THE TIMES.

NO. 30.

WALTER B. BELL, Editor VOL. V.

OLDEST ARMY OFFICER. GREECE IS UNDAUNTED.

Prefers Extermination to Peace at the Price of Abandoning Crete.

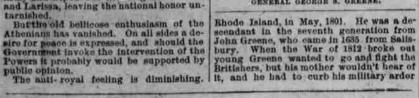
DEFIANT UNDER GREAT REVERSES.

Turkish Atrocities in Epirus Reported-Greeks Retreated on Domoko to Make Another Stand-War to the Last Ditch Rather Than Give Up Crete-The Feeling Against Royalty is Less Bitter.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable),-Greece will oply that she prefers war, even to exterm-sination, it is stated positively, if the Powers insist on the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete as a condition of media-

M. Balli and his colleagues in the Greek Cabinet advocate energetic preparations to continue the struggle, while the King desires to avoid further bloodshed.

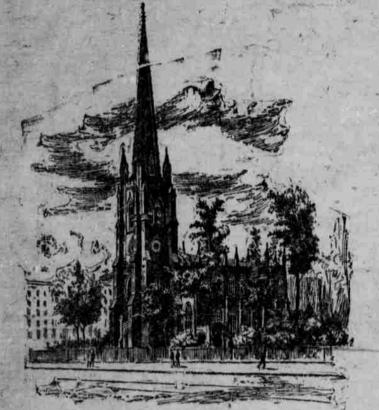
The news of the retreat from Pharaala was received with consternation at first, but the public has already accepted the situation, and now regards the retreat to Domoko as a strategic movement dictated by prudence. It is generally left that General Smolenitz's defense of Velestino has vindicated the reputation of the Greek army and wiped out the disgrace of Mati and Lariesa, leaving the national honor un-terrished.





General George S. Greene, the oldest liv

on May 6. In 1823 he was made a lieuten



TREATY CHURCH, NEW YORK, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN CELEBRATING ITS BI CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

The demonstrations due to a change of Cabinet and to the flight from Larissa, which were somewhat superficial, have not been repeated. The gallantry of the Princes at Pharsala has also had a good

All the inhabitants of Domoko have fled All the inhabitants of Domoko have field to Lamia. A panie prevails at Lamia, on the Gulf of Lamia, which is now the base of sayplies for the Greek forces at Domoko. Many inhabitants are fleeing; fearing it will be attacked by the Turks. General Smolenitz's brigade arrived at Haimyros, having retreated from Velestino in good order. The artillery engineers and some cavalry went by sea.

The Government has notified the Powers that the Greek fleet has established an effective blockade of the coast of Epirus.

SUPERIOR FORCE WON.

The Greek Defeat at Pharsala Was Bloody and Complete.

Terrish Camp, in Front of Pharsala (By Cable).—The most important conflict of the Turko-Greek war has just been terminated after active hostilities lasting all day.

Early in the morning the Turks advanced and found the town abandoned. Twenty thousand troops, with their officers, the two royal princes and all the inhabitants had fallen back to Domoko.

The Greeks only once offered determined resistance, namely, at the little town of Pasiamagiula.

Night fell almost immediately afterward, and in the darkness Pharsala was evacuated.

So great a battle was not expected. The Greeks held a good position on some small mountains on the Turkish side of the valley, but the moment the attack was commenced they began to descend the sides and cross the plain. This enabled the Turks to open an artillery fire with great and continuous effect.

effect.

The Turkish losses were insignificant but the Greeks lost heavily. Edhem Pachs then pitched his camp overlooking the pastoral and tranquil scene, and his army rest, and is happy.

MASSACRES IN EPIRUS.

Turks Have Begun to Commit Unspeak-able Atrocities.

Lospon, England (By Cable),—Colonel Manos wires from Arts that the Turks have begun a wholesale massacre of the inhab-itants in the interior of Epirus. Almost all the inhabitants of the village of Kamarina have been murdered, a few only escaping to the mountains.

Constantinoris, Turkey (By Cable.)— The Sultan made a favorable reply to an informal suggestion of mediation on the part of the Powers to put an end to the war between Turkey and Greece.

jected, by a majority of three, the Woman's Suffrage hill. The bill, however, received more support than any previous measure of fits kind, and members of the Legislature say the women of the West will get their desire if they wait another year.

Europe's Peace Assured.

At the Primrose League meeting in Lon.
don the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of England, ande a speech in which he said that the peace of Europe, except for the local war between Orecce and Turkey, is on a better basis than ever before.

until he was old enough to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated from West Point in June, 1823 Since retiring from the army General graduated from West Foint in June, 1815. Since retiring from the army General Greene has been conducting important engineering works in New York City and vicinity. In spite of his advanced age he is still more or less actively engaged in his duties of his profession, and his advice is constantly sought as consulting engineer

Forces of Both Great Britain and the Re-

The signs increase of a coming war beween Great Britain and the Transvaal. The army reserve of the Colony of Natal

has been notified to hold itself in readiness for active service.

The authorities of the Transvaal have instructed their field Cornets to thoroughly paired the Natal border, and report instructed the control of the Cornets to thoroughly paired the Natal border, and report instructions are considered.

patrol the Natal border, and report instantly any suspicious movements.

A circular from the Transvaal has been distributed in Cape Colony and in the Orange Free State calling upon the Africanders for help. It says: "We do not want your money or moral support. We want you to come and help us."

The Boer Volksraad discussed the answer to be made to the dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, which demanded a repeal of the Transvaal Immagration law.

The Volksraai repealed the law, not because it was a breach of the London Convention, but because it was distasteful to neighboring States. Mr. Coster, the Transvaal State Attorney, has tendered his resignation in disapproval of the repeal.

(Kan.) Firemen Were Playing Cards. The Fire Department of Emporia, Kan., without shelter and the firemen are the aughing stock of the town. While a numlaughing stock of the town. While a number of firemen were in the loft playing cards, a citizen discovered flames in the building and gave the alarm. The firemen scurried out, but before the teams could be taken out, burning brands were dropping around the horses, and it was all the men could do to save the engine and hose carts. The building was destroyed.

ner was shipped from New York the other day to San Francisco, by way of the B. & O., the Chicago and North Western and Union Pacific. The B. & O. took it from New York to Chicago in three days, and it reached its destination in the remarkable time of ten days from New York, the distance being 3406 miles. Ten years ago the average time for such shipments was thirty days.

Bread riots have broken on in San Luis Province, Argentine Republic, owing to destitution in the province.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage and Dr. Loui By T. De witt laimage and Dr. Louis Klopsch, who have recently been in the West gathering wheat for the famine suf-ferers of India, have returned to New York. They have secured 200 carloads of wheat and about \$100,000 in money. Dr. Klopsch will go to India with the funds, and it is stated that Dr. Talmage may accompany

Eleven men have been drowned through an inflow of water into the Kelloe Colliery, at Durham, England.

General George S. Greene is Still Active a FIRE HORROR IN PARIS, the Age of Ninety-Six:

ing graduate of West Point Military Academy, celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday Leaders of French Society Perish in a Frightful Disaster.

ant in the army and at the age of sixty-four he was a general in the Civil War.

General Greene is one year and four months younger than the century, having been born at Appenaug, in the State of ALL EUROPE IS IN MOURNING.

> Flames Level a Wooden Structure Being Used for a Charity Bazzar-Scores of the Nobility and Wealthy, Mostly Women, Among the Victims-A Hundred Bodles Taken Out-More in Ruins

Panis, France (By Cable) .- Not since the wrible fire which converted the festivities connection with the marriage of Emperor Napeleon to Archduchess Marie Louise into an epoch of grief and mourning has so appailing a disaster overtaken Parisian society as the conflagration of the Rue Jean Goujon Tuesday afternoon. The flower of France's aristocracy was assembled together for the purpose of charity in a wooden building, constructed to represent a street of Old Paris. A bazaar, or fancy fair, was in full swing. The stalls were occupied by royal princesses, by duchesses, countesses, and leaders of the great world of the French metropolis, the place being densely thronged with visitors and purchasers, when suddenly a fire broke out in the stall of the Dowagas Duchesse d'Uzes. A terrible panic ensued. Those who did not perish in the flames seem to have sustained shocking injuries during the struggle that followed at the exits in the frantic efforts to escape. So fleres were the flames that, as in the case of the fire at the Austrian Embassy at Paris on the occasion of Napoleon's wedding, the exact number of the victims may never be known with any degree of certainty. resent a street of Old Paris. A bazaar, or

ding, the exact number of the victims may never be known with any degree of cericanty.

The latest estimate of the dead is that at least 198 bedies have been taken out, and as many more may still be in the ruins. One report is that the disaster caused the loss of at least 200 lives and has thrown many of the best known families of France and other continental countries into mourning. Perhaps 200 others were injured.

The bazaar in which the fire occurred was a temporary struciare of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall, No. 13, occupied by the Duchesse d'Uzes, and while the place was densely crowded with well-known society persons, the holding of the bazaar in the cause of charity being an annual function presided over by the leaders of Parisian society.

A terrible panic and brush followed the alarm of fire. There was a wild rush for the exits, and the weaker persons were trampled on after having been knocked down in the stampede. The inflammable nature of the building and its contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the bazaar was a mass of flames.

A policeman who was on duty at the doors of the bazaar says that from 1500 to 1800 persons were in the building when the fire started. He adds that the alarm caused a general panic, followed by a terrible rush for the doors, which were soon choked with the crowd, thus preventing The escape of many who would otherwise have been saved. The strong trampled upon the weak, the young crushed the old to the floor and heartrending order of fear arcsec on all sides, soon followed by shrieks of agon, as the flames, sweeping onward behind the crowd struggling for the doors, claimed victim after victim and swallowed up stall after stall sweeping onward behind the crowd strug-gling for the doors, claimed vietim after victim and swallowed up stall after stall with frightful rapidity until the whole structure was a roaring mass of fire. Further details show that before the fire-men had time to arrive the roof of the ba-zaar crashed in crushing numbers of those who had been unable to escape from the building.

who had been unable to escape from the building.

In addition to those who were crushed or suffocated it appears that many others who might otherwise have escaped were caught under the roof, which collapsed in a few minutes after the fire started, the uprights supporting it having been burned away. Many ladies whose dresses had caught fire ran into the crowds near the exits, and in this manner fire was communicated to the clothing of others, who either perished miserably or were frightfully burned. It will be impossible to identify many of the bodies, they being burned beyond recognition. Some of them are completely carbonized, while others are without heads or limbs.

So far as can be learned about 500 persons were enveloped in the flames, the others in the building having managed to effect their escape before the fire gained great headway. One hundred and fifty seriously injured persous have been taken to the hospitals or are being treated at their homes. Nearly all the dead and injured were ladies who occupied high social positions, many of them being international aristocrats.

In some of the corners, especially hear the main exit, were afterward found piled heaps of dead and dying, charred remains, arms, legs and skulls. Near the main exit the pile was five feet deep.

A few minutes after the building was destroyed the ambulance corps and police began the work of removing the bodies. But very few lives could then be saved. The arms and legs of the victims were in most instances completely consumed. Their skulls were fractured and the brains protruded. There was no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

As the news spread rapidly hundreds of carriages came streaming along the Champs Elysses conveying people with anxious and tear-stained faces, coming to seek relatives or friends. Within half an hour were witnessed indescribable scenes of grief. One lady rushed frantically about inquiring for her daughter. On being assured that she was safe, she jumped, danced, screamed, and then rushed to her coachman a building.
In addition to those who were crushed or

him to drive home, after which she tell in a swoon.

Another lady on reaching the scene went mad. Still another, imagining that she recognized her daughter's dress, called hysterically to her husband to tell the police to prevent her from visiting the bazar.

A majority of the dead seemed to have been mercifully suffocated before they were burned. In the awful struggle to get out of the building most of the ladies who escaped lost part of their clothing. Some of them were almost made, their skirts and pettlocate being stripped off of them. As they rushed out of the burning structure they fell swooning in the street, with their hair dishevelled and their faces, in a number of cases, scratched and bleeding.

Isaac N. Housel, fifty years old, was found dead beside his son's grave in Greenwood Cemetery, Trenton, N. J. He had ridden to the cemetery to place fresh flow-ers and sow grass seed on the grave, and having finished the work attempted to mount his bicycle to return home when he full over and died. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Bisnd O.'s New \$100,000 Passenger Station
The \$100,000 passenger station that the
Baltimore and Ohio Baliroad Company is
erecting in Baltimore, to take the place of
the old Camden Station, is being rapidly
pushed to completion. The structure will
be thrown open to the public about June 1.

Joseph Luckman, of Heppner, Oregon has a one that has just given birth to live lambs and all are alive. This is considered by absopmen the most remarkable case on record. Luckman has been offered \$160 for the lambs.

REAR-ADMIRAL MEADE DEAD.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

The Pamous Navat Officer Expires at

Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade (retired), United States Navy, who had been ill in Washington for three weeks past, died Tuesday in Dr. Johnson's private sanitar



THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL MEADS.

Rear-Admirsi Meade was one of the best known officers of the modern navy, saw hard service before, during and after the Civil War, and cruised in all parts of the world on important naval and diplomatic missions. He was born in New York City on October 9, 1837, and was the eldest son of the late Captain Richard W. Meade, United States Navy; an elder brother of the late General Meade, who fought at the battle of Gestrysburg in July, 1863. The late Rear-Admiral was appointed a midshipman from California October 2, 1850. Admiral Meade married, in 1865, a daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Paulding, and by this marriage had one son and four daughters.

TARIFF BILL REPORTED. The Dingley Measure Subjected to a Rad-

The Finance Committee of the United States Senate received the Dingley tariff bill from the sub-committee which had been considering the measure and immediately reported the bill to the Senate. In a general way the bill is a surprise, especially to those who looked for the maintenance of the

who looked for the maintenance of the Dingley rates.

Except with regard to the duties on lumber, which was fixed at \$2 per foot, and lead at 13 cents per pound, fruits at a proportionately high rate, hides at 13 cents a pound, and a few other items which were unchanged in order to secure the support of Senator Jones and a few Senators whose votes are necessary to its passage, the bill shows great reduction all along the line.

The retroactive clause making the rates collectible April 1, is stricken out of the bill.

bill.

The provision emphasizing that nothing in the bill shall be regarded as abrogating the Hawailan treaty is stricken from the bill. This practically abrogates the treaty.

There is an increase of forty-four cents a barrel in the internal revenue tax on beer, which, it is thought, will bring in \$10,000,000 of revenue. This tax will continue until 1900, atter which it will be \$1.

The discount on stamps is also removed, which, it is estimated, will add \$25,000,000 more.

Tea is to be taxed ten cents a pound for the next two years and a half.

The internal revenue tax on snuff and chewing tobacco is raised from six to eight cents a pound, while cigars are to pay \$3 a; thousand. The duties on wood and manufactures of wood have been materially reduced. The sugar schedule is an entirely new one, the duties laid being both ad valorem and specific.

The rates on wools are lowered from eleven cents to eight cents a pound on the first class, and twelve cents to nine cents on the second class.

ELEVEN LOST!IN A WRECK. Steamship Collynie Went Down in a Col lision With the Girnigoe. A collision occurred off Aberdeen, Scot

and, between the small steamships Girnigoe and Collynie, resulting in the total loss of the Collynie. On board the Collynie wer Captain Lawrie, her commander; his wife and two boys and a crew of eight men. Im-mediately after the collision Captain Lawrie fastened life belts around his two boys and clasping his wife in his arms awaited the inevitable sinking of his ship. The Collynie sank in a few minutes and the captain's wife was torn from his arms by the immense ways which closed over the yessel. The

wife was torn from his arms by the immense wave which closed over the vessel. The Girnigoe stood by and picked up the Captain, who was unconscious, but all of the others were drowned.

The scene upon the quay when the waiting wives learned the fate of their husbands was pathetic beyond description, and it was necessary to carry some of the frenzied and shricking women to their homes by main forces.

CRIMES OF A FIEND.

saulted Their Mother. Farmer Knute Hillstead's wife and six hildren were in their home at Larimore, children were in their home at Larimore, North Dakota, when August Norman, a young man whose attetuions had frightened Mrs. Hillstead, entered the house.

The woman ran into her bedroom and bolted the door. Norman, falling to get into the room, cut the throat of Peter, the fifteen-year-old son, and with the same razor killed the woman's thirteen-monthsold baby and inflicted fatal wounds in the throats of two of her other children.

Going to the bedroom door the murderer then told Mrs. Hillstead that he would spare the lives of her two daughters if she would open the door. She yielded. Stealing a horse the flead then took to the woods, after breaking all the lamps in the house.

Armistice in Thessaly. The Turkish commander in Thessal; asked for an armistice of five days, one re asked for an armistice of five days, one re-port from Athens says. According to an-other report an armistice has already been tacitly acquiesced in by both sides. An armistice is understood to really mean the end of the war between Turkey and Greece After fourteen hours fighting the Greeke frustrated the Turkish attempt to turn the fishk of the Greek army to cut off retreat to Volo.

Prompt News From the Yaquis The Mexican Government is taking at vantage of the quiet condition of the trib of Yaqui Indians to run Government tele graph lines through every part of that will and remote country. The object is to kee in touch with the tribe so that word may be given of the slightest indication of a hostil outbreak.

Mr. Cleveland's Heavy Mail.

The Post naster at Princeton, N. J., has applied for an extra carrier and allowance or clerk hire because of ex-President hereland's heavy must

Attorney General Sends the Governor an Opinion as to Magistrates.

ABOUT TAX TITLES TO LAND.

Will Not Call an Alliance Meeting--Sales Are Efformousa-State Press Association.

It seems that some confusion is being created over the State regarding the new magistrates elected at the polls last November, A large number of them have failed to take the necessary oath of office and also to file the statements of campaign expenses, and for the latter cause the clerks of the Superier courts have presumed to de-clare the office vacant in quite a number of instances. The Governor is being appealed to in many instances, and he has in turn asked for an opinion from Attorney-General Walser. Mr. Walser has just sent his opinion to Governor Russell. The Attorney-General says: "I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 25th inst: I do not think the neglect or refusal of a candidate for office to file an itemized statement of expenditures when he is candidate for office to file an itemized statement of expenditures when he is filected ipso facto works a forfeiture of his office, although it is a ground of forfeiture, that the forfeiture must be judicially ascertained and declared—88 Am. Dec. 367, and note. It is clear that Art. 4, Sec. 28 of the Constitution has by reason of the legislation of 1895, again become operative and that your Excellency has the right to fill all vacanities, where, for any reason, those elected have not qualified, except vacancies caused by death, resignation or causes during the term. Laws of 1885, Chap. 288; The Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 28; Glimer vs Holton, 98 N. C. 26."

Mr. J. Y. Hamrick, the Labor Commissioner, has sent the manuscript for three forms of blanks to the State Printers at Winston-Salem, which, when printed, will be sent out to the manufacturers of the State. The first is for cotton and woolen mills, the secis for cotton and woolen mills, the second for tobacco factories and the third for manufacturers of kinds other than those covered in the first two. The four principal classes of information which Mr. Hamrick's blanks will be arranged to obtain regarding cotton and woolen factories will be the number of factories, number of operatives employed by each, the quality of material used and the amount of capital invested in mills of the State. On the blanks used by Mr. Lacy, the former commissioner, there were twenty-eight questions; but Mr. Hamrick asks only iffteen. Questions omitted are principally of a labor organization character which Mr. Hamrick thinks do not come in the scope of the mission of his office. In the blanks to be read to the tabasen manufacturers there are only two manufacturers there are only two changes—two additional questions.
One is as to the number of pounds of manufactured tobacco put up by the factory and the other the quantity of raw leaf used. These blanks will not be issued to the factories until some time in June.

There is a good deal of talk at this moment about the titles of lands sold for taxes. Under the act of 1895 title is now absolute in the buyer of land so sold. There was an effort to alter this at the last legislative session, but the State treasurer declared that if a change was made the whole fabric of the collection of real estate taxes would the collection of real estate taxes would fall to the ground. Representative Lusk, who, it is said, lost several thousand dollars by tax titles, was also deeply interested. It is claimed that syndicates are buying up such lands. Attorneys certainly respresented the State treasurer in the opposition to any change of the law. Under the old system, under which such titles were worthless, it is claimed that the State was cheated out of great sums.

The secretary of the State Farmer' Alliance last month sent to each county alliance a request for information as alliance a request for information as to whether, in view of the critical state of affairs of the shoe factory at Hillsboro, an official meeting of the order in May should not be held. Only nine county alliances, have expressed a wish for a meeting, so President John Graham will not call one. It is possible that the Alliance will meet earlier than usual. August is the usual time. Of its funds the Alliance has invested \$23,000 in real estate and machinery at Hillsboro. It has \$7,000 in North Carolina 4 per cent bonds, as a special reserve fund.

The commercial fertilizer busines The commercial fertilizer business this season is enormous. It breaks all records. During the five months ending April 30 no less than 189,728 tons have been sold in the State, as is made plain by the sales of tax tags by the Agricultural Department. Averaging the price at \$22.50 a ton this means an outlay of \$4.208. outlay of \$4,268,880.

The secretary of the State Press Asso-ciation has given notice to Dr. G. W. Blacknall that it would held its annual convention at Morehead City June 9-10. About 100 members will attend and many of them will be accompanied by some lady relative.

The Secretary of State has sent in the The Secretary of State has sent in the copy for the annual insurance report. It shows ninety-six companies licensed. Last year there were 119, but some have failed, others were granted by the legislature exemption from taxation and some were refused license.

The total taxable value of property in the State is (by the last year's taxes) \$257,437,000. The loss of 8 per cent, by the decision of the Supreme Court is

At the penitentiary there are now eighty-six life prisoners. There are twenty-one female life prisoners. On the farms there are eleven others.

Four hundred copies of the 119th volume of Supreme Court reports have been delivered to the Secretary of State and will be distributed.

What is

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

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I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." DR. G. C. OSGOOD,

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children or which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria and although we only have among out medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the products, yet we are free to confess that the instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,

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ity—to donate his infallible cure. He has proved the dreaded consumption to be a curable disease beyoud any doubt, and has on file in his American and European laboratories testimonials of experience from those benefited and gured in all parts of the

Don't delay until it is loo late. Consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. Address T. A. Slo-cum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, and when writing the Doctor, give ex-press and postoffice address, and please mention reading this article in the Elkin Times.

The King of Benin is a monarch who tempers his Oriental valor with considerable Western discretion. He has issued an edict from Brass, on the Guinea coast, to the world, apparently defying attack from the white men, and he asseris that he will meet invaders "at the waterside as they land," and if his soldiers are killed he will send other soldiers, and if these in turn are killed he will send yet others, and he will keep this up as long as his stock of soldiers holds out. Then he will retire "to the woods." Then he will retire "to the woods under duress was thought to be a trait distinctively of the Western world, but it seems to have been acquired readily by this prudent King of Benin.

A woman is just as sure to hit her finger when she drives a null as a man is to step on the seap when he gets out of the bathtub.

Arrive llamssur.

NORTH DOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayotteville with Aliantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Scather Railroad Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South at Greensboro with the Scathern Railway Company for Railigh, Richmond and all points north and cost at Payetteville with at Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Scathern Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South at Maxion with the Scathern Railway Company for Railigh, Richmond and all points north and cost at Payetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for Winston-Salem.

South at Maxion with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and west, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Scathern Railroad for Rannoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the diers are killed he will send other sol-

HIGH GRADE COTTON YARNS, WARPS, TWINES, KNITTING COTTONS, 1

ELKIN, N. C.

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QMARLOTTE, N. 6

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect April 4th, 1897.

Leave Bennettsville. Leave Bennettsville
Arrive Maxton
Leave Maxton
Leave Hed Springs
Leave Hope Mills
Arrive Fayetteville