DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Chas. A.

Where Water is Bad

It should not be drunk unless proper precautions are taken. More diseases arise from drinking impure water than people imagine and yet in the face of warning they continue to absorb the dangerous fluid. If you have any doubt—if you are travelling—if you move to a new locality—take no risks but put a teaspoonful of

Brown's Iron Bitters

in the glass of water, as it makes it healthy and palatable.

On a journey it is always dangerous to drink much water—take Brown's Iron Bitters along—some people would not start without it, for it keeps them in health.

Look for crossed Red Lines on the wrapper.

BROWN CHEM. CO., BALTO., MD.

A Healthy Skin
A Beautiful Complexion
insured by the use of
Pine Blossom Soap

A purifying, healing, medicated Soap. An up-to-date necessity for the toilet and bath.

Price 25 cents,
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOSTER MEDICINE CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FOSTER'S GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY CURE (S.S.S.) is discussed as a permanent and nothing second for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Poison Oak, Pimples, Blotches and every form of eruption. Testimonials testify to its merits.
50 cents per box.

S S S

HEALS RUNNING SORES

CURES THE SERPENT'S STING

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

In all its stages completely eradicated by S.S.S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. Valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Cures Rising Breast

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Is the greatest blessing ever offered child bearing woman. I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case where "MOTHERS' FRIEND" was used it accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the Breast known, and worth the price for that alone.

MRS. M. M. BREWSTER,
Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Notice to Contractors.

The plans for the Cooper Female Insitute, near Spartanburg, are now ready for bids. Contractors will be required to give bond for two-thirds amount of bid. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
CHAS. C. HOOK, Architect, Charlotte, N.

J. E. DUVAL,

Electrical Engineer and Contractor. Office 21 West Trade Street, Room 1, Charlotte, N. C.

Are and Incandescent Lighting. Equipping cotton mills with Electric Light Plants a specialty. Estimates furnished on all kinds of Electrical Work. Call Bells, Hotel Annunciators, Burglar Alarms, etc. Correspondence solicited.

GENESIS 28: 19-22.

O God of Bethel, by whose hand
Thy people still are fed;
Who through this weary pilgrimage
Hast all our fathers led,

Our vows, our prayers, we now present
Before thy throne of grace:
God of our fathers! be the God
Of their succeeding race.

Through each perplexing path of life
Our wandering footsteps guide;
Give us, each day, our daily bread,
And raiment fit provide.

Oh, spread thy covering wings around
Till all our wanderings cease,
And at our Father's loved abode
Our souls arrive in peace.

Such blessings from thy gracious hand
Our humble prayers implore;
And thou shalt be our chosen God,
Our portion evermore.

Dr. Philip Doddridge wrote this hymn to be sung after a sermon on "Jacob's Vow," Genesis 28:19-22, which he preached on January 16, 1737. This is the hymn which was found among the effects of David Livingstone, the one which sustained his heart through the wilderness journeys over Africa, and which, as his favorite, was sung at his funeral beneath the arches of Westminster Abbey, April 18, 1874. It is usually considered a family hymn now, and is of great service at domestic devotion.—Robinson's Annotations Upon Popular Hymns.

NEW STATE LAWS IN BRIEF.

THE NEW BUILDING AND LOAN LAWS.

The Act for the Improvement of the Public Roads of the State—The Train Robbery Law—For Curing the Blind—The Act Relating to the State Agricultural Department—The Penitentiary Law Which Failed—Amendments to The Code and the Laws—Other Laws.

Prepared for the Observer.

RALEIGH, March 22.—The following is a continuation of the summaries of recent State laws:

TO MAKE SCRIP, ETC., EVIDENCE OF DEBT.

No. 320.—An act to make all scrip, checks, due-bills and other evidence of debt, issued by any person, company or corparation, payable in money at the option of the holder.

The title of this act explains the provisions therof.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC ROADS.

No. 403—An act for the improvement of the public roads in North Carolina provides that any county may levy a tax not exceeding 15 cents on the hundred dollars and 45 cents on the poll for improvement of public roads; that such tax having been levied by any county, said county becomes entitled to the use of twenty-five convicts from the State prison free of charge for service, transportation or clothes; that State authorities are to resume control immediately upon notice that said county no longer needs said convicts; that said county may employ overseer, physician and other necessary officers; that the question of road tax may be left to the voters of the county and such election shall be ordered upon the petition of one hundred qualified voters of any county; that no female convicts shall be worked upon any road.

TO DEFINE AND PUNISH TRAIN ROBBERY.

No. 425.—An act to define train robbing and fix a punishment therefor. Act provides that any person stopping or impeding any train or locomotive or conspiring with others so to do, and by threats, intimidation or otherwise taking therefrom or causing persons thereon to deliver up anything of value, shall be guilty of attempted train robbery. Any person entering upon any car or locomotive and by threats, the exhibition of deadly weapons, etc., inducing any person to deliver up anything of value shall be guilty of train robbery. Punishment for both offences imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than ten years or more than twenty.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE AND THE LAWS.

No. 446.—An act to amend The Code, sections 3609 and 3610. Act provides for the indexing of the Colonnial Records.

No 461.—An act to amend chapter 152, public laws 1893. This act provides that actions against railroads for damages caused by the construction of said road must be brought within five (5) years.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

No. 462.—An act to amend chapter 7 of the Second Volume of The Code relating to Building and Loan Associations.

Section 2299 as amended by reducing interest on advances from 8 to 6 per cent.

Section 2300 as amended (a) by including the "amounts loaned" in the amounts to be secured by mortgage; (b) by adding thereto "every building and loan association doing business in this State shall be authorized to issue as many classes of series and kinds of stock including installment and paid-up stock as may be provided for in its charter or by-laws. That any member of such association who shall borrow from it shall have the right at any time to pay off and discharge his loan by paying the amount received by him, including the costs and expenses of making the loan. If the same shall have been deducted therefrom with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the whole sum received by him to the date of settlement and all premiums, fines and dues there remaining unpaid upon such settlement, he shall be credited with only the withdrawal value, as fixed by the charter or by-laws, if his shares of stock which have not been transferred or assigned to the association by way of or in lieu of premium or loan," and (c) provides that in case of default by a stockholder who is a borrower that when mortagages is foreclosed, the amount of his indebtedness shall be ascertained in the manner provided herein. (d) That in the settlement provided for in the foregoing section no amount shall be taken of the premium paid by the borrowing members but the same shall be deemed the consideration of his being allowed to anticipate the ultimate or par value of his stock by his present use and possession thereof in preference to the other stockholders. (e) That such associations may charge premiums and require the carrying of additional stock. (f) That nothing herein contained shall prevent an association from contracting with its borrowing members for the restoration or reinstatement of their stock upon such terms as may be agreed upon. (g) That contracts made with non-residents shall be deemed North Carolina contracts. (h) That associations may borrow money to loan its members. (i) That conflicting laws are repealed. (j) That auditors may investigate all such associations and the company investigated shall pay such expenses and all associations shall stipulate in writing to be filed with auditor to pay all such cost and expenses. (k) That no person shall solicit business for any such association without a certificate from auditor certifying that said association has been duly licenced.

FOR CURING THE BLIND.

No 487—An act for curing the blind. Provides for the setting apart of two rooms in the insitution for the blind in Raleigh, one for males and one for females, for the use of the curable blind of the State, who are unable to pay for treatment and such of the blind of the State as may be deemed unable shall be admitted from time to time.

THE OYSTER INDUSTRY.

No 500—An act to provide for and promote the oyster industry of North Carolina.

Provides various restrictions upon the catching, etc., of oysters.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 556.—An act to reduce the expenses of the Department of Agriculture and to place the control of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts with the board of agriculture.

Provides that Department of Agriculture shall be under the control of the president of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, and of one member selected by the General Assembly from each congressional district and of five additional members from the State at large; that the management of the Agricultural and Mechanical College shall reside and be vested in the board of agriculture; and that all conflicting laws are repealed.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE LAWS OF '85.

No. 598.—An act to amend chapter 359, laws of 1885.

Provides that the statute of limitation shall not run against any "judgment" owing by the owner of a homestead, etc., instead of "payment" as an act amended.

CREDITING THE DIRECT TAX FUND TO THE SCHOOL FUND.

No. 610.—An act to credit the public school fund with the uncalled-for refund of the direct land tax.

Provides that all of said fund uncalled for on July 1st, 1895, shall be credited to the school fund and distributed equally among the counties of the State; that if any legal demand is made for the same that the sum demanded be paid by the State.

THE PENITENTIARY.

No. 629.—An act concerning the State penitentiary. Provides for the election of nine additional directors by the General Assembly of 1895 and that the present management be done away with and the management placed entirely in the hands of the board of directors (fourteen in all). Change in management to take effect April 1, 1895. Abolishes the office of State superintendent and repeals all conflicting laws.

Note—Said additional directors failed of election because of "no quorum."

THE EXECUTION OF BONDS.

No. 637.—An act in regard to the execution of bonds and instruments by corporations, and to allow them to become guardians and to accept other trusts. Provides that county and municipal officers, judiciaries and all other persons required by law to give bonds may give such bonds with a corporation authorized to act in such capacity as surety; that said corporation shall have a general agent in North Carolina, who shall file statement with Secretary of State showing assets, liabilities, etc., and the Secretary shall inquire into the solvency of said corporation; that such corporation must obtain license to its said business; that such corporation shall be estopped to deny its authority to execute said bonds after execution; that Secretary may revoke license if he doubts the solvency of such corporation at any time.

REGULATING ASSIGNMENTS.

No. 650.—An act to regulate assignments and other conveyances of like nature in North Carolina.

Act provides, "That all constitutional sales, assignments, mortgage or deed in trust, which are executed to secure any debt, obligation, note or bond which gives preference to any creditor of the maker, shall be absolutely void as to existing creditors." Conflicting laws repealed. Ratified March 13, 1895.

THE OMNIBUS LAW.

No. 651. (a)—An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within certain localities—(omnibus bill)—makes it unlawful to sell liquor within certain limits—provides that this act shall be inoperative within the limits of incorporated cities and towns and repeals conflicting laws.

AMENDMENT TO LAWS OF 1887.

No. 667.—An act to amend chapter 147 of acts of 1887.

Provides that when a mortgage is executed to a guardian and said guardian dies or is removed, the succeeding guardian is invested with all the rights under the mortgage.

AS TO ATTACHMENTS.

No. 673.—An act to amend sections 357 and 359 of The Code—(as to attachments)—amends 357 by providing that when justices of the peace issue warrants to another county than his own the clerk of his county shall certify to the signature of the justice and the fact of his being a justice.

Amends 359 by providing that levies upon real estate must be returned to clerk and by him docketed before such levies become levies upon said real estate, provided that if the levy is docketed within five (5) days it shall be a lien from the time it was made.

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL SCHOOL LAW.

No. 681.—An act to amend the general school law of North Carolina.

This act abolishes the county board of education and their duties devolve upon the county commissioners who shall meet twice a year to consider the same. The office of county superintendent is abolished after June 1, 1895, and his duties as secretary of the board of education shall be performed by the clerk of the county commissioners—the clerk of Superior Court of each county shall appoint an examiner who shall hold public examinations beginning July 1st of each year and continuing as long as need be and shall hold special examinations whenever desired. Fees for regular examinations $1, and for special $1.50. The duties heretofore performed by the county superintendent shall be performed by the chairman of the county commissioners, the clerk of same commissioners and the examiner, and Code sections 2555, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2577 and 2586 are amended accordingly. Conflicting laws repealed.

ACCOUNT TURNED DOWN.

The State Auditor Refused to Pay All the Arrington Committee's "Expenses."

Raleigh News and Observer, 23d.

Yesterday the Arrington committee, which is at present in a state of suspended animation, presented a record of proceedings and a list of expenses to the State Auditor.

Chief Justice Campbell, Clerk Hauser and Advisory Counsel W. J. Peele were prominent in the delegation that went up to draw the per diem, "etc.," for the gang.

Campbell wanted to pay Messrs. Stronach and Clifton for their one day's duty, but Hauser wouldn't sign the vouchers, though Campbell protested the committee owed these gentlemen for their services.

Auditor Furman looked over the accounts. He refused to pay Phillips and Bryan's accounts on the ground that they contained unnecessary expenses. He paid Hauser's account (four days at five dollars) and Hauser got a twenty-dollar warrant. Campbell didn't put in any bill.

The triangle departed with a disappointed look on their faces—all but Hauser. He was strictly in the bandwagon.

For the present their absurd "expense" accounts are held in abeyance. Phillips, of Pitt, and Bryan, of Chatham, both left for home in the afternoon.

Campbell is still at the Park.

Georgia's Crop of Marble.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The division of mining statistics and technology of the United States Geological Survey has received from Dr. Wm. C. Day, the special agent in charge of the statistics of stone, a statement of the production of marble in Georgia in 1894. This production, which comes entirely from Pickens county, was 481,529 cubic feet, valued at $716,385 as compared with $261,666, the value in 1893, an increase of 174 per cent. Georgia ranks second among the marble-producing States, Vermont being first.

New Officers for the State Guard.

A telegram from Washington says: "Major Edward M. Hayes, Seventh Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to Raleigh, N. C., to report in person to the Governor of North Carolina for duty pertaining to the National Guard of that State, to relieve Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, Tenth Cavalry."

GRAND JURY AND THE POLICE.

THE COPPERS' LOT AN UNHAPPY ONE.

Dr. Parkhurst Greatly Pleased That Policemen Are at Last to Be Punished—Ships That Pass in the Streets and Their Latest Rigging—Only the Evening Papers Sold By Newsboys.

Correspondence of the Observer.

NEW YORK, March 22.—"Taking one consideration with another, a policeman's lot is not a happy one." These words of the poet strike a sympathetic chord in the breast of the New York "copper." Time was when it was not thus. Time was when to be a New York policeman was to be respected and envied. Who so proud as the "dandy copper of the Broadway squad?" But the sheen of glory that once enveloped has faded into the darkness of disgrace and the smear of distronor has smirched "the force." Let Erin mourn, for it is the luckless name of Dennis, alack, that has come to the greatest of them. Twenty indictments and one of them against an inspector. This from the extraordinary grand jury—"extraordinary," indeed!

In finding the indictments, the grand jury makes a strong presentment. It states that with great difficulty it has obtained the information leading to the indictments. It says it looked in vain to the police for help in getting that information. It says that so far from helping, the police were a hindrance, as witnesses were afraid to testify for fear of police vengeance. It scolds Superintendent Byrnes himself for accepting "points" on stocks from rich men whom he had served in his official capacity.

Of course Dr. Parkhurst is delighted. At last the police are to be punished. At last the high officials in the police force are arraigned. At last there is hope that some of them will be sent to prison and that the force will be purified. And all good citizens are rejoicing with the reverend gentleman. Since Capt. Cross was reinstated the other day because the court threw out the evidence against him as being incredible, the people had begun to fear that it would be impossible to punish anybody on the police force at all. That a good many police officers need punishment is certain, for it is certain that the police have been bribed over and over again and have fattened on the bribes. Everybody has been "touched" as to his pocket by the bluecoats—from the keeper of a peanut stand to the rich merchant on Broadway.

It is unfortunate for the indicted men that the disreputable have been afraid to testify; for it has forced the grand jury to get evidence from the reputable. As was shown at the time of the Lexow investigation, the police collected blackmail from highly respectable merchants. The term "highly respectable," however, covers a multitude of sins. It was unlawful to obstruct the side walks with merchandise, but "highly respectable" merchants paid the police to allow them to do it. Now the testimony of these "highly respectable" ones will probably send the poor police to prison.

WOMEN AND HATS AND HAT TRIMMING.

It is evidently the belief in fashionable circles that it is no harm to attend the theatre in Lent. Of course it is also fashionable to attend "Lenten lectures" and to go to church very often and eat many fish and oysters and not go to balls. Fashionably clothed, the woman of the period is "fearfully and wonderfully" made. To see her, one should go in Lent to a matinee at a Broadway theatre. There is a tendency now toward the drooping sleeve, which bungles out in a big bulge at the elbow. The sex is showing, too, a weakness for plaided silks and velvets, very full skirts of which they wear, having deep pleats front, back and side. There is a silk petticoat called the "Raudnitz," which is built somewhat after the manner of the hoop-skirt, showing that the dear women still hanker for crinoline. There are pliable reeds in this petticoat, three of them, about seven inches apart, at the lower edge of the garment, which make it "set out." They wear a silken skirt of gorgeous hue over this, and the same has flounces, six-inch ones, and, to be accurate, eight inches apart. The flounces are two in number. The bodice is of silk also, fulled at the back to a slight degree, and adorned as to the front with huge topaz buttons bordered with rhinestones. Then there is a vest of white mousseline de soie, and—well, all I know is that there is over all a hat that is big and has great plumes in it. They wear these for head covering as spring approaches. In winter they wore only two feathers like the ears of a mule, said feathers being connected by some wires. No man knows why lovely woman covers her head in warm weather and uncovers it in cold. A few weeks ago I sat behind a forest of hats at a matinee. Woman pays no attention whatever to the ridicule by man of her dress, and is serenely unmoved by the vain attempts of man to make it unlawful for her to wear big hats at theatres. She also laughs him to scorn when he holds that it is a cruel thing to kill pretty birds to get feathers for said hats. Indeed, she hath her answer ready there, and it is a good one. "If it is cruel to kill birds for their feathers, it is equally cruel to kill them for fun, or 'sport' as you men say. Does Grover Cleveland shoot ducks for food? If he shot red birds for feathers for his wife's hats, would that be any worse than shooting ducks just to see if he can hit them? The people who kill the birds whose feathers are pretty make a livelihood by it, and the feathers are lovely in our hats and are becoming to us and make us look attractive." The women have the best of the argument. It behooves not sportloving man, who, gun in hand, roams hill and dale slaying the innocents, to upbraid her because she adorns her sweet self with pretty feathers. It behooves not man, the sport-lover, to speak of "wanton destruction" when gazing on the hat of a girl.

THE NEWSBOYS AND THEIR MEMORY FOR FACES.

There are thousands of people in New York who depend on the evening papers for their livelihood. They are little people—newsboys. The morning papers are not sold by newsboys. They are sold by men who keep little stands on corners or at the "L" road stations, or are left at your door by stationers' boys. But for the evening papers there would be practically no newsboys in New York. But the sale of the evening papers begins at noon and "extras" are issued until 6. The newsboys are very importunate and most of them have a wonderful memory for faces. Buy a paper to-day and if to-morrow you meet the boy who sold it to you, ten to one he will recognize you in the hurrying crowd, press to your side and hold up the paper of your choice. He has under his arm "Suns," "Worlds," "Posts," "Telegrams," "Mail-and-Expresses," "Commercial Advertisers" and "Newses." He knows which one you chose yesterday and he hands it to you so confidently, looking into your face eagerly without saying a word, that it is hard indeed to refuse to buy. Almost everybody does buy an evening paper, partly because of the importunity of the boys and partly because almost everybody has to ride from half an hour to two hours to get home in the evening and the papers relieve the tediousness of the journey.

BROWNCHIEF.

Disgusted and Coming Back.

Reidsville Review.

The Review is in a position to know that the rank and file of the Populist party in this county are thoroughly disgusted with the work of the fusion Legislature and are open in their denunciations of the miserable failure of the Populist members to secure the promised reforms which they were sent there to make. Many of those who supported the fusion ticket in this county last fall now say they will come back to the Democratic party.

THE INVALID UPHELD.

He is Calm and Reverent; "D. S." Vehement and Intolerant, Says a Correspondent.

To the Editor of the Observer:

There have been sentences in some of The Invalid's articles that startled me. They jarred on my settled belief, but thought has reconciled me to them.

Indeed, the series has seemed to me written to set its readers to thinking for themselves. If a man brings before me subjects in a light different from the one in which I had been accustomed to look at it, and his argument then begins to seem to me "a more excellent way," I am not above accepting his view, always provided that his way in no manner detracts from the majesty, power, love and awfulness of the Trinity. In none of his articles does your correspondent, so far as I can detect, show the slightest irreverence or disbelief in a single article of the Christian creed. I am, therefore, willing to consider his theories.

"D. S." is more vehement, but certainly not more reverent or orthodox than The Invalid, whose essays are steeped in calm; to my mind they differ merely as to when the soul is to be judged. One claims the great assize at the end of Time, while the other, probably a lawyer, insists on two trials, and a new sentence. The Invalid doubtless means that all spirits return to their Creator to rest until the harvest, when for the first time He will separate the tares from the wheat.

Does not Scripture say that "to Him a thousand years are but as yesterday?" "D. S." said nothing about the souls of the wicked, while acknowledging that all return to God, nor does he say they are judged and punished at once. Sometimes he seems to think with Milton that the souls of those dead before the advent of our Savior were redeemed by Him long before the world began. The Invalid distinctly says there will be a resurrection, after that the last day when all the world will be judged. At death the body goes to its earth and the soul to its God, both to the Source whence, according to the Holy Word, they came. As all souls whether of good or bad, obey this law, both kinds will together be called before the judge and their final destiny appointed. "D. S." says he adheres to the Confession of Faith adopted by the wisest body of ecclesiastics ever assembled, of which Dean Stanley, in speaking of the Jerusalem Chamber says, "Out of these walls came that famous Confession of Faith, which alone within these islands was imposed by law on the whole kingdom; and which alone of all Protestant confessions, in spite of its sternness and narrowness, retains a hold on the minds of its adherents to which its fervour and its logical coherence in some measure entitled it."

"D. S." speaks of heresy, but heresy means simply a choice. If it suits me, it is my choice and I am orthodox, holding the right way, while your choice, different from my own, displeases me. You are a heretic and heterodox. The Romanists and Protestants call each other heretics—while, if the majority are to rule in matters of sound doctrine, we must all yield to the Buddhists who out-number all kinds of Christians by two hundred millions. "D. S." is arbitrary and intolerant. If he carries these in his daily life as far as in his religious musings he will need rest, and those about him will welcome it. But I have no reason to believe that he does.

SANTA FE.

THE COLUMBIA SAILS.

She Carries Dispatches to Admiral Meade Regarding the Alliance Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The cruiser Columbia, now on her way to South America, it is stated, carries dispatches to Admiral Meade. Neither State nor Navy Department will confirm this report which, however, comes from a reliable semi-official source. It is asserted that the communications which Captain Sumner carries relate chiefly to the Alliance affair. They contain, it is said, all communications between the Department of State and Minister Taylor on the subject of the report of Captain Crossman regarding the firing on his vessel, and a description of the gunboat which fired the shots. All information in the possession of this government on the subject is given and Admiral Meade is instructed to gather any additional information regarding the affair that he can for the use of the Department of State. He is also directed as to the use of the vessels under his command in the waters in the vicinity of Cuba.

A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Meade announcing the departure of his squadron, the New York, the Minneapolis and the Cincinnati, from San Domingo, Hayti, for Kingston, Jamaica. Assistant Secretary McAdoo, of the Navy, is a passenger on the Columbia.

MARION'S NEW POSTOFFICE.

Building on a Boom in the Town Lately Destroyed By Fire—The Observer.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MARION, March 22.—The pretty weather of the past few weeks has helped in adding materially to the town. New buildings are going up with a rush, and within a few weeks at least a half dozen large and new store rooms will have been completed and occupied by merchants. All realize now that the fire in November was a good thing for the town, for where old buildings stood they will be replaced with new and handsome structures.

Quite a number of our citizens are attending Burke court this week.

Our new postoffice is about completed. All join in thanks to Mr. McCurry, our popular postmaster, for the handsome building he has erected for that purpose. It is an ornament to the town.

The OBSERVER is a popular paper here, and with one accord they all pronounce it the best daily ever published in the State, in which they are right.

Mrs. Brown, the mother of our Register of Deeds Brown, died last night at an advanced age.

WHY THURSTON WAS NON GRATA.

His Criticisms of Willis Made the Base of the Request for His Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The precise complaint which was forwarded to the Hawaiian government in the customary manner through Minister Willis, upon which Minister Thurston's recall was requested, stated that he had made statements to the press reflecting upon the American minister at Honolulu and intended to discredit him and impair his usefulness.

It is said that the attitude of Minister Thurston toward Minister Willis alone was made the immediate ground for declaring his official continuance at Washington no longer desirable, and upon this representation the Hawaiian government was relied upon to withdraw him.

A Batch of New Justices of the Peace for Gaston.

GASTON COUNTY, DALLAS TOWNSHIP—Peter M. Rhyne, Frank W. Thoryssson, Alex. Pasour, D. H. McKown, S. D. Brown.

CHERRYVILLE TOWNSHIP — John E. Jones, J. J. Carpenter, J. B. Houser, Mose Strong, T. A. Workmand, Sidney Carpenter.

RIVER BEND TOWNSHIP—J. S. Wallace, R. E. Lineberger, R. M. Johnson, J. A. Morris.

SOUTH POINT TOWNSHIP — Lawson Stowe, W. W. McLean, J. M. Sloan, John M. Hoffman.

GASTONIA TOWNSHIP—Wm. Bell, E. P. Lewis, George Dixon, L. L. Jenkins, S. M. Asbury, Wiley Hawney.

CROWDER MOUNTAIN TOWNSHIP—R. J. Kennedy, John A. Smith, J. Wesley Walker, C. A. Thornburg, C. C. Hampton.

Senator Murphy looks for a grand party victory next fall in New York for the Democracy.

TO IMPROVE ITS SERVICE.

The Seaboard Air Line Orders New Engines—President Hoffman Believes in Home Industries.

Manufacturers' Record.

The Seaboard Air Line has given the Richmond Locomotive Works an order for twelve compound locomotives for passenger and freight service. The passenger engines complete will weigh about fifty-six tons, with 68-inch driving wheels and 19x24-inch cylinders. The freight engines will be of the 10-wheel compound type, weighing complete about fifty-seven tons, with 57-inch drivers and 19x24-inch cylinders. The order represents an outlay of considerably over $100,000. President Hoffman, of the Seaboard, in an interview with a representative of the Manufacturers' Record, said: "We intend making the best possible passenger and freight schedules, and have ordered these engines with the view of lessening the time wherever possible. They will have all the modern improvements, and are to be built specially with regard to hauling-power and durability. We gave the order to the Richmond Works because we believe in patronizing Southern industries as much as possible, and because this plant turns out locomotives of a superior type, in the opinion of our mechanical experts. We expect to receive the new engines about June 1."

President Hoffman informs the Manufacturers' Record that the Seaboard Air Line will not be a bidder for the Georgia Southern & Florida at the coming foreclosure sale. Its principal use would be for a Florida extension, and the distance is too great by such a route to admit of competition with other Florida lines from the North.

The Manufacturers' Record is also authorized to deny the report that any changes are to be made among the Seaboard officials. "The company is entirely satisfied with the ability of its present superintendents and agents," says Mr. Hoffman, "to carry out its policy."

Vice President St. John Serene.

The Columbia State, of yesterday, referring the presence of Vice President St. John in that city Friday, said:

"In speaking about the boycott, Mr. St. John smilingly remarked that the system had no reason to complain. He stated that only yesterday morning his line carried 76 first-class through passengers for the North via Portsmouth and the Old Dominion Line. He says that the boycott declared by the Pennsylvania road does not amount to a row of pins, except that persons will be unable to buy tickets in New York and points north of Washington over their line. It will not affect the prices of tickets to parties going North or coming South, as the Seaboard Air Line will likely make such rates as to allow full fare to be paid north of Washington."

THE SEABOARD INJUNCTION.

It Comes Up Before Judge Lumpkin—Spencer and Other Railroad Men on Hand.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—The petition of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad for a permanent injunction restraining the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis from boycotting it came up before Judge Lumpkin to-day. Arguments were heard from Jack J. Spalding, representing the Seaboard, and Baxter, counsel for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.

President Spencer, Vice President Baldwin, of the Southern; President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis; Receiver Comer, of the Central, and a great many more prominent railroad men were present. The case involves the power of the Southern Railway & Steamship Association and all pooling and traffic organizations to enforce boycotts. The case was not concluded and will be resumed Monday.

BOSTON COURANT BREAKS LOOSE.

As a Representative of a State Which Sold All Its Slaves South, It Cusses Out the South on Its Teamoh Treatment.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Boston Courant, the organ of the negro race in this city, in speaking of the Teamoh incident, says:

"Think of it, men bred and born in Massachusetts, sent off on public business for the State, by the State, allowing one of their number to be boycotted from his meals with cool submission and private endorsement. And yet that is what the chairman of a Legislature elected by the people to carry forward the policy and progress of the State has done. And what is the excuse?

"The matter was talked over before going. The committee did not go down to make war on Southern customs.

"Inane babble and the meanest, contemptible role. There was not a member of the committee who has been three weeks in the State or acquainted with the merest rudiments of its history that would venture such buncombe for argument. The committee simply sold its birthright for a mess of pottage, and bartered Teamoh's liberty to boot.

"As to Representative Teamoh, his part in the affair is both pitiable and reprehensible in the extreme. He is to be pitied, because, either through gullibility or indifference, he has thus shown himself incapable of looking after his own rights or those of the race. He is reprehensible because he submitted without protest to the insult and went through the entire trip allowing himself to be treated as the lackey instead of as a member of the committee. He has compromised the dignity of the race and offered an insult to all its past efforts to obtain equality.

"As for Secretary Darling, or any others of the committee who think they were relieved from doing their duty by the miserable subterfuge of previous agreement, may God forgive them. He, too, is to be pitied for venturing to broach this subject of a possible discrimination before going. Neither he, nor any one member had a right to mention it. If they thought it they ought to have made preparation to withstand it, and gone like men to their duty. As it is, they, one and all, must ever be regarded as men ready to make any sacrifice for the mere pittance of a good meal."

Spartanburg Organizes Against the Bell Telephone Company.

Special to the Observer.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 23.—A new telephone company, to be known as the Spartanburg Telephone Company, has been organized here. For the past six years the Bell people have been giving good service at the rate of $45 and $50 a year per 'phone. This rate the citizens claim is too high, and steps were taken not long since to get up a new company. The company has been organized, all the stock necessary subscribed and the directors elected, and work will begin immediately of erecting the poles and putting in the plant. This new company will furnish 'phones at the rate of $20 a year for each 'phone. What the Bell people will do is not known, but it is said that they will cut under this rate. They will either have to cut or quit the field.

President Levetzow Resigns After the Reichstag's Insult to Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Reichstag this afternoon by a vote of 163 to 146 rejected the proposal of Herr Von Levetzow, president of that body, that the Reichstag charge him with the duty of offering the congratulations of the chamber to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of the ex-Chancellor's 80th birthday. When the result of the vote was announced, President Levetzow immediately resigned. Immediately afterwards Vice President Dr. Buerklin also resigned.

A Strong Ticket.

To the Editor of the Observer:

We, the undersigned citizens of Ward 1, believe that the names of George A. Howell, Will Allen and James C. Long would be a strong ticket.

MANY VOTERS.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTS.

Opportunities Offered to the Youth of To-Day—Never Before Has Success Seemed So Assured—Results of Modern Home Study.

The opportunities for pursuing an educational career at home can hardly be estimated, so extended have they become during the past dozen years.

Home classes for the study of different branches and fields of knowledge were instituted in the interest of women originally, the intention being that history and polite literature should be placed within the reach of such as might wish to spend an hour or so each day in training the mind and thoughts for broader spheres of work.

Every family must possess a library and the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER lent its efforts to a plan for placing the great Encyclopædia Britannica in every household in the Carolinas. There is not an interest pursued in colleges and universities that cannot be taken up in the modern home system of reading and studying when provided with this great educator.

The college graduate is not likely to retain his knowledge of the classics, for instance, unless some regular system of reading is adopted. In professional life, even, except possibly the clerical, the study of literature and science in general is discontinued at the end of the college life. But now thousands of persons are reading and studying daily, who, without this great Encyclopædia, would be engaged in desultory reading and pursuits.

The greater number of these readers have not had a regular school training, having been obliged, from one reason or another, to give up school life, many times at its inception. But in availing themselves of the new method, reading and studying at home, they have become proficient students in lines of inquiry and knowledge especially suitable to them. Studies in literature, mathematics, science, philosophy and art may be pursued, so that no one who wishes it can fail to acquire valuable instruction in whatever field he may choose to be engaged.

The stimulus that is experienced while reading and studying such a work as the new up-to-date Britannica is far more effective than that which ordinary studies can inspire. With this great offer the OBSERVER opens to the people of the Carolinas, no one has an excuse for the discontinuance of literary activity. With the great Encyclopædia Britannica in the home, it is possible for every man and woman to become better educated than most representatives of polite society were able to become fifty years ago. Education of a high order is at the disposal of every one who is willing to accept it.

Jamaica Determined to Get Even With Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Department of State to-day received a report from Consul Eckford, at Kingston, Jamaica, enclosing a copy of the message of the Governor of the island to the Legislative Council. The Governor says "the withdrawal of the government of the United States of America from the reciprocal arrangements with this colony, entered into in 1891, and the re-imposition of the duty on sugar, leave us free to restore to our tariff some of the sources of revenue abandoned under Maran."

He also encloses a proposed tariff revision, introduced into the Legislative Council, which in some instances increases the duties upon many articles that are imported exclusively from the United States, such as hog and beef products, lumber, petroleum, grain, dairy products, etc. The increase proposed ranges from 25 to 100 per cent.

Ex-Congressman Richard Vanux, of Philadelphia, died Friday morning. One of his chief claims to distinction rested upon the fact that once in earlier life he had danced with Queen Victoria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Was Lower and Less Active—New York Lost 3 to 5 Points, But Regained This and Advanced 1 to 2.

Special By Private Wire to Harrison Watts.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The undertone was firm, much firmer, in fact, than many had expected. Liverpool was lower and less active, and the receipts at the ports and the interior towns were large, but what was equally true was this—that the bears were timid; that many of them took back the cotton which they put out yesterday, and that many operators resently on the long side were eager to get in again on a break, so there was practically no break; that is to say, prices gave way only 3 to 5 points, and then regained this and advanced 1 to 2 points, closing very steady with sales of 56,700 bales. The continent bought and Liverpool sold. Local and Southern operators showed more disposition to buy than to sell. Indeed the offerings were quite small all the morning.

Silver was higher, and this fact is undoubtedly of importance in its bearing upon Manchester's trade. Cotton goods have advanced during the past week. Preparations for the next crop are still greatly retarded. The quantity brought into sight during the past week was 147,868 against 58,345 for the same week last year. The total in sight is 8,917,861 against 6,799,329 at this time last year. The Chronicle states that the takings by Northern spinners thus far this season are 1,785,819 against 1,208,535 thus far last season. It states that while the rainfall throughout the South, as a rule, has been light during the week, the temperature has been rather low in a number of districts, and that farm work has made slow progress, and is consequently very backward.

The exports from the ports thus far this season are 5,490,527 against 4,324,174 thus far last season. The world's visible supply is 4,020,336, including 4,302,193 American, against a total last year of 4,238,443. The portreceipts to-day were estimated at 14,120 against 6,833 last year. The total for the coming week is estimated at 105,000 to 110,000. New Orleans Monday is expected to get 7,000 to 9,000 against 12,640 last Monday and 3,289 last year. In New Orleans futures declined 1 to 2 points to-day, but recovered this and advanced 3 or 4 points. There is still a strong bull party at work here, and it is imprudent to attempt to fight it at this time. The fact is still undeniable that there is more disposition to buy than to sell. The bears are extremely cautious and the bulls having tasted blood, are eager for more. Much depends upon the course of Liverpool, and very little attention is paid to the large receipts. The bulls contend