactory result of the necotiations is considered to be due to the ultipostum which the British Admiral, Bullet, is reported to have delivered to the Viceroy of Nankin.

Corbett Goes to Hot Springs. After a stay of nine days in San Antonio him Corbett and party went to Hot Springs, where the champion resumed his training. WASCE OF THE DALLAS ARENA.

At Dallas, Teyas, the Hope Lumber them-pany levied an attachment for \$4,000 on the number used and that was to have been in the areas which was to have been built for the fistic committed billed to begin October 21. The lumber was to have been moved to Hot Springs, Arkansas, for the contest there, now you have runn orranged to the Con-A concession has been granted by the Governor of Chihuahua, permitting the Corbett-Fitzsimmons light to take place in Juorez out across the river from El Pazo, Toxas.

CONSTITUTION OF FREE CUBA. Formal Articles of Government to Which Cuban Delegates Pledged Themselves.

The constitution of the Cuban revolution-ry government, has been promulgated. The atroduction and text follows:

The revolution for the independence and creation in Cuba of a democratic republic, initiated the 24th day of February inst, solely declared the separation of Cuba from the spanish monarchy.

The elected delegates of the revolution, in convention assembled, have now formed a compact between the world and Cubs, and pledge themselves to the following articles of the constitution of the new Cuban re-

Acticle I. The supreme power of the fe-public will be vested in a council of Ministers, composed of a president, the president, and a ur secretaries; for the disputeh of business of War, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs,

of War, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, and of Agriculture.

Art. II.—Every secretary will have a subseccetary, in order to supply any vacancy.

Art. III.—The attributes of the ministerial government will be to dictate all the relative dispositions of the civil and political life of the republic; to receive contributions; to contract public loans; to issue paper money; to raise troops and to maintain them; to declare reprisals, with respect to the enemy, and to ratify treaties, except the peace with Spalm to submit judicial authority to the President; to approve the law of military organization, and ordinances of the military service, as drawn up by by the Commander-in-Chief.

Art. IV. - The Ministerial Council only will Art. IV.—The Ministerial Journal only win be able to intervene in taking part in the military operations when, in their judgment, it will be absolutely necessary.

Art. V.—It is requisite for the validity of the Ministerial Council decrees that two-thirds of the members will have concurred in them.

Art, VI.—The office of counsellor is in-compatible with the others of the republic, and requires any member to be 25 years of age, or upward.

Art. VII.—The Executive will rest with the President, or, in default, with the Vice-Presi-

dent.

Art. VIII.—The work of the Ministerial
Council will be sanctioned by the President,
who will be able to dissolve it, not to exceed

Art. X.—The President will receive am

Art. X.—The President will receive ambussadors.

Art. XI.—The treaty of peace with Spain, which it is necessary to have to form an absolute basis of independence for the island of Cuba, should be ratifled by the Ministerial Council, and by an assembly of representatives convoked for that end.

Art. XII.—The Vice-President will act for the the President in case of necessity.

Art. XIII.—In case the offices of President and Vice-President should be vacant by resignation or by death, or by other cause, at the same time, an assembly of representatives will be called for an election.

Art. XIV.—The secretaries are to take part with voice and vote in all deliberations.

Art. XV.—It is permitted to the secretaries to arrange for all the employes of their respective departments.

Art. XVII.—All outside armanent of the

repribue, and the direction of the operators of war, will be directly under the hand of the Commander-in-Chief, who will have at unt-general, as a substitute in

ant-general, as a substitute of necessity.

Art. XVIII.—All functionaries, of whatever class, who are able, must lend reciprocal help for the better accomplishment of the resolutions of the Ministerial Government.

Art, XIX.—All Cubans will be obliged to serve the republic with their persons and interests, according to their power.

Art. XX.—The property, of whatever class, appertaming to foreigners, is exempt from paying taxes in favor of the republic, providing their respective governments recognize the belligerency of Cuba.

Art. XXI—Als debts contracted from the actual initiation of the war until this constitution is promulgated will be paid.

Art. XXII—.The Ministerial Council has the power to reduce any member for just cause, in the judgment of two-thirds of the Counciliors.

Art. XXIII.—The judicial authority will proceed with entire independence of all the others,—New York Herald

THE END IS NOT YET.

Future Cotton Markets Largely Oversold and the Price Must Go Higher. Atwood, Violett & Co., of New York, in a special to the Charlotte Observer say: The prospects for this market adding to its stock are becoming more and more remote, unless they are compelled to do so at no matter what sacrifice, should they desire to liqui-date with the actual thing, instead of buying in their contracts. The conditions are very simple, but, strange to say, they are condi-tions that have been ignored by the very people who should have given most attention to them, and that is, of course, the specula-tive short interest.

to them, and that is, of course, the speculative short interest.

It stands that if cotion cannot be brought here, for reasons mentioned already, and the people who are long of contracts should undertake to demand delivery of the cotton they have bought, it would force the shorts into competition with experters and buyers for domestic mills. This would bring about Kilkenny conditions of a highly interesting character to the spot buyer.

An explanation of the advance in contracts is to be had mainly in the fact that the future markets are largely oversold, and the end is not yet.

SOUTHERN COTTON MOVEMENT.

Comparisons of Last Week's Figures With Those of the Past Three Years. The New Orleans cotton exchange state ment from September 1st to October 18 h.

inclusive:

Port receipts, 1,058 618 bales against 1,357, 609 last year, 1,024,336 year before last, and 291,576 for the same time in 1892; overland to mills and Canada, 81,575 against 126,991, 57,874 and 93,097. Interior stocks in excess of September 1st, 229,299 against 170,127, 147,053 and 138,007. Southern mill takings, 157,577 against 125,376, 109,693 last year, and 167,504 for the same time in 1892; crop brought into sight during 48 days to date, 1,506,469 against 1,779,416, 1,338,856, 1,338,279. Crop brought into sight for the week, 305,309 against 476,459 for the seven days ended October 18th last year, 358,298 and 360,171. Crop brought into sight for the first eighteen days of October, 971,324 against 1,108,879, 833,607 and 792,601. against 1 108 879, 883,007 and 792,001.
Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year, year testore and in 1892, and not to the close of the corresponding week. Comparisons by weeks would take in 49 days of the season has year, 50 year before last and 51 in 1892 again: 1 only 48 days this year.

A Horse Heavily Insured. At Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday, a series wreck of a freight train occurred on the New England Rallroad. Ten loaded freight cars were demoilabled. Three men were injured and the track home Masseppa was killed. The horse in said to have been insured for

Kotean Queen's Rodr Found, The body of the murdered Queen of Roses has been found, a people dispatch reports.

ALL AMERICA FOR FREE CUBA.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Central and South American Republics Would Recognize Her But for Their Fear of Spanish

A disputeli from Washington says that none of the Central and South American governments will take the initiative in recognizing belligerency of the revolutionists in Cuba. The press in Cuba as far as ean be judged from this point, is unanimous in its sympa-thy will the Cubans. The fear is expressed, bowever, that the recognition of the revolutionists by Venezuela, Nicaragus, Brazil, Guatemala, or even Mexico, would be followed by the dispatch of several Spanish men-of-war to their principal ports demanding both an explanation and satisfaction. As Spain has a navy about equal to that of the United States, she would have, under these circumstances, as ufficient number of vessels for this purpose at half a dozen points on the American continent. As none of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, excepting the United States and Chili, possess a navy worthy of name, no recognization of Cuban rights will be made by them for fear of the consequences. It is said to-day that of the consequences. It is said to do yet hear of the collection of the consequences are some of the Continental powers move in the matter, their action will be specify followed by all the Spanish-American republic

on this continent.

The following address was sent out by the committee appointed at the mass meeting held in Chicago to express sympathy wit the Cubans in their struggle for independ

ence:

"The committee appointed by the Chicago mass meetings on September 30th, which were held to express sympathy with the Cabans, carnestly appeal to their fellow citizens throughout the Union to call similar meetings not later than October 31st and wherever practicable to be held on that day, in order that the movement may derive the sensition of the impressionness.

impressiveness.

"As in Chicago, so doubtless in other cities, generally, a few citizens with the co-operation of the mayor, can readily inaugurate the desired movement, and doubtless elsewhere, as here, the promptitude and enthusiasm of the response on the part of the people will prove to be a gratifying manifestation of the universal sympathy for the Cubans now braving death to achieve their independence.

dependence.
"May we take the liberty of suggesting t you that you call on your mayor and confe with him as to the desirability of inaugurat-ing a similar movement. A number of cities have already done this and it would seen desirable to have all thus take part. Let us not say 'It is no affair of ours, for these men are our neighbors engaging in the same struggle and for the same principle as were the founders of this republic."

There was considerable excitement on the Midway at the exposition grounds Tuesday on. It was occasioned by a fire wh staried in the building occupied by the Old started in the building occupied by the Old Negro Plantatica, one of the concessions on the Midway, and then charlet on the uncom-pleted areas of the Hagenback show. That building was entirely destroyed but a cea-siderable portion of the plantation building was saved. The buildings burned rapidly and for awhile, on account of the west wind, it was feared the whole Midway was doomed, but the firemen finally succeeded in getting it under control and soon had it extinguish-ed.

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

Condensed Schedule. In Effect June 234, 1895.

Southbound-No 2, Daily.

Dontinonna Tie e' minh.
Ly Wilmington 905 a m
Ar Fayettoville 12 15 p cm
Ly Fayetteville 12 45 p m
" Payetteville June
" Sanford 2 18 p m
" Climax 4 10 p m
Ar Greensboro 4 50 p m
Ly Greensboro 500 p m
" Stokesdale 5 55 p m
Ar Walnut Cove 6 25 p m
Lv Walnut Cove 6 30 p m
5" Rural Hall 6 58 p m
Ar Mt. Airy 8 25 p m
Southbound-No. 1, Daily.
Lv Mt. Alry 7 05 a m
" Rural Hall 8 29 a m
Ar Walnut Cove 8 55 a m
Ly Walnut Cove 8 59 a m
" Stokesdale 9 28 a m
Ar Greensboro 10 11 a m
Lv Greensboro 10 20 a m
" Climax 10 50 a m
" Banford 12 50 p m
Ar Fayetteville Juncton
" Fayetteville 2 15 p m
Ly Fayetteville 245 pm
Ar Wilmington 555 pm
Northbound No. 4. Daily.
Ly Bennettaville 815 a m
Ar Maxton 9 20 a ro
Lv Maxton 929 a m
" Red Springs 9 55 s m
" Hope Mills 10 35 a m
Ar Payetteville 10 55 a m
Southbound-No. 5. Daily.
Courney and to be seen;

NORTHBOUND CONNECTIONS at Payetteville with Atlantic Coust Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Ballway Company, at Wainut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Ballroad for Winston-Salem.

in View.

The French Minister of Education has presented to Parliament a scheme by which the academies in the principal towns will take the name of uni-

South Can Hold Its Cotton.

position, as a rule, than for many rests past. The large planter and the small farmer attent for they wish to or not. They have raised larger they wish to or not. They have raised larger food crops than usual. The Southern crop of corn is undoubtedly the largest on record, and the South has also raised an unusually large supply of meat. This makes that section less dependent on the factors than usual, while to go still further hack, the crop itself was raised on an unusually economical basis. The factors did not advance as much money as customarily, and this is the reason, as is well known, why the use of fertilizers was so largely reduced. Not for years past has the South been in a better position to hold cotton if it chooses to do So.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.



Central Time shown between Jacksonville (Columbia, Eastern Time at other poluts,						
Northbound. Sept. IP'b. 1905		0.36	No 10 Daily			
Lv. Jacksonville Lv. Savannah Ar. Columbia	H	40 p		34		
Lv. Charleston		00 p		72		
Treaton Ar. Columbia Liv. Columbia Liv. Columbia Winnsboro Columbia Winnsboro Columbia Winnsboro Columbia Ar. Charlotte Danville Bichmond Weshington		000 m	10 30 p 11 10 p 11 46 p 12 05 s 2 20 4 4 57 n 5 42 n 5 42 n 11 40 s 8 30 p 11 25 p 3 (1) a 6 (3) a	200 223 25 44 44 56 66 67 72 82 81 10 11 12 36		
Southbound.		(. 3.5 Dally	No. 9 Daily	No Dic		
I.v. New York " Philadelphia " Baltimore Lv. Washington	******	15m1 10 e 22 a 15 u	12 15mt 3 50 m 6 22 m 11 25 a	420		
" Richmond " Pinville " Charlotte " Rock Hill " Chester		100 p	12 25dill	94		
Ar Columbia		H n	1 11 a	11.8		

BLEEPING CAR SERVIC.

Lv. Columbia .

" Johnsten .

" Trenton ...

" Granitville.

Ar. Augusta ...

No. 35, Sleeping Car Raleigh to Greens

HUBBARD & ROTH, Publishers.

Mesers. S. Munn, Son & Co.'s market letter ayr: The Souto is in a more independent ition, as a rule, than for many fears past,



Eastern Time at other points.								
Northbound, fept, 18th, 1805		No 26 Daily	No 10 Daily					
Lv. Jacksonville Lv. Savannah Ar. Columbia		5 40 p 16 14 p 2 40 n	******	7 00 11 80 3 45				
Lv. Charleston	:	6 00 p 10 15 p		7 20 11 05				
Lv. Augusta			10 30 p 11 10 p 11 46 p 12 0 - #	2.00 2.00 2.57 3.10				
Ar. Columbia Lv. Columbia " Winnsboro " Chester " Rock Hill		4 00 a 4 57 a 5 43 a 6 15 a	2 20 A 4 60 H 4 57 B 5 42 R 6 13 H	44年6日日				
Ar. Charlotte " Danville		7 00 a	7 00 n	A 29 12 100				
" Richmond		4 40 p	4 40 p	6 12				
" Baltimore" " Philadelphia" " New York		11 25 p 8 00 n 6 20 n	11 25 p 3 co a 6 20 a	8 05 10 15 12 5d				
Southbound.	-8	N. 35 Daily	No. 9 Daily	No3				
I.v. New York Philadelphia Baltimore Lv. Washington	******	12 15mt 5 10 e 6 22 a (1 15 u	12 150 ti 3 50 ti 6 22 ii 11 25 ii	429 655 944				
" Richmond		12 35 p	12.55 p	2.00				
" Panville " Charlotte " Rock Hill		11 05 p	6 10 p 11 65 p 11 51 6	5 :0 9 35 10 27				

Nos, 87 and 38, Washington and So ith westers Limited, composed of Pullman Cars minimum Pullman rate \$2.00; no extra fara. Through Sleeping Cars between New York and New Orleans, New York and Manuphis, New York and Tampa and Washington, Asheville and Hot Springs, Also carries first-elss coach between Washington and Jacksonville. Diring Car between Greens ore and Montgomery.

gomery.

Nos. 35 and 38, United States Fast Mail
Pollman Sleeping Cars between New York,
Atlanta and Montgomery, and New York and
Jacksonville. Also has Sleeping Car between
Charlotte and Augusta.

No. 12, Sleeping Car Greensboro to Baldigh.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points. For rates or information apply to any agent of the Company.

N. J. O'BRIEN, Superintendent First Discussion.

W. B. RYDER, Superintendent Second Di-vision, Charlotte, N. C. W. H. GREEN, General Superintendent, Washington, D. C. W. A. FURK, General Passenger Agent Sychington, D. C.

HOT SPRINGS'S EXPECTATIONS. 30,000 or More People to Attend the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fignt.

That the Iron Mountain Railway officials eel assured that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place at Hot Springs is evident from a conference of passenger agents at the headquarters of that company for two days past. Nearly every passenger repredays past. Nearly every passenger representative of the Iron Mountain Road in the principal cities between New York and Denver has been in attendance at the conference, which was presided over by General Passenger Agent Townsend. The number of people who will attend the fight is estimated by outside agents at 20,000 and it is probable that the figure will be increased if the public necomes satisfied that the fight will surely take place.

NO. 2.

J. F. HENDREN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW ELKIN. N. C.

Practices in the State and Federal Courts and collects Claims. Insurance placed in tandard Companies upon Liberal terms.

ELKIN Mfg, CO.

HIGH GRADE COTTON YARNS, WARPS TWIMES, KNITTING COTTONS,

ELKIN,

N. C.

The Charlotte Observer DAILY & WEEKLY

MIDWELL & THOMPKINS, Publishers. J. P. CALDWELL, Editor SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. DARLY OBSERVER, 6 Months \$1.00.

WEEKLY OBSERVER, 6 Months Full Telegraphic service, and large corps Best advertising medium Letveen washing

on, p. C. and Atlanta, G. A.

OBSERVER, CHARLOTTE, N. C DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. 5. CORDOVAN, 4.3350 FINE CALF&KANGAROO \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$250 \$2. WORKINGMENS \$2.\$1.75 BOYS'SCHOOL SHOES S3. BEST DONGOLA

L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom whoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From Si t. \$3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can, Sold by

N.W. Fowler, Agent.

- ALLLES

COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT! For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MFN & CC., who have had nearly lifty years' experience in the parent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patenta and how to obtain them sem free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patenta taken through hum & Co, receive special notice in the Seientific American, and thus are hrought which before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegant's fillustrated, has by far the invent of the inventor of the public with fisted weekly, elegant's fillustrated, has by far the inventor. Sa year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.30 a year. Single copies, \$2.5 conta. Keep number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, sutabling builders to abow the latest dealgra and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., New York, 361 Breadway.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for child." Castoria is so well adapted to children that dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dn. G. C. Oscoop.

II. A. Azenna, M. D.,

"Cestoria is the best remedy for children of which I am argusioled. I hope the day is not far distant when neothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack mostroms which are destroying their loved ones, by foreing opium, morphine, soothing symp and other hurtful agents down their thronts, thereby cending them to premature graves."

DR: J. F. KINGERIEGS.

COMMAN, Ark.

The Continue Comman, Ark.

The Continue Comman, Ark.

The Continue Comman, Ark.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Castoria.

Ht So. Onlord St., Brooklyn, N. Y.