THE TIMES.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

-Business Cards, Envelopes, -

-Executed Nestly and Promptly .-

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WALTER B. BELL, Editor. VOL. IV.

STATE CULLINGS.

To the North Carolina Section of the Climates and Crop Service of the

CHANGED ITS NAME

The announcement is made to all inlerested in the North Carolin State Weather Service, of a change in the name of the service. and its establishment on an independent basis.

The official designation of the State Weather Service Division of the United States Weather Bureau has been changed recently to "Climate and Crop Division," and in accordance therewith the name of the State Weather Service becomes: "North Carolina Section of the Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau." The reason for this change is that the State services re really concerned with the climatory o. their respective districts. I the words of the Chief: "It is desired to emphasize the distinction between 'climate' and 'weather.' The term 'climate' refers especially to seasonal meteorological conditions and to the variations between places in their average meteorological features. The work of voluntary observer and crop correspondent has to do almost entirely with 'climate' and not with 'weather,' which latter term refers more especially to the drift of changing air conditions from day to

The present Chief of the Weather Bureau, Prof. Willis L. Moore, has long recognized the desirability of having the various publications of the State services issued in uniform manner. His practical and far-seeing policy has already resulted in a number of improvements in the Climate and Crop services throughout the country, the most noteworthy of which is he establishment at State centers of printing plants for the purpose of securing the long sought object of issuing the daily weather maps, weekly crop bul-letins and monthly meteorological reports in uniform and excellent style. Nothing could do more to popularize the work of the weather Bureau and extend its usefulness so as to fully meet the needs of the people throughout the country.

LETTER FROM SEWALL.

The "Arrangement" to Unite the Silver Vote for Bryan.

Democratic State Chairman Manley, in an interview with the Charlotte Observer correspondent, says: "The action of our State committee in arranging the electoral ticket with the Populists was the logical and intelligent action of the different political parties who have, on the great principal of the restoration of silver which hey hold in common, nominated a mutual candidate to every that principle into effect. I have been surprised and grieved that some Democrats did not seem to understand our position and did not know the committee was acting with the sanction and approval of the highest party authorities. Those who have the national fight in charge know that our action was in no way disloyal to our candidate for Vice President. I received the following letter from Mr. Sewall:

"I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of September 27th, informing me of the basis of fusion in North Carolina, asking me whether it meets my approval. Lbelieve the friends of bimetallism ought to vote for the electoral ticket that will elect Bryan to the presidency, and I thoroughly approve of the policy which unites the supporters of free silver in your State and every other. It is the people's cause against monopolies, and no local differences or personal aspirations ought to prevent that

Executive Committee Meets.

The executive committee, of Davidson College, consisting of President Shearer, Dr. J. Rumple, of Salisbury, Dr. McCoy, and Messrs. W. B. Thompson, of Clover, S. C., P. M. Wilson, Robt. Dunn and Geo. Wilson, of Charlotte, met at the Central Hotel in Charlotte last week, and heard the report of Dr. Rumple, the president, and transacted other routine business and discussed matters pertaining to the good of the college.

Winston's Tobacco Business. The Winston correspondent to the Charlotte Observer says: "The new tobacco year began October 1st. President Edmunds' report of the year's business shows that Winston sold over fifteen million pounds of leaf last year, this being an increase over previous Winston shipped 1,364,998 pounds of manufactured tobacco last The stamp sales aggregated

The Board of Control of the North Carolina Liquor Dealers' Association met in Raleigh last week and transacted matters pertaining to the association, which will not be made public. Those present at the meeting were: Frank O'Donnell, of Asheville; A. D. Wallace, of Wilmington, and Luther White and Sam Smith, of Ral-

The Confederate Veterans of the State will meet during fair week at Raleigh.

The first organized delegations to call ou Major McKinley this week came frm Lisbon, Columbiana county, O. in a special train of sches. It was made up of employes of the Lisbon Tin Plate mills, farmers, business

the Lisbon Tin Plate mills, farmers, business men and mechanics from the violaity, and was accompanied by the Lisbon City band. Hon R. W. Taylor, McKinley's successor in Congress, made the introductory address. Several car load of ministers and delegates to the African Mcthodist Episcopal Conference, in sesson in Cleveland called on Major McKinley. They marched informally to the McKinley bome, where addresses were made by State Senator Green of Cleveland, Bishop Lee and Bishop Arnett.

sixteen business houses. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The football season opened on the 1st of October, and from now on the gridiron becomes the center of interest in the world of sport.

Chairman Buck, of the Georgia State Republican party, has issued a circular ordering the negroes to vote the Populist ticket in the State election. In August the Republicans offered to fuse in Georgia, but Tom Watson re-

A recent order which has been completed by the Chattanooga, Tenn., Foundry and Pipe Works was for the Mexican Central Railroad. The order comprised thirty-three carloads.

A special from Atlanta, Ga., says: It is estimated that Tom Watson, Populist candidate for vice president, will withdraw from the ticket in disgust.

Benj. Harrison has agreed to make two speeches under the auspices of the National committee on his way home from New York to Indianapolis. One is to be delivered, at Richmond, Va., the second in Charleston, W. Va.

Capt. Reuben F. Kolb and Col. P. G. Bowman, of Alabama, have deserted Watson and will stump the State for the Bryan and Sewall electoral

Mr. Bryan up to date has made 205 speeches in 172 towns and cities of 22 States, and has already traveled, since his nomination for President, 8,022 miles, so said the New York World of Tuesday morning.

John W. Mackay, the California millionaire, has contracted with M. Muldoon, of Louisville, Ky., for a \$400, 000 mausoleum, to be erected over the grave of his son in Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

August Gilchrist, a prominent young man of Courtland, Ala., was shot and instantly killed by Miss Annie Ruffin, of Sardis, Miss. Miss Ruffin, Gilchrist and a party of friends had been out in the woods shooting with target pistols and the killing was accidental.

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased the lease and stock of Hilton, Hughes & Co., of New York, (originally A. T. Stewart & Co.), which firm recently closed its doors. The price paid is said to be \$2,000,000.

The prisoners in the Maryville, (Ky.,) jail have formed a "Good Order" society.

A dispatch from Bombay says the drought continues in northern and central India where there has been no rain for many weeks. The crops in those sections have utterly failed and again riots have occurred in many places as the result of the scarcity of

STARTS WEST AGAIN

Bryan Talks Finance in West Virginia -- A Few Words to Mary-

At Martinsburg, W. Va., last Wednesday, W. J. Bryan addressed a large as farmers on finance. He gave them to understand that boltocrats could never come back into the fold until they came in sack-cloth

After leaving Martinsburg his next stop was at Hancock, Md. A large crowd had assembled at the station to greet him, and they would not be content until he had spoken. He did so from the rear platform, say-

es and Gentlemen: I am glad to se you and I only wish it were possible for me to go into every school district and present the questions which are at issue in this campaign. I believe that we are are advocating poticies which will commend themselves to the judgment of agreat majority of the American people and all that we need is to have those policies discussed and understood. I have an abiding faith in the intelligence of the people and in their desire to do the best thing, but it is necessary that questions should be brought before the people before they can form an opinion upon them. Our opponents are not only opposed to free coinage, but they are opposed to agitation, which means that they are opposed to discussion and the man who is opposed to the discussion of public questions in a country like this is not acquainted with the principles of the institutions under which we live. (Ap-

There is no way to remedy a wrong ex

cept by descussing it until the people under stand it and use the ballot to remedy it. Th greatest criticism that I have ever madagainst our people is that they are too often indifferent to policies presented by parties and to the conduct of public servants. My idea is that a public servant is simply employed by the people to do a certain work and that he ought either to do the work or step safes and les accordance less doi! and that he ought either to do the work or step aside and let somebody else do it. And more than that, that while a candidate goes before the people and tells them what he be-lieves, and what he will do if they elect him, they are the sole judges as to whether he ought to be elected or not and that he cannot complain at their indecision because they are the ones to be consulted and not he. In go-ing about over the country, I have presented from time to time our cause as I understand it. Whether it results in my election or det. Whether it results in my election or de-eat is a matter of very little consequence, out I do believe that the American people ought to be concerned as to the policy of this government and that they ought to make that interest manifest at the ballot box. Although I cannot make a silver speech now

At Clarksburg Mr. Bryan delivered a speech at the fair grounds. It was a great demon-stratic p, and one of the biggest days that Clarksburg had had in many a day. At Parkersburg he addressed another large

Clarksburg had had in many a day.

At Parkersburg he addressed another large assemblage. Excarsion trains were run from every point to hear him. He also made stops at other points, making short talks from the rear platform.

Mr. Bryan's itinerary thorough the West is being arranged by the Democratic National Bureau of Speakers, but it is known, however, that he will speak six days in Hilmols, commencing October 21st, and that he may be in the State ten days. Arrangements are commencing October 21st, and that he may be in the State ten days. Arrangements are being made to earry him to all the principal towns in the State by a special train. It is not known, however, whether he will be in Chi-cago on October 5th. He maygo from Mar-ahaliton, Iowa, where he will speak October 5th to Mingesotts.

The Railroad Not Liable.

The Supreme Court, of Indiana, has decided the long unsettled question of liability of a railroad company to the employes of an expresse company injured in a wreck or other-wise on performance of duty. The decision is adverse to the right of the express messen-gers to recover from the railroad company. The express company is a private and not a public carrier, and it acquired by contract rights which the railroad company was not required to grant.

At Latonia, Texas, fire destroyed BRYAN IN NEW ENGLAND

"INVADES THE ENEMY'S COUN-TRY' STILL FURTHER.

His Greatest Reception Was at Bath, Me., His Running Mate's Home.

Greatly refreshed by ten hours' sleep, Bryan left Hartford, Conn., to "invade the enemy's country still further. There was a small crowd at the depot to catch a parting glimpse of the nominee and these Bryan told that the money changer was interested in having a dear dollar and that a dear dollar meant hard times to the producers of wealth. There was no demonstration, no cheering and nothing in the way of enthu-

The first stop was at Windsor, where a small crowd had gathered, carrying a banner for 'McKinley and prosperily.' There were a few cheers for him by a part of the crowd, and more cheers for his opponents. At Windsor Locks, the next stop, the assemblage was more enthusiastic for Bryan. Everybody wanted to shake hands with him and called on him for a speech. 'I am glad to see you,' was the extent of his nodress, and even that was applauded.

Thompsonville also gave him a cordial reception and he was cheered enthusiastically by a few hundred people gathered about the depot.

At this city Mr. Bryan said: "I desire it At this city to pay tribute to independent jour-naism. I have always respected an honest and earnest and able apponent. I never criticized the right of any one to speak his sentiments and express his ideas as clearly, as forcibly, as eloquently as he can. I be-lieve with Jefferson that error is harmless where reason is left to combat it. (Great ap-planes.)

"And if any man has an idea, I am willing for him to launch that idea and trust to the merits of that idea ro make its way into the mind and into the hearts of men, and I re-spect the Springfield Re, ublican for the high (great applause), plane upon which it dis-cussed political questions. I respect it for the tolerance which it shows to political op-ponents, and without censuring those who substitute abuse for argument I can com-mend those who use argument instead of

mend those who use argument instead of abuse. (Great applause.)
"I can commend also to every citizen the words of that distinguished editor who was the founder of this paper. I am told that he is the author of the expression that a man who is not willing to die for a cause in which he believes is not worthy to live." (Great applause.)

William J. Bryan's advent into New Hampwilliam J. Bryan's advent into New Hampshire and Maine with another segment of
Massachusetts began in an interesting manner at Lowell, which city he reached last
Saturday at 9:10. Fully 7,000 people were
gathered in the big train shed in and around
the station to see the candidate. Mr. Bryan
and Mr. Sewall made their way to the baggage car and stood in its broad doorway arm
in arm in full view of the cheering throng,
A rush was made to shake hands with the
two candidates and this took up so much A rush was made to shake hands with the two candidates, and this took up so much time that no opportunity was afforded Mr. Bryan for a speech. "I have no time to discuss any questions," was all he managed to say, and then as the train pulled out he shouted, "but I am glad to see you." Another cheer went up as the train disappeared. A number of New England politicians accompanied Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall on their journey.

Berwick and South Berwick, Me, Several hundred people composed these gatherings, and many shook hands with both candi-

Sewall to his home State with three cheers. Mr. Bryan was also cheered at each place, but

of the labor cause," was the shout that greeted Mr. Bryan at Kennebunk. The knot of men there followed this sentiment with three cheers. Mr. Bryan told them that he could not make a speech because he was saving his

Biddeford's welcome to Bryan and Sewaii

people.

The Portland reception committee came aboard the car at Biddeford. A vast throng, certainly 10,000, perhaps 12,000 heard Bryan through the west end of in Union station Square in the west end of Portland. Arriving here, with Arthur Sew-all, Mr. Bryan was escorted through the throng in the station to a temporary stand in its rear. The square was packed with hu-manity. Little enthusiasm was shown, although many in the near neighborhood waved their hats and cheered heartily when the candidate appeared. Mr. Sewall introduced his fellow standard bearer, who nade a short speech. On its conclusion be returned to the station, and at 5:30 left for Bath on a creedel train of two cars furnished by Mr. special train of two cars furnished by Mr.

On reaching Bath, Arthur Sewall's home, it was delirous on the account of the presence of Mr. Sewall's colleague on the National Democratic ticket, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. Everybody turned out to see the two Chicago nominees, and the local population was augmented by large numbers of excursionists from near by communities. People tramped up from the railway station by the hundreds on the arrival of the train and helped swell the thousands in front of the custom house in Centre street, where the speech making took place. The candidates were met at the station by a big crowd, placed speech making took place. The candidates were met at the station by a big crowd, placed were much the sation by a tig crowd, placed in a carriage drawn by four horses and escorted to Mr. Sewall's residence by free silver clubs and a number of local Democrats. From the Sewall residence to the custom house four bands preceded the Bryan and Sewall clubs that led the way. The model of a ship built by Mr. Sewall's firm was a feature of the procession.

peroration.

At the conclusion of the speech there was a wild scene. Men swung their hats and shouted themselves hourse. A rush forward to shake hands with the leader of the ticket was made, but Mr. Bryan cluded the on-slaught and escaped with Mr. Seawell, Bands and political organizations fell into line, and the candidates were escorted to the latter's home.

Makes His Speeches Short.

At Canton, O., Friday Major McEinley made four speeches. The first one was shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, and from that time till half past 2 o'clock he was busy addressing his callers. Some insisted upon shaking hands and that ordeal is a great consumer of hands and that orders is a great consumer of time. Saturday there were seventeen dele-gations expected. Maj. McKinley has found it necessary to make his speeches shorter. All of his speeches Saturday, except one, was brief. Saturday he made eleven speeches and spoke to sixteen delegations, number-tare in the accregate, about 15,000 persons.

Lame's Ghent gate and Routely gate, the last remnants of the military architecture belonging to the time of the Spaniel coon-pation, are to be torn down to make room for the siry's grouth univard.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

TALKS PROMISCUOUSLY OF POL-ITICS AND GRANDCHILDREN.

He Also Moralizes Somewhat on the Financial Question.

Cobe was right. Cobe said we would have rain about the time the drougth broke up. Cobe is a man of opinions. I asked him one day how his nabor, Mrs. Jenkins, was, and he said, "She is powerful sick-she is, shore. If she lives till morning I shall have some hopes of her, but if she don't I believe she will die," The long drought has broken at last, and we are all grateful, even if we are not happy. Hard times are on us and a hard winter just ahead of us, but old folks can look back and say it is not as bad as war. I thought that this full moon in conjunction with the equinox would bring us rain, but I wasn't counting on quite so much conjunction in family affairs. The autumnal equinox brought a telegram from Florida announcing the birth of another grandson, Ralph, Jr., and before I could answer the dispatch here came the little girls over the hill-all out of breath and wild with excitement-'Mamma has got another little boy, whoopee! the sweetest little boy. Oh, my, ain't you glad, grandma?" Why of course we are glad. When four girls come right straight along in a row it's time for a boy- n boy to grow up and wait on them and defend them and protect them. Two grandsons brought by the same equinoctial gale. Just think of it and ponder. And the old cow has found a heifer calf, besides—a little fawn-eyed Jersey. What's in the wind? And so this little chap over the hill answered the Florida telegram and said: "William Aubrey, Jr., sends greetings to Ralph Smith, Jr., and says hello! how do you like it? Your little cousin." And so it goes, multiplying and replenishing according to scripture. Two more for parents to love and cherish and work for and pray for and hope for. Two more to fight the battle of life and have some school boy fights, too, I reckon. Two more to have joy and sorrow mixed, and to bring grief or gladness to their parents. Well, it's a hard time to have an increase in the family, for nowadays

even an infant is right smart expense, but Cobe says "everything is adopted and there never was a 'possum born into the world but what there was a 'simmon tree close by." So let them come. "Hang cut your banners on the outer wall, for the cry is 'still they come!' " We are getting old, my wife and I, but we

boys and fathers the girls, and so it

takes a hard old man like me to ex-

press my sentiments regardless of feel-

ing. Line upon line, precept upon pre-

cept, here a little, there a little. Some

time ago I threatened to spank a little

grandchild to make her behave, and

she looked astonished and indignant

as she replied, "Mamma say me too 'ittle to 'pauk." And she was, but the

threat did her good. When school

days come it takes a powerful watch-

ing to keep the children straight.

They not only leave their lessons,

but soon eatch on to all the

slang and bad words and devilment

that other children know. In fact a

fond mother who has the worst boys in

town told me her greatest trial was the

association that her children had with

the bad children in the public school.

Poor weman-mistaken mother. It

would be dangerous to hint to her that

her boys were the talk of the town. I

remember t at about thirty years ago

an exacting, fractious teacher thumped

one of our boys on the head with a

book and called him a numbskull. It

didn't hurt him much, but it hurt

his mother, and she hasn't got over it

yet. I don't know which made her the

maddes, the "numbskull" or the lick.

That is one good thing about the pub-

lic school system-the teacher is not

afraid of the parents, and it is one bad

thing, for if he is a partial teacher or a

A few more weeks of politics and

then we will have peace, at least for a

season. How many lies have been

told no man knoweth, but they are all

recorded and St. Peter keeps the books.

The Constitution every day, and when

I get through I know that Bryan will

be elected. Then I read-unwillingly-

The World and my faith weakens and my props are knocked from under un-

til the next day. And so it goes, I

elect Bryan and Sewall every morning

and unelect them before dinner, and

it's hurting my digestion. But I'm

mad with these gold debaters who keep

preaching houest money and talking

about repudiation. Dogon-'em, con-

found 'em! They have depreciated my little property 50 per cent already. I borrowed \$500 on a

town lot three years ago when

it was worth \$1,000 easy, and now

I can't get half that sum for it. It

has shrunk from an acre to half an

scre. It won't pay my debt, and I can't hardly get the money to pay the semi-annual interest. That's a fact. Every-

and horest money. Do the money lenders want the earth? This strife is

between the borrowers and the lenders

-the poor and the rich-and all we

ask is a restoration of the currency-

an equalization of values. Repudis

fractions man he ought to be afraid.

At Lawrence he made a brief speech to an audience numbering about 8,000. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall were taken to the Essex House where a banquet was served. After leaving Lawrence the first stop was made at Haverhill where he delivered two brief but I don't care. Mothers spoil the lawrence the first stop was made at how and cather the circle and so it. speeches. At Brunswick a small crowd gathered, and Bowdoin College students gave him three hearty cheers. Stops were made at Rollingford and Salmon Falls, and North

The North Berwick crowd welcomed Mr.

Three cheers for the Hon-hearted leader

Mr. Bryan talked about a flood of money, and referred to the use of silver as money in China, Japan and India substantially as in previous speeches. He made an eloquent

lanta Constitution.

THEY MUST BE EXCLUDED. The officials at Washington say: "If Armenians are destitute, as reported, and have to be assisted to the United States, under immigration laws they must be excluded and not permitted o land. can welcome a few more grandchildren. I would like to live on a few POLITICAL PREJUDICE

No Excuse for Lawlessness. The Yale

Boys. William J. Bryan arrived at the Hotel Bartholdi in New York last Monday evening, He R. L. Bennett, Middleburg, was accompanied by a committee from Tammany Hall, who had gone to Bridgeport, John Bell, Moneure, Conn., to meet him. About 200 persons cheered him at the hotel entrance and he M. M. Mason & Co., Moreh'd C'y, tipped his hat and smiled in recognition. He | R. R. Moore, Moriah went direct to his room, and there, later, dinner was served. Mr. Bryan's attention was called to the burning of the Burna factory at Wasserier, Mass, and to the suggestion con.

B. J. Smith & Co., Newbern, worcester, Mass., and to the suggestion contained in dispatches that the building may have been set on fire by some one who felt indignant at the action of Mr. Burns, last Friday, in permitting the hanging out of a red flag with Mr. Bryan's picture on it, Mr. Bryan and.

Bryan said:
"There is nothing that I care to say on the subject. I do not believe that any advocate of free silver would do harm to Mr. Burns or to his property. While Mr. Burns's action on Friday was not very courteous, I paid no attention to it. He had a right to decorate his building as he chose, even though the decorations might be offensive to his political. opponents, and his neighbors have a at to criticise his actions if they see fit to do so. But if any one has attempted to injure him, or his property, such person ought to be punished like any other violator of the law. No political reason can excuse an attack on person or property. Our cam-paign is a campaign of education, and no true friend of the cause will attempt to violate the law, no matter how bitter the gold standard advocates may assail us or our

Sewall arrived at the Fifth Avenue Mr. Sewaii arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a short while before Mr. Bryan reach-ed the city. He parted company with Mr. Bryan at New London, Conn. "I am of the belief," said Mr. Sewaii, "that Mr. Bryan's tour of the New England States will redound to the good of our ticket.

Mr. Bryan made speeches to hig crowds at Lynn, Providence, New Haven and New Lon-

don.

Evidently New Haven wished to make amends for the reception Mr. Bryan received there last week, for the depot sheds covered a mass of enthusiastic humanity. The citizens were there in force, both in point of number and in volume of lung-power. Mr. Bryan spoke to them only a mement, but in that moment he gave them opportunity to disciaim any participation in the riotous demonstration of the collegians.

Mr. Bryan had just closed a few remarks teiling how pleasant his trip through New England had been, when he was interrupted thus: I read The New York Journal and

A voice: "There are no Yale students he: Mr. Bryan. "Do not criticize the boys too harshiy. I am not inclined to criticize the sort too harshiy. I am not inclined to criticize the too there are not to any deliberate intention to interfere with free transcription."

tion, indeed! Money represents val- ELKIN.

calls for, if the property is valued at what it was when the debt was made. After the war notes that were given during the war were scaled according to the law passed by the legislature. They were reduced to a specie basis. A \$500 note could be paid with \$100 or with

\$50 or \$10, according to its date. That was right and it was not repudiation, either. And now if a man or set of men conspire to take away from me onehalf the value of my property let him scale his debt to meet it. Let them place me where they found me. That's ustice. It makes me tired to see these oankers and money leaders swell up and talk about repudiation. It's all a one-sided business, "You take the buzzard and I'll take turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take buzzard." They say turkey to me once. But all's well that ends well.—Bill Arr in At-

nes and the debtor class will gladly

surrender as much property as the debt

POOR ARMENIANS.

Refugees Trying to Reach Our Shores. There exists a condition of offairs in Marseilles, France, at present which seems to be a disgrace to Europe and to the Armenian Association generally throughout the world. Substituting upon government, municipal or private charity there, are 500 unfortunate Armenians who have succeeded in escaping from the bloody massacres at Constantinople and who were, one and all, buoyed up by the hope of landing here, of being able eventu-ally, to reach the United States. Weeks have already elapsed and nothing definite appears to have been done for their relief, much less towards finding them homes, by any of the many associations for the relief of suffering Armenians organized in England or America. They are homeless, nearly all are penniless many are enduring the pangs of hunger and yet nobody seems willing to guide this band of refugees to some place where they can be-gin life anew and under more promising cirmstances.

Large amounts of money have been raised in the past for the relief of destitute Armen-ians in Armenia, but the situation of the latter is not a whit worse than that of the half-starving people here, if as bad.

WHAT IS SAID IN NEW YORK. The arrival of the Constantinople Armenian refugees at Marsellles on their way to this country, raises an interesting question as to whether there will be any objections raised to their landing in this country on account of waether there win be any objections raised to their landing in this country on account of the immigration laws. Officials of Armenian societies in New York do not believe the United States will be any less hospitable in this respect than countries of Europe which received them with open aims. J. J. Rooney secretary of the Philadelphia Armenian Association of New York and chairman of the executive committee, said: "I do not believe there will be any trouble about the landing of Armenian refugees in this country on account of immigration laws. They are ty no means paupers. As a matter of fact, the Armenians are a vary industrious race and I doubt greatly if the Marseilles refugees, in all their distress, could be classified as paupers. There are in France and England many weil-to-do Armenians as there are in the United States, and if the Marseilles refugees should decide to come here I am sure they would not be barred out for any reason."

speech.

He made a short speech at Providence, R.
I. He tock his text from a book by Prof. E.
Benjamin Andrews. The subject was a good
one, and the crowd cheered him wildly.
At Lynn, Mass., he delivered a short

ELKIN Mfg, CO thing is sbrunk but debts and grandchildren. Now, just put me back where I was—pour it back in the jug, and stop all this talk about repudiation HIGH GRADE COTTON YARNS, WARPS,

TWIMES, KNITTING COTTONS.

N. C.

What is

HUBBARD & ROTH, Publishers.

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphice 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 Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sweep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for chil- | "Castoria is so well adapted to children that dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its | I recommend it as superior to any prescription good effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD,

Lowell, Mass. "Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not ment have spoken highly of their experifar distant when mothers will consider the ence in their outside practice with Castoria real interest of their children, and use Castoria and although we only have among om

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,

opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby favor upon it."

sending them to premature graves."

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