NO. 21.

THE TIMES.

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M'KINLEY TAKES THE OATH.

He Declares In Favor of International Bimetalism.

40.0 0 PEOPLE IN THE PARADE.

The Inaugural Address -- The Financial System Needs Revision and the Country Must Have Speedy Relief.

Washington, (Special.) - William Me-Kinley, of Ohio, was Thursday installed as President of the United States for the term of four years, continuing until March 4th, 1901, and Grover Cleveland, for the second time, passed from the exercise of the high office of President and re-entered private life. In his capacity as ex-President he has but one living contemporary, his inmediate living contemporary, his inmediate predecessor. Benjamin Harrison. All the others, who within the last thirty years, by election or succession, have presided over the destinies of the great American Republic—Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthurhave joined the silent majority. Incidental to the actual assuming of the office of President, and slightly preceding it in point of time, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey (a gentleman not heretofore prominent in national politics), took the oath of office as Vice-President of the United States and was installed as ex-officio presiding officer installed as ex-officio presiding officer

Shortly after 16 o'clock Wm. McKin-ley was met by the committee, and leaning on the arm of Senator Shermar walked to the carriage that was to bear him to the capitol. When he appeared

there was great cheering.

Troop A., National Guard, of Ohio, Cleveland's Crack Cavalry, about a hundred strong mounted on black chargers opened the way through the

mass of people.

The division escorting the President and President-elect to the capitol was composed of United States troops, being a District of Columbia National civic and military organi-

zations were in line to the number of 50,000.

The parade under the marshalship of Gen. Horace Porter, formerly of the staff of Gen. Grant, was formed and moved without a jar. It was perhaps the most brilliant spectacle ever wit-

nessed in Washington. PRESIDENT STEVENSON'S ADDRESS.
When, promptly at noon, ex-President Cleveland and President McKinley entered the chamber the whole as-semblage rose to receive them as they took the seats of honor set apart for their respective reception. Vice Presi-dent Stevenson, to whom the Senate accorded a unanimous vote of thanks for his courtesy and ability in the chair, raturned his thanks in graceful terms his thanks in graceful terms He said he ranked as chief among the favors political fortune had bestowed upon him that of having been the asso-

ciate—and of having known something of the friendship—of the men with whom he had so long held official relation in this chamber. Then he entered upon a defense of the rules of the Sen-

"It must not be forgotten that the rules governing this body are founded deep in human experience; that they are the results of centuries of tirles effort in legislative hall, to conserve, to render stable and secure the rights and liberties which have been achieved by conflict. By its rules the Senate wisely fixed the limits of its own power. Of those who clamor against the Senate and its methods of procedure it may truly be said: 'They know not what they do.' In this chamber alone are preserved, without restraint, two essentials of wise legislation and of good government the right of amendment and debate. Great evils often result from hasty legislation—rarely from the delay which follows full discussion and deliberation. In my humble judgment the historic Senate preserving the un-restricted rights of amendment and of debate maintaining intact the time-honored parliamentary methods and amenities which infallibly secure ac-tion after deliberation—possesses in our scheme of government a value which

cannot be measured by words."

He closed by saying: "For the able and distinguished gentleman who succeeds me as your presiding officer, I carnestly invoke the same co-operation

and courtesy you have generously ac-The extra session of the Senate of the The extra session of the Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress, called by President Cleveland to used at 12, noon, March 4th, then commenced. The late Vice-President made way for his successor, Mr. Hobart to whom the oath of office was administered, after which he made a brief address. He then proceeded to swear in his turn such as were present of the thirty Senators whose terms of election or re-election heran contemporancously with that of began contemporaneously with that of the President, This ceremony com-pleted, both houses of Congress and dany of the more privileged spectators djourned to the east portico. There in the presence of an immense throng. Chief Justice Fuller administered to President McKinley the brief obligation prescribed, to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and President McKinley deliv-ered his inaugural address.

The Inaugural Address,

The Inaugural Address,
He said in part:
Fullow Citizans:—In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this cath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying in the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God, Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people on every trial, who will not for sake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps. The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called footsteps. The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called always of grave importance, are any mented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprise. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relied must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not fur

ther be threatened. It should all be put on enduring besis, hot subject to easy attacks, nor its stability to doubt or disattacks, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The reveral forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and to a safe balance in the freasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for hose arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displayed of our prosperity have been displayed by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our discal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the remonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "Sure we are right" and "Make haste slowly." If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under its early consideration the revision of our coincideration the revision of our coincideration. age, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their im-

portance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action.

"The question of internation bimetallism will have my early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the great commercial powers of the world."

He declares that the laws against brusts and combines, now on the statate books, must be enforced.

He declares in favor of the ratification of the pending arbitration treaty with

"The best way for the government to maintain its credit, is to pay as it goes not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt, through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, maintain its credit, is to pay as it goes not by resorting to pay as it goes not by resorting to pay as it goes not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt, through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation in the pay as it goes not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt, through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation. goes, internal or external or both.
It is the settled policy of the
government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all our parties
and administrations to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption; and avoidfor sale and consumption; and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct treation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterances the system of tariff taxation. There he no misunderstanding either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the that the controlling principle in the

raising of revenue from duties on imports, is zealous care for American inhave declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the in-dustries and development of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment enact such revenue legislation that shall be reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every ection and every enterprise of the people. To this policy, we are all, of what-ever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people, a power vastly more po-tential than the expression of any po-litical platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legis-lation which have always been the firmest prop of the Treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redeption of our currency, which has been beavy and well nigh constant for several

"In the revision of the tariff special

attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reci-procity principal of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was give to our foreign trade in new and advan tageous markets for our surplus agri cultural and manufactured products.

The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new products for the markets of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not invite any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment. The depression for the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the bolders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a great relief to both. No por tion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government nor core loyal to their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed con-dition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the de-mand; upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of reve-nue shall be established that will se-cure the largest income with the least

expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energeticand intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation. It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great

emergency in the 108 years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has
not been met with wisdom and courage
by the American people, with fidelity to
their best interests and highest dignity,
and the honor of the American name.
These years of glorious history have exalted freedom throughout the world and
immeasurably strengthened the pretious free institutions which we enjoy.
The people love and will sustain these
institutions.

"It has been the policy of the United
States ever since the foundation of the
government, to cultivate relations of
peace and amity with all the nations of
the world, and this accords with my
conception of our duty now. We have
chorished the policy of non-interference
with the affairs of foreign governments,
wisely inaugurated by Washington,
keeping ourselves free from entanglement, either as allies or foes, content
to leave undisturbed with them the setillement of their own domestic concerns. tlement of their own domestic concerns.
It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial ag-gression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in al-

most every contingency.

"In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional, or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect today, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party but of all sections and all people. The North and South no longer divide on North and South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principle and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing the image to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and unpaid contributions. this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic ections sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and

"Whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question in view of these considerations. I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897."

The Cabinet Finished.

Wednesday by the appointment of Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, as Secretary of the Interior. Below can be found the complete Cabinet: Secretary of State, John Sherman, of Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman A.

Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of War, Russel A. Alger, of Michigan. Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long.

of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior, Cornelius
N. Bliss, of New York. Postmaster General, James A. Gary, of Maryland.

Attorney-General, Jos. McKenna, of 'alifornia. Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilon, of Iowa.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

Convening an Extra Session of Congress on the 15th Inst.

President McKinley's first official proclamation has been issued with the attestation of new Secretary of State John Sherman: It reads as follows: By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation: Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock on the 15th day of March, 1897, to receive such communications as may be

deemed proper by the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and de-clare that an extraordinary occasion re-quires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capi-tol in the city of Washington on the 15th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take no-

Given under my hand and seal of the United States at Washington the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninetyseven, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. By the President: John Shermen, Secretary of State.

The Efficacy of a Countersign. While Colonel Gillam, with the Middle Tennessee regiment, was occupying Nashville during the late war, he stationed sentries and patrols in all the principal streets of the city. One day an Irishman who had not been long enlisted was put on duty at a prominent crossing, and he kept a sharp and faithful watch. Presently a citizen came

"Halt! Who goes there?" "A citizen," was the response.

"Advance and give the countersign." "I have not the countersign," replied the indignant citizen, "and the demand for it at this time and place is un-

"Well, begorah! ye don't pass this way until ye say Bunker Hill." The citizen, appreciating the situation, smiled and advanced to the sentry,

and cautiously whispered the magic "Right! Pass on!" and the wideawake sentinel resumed his beat.-Har-

Bills General, Local, But All of Some Importance.

THE HOUSE IN AN UPROAR

Over the North Carolina Rallroad --Had to Adjourn to Keep Down a Riot. +- School Bill Referred to Special Committee.

SENATE.

Wednesday. Senate met at 10 o'clock. Abbott, of Pamlico, was elected railroad commissioner, and R. A. Cobb, of Morganton, State Librarian. Among the bills disposed of were: To amend the charter of the town of Lilesville, in Anson county. Passed second reading. To amend and consolidate the charter of Lexington. Passed. To amend the charter of the city of New Berne; to provide for working the public roads of Wilson county; to improve the roads in Union county by taxation. Passed. To establish and incorporate the National Protective Association (colored). Passed, For the relief of R. O. Pittman, ex-sheriff of Robeson county. Passed. To make the clerk of the Superior Court of Robeson county ex-officio clerk of the Criminal Court of that county. Court of that county. Passed.

At the afternoon session the bill to

allow vance county to establish a dispeusary passed third reading.

The bill to regulate the execution of

The bill to regulate the execution of criminals in the penitentiary instead of county prisons failed to pass. This was Sheriff Smith's bill, of Mecklenburg and was favored by Alexander.

At the night session the Senato refused to confirm the appointment of G. E. Kestler as assistant enrolling clerk. He was appointed by Speaker Hileman.

Bill passed to allow mayors of cities and towns to solemnize the rites of matrimony. A resolution passed instructing the State Treasurer to report whether there remains in his office any anpaid construction bonds of the Bal-eigh & Gaston railroad, and why they have not been paid. To increase the time given prisoners for good behavior. To enable judgment creditors to reach judgment debtors in land where judgmeut debtors are interested as tenants in common. To give the negro orphan asylum at Oxford an extra appropria-

tion of \$1,000 annually.

Bills were tabled: To regulate the sale or illuminating gas. To amend Code, and to allow women to vote in local opinion.

THURSDAY. -Senate met at 10 o'clock. A resolution by Ashburn was intro-duced, "that when the Sonate adjoint that it do so in honor of Hon. Wm. Me-Kinley, who today will be inaugurated President of the United States, and from whose administration we expect Mr. McKinley completed his Cabinet prosperity, peace and happiness, Wednesday by the appointment of Cor. which was adopted, and the Senate ad journed for one minute.

Among the bills to pass were: To improve the public roads of Anson county. To amend the charter of the county. To amend the charter of the town of Lilesville, in Anson county To amend charter 355, laws of 1887, relating to working convicts on public roads. For the relief of T. M. Page clerk of the Superior Court of Henderson county. For the relief of consumptives at Southern Pines. To prohibi-the sale of obscene and immoral books. To require all bankers and stockholders of banks chartered by the State, and officers and stockholders and directors of railroads and other corporations to take an oath. Joint resolution to proceed to elect trustees of the University of North Carolina on Thursday, March

4, at 12 m.

The bill to regulate the liabilities of stockholders in banks chartered by the State passed its second

reading. The revenue act was taken up and considered by sections. Section I was adopted. Sections from 2 to 15 were adopted. In section 16, where it taxes biliard tables, pool tables, etc., if kept in the private residence of a gentlgman for the use of his family alone, there was much objection. An amendment was adopted striking out the word "private" in section 16. In section 18 Ray offered an amendment that in line 4, after the word "return," insert "on oath." Adopted. Sections 19, 20, 21 adopted. In section 22, in relation to the purchase tax the present section is different from the last revenue act in that it exempts druggists and merchants from the tax on purchases of farm produce from the producers. Scales opposed the whole section, as he thought, and had always thought, the purchase tax was an unjust tax. Smithers was of the same opinion. The section was adopted as passed by the House. To section 23 Smithers offered the following amendment: In line 8 add after the word "section" "provided further, that no retail dealer shall pay a tax on the United States internal avenue states." revenue stamps." Amendment lost. Parker offered an amendment, "That all druggists in cities or towns of more than 1,560 population shall pay a tax of \$50 for selling spirituous liquors, and in smaller towns a tax of \$25. Adopted.

Section 24 was adopted.

Messrs. Grant, Maultsby, McCaskey, Butler and Justice were appointed a committee to consider the election law. At the afternoon session the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with Mr. Rollins in the chair, and resumed consideration of the revenue act. An amendment was adopted that no manufacturer of spirituous liquors shall sell in quantities of less than five gallons and the fact that the distiller has United States retail lidistiller has United States retail n-cense shall be prima facie evidence that he is violating the provisions of this act. A section was adopted imposing a tax of 85 on every practicing lawyer, physician and dentist, and t of 1 per centum on all gross incomes of over \$1,000, provided that no city, town, or county shall levy additional tax. Also provided that any and all persons who provided that any and all persons who shall write deeds, mortgages, convey-ances or other legal instruments for a pecuniary consideration shall be deem-ed as practicing law and subject to the tax imposed by this section. Section taxing domestic drummers was strick-

courage local taxation for public schools was taken up and amended by appropriating \$50,000 instead of \$100,000. Adopted. Another amendment was adopted which says that no township

shall receive more than \$250 in any one year. The bill then passed second read-

The bill allowing the Governor to name the new board of directors for the Agricultural and Mechanical Colege passed. Eill to regulate the sale of liquors in

Union county passed.

J. R. Smith's nomination for the superintendency of the penitentiary was confirmed.

was confirmed.

Endown enate met at 10 o'clock.

Among the bills to pass were: To require firms to register the names of partners; to provide for the maintenance of the State penitentiary; to regulate the liabilities of stockholders, etc. in onnes coartered by the tate, to establish a board of control to manage tablish a board of control to manage the convicts and road system of Meck-lenburg county, to amend chapter 427, laws of 1895, by striking out Polk county. Passed To promote theoys-ter industry in the State; to amend chapter 341, laws of 1891, to remove ob-structions from Catawbariver. Passed. To extend time to organize the Bank of Lumberton. Passed. To amend section 3747 of The Coke, relating to the pay of jurors, Passed. For the relief of the commissioners of Surry county.

The bill to encourage the local taxa-tion for public schools was taken up and discussed, and finally referred to a

At the afternoon session, among the bills to pass were: Not to allow clerks of the Superior Court to give legal advice, unless in the official duties of his office. To aid the North Carolina Rolling Exposition. The joint resolution asking Congress to rebuild the public arsenal at rayetteville. The bill to allow clerks of the Criminal Courts to take probates of wills and conveyances was tabled. The resolution appointing a committee to consider The Code comspecial committee. was tabled. The resolution appointing a committee to consider The Code commission was tabled. The bill to place Cleveland and Gaston in the seventh congressional district and Yadkin and Davie in the eighth came up and failed to pass by a vote of 26 to 22. The bill include all the respect of previousers to include all the names of pensioners in one bill passed. There are one hundred and thirty-four soldiers on the

list, and sixteen widows. In the revenue act section 34 was amended by striking out a gallon and inserting one gallon, and it passed third reading. At the night session bills passed to amend The Code, relating to fertilizer analysis; to amend the act incorporating the Moore County and Western Railroad Company; to create a State board of equalization composed of the rail

road commission.

The special order was the bill to revise and consolidate the charter of Wilson. It was tabled.

SATURDAY.—Senate met at 10 o'clock.
The appointment of trustees for the
Normal and Industrial school, A. J.
Moye, of Pitt; J. A. Blair, of Randolph: A. S. Pearce, of Granville, were confirmed.

To amend the election law; to encourage local taxation for the public school fund. It appropriates \$50,000 for three years and allows school districts to vote for an increase of taxes to the amount of \$250, the State Tres duplicate the amou raised. The vote was 41 to 8. The bill to amend the charter of the asylums at haleigh,

Morganton and Goldsboro.

The appropriations to the State insane hospitals were reduced. This is the appropriation bill which gives \$100,-000 to Morganton, \$53,000 to Raleigh and \$43,000 to Goldsboro. These amounts were reduced to \$90,000. \$55,-

000 and \$40,000. A resolution for the purchase of the portrait of the late Senator Vance was introduced, appropriating \$500. The price of the picture is \$1,000. Mr. Rollins, of Buncombe, stated that the friends of Se ator Vance in Raleigh would furnish \$500, thereby making up the price. The resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The bill to amend the charter of Char-lotte was reported unfavorably, but the minority recommended that the bill do pass and the bill was placed on the cal-

A bill passed to provide for additional county commissioners.

At the night session a bill passed to prevent minors from entering bar or billiard rooms. To require laborers to be paid at not longer pesiods than two weeks failed to pass.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, -House metat 9 o'clock. A resolution was adopted to adjourn sine die next Tuesday. The revenue act was reconsidered and a section levying an annual tax of \$50 on all commercial travelers doing business in the State was inserted. D. H. Abbott, of Pamlico, was de-

clared railroad commissioner, and R. A. Coib, of Morganton, State librarian. The machinery act passed without the word "conclusive," by a vote of 55

The special committee appointed the University trustees to fill vacancies.

The Senate bill to encourage local taxation for public schools came up on a third reading. It is one which appropriates \$100,000 from the general fund. Passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Newbern charter bill (the amendment being the same as the Wilmington bill, by which the Governor appoints the aldermen). The bill passed to add Alamance, Chatham and Surry counties to the law which makes it unlawful to issue non-transferable checks to employes. At the night session the bill to in-

crease the annual appropriation to the State Guard from \$6,000 to \$12,000 was The "omnibus bill," prohibiting the

sale of liquor near some 300 churches

The bill to take the Agricultural and Mechanical College out from the control of the Board of Agriculture and give it to a special board of 15 trustees

came up.
Sutton, of Cumberland, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the directors shall not receive any pay or per diem, but only their traveling expenses, and that only four times in each year. The bill passed its readings with but few nays.

Cook moved to take up the bill to repeal section 5 of the county government law of 1895, which allowed the approximent by a index of two additional cintment by a judge of two additional Democratic county commissioners.

Johnson said that it was agree! that Johnson said that it was agree! that another bill providing for the appointment of two commissioners should be reported at some time. Johnson's bill provides that the judge shail look into the matter and if he finds that there is mismanagement he shall appoint two Evening Journal,

Continued on Fourth Page.

What is

CASTORIA

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

Castoria.

dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children.'

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Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the af-flicted, than the offer of T. A. Sloeum, M. C., of New York City.

Confident that he has discovered a reliable cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting, and to make its great merits known, be will send free, three bottles to any reader of the Elkin Times who may be suffering.

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A slender, pale-faced little woman in mourning attended a spiritualistic seance at the rooms of a Market street medium the other evening.

Materializations had been advertised and the little woman confidently whispered to the medium that she would like to see the departed William. She was overjoyed to learn that William was on hand when wanted-the first time since she had known him-and. when a few minutes later a shadowy form appeared in the cabinet, she trembled with mingled fear and joy,

"Is that you, William?" she asked in a faltering voice. "Yes, dear," was the hollow response,

"That's a fraud. I don't believe it," she exclaimed. "William would have said. Who in the dickens do you think

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

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Leave Mt, Airy 8 40 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall 10 04 44
Leave Walnut Cove 10 32 44
Leave Stokesdale 11 07 44
Arrive Greensboro 11 55 44
Leave Greensboro 12 15 p. m.
Leave Climax 12 43 44 Leave Greensboro. 12 16
Leave Climax. 12 43
†Leave Sanford. 2 55
Arrive Fayetteville Junction 4 12
Arrive Fayetteville 4 13
Leave Fayetteville 4 35
Arrive Wilmington 7 45
NORTH BOUND.
No. 4. D

| No. 3. Dally. | Leave Fayetteville. | 4 28 p. m. | Leave Hope Mills. | 4 49 | Leave Red Springs. | 5 36 | Arrive Maxton. | 6 09 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 17 | 6 1

Arrive Ramseur

†Meals

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for
all points North and East, at Sanford with
the Scaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with
the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut
Cove with the Nortolk & Western Railroad

Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raileigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South; at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

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