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NO. 27.

THE HOSTILITIES IN CUBA

Insurgents Gained More in March Than Ever Before.

WEYLER IS A GREAT FAILURE.

The Bepes of the Patriots Are Bright, the Ratus Are Near and the Spaniards Are Perishing Like Sheep--- Reports of the Excesses Committed by the Spanish

HAVANA, Cuba, April 4 .- Army operations have been pushed with great vigor for the past month. General Weyler has given fficers and men no rest. His orders have been peremptory, and many a General has incurred his displeasure by tardiness. The result of these active movements has been to completely tire out a large portion of the army in the field.

The insurgents have been kept moving, their camps have been destroyed, and a dozen of their hospitals have been burned during the month that has just passed, but the Government has not forced a single attie upon them.

The only serious engagements have been those in which the insurgents, having the advantage of position or numbers, as at Cuyajabos and Candelaria, assumed the offensive and defeated the regular troops of Spain. There have been many rear guard skirmishes which appear in the Spanish official reports as battles and victories for the Crown, but upon investigation, a number of them appeared to be massaures of unarmed citizens, and there have been more tales of horrors committed than battles fought in this island of Cuba during the month of March.

If one hundredth part of the stories that reach here of the operations of the columns of General Melquizo and Bernal and of Colonels Molina, Tort, Segura and others

THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Representative Cannon estimates the total

The Indian Appropriation bill reported to the Senate carries \$7,413,806, being a net reduction from the amount as passed by the House of \$1,006,638.

The Senate passed the Legislature Appropriation bill, carrying \$21,500,000, and substituting for United States district attorneys and marshalls' salaries for fees.

Senator Hill's bill to remove the restriction against the appointment, as officers of the army or navy, of persons who held commissions in the regular army or navy before the Civil War, and who espoused the side of the Confederacy, passed the House with but the dissenting vote of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine.

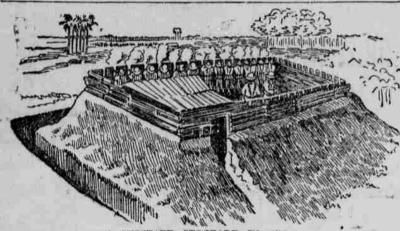
The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds voted to recommend the passage of the bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for a new public building at Indianapolis, Ind.; the bills for Government buildings at Oakland, Cal., and Waterbury, Conn., and also the bill for the purchase of a site for a building at Salem, Oregon.

net into Portain (a.c.) harrow to many feet, to secure a twenty-five foot ship channel 400 feet wide in Providence River and Narragansett Bay from Sassafras Point to the ocean, and to expend \$20,000 for walls to the canal locks at the Casides, Columbia

Congressman Watson, of Ohio, introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington to the memory of private soldiers and sailors who fought in the Civil War.

The Senate Committee on Commerce au-The Senate Committee on Commerce authorized a favorable report on the bill construing the law regarding the award of life-saving medals so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his discretion in all cases. Now he is not allowed to make awards to persons outside of the life

The credentials of George L. Wellington as



Throughout the fighting territory in and around Bejucal, in the Province of Havana, the troops have erected temporary stockades, fortresses and redoubts, which serve as a sort of headquarters for the scouts and picket lines defending the approaches to Havana.

are true, the reason why General Weyler cancelled all passes heid by correspondents is plain. Owners of estates report excesses committed by detached bodies of Spanish troops in all parts of the island, and there is no longer talk of attempting to grind sugar this year. The problem is how to preserve the lines of employes and prevent wanton destruction by the troops.

The insurgents have gained more in the rest month than is any two, that have reserved.

past month than in any two that have pre-ceded it. Weyler's decree, compelling peo-ple to abandon their homes in the interior, has driven many peaceable inhabitants into the insurgent armies.

The harsh measures adopted toward sus-ects in cities and towns have also increased he number of recruits from families etter class in cities. The landing of four important expeditions has given inspiration to the insurgents.

to the insurgents.

Their hopes were never brighter. Hot weather is already here and the rains are not far off. The limited time remaining for military operations this spring makes it plain that Spain cannot crush the rebellion before the wet season sets it, and the serious problem of caring for the lives of her soldiers presents itself. A Spanish officer says that the losses of the army through fevers and other sicknesses have been 12,000 since September, and over 25,000 during the year ending March 1.

Weyler's troubles with the politicians are

ending March 1.

Weyler's troubles with the politicians are just beginning. He has assured the home Government that elections can be held in Cuba, and now he has two parties, the Reformists and the Autonomists, refusing to take part, leaving the Union-Constitutional or Conservative Spanish party alone in the field. Bumors that Weyler will be recalled

CUBA IN THE HOUSE. A Lively Discussion of the Belligerency Resolutions.

Washington, April 4.—The cause of Cuba was again advocated in the House. The resolutions were discused for nearly three hours and only one Representative spoke in

Chairman Hitt, of the Foldign Affairs Chairman Hitt, of the Foreign Affairs
Committee, called up the conference report
and advocated its adoption in a very interesting speach, which was listened to with the
closest attention by all the members, and
applauded and endorsed on both sides of the
chamber and in the crowded galleries. He
was followed by Representative Boutelle,
who spoke for more than an hour in opposition, and in support of his attack upon the
proposition for the recognition of Cuba
made when the resolutions were first before
the House, Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina,
a Populist, secured five minutes just before
the recess was taken, in which he glorified
the Stars and Stripes and expressed the hope
that they would spread the mantle of their
protection over the island now suffering under Spanish oppression.

Meesrs. Turner, of Georgia; McCreary, of
Kentucky; Tucker, of Virginia, and others expressed a desire to speak in opposition to the

Seared His Wife to Death.

John Ahrens, a farmer, living in Kingman County, Kansas, concluded to celebrate All Fools' Day by playing a joke on his wife. He dressed as a tramp, put on a mask, and at his door tried to induce his wife to set him a lunch. She was so terrified that she fell to the floor and died soon after.

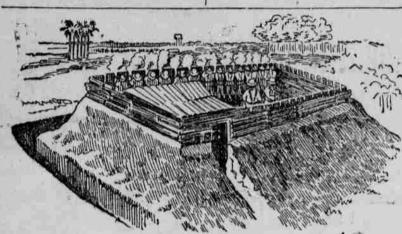
The Church Censured.

A Coroner's Jury declared that the Trinity Church Corporation, New York City, should censured for not providing fire escapes in Hudson street tenement, whose burning strayed five lives,

printions of this season at \$506,000,000 Arguments in support of the practicability of the Nicaragua Canal were made before the

The House passed Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to prepare plans and estimates for deepening the chan-nel into Portland (Me.) Harbor to thirty

River, Oregon.



A MILITARY STOCKADE IN CUBA.

Senator from the State of Maryland, for the torm of six years, commencing March 4, 1897, were presented to the Senate by Mr. Gorman and placed on file. A bill was passed in the House to reimburse A. P. Brown, ex-Postmaster at Lemans, Iows, to the amount of \$889 for loss by burglary January 9, 1894.

The Secretary of War sent to the House the report of the survey for a canal connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi River. The cost of such a canal ranges from \$7,-000,000 to \$30,000,000, according to the different routes and the size proposed. The route costing the least is decided to be the

- PERISHED IN A CLOUDBURST.

Pasents and Children Swept Off by a Sudden Flood in Kentucky.

The cloudburst in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky caused far greater loss of life and property than was at first supposed. The first news was that only the

The first news was that only the wife and daughter of Wade Marders, of Clay County, were drowned. Word now comes from Owsley County that nine more persons were drowned in Buffalo Creek. The dead are Miss Mary Garrett, George Gepsons, wife and three children, two children of Will Burns and two others whose names could not be learned.

The storm passed from Sexton Creek across the south fork of the Kentucky River to Buffalo Creek. The valley is very narrow, and the water rose so rapidly that the families had little time to leave their homes. John Crane was getting out logs, when he looked up and saw a low wall of water bearing down upon him. His house was about a quarter of a mile above the point where he was working. He had hardly recovered from his astonishment, when he saw his wife and child floating toward him on some driftwood. Crane is an expert logger, and he spiked a big pine log and rowed out into the stream in time to rescue his family. The child was not hurt, but Mrs. Crane was bruised badly.

The devastation along Buffalo Creek is complete. Every house on its banks was washed away, as well as all the outbuildings and all provisions for man and beast. The south fork of Kentneky River is higher than it has been for years.

FIRE OF HALF A MILLION

Brunswick, Ga., is Swept by a Destructive

Confiagration. A fire at Brunswick, Ga., destroyed fully a half million dollars' worth of property, cost one human life, crushed one man fatally and

seriously injured four men. Mesers. Turner, of Georgia; McCreary, of Kentucky: Tucker, of Virginia, and others expressed a desire to speak in opposition to the resolutions, and it was, therefore, agreed shaft the final vote be postponed for the day.

Killed His Wife and Mother-in-Law.

At Clinton, Ill., James Polen quarrelled with his wife. His mother-in-law, Mrc. William McMillen, defended her daughter. Polen seized a shotgun and killed both the women. He then attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a passing train. He received fatal infuries.

Governor Hughes Gives Up the Fight.

The contest over the occupation of the Arizona Gubernatorial chair is ended, Governor Hughes having gracefully surrendered. The property destroyed includes the wharf

Arms for the Boers.

A despatch from Cape Town says that 2000 rifles were sent from Johannesburg to Pretoria, and, together with ammunition, were is sued to Boers at drallway officials. This distribution of are a caused the wildest rumors, but the general opinion is that the arms were given out as a provision against possible developments in the Matabele rising.

Beports from Northern Wisconsin tell of a complete blockade on many railroads. The

Presidential Candidacy.

le Would Not Decline a Call, However--Principles, Not Men, He Says, the Important Issues Before the Democratic Convention at Chicago---He Suggests a

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6. - Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle gave out for publication a copy of a letter to Chairman Long of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, in which he announces that he will not make any effort to secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The letter is as follows:



SECRETARY JOHN G. CARLISLE,

Your favor of March 30, in which you say, n substance, that many of my friends in Kentucky and elsewhere desire me to besome a candidate before the approaching National Democratic Convention for nomination for the office of President, and requesting me to give "some authoritative or definite expression" upon the subject, was duly received and has been maturely consid-

duly received and has been maturely considered.

Many communications upon the same subject and of similar import have been received from friends in different parts of the country, and, while very grateful for these numerous expressions of confidence and esteem upon the part of my Bemocratic fellow-citizens, I have not been able to reach the corclusion that the existing conditions require me to comply with their requests by authorizing them to announce me as a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

While I feel a profound interest in the welfare of my party, I am much more concerned about its declaration of principles than in its selection of candidates, because, in my opinion, its failure or success at the election, as well as its capacity for useful service to the country in the future depend upon the position it takes or omits to take upon the public questions now engaging the attention of the people, and especially the questions

people, and especially the ques

tion of the people, and especially the ques-tions affecting the monetary system of the country and the character and amount of taxation to be imposed upon our citizens.

Its positiou upon these and other subjects having been agreed upon, and clearly and dis-tinctly announced, the convention ought to have no difficulty in selecting an acceptable and diste who will fairly represent its ylevecandidate who will fairly represent its views; and, in order that its deliberations may be

and, in order that its deliberations may be embarrassed as little as possible by the contentions of rival aspirants and their friends. I think my duty to the party will be best performed by declining to participate in a contest for the nomination.

The obligations assumed when I accepted my present official position require me to devote my entire time and attention to the public interests committed to my charge, and I shall continue to discharge the duties imposed upon me to the best of my ability and in such a manner as will in my judgment most certainly promote the true interests of the country, and if in the opinion of my fellow-Democrats in Kentucky my services entitle me to their commendation and approval, I would regard their indorsement of my public course as anample reward for the little I have been able to accomplish in behalf of honest administration and a sound financial policy. and a sound financial policy.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION. Ita Work Believed to Be About One-Half Completed.

Justice Brewer presided over the first formal meeting in Washington of the Venesuelan Commission that has been held for the past two weeks, having returned from San Antonio, Texas. All the members were in attendance, and, after careful individual study of the British Bine Book, entered into a rigid discussion of its arguments and evi-

dence.

The session was considered the most important so far held by the commission, which is now possessed of all the main features of the contention and the principal points upon

is now possessed of all the main features of the contention and the principal points upon which the dispute depends.

The question of sending one or more representatives of the commission to Europe to verify the accuracy of the documents submitted by Venezuela and Great Britain was discussed, and, while no definite action was taken, the indispensability of the examination of Spanish, as well as Dutch, archives was recognized, and no doubt is expressed that a search will soon be ordered. The commission has now been at work three months, and its labors are thought to be about half completed.

In the House Mr. Hitt reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution asking the President to transmit to Congress all the correspondence in the Department of State relating to mediation or intervention by the United States in the affairs of Venezuela since December 1, 1885, to date, and the resolution was agreed to.

Out of the Common Run.

Dry goods merchants declare that trade is Argentina is now going largely into the production of flaxseed.

A steel plant which will cost \$1,000,000 is to be erected at Birmingham, Ala.

William Miller, of Lancaster, Ponn., murdered his father for \$170 insurance which he had on his life.

Kentucky tobacco farmers are now agitat-ing in favor of a reduced acrosge. Work on the Panama Canal.

Work upon the Panama canal is being pushed. A contract has been given for 160,-000 metres of submarine mining on the Pacific end of the canal. The Colon end of the work has been inspected by Prince Luigi, a nephew of King Humbe t of Italy, who is making a tour of the world.

The circulation of all kinds of money in the United States decreased during the month of March \$112,594, leaving drifts in many places are from ten to twenty the total circulation \$1,521,629,468, or \$21.58 per capita.

MR. CARLISLE'S POSITION. THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

He Writes a Letter Concerning His The Dervishes Preparing for a Stubborn Resistance

DECLINES TO MAKE A CONTEST, ABYSSINIANS DEFEAT ITALIANS

Egyptian Invading Force in a Precarious Position--- The Work of Forwarding the Troops Being Pushed-Recruiting the Natives.

Caino, Egypt, April 9,-Advices received from the Soudan say that the news of the departure of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile Valley spread rapidly beyond Khartum and along the road from Suakim to Berber. The departure of pi'grims for Mecca has been suspended and the payment of a war tax demanded by the Khalifa. The dervishes at Fashoda and Darfur have been recalled to Omdurman, where the Khaiifa expects to assemble 50,000 men by September.



(Showing the territory which the British expedition aims to conquer.)

The Khalifa, writing to the Sheik of Asman, said that he was always ready to submit to the authority of the Khedive of Egypt, as the representative of the Sultan, but that he would "resist to the death any expedition coming from Egypt, so long as the British occupy the country." In concluding his letter he said: "I am aware that the British desire to have me assassinated, but I have taken procautions that none of the European prisoners shall survive my murder."

Some idea of the activity with which troops and supplies are being sent southward can be gathered from the statement that the

and supplies are being sent southward can be gathered from the statement that the



KRALIPA ABDULLAR. Against whom Great Britain has declared

Messra Cook, who have contracted to do his work, recently conveyed 2500 men, fully armed and equipped, by steamers and barges, from Balliana to Assuan, a distance of 300 miles, between 4 o'clock on Saturday afteraoon and 6 o'clock the next Monday morn-

ing.

The British troops which will take part in the advance on Dongola will, it is expected, number about 5000 men, together with about 15,000 Egyptian trained troops led 'by British afficers. The purely British force will probably consist of the Second Connaught Bangers, the First Gloucestershire, the First North Staffordshire, a detachment of the Royal Engineers, two or three batteries of the Boyal Artillery, a camel corps of British awalrymen and the Second Dragoon Guards.

A strong volunteer camet corps is being formed from among recruits picked up among the tribes of friendly sheikhs, and it will prove a very valuable body for secuting

HEAVY ITALIAN LOSSES. Further Reports of the Battles With the Dervishes.

Massowan, Abyssinia, April 9,-Later advices from the front show that the losses of the Italians in the fighting which followed the attack made upon the Italian native the attack made upon the Italian native battalion at Mount Mocran, near Kassain, were much more severe than at flast reported, it is now stated that the Italiana logi ten officers and 300 men. The heaviest logs of the Italians was incurred in the reconnoissance of Tucruf made by Colonel Stefani, during which he captured some of the forts, but was unable entirely to dislodge the dervishes. It is presumed that the numbers given in the despatch mean the number of men killed, as nothing is said about the wounded.

Ocean Towage.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both THE SENATE,

MONDAT.

In the Senate on Monday Gorman, Democrat, of Maryland, attacks the Postmaster-General in connection to small postoffices near large towns. A message announcing the action of the House on the Cuban resolutions was received by the Senate;

intions was received by the Senate;

In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Butler (Pop), of North Carolina, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, limiting the President's vete power. It proposes that a presidential veto may be overcome by a majority vote (Instead of a two-thirds vote), in both houses; also that all orders, resolutions and votes to which a concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the President, and shall be approved by him before they take effect. It was referred.

In the Senate on Wednesday Senator Turpie, (Dem.) of Indiana, achieved quite a reputation in the Senate for his skill in clothing the most stinging sarcasms in picturesque language. The speech was made in support of the joint resolution introduced on the list of April by Mr. Call, Democrat, of Florida, proposing intervention in the war now being prosecuted ed in Cuba. The object of Mr. Tarpie's in vective was not so much General Weyler and and the Spanish government as the chairman of the sommittee on forteger relations Mr.

vective was not so much General Weyler and and the Spanish government as the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Sherman, Republican, of Ohle, and the junior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, Republican. He ascribed to Mr. Sherman helpless inertia delay, and treational obstruc-tion, and spoke of his taking refuge in the crypt of the conference committee, very glad to be rid of his former action.

The Senate on Thursday did a rushing business in the way of private pension bills, having deared the calendar and passed every bill on it—75 in number. Nothing else of importance was done and the Senate adjourned.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Call, in reference to the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick, in England. It declares that "the people of the United States sympathize with Mrs. Maybrick in her suffering under a sentence of life imprisonment at hard labor;" that "they almost universally believe in her innocence;" that she was "unfairly convicted before a presiding judge whose harsh rillings wers caused by a demented mind, almost bordering on insarity." And it requests the President of the United States to communicate the resolution to the government of Great Britain. A bill giving the aid of the government to a trans-Mississippi and international exposition at Omaha in 1898 was passed. And the Senate adjourned until Monday.

EATHRDAY,
The Act of the Senate Sature. FRIDAY.

There was no session of the Senate Satur-

THE HOUSE.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.

In the House on Monday the Cuban resolution were adopted by a vote of 245 to 27.

Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, arranged to put up the garden seeds in packages of five instead of fifteen, as first arranged; making 2,025,000 packages instead of 652,000 for the use of members of congress, an additional expense of \$5,000. The river and harbor bill was passed under the suspension of the rules by a vote of 216 to 40.

TUESDAY.

TUESDAY.

In the House on Tuesday the day was spent in the discussion of establishing a free public library in Washington to share the expense with the District of Columbia, and the bill feported from the Committee on Colinage, Weights and Measures to adopt the Metric system in Government business Jan. 1, 1888, and to make it the legal standard of the country Jan. 1, 1901.

the country Jan. 1, 1901.

WEDNESDAY.

The House committee on elections No, 3
Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, chairman, decided four contested election cases. The case of Murray vs. Elliot, from the first South Carolina district, was decided in favor of Murray, colored, Republican, the contestant. In the case of Johnson vs. Stokes, from the seventh South Carolina, it is recommended that Stokes retain his seat. The case of Rearley, Populist, vs. Abbott, Democrat, from the sixth Texas district, was decided in favor of Mr. Abbott, the sitting member. In the case of Rateliffe, Populist, vs. Williams, Democrat, from the fifth Mississippi district, the contestant failed to appear and the committee unanimously recommended the committee unanimously recommended that Mr. Williams retain his seat. Nothing else of importance was done, and the House adjourned.

The House committee on foreign affairs instructed Chairman Hitt to report, with a recommendation that it be passed, a resolution asking the Secretary of State to report to the House what facts are in possession of the Department relating to the case of Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick, formerly of Mobile, Ala., and what steps, if any, the government has taken to secure her release or mitigation of punishment. Mrs. Maybrick is in prison in England serving a life sentence upon conviction of the charge of poisoning her husband, a Liverpool merchant.

band, a Liverpool merchant.

FRIDAY

In the House on Friday the appropriation bill for fortifications and coast defences for the year ending June 30, 1897, was reported by Mr. Hainer, Republican, of Nebraska, and placed on the calendar. The measure, as agreed to, recommends specific appropriations amounting to \$5,842,337 and in addition gives authority to the Secretary of War to make contracts involving the further expenditure of \$5,542,278, under the engineer and ordnance departments, making a total expenditure authorized by the bill of \$11,-284,613.

SATURDAY. After two days' debate the House, by a vote of 160 to 58, parsed the "Filled Cheese" bill, taxing the manufacturer of the product I cent a pound and requiring manufacturers and dealers to pay a license. The committee on ways and means suggested a reduction of the retail dealers' beense from \$40 to \$12 a year, and that was agreed to.

\$3,000 IN PRIZES. The Galveston Semi-Centennial Cup at

Savannah, Ga. Dispatchers received from Adjutant General W. H. Maybray, of Texas, informing the military interstate association that an order had been issued by him ordering a competition in May for the Galveston semi-centen nial championship cup. This cup is now in possession of Thuston Biffes of Omaha, who have practically refused to enter. They may decide to come and defend the cup now that it has been ordered here, and the Morton endets of Washington have challenged them to compete for it. This interstate drill in which \$3,000 in prizes is also offered, will take place May 14.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange Statement. The New Orleans cotton exchange state

ment is as follows: Crop statement from The Standard Oil Company is about to attempt towing from Philadelphia to Europe one of the schooner-rigged tank barges, one pacify 15,000 barrels, which have been for some time in service between that port and Maine.

The Venezuela Dispute.

The British Poreign Office authorities deny the truth of the report that the Venezuels dispute is on the erroll settlement. The position, they say, is virtually unebroged, though the negotiations not in progress, gradually tend toward a settlement.

The Standard Oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the standard oil Company is about to attempt to the schoner-rigged tank barges, one-pacify 15,000 barrels, which have been for some time in 73; overlands and 4,615,809 for the same time in 73; overlands of heavy some time in 73; overlands and 4,615,809 for the same time in 73; overlands of heavy some of some time in 73; overlands of heavy some of some time in 73; overlands of heavy some of some time in 73; overlands of heavy some of some time in 73; overlands of heavy some of some time in 73; overlands of heavy some of some time in 73; overlands of hea September 1s, 1895, to April 10th, 1896, in-

What is

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sending them to premature graves."

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect Dec'r. 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND. Leave Wilmington 7 25 a. in.
Arrive Fayetteville 10 35

Leave Fayetteville 10 55

Leave Fayetteville Junction 10 57 Leave Fayettevine subction 12 19 p. m.
Leave Sanford. 12 19 p. m.
Leave Climax. 2 25
Arrive Greensboro 2 56
Leave Stokesdale 3 59
Arrive Walnut Cove 4 31
Leave Walnut Cove 4 38

Leave Wainut Cove. 4 38
Leave Rurai Kail. 5 17
Arrive Mt. Airy 6 45
NOUTH BOUND. No. 1. Daily. Leave Greensboro...... 1 03 Leave Criensoro

Leave Climax. 1 32

Leave Sanford 8 19

Arrive Fayetteville Junction 4 30

Arrive Fayetteville 4 33

Leave Fayetteville 4 45 Arrive Wilmington 756 "
NORTH BODIED. No. 4. Daily. Leave Bennettsville..... 8 25 a. :

NORTH BOUND. 720 (Daily Except Sunday.)

for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTION.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTION.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTION.

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Presbyterian vigor in invective ans not degenerated in Scotland. A Glasyow minister, who opposed total abstinence, was described lately in the pulpit as "a white-chokered blasphemer cuSouthern Railway.



Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains. Northbound. No. 38 No. 36 Daily Daily E Sun Ar. Richmond. ... 6 00 a 6 40 p 6 00 a Ar. Washington . 6 42 a 8 40 p " Baltm'e, P RR 8 05 a 11 25 p Philadelphia 10 25 a 3 00 a New York 12 53 n 6 20 a Ves. Fat All No. 11 No. 17 No. 37 No. 35 Daily ESun Southbound. Lv. N. Y., PiR R. 4 30 p 12 15 n " Philadelphia. 6 55 p 3 50 a " Philadelphia. 6 55 p 3 50 a " Baltimore... 9 20 p 6 22 a " Washington 10 43 p 11 15 a Lv. Richmond ... 200 a 1255 p 200 a 5 50 a 6 05 p 7 60 a 9 35 a 10 55 p 12 20 p 11 30 p 1 06 p Lv. Danville 10 49 a 12 10 a

Spartanburg 11 37 a 12 65 a 5 60 p ...

Greenville. 12 28 p 1 30 a 4 40 p ...

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