WALTER B. BELL, Editor.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY DECEMBER 17, 1896.

NO. 10.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

VOL. V.

REMINDED IN VARIOUS WAYS THAT OLD AGE IS COMING.

Bartow's Sage Gives Modern Athletics a Hard Rap.

I'm fond of children-good children, and I like snow, an occasional mild-tempered snow, but when they both come together the racket is appalling. Here are three little grandchildren in the house, and one of them with a birthday to celebrate. Their grandma wouldn't let them go out-doors and so we turned them loose in the back room. For awhile they played very discreetly, but by and by began to take more liberties and go to jump-ing off the center table and the bed and playing circus and riding around on the tricycle and screaming like wildcats, and the old dog joined in the procession and barked. Ever and anon the youngest one would get almost killed and my wife would hurry in to be at the funeral of the boy. Some-times they would send a committee to beg me for suow and I would have to go out and get a pan full. Then they played hide and seek and it took both rooms for that, and my wife had to help them find new places. Will they never get tired and settle down? No.

Yesterday while it was raining my wife found a three-cornered hole in a window pane in the upper sash and she began to shiver so I thought she was going to have a chill; so I took the stepladder and went outside to patch the glass. I found a three-cornered piece that covered it nicely and while I was driving the tacks to fasten it the old ladder careened to one side and I fell a whole quadrant of a circle onto a pile of flower pots. But, like a cat, I lit on my feet and tried it again. Next I went out to feed the old cow, for my wife said she was lowing like she was hungry. I had to cross some planks that were covered with ice and before I was conscious of either age or infirmity I was down flat of my back with nervous prostration. Before I got up I looked toward the house to see if anybody was looking, but there was no one. The back of my coat told on me and they said they wished they had seen me. I am too venerable to be bumped about in these ungraceful attitudes, but my female folks make sport of me just like the Phillistines did of Samson. I walked down town yesterday to the postoffice and the rude boys snowballed me with malice aforethought. "Look out, old man," was all the warning I got. I don't be-lieve old age is respected like it used to be. I don't believe the boys have as much manuers. The legislature is trying to fix up a reformatory for young criminals, and that is all right, but the parents of the rising generation should start a little one in each family and then the big one wouldent be needed. The main thing now in raising a boy is to have him graduate as a good football kicker. So much importance is attached to the develop ment of arms and legs that I think athletics should have a place in the curriculum of the colleges and when the report of the boy's standing is sent to his parents it should contain his jumping and running and pitching and kicking record, and this record should have weight in fixing the honors. While they are developing muscle it would be a good idea to have a rail-splitting and a cottonpicking attachment in which the farmers' sons could compete so as to be ready for business when the old man calls them home. The apprehension is that great excellence in kicking a ball will not meet with proper rewards in after life. If we should have a war and the enemy should kick balls at us we ought by all means to be ready for

Way," Samson was a very notable athlete and slew a lion and outran 300 foxes, but we have no lions and fexes are scarce. I've been wondering what we can do with these athletes when they graduate with all their mugcular hor ors and settle down among their unpretending fellow citizens. Bob Fitz smons and Tom Sharkey and Peter Jackson and a few others, have moolized all the business in their line. I had a very strong darkey once who hump it out of a mudbole when the tenm stalled, but we have good roads now and don't need these strong men.

them, but as General Sanford remark-

But maybe we old men are a little jealous over our fading laurels. I was said with some emphasis:

"It ought to be stopped; it is a non-sensical business and is dangerous. The colleges have gone crazy.

But he brightened up when he began to tell of his own youthful sports and how he could outrun and out-wrestle

any boy at school. and George Adair is disgusted, too, but delights to tell how far he could knock the old-fashioned town ball and how he need to get his ankles bruised and blackened playing shinney and how many marbles he won at sweep-stakes. "I played fair," he said, "and

always tood the mark, but there was Jim Joukins who always fudged and cheated, and he is fudging and cheat-ing yet. As the schoolboy is so is the And I bragged some, too, for I was the boss at some things. Sa maybe we old men had better take a back seat

to say the boys have run this thing in the ground. -But ARP in Atlanta No man ever shaped bis own destiny

or the destlales of others wisely and

Gold Notes Must Be Retired and Our Financial System Reformed.

ENDORSES THE WILSON TARIFF

Recommends That This Country Be a "Roll of Honor" -- This Congress Should Inaugurate a System of Retreachment and Economy.

Last Monday the Fifty-fourth Congress re-convened, and President Cleveland's last Message to that body was read, and below can be found the most important parts of the same:

rument you have assembled at a time our free institutions and the fitness of lly of nations, our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous con-sequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage without disturbance of our debarred on various grounds pretranquillity or the least sign of weak- scribed by law and returned to the ness in our national structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful o'edience and manly submission which we succeeded a heated clash of political opinions we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every it, is very satisfactory. The total reverdict of the popular will, and to be ceipts during the year were \$82,499,controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the egencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government.

Thus our people exhibit a patriotic mand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty

In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I herein submit to the con-

necessary and expedient. long permitted to offend the sight of A glance at the revenues received for christendom. It so mars the humane the work done last year will show and enlightened civilization that by- more plainly than any other statement, longs to the close of the nineteenth the gross abuse of the postal service century that it seems hardly possble and the growing waste of its earnthat the earnest demand of good ings. people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment, will remain upanswered.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA. The instrrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is ond class matter constituted more than difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the Island; or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last | The average revenue from each pound annual message has in the least im- of first-class matter wass 93 cents, proved. U Spain still holds Havana from each pound of second class 8 1-2 able towns, the Insurgents still roam be at once enacted to correct these at will over at least two-thirds of the abuses and introduce better business Island country. If the determination ideas in the regulation of our postal of Spain to put down the insurrection rates. seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time and is evidenced by her unheaitating devotion of largely increased ments in the organization of the post-military and naval forces to the task, office department must be secured bethere is much reason to believe that fore we can gain the full beneat of the the Insurgents have gained in point of immense sums expended in its adminnumbers, and character.

adjoining country, by nature one of There should be a small addition to the most fertile and charming on the the existing inspector service to be emed: "They wou't come at us that globe, would engage the serious atten- ployed in the supervision of the carrier tion of the government and people of the United States in any circumstances, and performs its service practically in point of fact they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental character.

It is reasonably estimated that at least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 | wholesome disciplinary restraints must and other business enterprises on the a few inspectors who should assist the Island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in allowances for rent, fuel and lights and could get under a loaded wagon and | 1889 amounted to about \$64,000,000, in organizing and securing the best rerose in 1893 to about \$103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$96,000,000.

The message treats length of the contalking to Commissioner Trammell ditions of Cuba, the acts of Cuban gress, for the postoffice department as about this ball kicking business and he sympathizers in this country and the will permit the Postmaster General to attitude of Spain.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy-a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rightful requirements of her Spanish subjects-there should be no just reason why the paci-fications of the Island might not be effeeted on that basis. Such a result spoils system. would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It was intimated by the government to this government and would be accepted by them upon guarantee of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantee. No definite respouse to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish govern-

due respect to the sovereignty of Spain and greater exchange of commodities we cannot view the pending conflicts between us and other countries, and its features, and properly appropriate thus furgish a wider market for our those manufactures. The only reflected the due respect to the sovereignty of Spain and greater exchange of commodities we cannot view the pending conflicts between us and other countries, and its correct to the sovereignty of Spain we cannot view the pending conflicts in all its features, and properly appropriate thus furgish a wider market for our bank of the sovereignty of Spain and greater exchange of commodities curs in a particular case. It is on the accords with the purpose or thus furgish a wider market for our bank of the sovereignty of Spain and greater exchange of commodities curs in a particular case. It is on the accords with the purpose or thus furgish a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only compensating for the paipable even the first of the sovereignty of Spain and greater exchange of commodities the curs in a particular case. It is on the accords with the purpose or thus furgish a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only compensating for the paipable even the curs in a particular case. It is on the accords with the purpose or thus furgish a wider market for our products and manufactures.

all purposes of its rightful existence, penses of its maintainance. ward Cuba-The Pension List Must a strife which means nothing more tion will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superceded by higher obliga-tions, which we can hardly hesitate to

recognize and discharge.

Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents impressively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct To the Congress of the United States:

As Representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their Govthe legislative branch of their Govregard for the duty enjoined upon us when the strength and excellence of by the position we occupy in the fam-

> VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY. The Venezuelan controversy is briefly reviewed, and a treaty of general arbitration recommended. IMMIGRATION.

> countries whence they came.

THE POSTAL SERVICE. Our postoffice department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to 208.40. The tatal expenditures were \$90,626,296.84, exclusive of \$1,559,-809.27, which was carned by the Pacific railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the governdisposition which entitles them to de- ment. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of \$5,-516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of \$3,836,124. The deficit was \$1,679,956.19 less than that of the preceding year. The deficit for the last year, although much less than that of the previous year, emphasizes the necessity for legislation to correct the growing abuse of gress certain information concerning second class rates, to which the denational affairs, with the suggestion of ficiency is mainly attributed. The transeach legislation as in my judgement is mission at the rate of one cent a pound of serial libraries, advertising sheets, I do not believe that the present "house organs," sample copies and the somber prospect in Turkey will be like ought certainly to be discontinued.

> The free matter carried in the mails for the departments, offices, etc., of the government, and for Congress, in pounds to 94,480,189.

It thus appears that though the sectwo-thirds of the total that was carried. the revenue derived from it was less than one-thirtieth of the total expense. and the scaports and all the consider- mills. I recommend that legislation

Experience and observation have demonstrated that certain improveistration. This involves the following The spectacle of the utter ruin of an reforms which I earnestly recommend: There should be a small addition to force which now numbers 1,300 men without the surveillance exercised over all other branches of the postal or public service. Of course such a lack

of supervision and freedom from American capital are invested in inevitably lead to the imperfect ser-(antations and in railroad, mining, vice. There should also be appointed sults from the work of the 1,400 clerks now employed in first and second-class

I especially recommend such a recasting of the appropriations by Conproceed with the work of consolidating post offices. This work has already been entered upon sufficiently to fully demonstrate by experiment and experience, that such consolidation is productive of better service, larger revenues and less expenditures to say noth-

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. Progress in civil service reform is

reported, and it is stated that more of Spain some months ago that if a than 84,000 places are now included in satisfactory measure of home rule the provisions of the act, all that propwere tendered the Cuban insurgents, erly come under the civil service excost fourth class postmasterships. The extension to the last named class is recommended. THE WILSON TABIFF BILL

He refers to the Wilson Tariff bill, and says: "Whatever may be its short-comings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded While we are anxious to accord all that it has opened the way to a freer due respect to the sovereignty of Spain and greater exchange of commodities

considering that by the course of events law has been in force ended on the we may be drawn into such an unus-ual and unprecedented condition, as our imports increased over those of will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that as sources of revenue to enable the reverse of the necessary expense of the necessary expense of the necessary expense. her sovereiegty is extinct in Cuba for government to meet the necessary ex-

ecommends That This Country and when a hopeless struggle for its Considered as to the sufficiency in Maintain its Present Attitude To- re-establishment has Segenerated into this aspect the present law can by no Considered as to the sufficiency in means fall under just condemnation. than the useless sacrifice of human life During the only complete fiscal year and the utter destruction of the very of its operation it has yielded nearly subject matter of the conflict, a situa- 38,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties on the pro-

ceeding year.
THE DEVICIT IN THE TEXASURY. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more han \$25,000,000. This, however, was not

than \$25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected.

The situation was such in December last, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the Secretary of the Treasury foretold a deficiency of \$17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time resulting from causes perfectly well understood, entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operations, estiously checked the imports we would have otherwise received, and readily

irely disconnected with our tariff law or its operations, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received, and readily account for the difference between the estimate of the Secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficit, indeed, it must be confeased that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff revenues. We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from this business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of accelerity and continuance.

Endorses Present tariff law it allowed a fair opportunity will in the near future yield a revenue which with reasonable economical expenditures will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excits or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the Treasury in addition a gold reserve of over one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remai a useless hoard, or if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly. This is a matter of supreme importance.

REFORM OF THE CURRENCY WANTED.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of Congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details I cannot refrain from again garnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gyest peril and perpiexity. The terrible civil war which shock the foundations of our government more than thirty years ago brought in its train destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance and the estrangement of brethron. These are now past and forgotten, even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is REPORM OF THE CURRENCY WANTED. distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died, and yet there re-mains with us today, in full strength and ac-tivity as an incident of that tremet dous struggle a feature of its financial necessities not only unsuited to our present circumnot only unsuited to our present circum-stances but manifest a disturbing menace to business security and an ever present source of monetary distress, withdrawal of GOLD NOTES AND GREEN-

Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence this should not iuli us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitations.

tations.

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of nterest or by their redemption with the pro-ceds of such bonds, Even if only the United States actes known

Even if only the United States actes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 4, 1830, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might, from time to time, when received in the Treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coip.

by stiver coin.

This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose

nt conditions. National banks' should redeem their own National banks' should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to par value of bonds deposited, as security for its redemption and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent. In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1899, I am of the opinion that all have placed too much stress upon the danger of con-1890, I am of the opinion that all have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as is unequal distribution. This might be obviated, and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed, by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound methods will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the recoupt of the

and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people, for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit.

Our business interests and all good citizens long for rest from the feverish agitation and the inauguration by the government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and make certain the rewards of labor and ludustry. Another topic in which the people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of empital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce and to stiffe wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices and thus may benefit the public.

Remember, however that a reductive of the condition for their arduous duties.

Bad for the Novel.

Here is a bit of a story, borrowed from the American, which may prove a comfort to writers whose books are badly treated by the press. Bad colds are more or less common.

Mrs. Carlyle had abundant reason to do with the work of a literary person. Once, when Miss Jewsbury, written, and they increase profits they also reduce prices and thus may benefit the public.

Remember, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organisations nor is their tenioncy necessarily in that direction if it on accords with

Their tendency is to crash out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan and the small trader is in danger of dislogment from the prond position of being his own master, waterful of all that tothebes his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual lot and interested in all that off-sets the advantages of business of which he has a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appurtenance to a great machine, with little free will, with no duty but that of passive obedience and with little hope or opportunity of rising in the scale of responsible and helpful citizenship. To the instructive belief that such as the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-scated oppular averaion in which they are held and the not unreasoable insistance that, whatever may be their incidental economical advantages, their general effect upon personal character, prospects and usefulnesse can not be otherwise than injurious. Although (congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply the law themselves as interpreted by courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficient existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation or othis subject may full short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere has caucfully limited that sphere to metos and bounds which cannot be transpressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through referral action, unless they seek directly and purposely to

guaranty of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possi-ble retrenchment is plainly manifest. When ble retrenchment is plainly manifest. When our differences are forgotten, and our con-tests of political opinion are no longer re-membered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and com-forting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of cur confiding fellow-countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, Dec. 7.

FIREMEN'S ADVANCE GUARD. Motor Carriages Used by the Berlin

Fire Department. The Berlin Fire Department, which s considered the model fire department of Europe on account of its excellent organization, its great attention to the improvement of apparatus



FIREMEN ON THE WAY TO A FIRE

by carefully watching the progress of science, has but recently introduced for some purposes the Ganswindt motor carriage, which is propelled by foot power. The apparatus, after having been thoroughly tested, has been found to be very efficient, and is now being rapidly introduced into the fire departments of all the German cap-Itals. A squad known as the advance guard, consisting of six men, is mount be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemed, should be carcelled instead of being rei sued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would be improve presults on their places ready to start at the first slow remedy, but it would be improve presults of the two first ones attend to its girding, one to the steering and the other to ringing the bell. The six men stand in pairs upon long treadles, and by alternately raising and lower ing their feet the movement is transmitted by means of strong belts upon a horizontal mechanism, the active power being considerably increased by spiral springs and ratchets attached to the axis and by a very clever arrangement of the leverage. The entire motor carriage is built as lightly as possible of steel tubing and bickory wood.

The machine was for more than a month sent out with the regular fire patrol, and it was found that the car riage rides very easily and safely; that It proceeds faster than the patrologyag-on, drawn by horses, and that if the distance is not entirely too great the men arrive at the fire in excellent

is in her room with a bad cold, and is reviewing a novel." She paused and then added grimly, as if thinking to her-

"I am sorry for the novel that is re viewed by Geraldine when she has a

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotle substance. It is a harmless substituto 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 scep. 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 good effect upon their children."

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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 out instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opiem, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,

Castoria.

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., III So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's departence in their outside practice with Castoria medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY. Boston, Mass. ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

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and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Star-Spangled Banner. It was \$2 years ago, or, to be more precise, Sept. 14, 1814, that the Star-Spangled Banner was written. The srand old song was composed amid the clang and excitement of battle, in the harbor of Baltimore. The story of how Francis Scott Key got his inspiration for the song is known to every schoolboy in the land, but its recent birthday anniversary will be our excuse for

publishing it again. On the return of the British to their vessels after the destruction of Washington, they carried with them Dr. Beanes, an influential physician, His friends begged for his release, but Admiral Cockburn refused to give him up and sent him on board the flagship of Admiral Cochrane.

Francis Scott Key was requested to go to Cochrane and ask for the doctor's release. With the President's permission he went in the Cartel ship Minden under a flag of truce. He found the British ships at the mouth of the Potomae preparing to attack Baltimore. Cochrane agreed to release Beanes, but not right away. Key and Beanes were placed on board the Surprise. When the fleet went up Patapsco bay they were sent back to the Minden with a guard of marines. The Minden was anchored within

light of Fort McHenry, and from her deck Key observed the bombardment of the fort. He did not know even when the firing ceased whether the fort had sarrendered or not. In the dim light of the opening morning he saw through a glass the star spangled banner yet wavng in triumph over the fort and soon carned of the preparations of the disomfited British for speedy departure. It was during the excitement of the on bardment and while pacing the deck of the Minden between midnight and dawn that Key composed the now world-famed song. The original lines were written on the back of a letter which Key happened to have in his pocked. It was later written out in full by Key and then printed in handbill form. It was first sung by Charles Durang at a restaurant in Baltimore to an essemblage of defenders of the city. It is now sung everywhere as the national song of America.

A Psychological Cure. The small boy had been requested to do some errands, but insisted that be was feeling badly. As the family physician happened to call he felt the boy's pulse and looked at his tongue, and

anid: "You had better make a strong muytard plaster." The boy looked depressed and left

"When shall I apply the plaster?" asked the mother. "Don't apply it at all. He'll get well before that stage of the treatment is ELKIN.

the room.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y

Jour Gill, Receiver. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect November 15th, 1896. No. 2. Dally.

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SOUTH BOUND.

(Daily Except Sunday.)

No. 15, Mixed.

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NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS
at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad

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