The Charlotte Observer.

S. P. CALDWELL, D. A. TOMPKINS, } Publishers.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

Street number, 24 South Tryon street. Telephone number, 75.

This paper gives correspondents as wide latitude as it thinks public policy permits, but it is in no case responsible for their views. It is much preferred that correspondents sign their names to their articles, especially in cases where they attack persons or institutions, though this is not demanded. The editor reserves the right to give the names of correspondents when they are demanded for purposes of personal satisfaction. To receive consideration a communication must be accompanied by the true name of the correspondent.

Lengthy obituaries and tributes of respect must pay advertising rates; so also notices of entertainments, etc., which have the financial feature.

Look at the date on your label. If it is not correct, please notify the office.

A subscriber in ordering the address of his paper changed, will please indicate the address to which it is going at the time he asks for the change to be made.

The subscription price of the Daily Observer is $8.00 per year, $4.00 for six months, $2.00 for three months. The Weekly Observer, a handsome six-page paper, one year $1.00, six months 50 cents, three months 25 cents.

Advertising rates are furnished on application. Advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Charlotte and a large proportion of the best people in this State and upper South Carolina.

UNION LABEL

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1897.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE IGNORED.

The political movements so far made this year indicate quite clearly the determination of the Democrats to fuse with the Populists in all cases where such fusion can be effected. The Iowa Democrats put up a State ticket with both Republicans and Populists on it. In Virginia the Democrats are openly courting the Populists. The Charlotte county Democrats adopted a resolution as follows:

We think the Democratic convention should nominate for the position of Lieutenant Governor a member of what is known as the 'People's party,' who supported Bryan and the Chicago platform in 1896, and for this position we recommend and endorse our fellow-citizen, Major Richard V. Gaines.

The Richmond Times observes:

The Democrats should have learned a lesson from the late national election. They made a dicker with the Populists in that campaign, but the results show that they lost very much more than they gained. It would seem, therefore, the part of wisdom that the party in this State should cut loose from its Populistic principles and Populistic alliances, and adopt a platform which would re-unite the party in this State. But the indications now are that the same old fight of 1896 is to be renewed in 1897, and that a platform is to be adopted which will exclude the gold Democrats and capture the vote of the Populists.

The truth of this will come home with considerable force to the Democrats of North Carolina who have been neatly turned out of house and home by fusionism. They carried the State for Bryan, but at what a sacrifice! They were not even allowed the credit for this victory. The Populists said they had carried the State; then they joined in with the Republicans and took charge of it, bag and baggage. It was a disastrous fusion for the Democrats, and in view of the treatment they have received it is strange that any are to be found now who are willing to again strike hands with this crowd. And yet there is every reason to believe that in this State there is a soft snap ahead for our noble Senator Butler.

JUBILEE DINNERS TO THE POOR.

Spreads Were Made at Four Places, and the Prince and Princess of Wales Were Present—At One Table Were One Thousand Children, All Cripples—The Princess Drinks a Toast—The Lady Mayoress Held Out Against Prohibition, and They All Had a Little Beer.

London, June 24.—The Princess of Wales' jubilee dinners to the poor to-day were very successful. About 3,000 denizens of the slums were sumptuously entertained at the various centres. The Princess, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, and Prince and Princess Charles, of Denmark, visited the principal halls where the feasts were given. The places visited by the royal party were the People's Palace, in the east end of London; the Central Hall, Holborn and the West school house, at Clerkenwell. At the People's Palace the royal visitors were received by the lord mayor, Sir George Faudel-Phillips, and the lady mayoress. The guests there consisted of a thousand ragged children. After the national anthem had been sung, the children were served with a good feast of roast beef, potatoes, pies, tarts, blanchmange, apples, oranges and ice cream. The fare at the other places was the same.

The children at the People's Palace were all cripples. They were wheeled in in bath chairs, limped on crutches into the banquet hall, or were carried in. As soon as the royal party reached the platform, two little cripples presented bouquets of flowers to the Princess of Wales and to the lady mayoress. The scene was very affecting one, and nearly all eyes became moist at the sight of so many little sufferers. The Prince of Wales, in behalf of the Princess, expressed the pleasure which it afforded them to bring some degree of happiness to the children. He called for cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given. The members of the royal party made a tour of the hall, and before leaving the Princess of Wales took up a glass of ginger ale, which had been served to the little ones, and emptied it to the health of the children. At the Central Hall, Holborn, 1,700 people, young and old, partook of the banquet. As soon as the royal party entered the hall the food was apparently forgotten. All present stood up, and cheer after cheer shook the building.

On making a tour of the room, the Princess of Wales turned on an old Irish woman and expressed the hope that she had partaken of a good dinner. To this the woman replied: "God bless you, dear" and patter the Princess on the shoulder.

The same scenes were witnessed at Clerkenwell. The Princess was everywhere received with enthusiasm. The day was very hot, and the Princess wore a simple, white muslin dress.

At the People's Palace, the Princess made the first block of ice cream, with a patent freezer. At the various adults' feasts it was at first decided not to allow beer to be served, but the lady mayoress intereceded, and all present had a "reasonable allowance." The Princess of Wales requested the Lord Mayor to deliver a message to all the diners as follows:

"Although I am unfortunately not able to be present at all the dinners for my people, I shall be with them in spirit. Hoping that they will enjoy themselves and give three cheers for their Queen, I am,

(Signed) PRINCESS OF WALES."

A Match Arranged Between Baker and Sharkey.

New York, June 24.—Peter Maher, the heavy-weight champion pugilist of Ireland, and Tom Sharkey, the "Sailor Lad," of San Francisco, who also hails from the Emerald Isle, were matched to-day to fight to a finish.

The terms of agreement are that the men shall fight to a finish before the club or individual offering the biggest inducement, and for a side bet of $5,000. Both representatives of the fighters deposited $1,500 each to bind the match. Richard K. Fox is made temporary stakeholder. The referee is to be mutually agreed upon. The articles call for the bout to take place within three months after the second and final deposit is made, on August 2.

THIS IS LESS SO.

Mr. Debs, the head of the new socialistic movement, takes quite a rank hold for a beginner. Referring to the attitude of the government toward his scheme, he says:

"If they send the regular army to [the State of] Washington to suppress us, we will give them plenty to think about through the country along the way. If they try to suppress us there will be 300,000 patriots who will meet them on that issue."

Mr. Debs has not hesitated to declare that his proposal is revolutionary—that he has for his object a change in the American system of government. He proposes a colony in which everything shall be held in common; it will be a trust, he says, but everybody will be in the trust; there will be no money, but a system of "co-operative credit."

Unless a lot of other people are wrong Debs is not so much out of the way. He led a movement some three years ago, in Illinois, for the destruction of property and to prevent men from working when they wanted to work. A President of the United States interfered against him for the protection of life and property because the Governor of the State would not, and the President was afterwards denounced by the national convention of his own party for his conduct in the matter. Mr. Debs was revolutionary then and he is revolutionary now—only less so, because he says that he hopes and believes that his present undertaking can be carried through peaceably, whereas there was no pretence of peace in the former case. And so it does not lie in the mouths of the Altgeld sympathizers to denounce him for the little scheme he has on foot now.

In conversation last night with a distinguished lawyer, he suggested to the writer the strong probability that the shocking tragedy at Lexington Wednesday morning was the work of a tramp and referred to the great number of tramps who are infesting the State. He cited the statute which gives mayors and magistrates authority to have vagrants arrested and punished and urged that this is an excellent time for officers of the law to move in the matter. The Observer gives publicity and its most cordial endorsement to the suggestion. Our towns and cities should be cleared of these pests. Considering their number and the desperate character of many of them, it is really quite remarkable that no more crime is traced to this class than is.

It is agreeable to read in our Concord special this morning, after the foregoing was written, that Mayor Crowell, of that town, has given orders for the strict enforcement of the vagrant law in Concord.

Senators Butler and Pritchard, each denies, through the Washington correspondent of the Observer, the recent statements that there has been a complete reconciliation between them. It appears that they are on speaking terms and that they confer about matters of legislation affecting North Carolina, but that the reconciliation goes no further. How Butler could have the face to make an overture of peace when his object would be so perfectly apparent, or that Pritchard should accept it in the face of Butler's unstinted denunciation of him, were both almost incredible, but politicians are an incomprehensible lot and this story was so often repeated that we at length accepted it. There appears to be nothing in it.

Chas. A. Dana, the venerable editor of the New York Sun, truthfully called "the Nestor and the Jester of American journalism," in an address at Union College, once preached a sermon from the following Horace Greeley text: "The real journalist is the one who has slept on newspapers and eaten ink." It is a truth. No man can be a master of journalism who does not sit up late with the profession many nights. Old Uncle Horace spoke another parable when he said: "Of all horned cattle, a college graduate in a print shop is the worst." Verily it takes heavy initiation and much goat-riding to make a collegian feel at home over the imposing stones.

So the Reverend Ki Budger, of the county and State of Buncombe, doesn't get the consul-generalship at Shanghai, China, held now by Mr. Thos. R. Jernigan, of North Carolina, but the President appoints to it John Goodnow, a business man of St. Paul, Minn. The appointment is said to be a personal one on the part of the President. This is not the first time that the Reverend Ki Budger has seen his fondest hopes decay. He had better die his application for an army chaplaincy and let his ambition and hope of relief go at that.

WHEN WILL THE END ARRIVE?

PROGRAMME FOR THE TARIFF BILL.

In Response to a Question, Mr. Allison Says Silk and Tobacco Will Come Next and Then the Bill Will Have to be Gone Over—Senator Caffery's Amendment of Certain Democratic Principles—Protection the Only Tariff for Revenue Only the Democracy's Nearest Approach to Free Trade—The Wool Schedule Brought Up to Carpets.

Washington, June 24.—A stubborn contest over the duties on manufactured wool, occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. It was a day of constant roll-calls and of cross fire debate on the effort of duties in advance to the effect of duties in advanced to rates, but these were rejected by decisive majorities. Less than five pages were disposed of during the day, carrying the Senate through paragraph 370, to the first of the paragraphs relating to carpets. During the day Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, spoke at length against the protective system, and severely arraigned those Democratic Senators who had voted for duties on wool and other raw materials. Resolutions of deep regret were passed on the death of Representative Cooke, of Illinois, and a committee of five Senators was named as a funeral escort.

On the opening of the Senate, there was a mild passage between Mr. Platt, of New York, and Mr. Allen, of Nebraska. The former desired to place in the Record a petition from the manufacturers' association of Brooklyn, for the speedy passage of the tariff bill. Mr. Allen objected to having petitions go into the Record unless from a State Legislature or executive department. Mr. Platt thereupon accomplished his purpose by reading the petition as a part of his resolution.

Mr. Hale then came forward with a surprise in the form of a proposed amendment to the Senate rules, admitting to the privileges of the floor of the Senate only such ex-Senators "who are not interested in any claim or prosecution of the same, or directly in any bill pending before the Senate."

Added to the text of the proposed change is the following:

"The purpose of the proposed amendment is to prevent ex-Senators from enjoying the privileges of the floor of the Senate for the purpose of urging or opposing claims or bills in which they are employed as attorneys."

Mr. Hawley suggested that there might be some objection to any pointing out of ex-Senators, and Mr. Allen asked what had taken place in recent days to call attention to the subject.

Mr. Hale said that he had been not requested to particularize.

Mr. Allen declared that there had been no more lobbying of late than there had been for years. At one time he had introduced a resolution to make it a crime to come on the capitol grounds with a view to lobbying on pending measures. It was at a time when the pooling bill and other measures were bringing lobbyists from all parts of the country. "Why not make it a crime, covering all lobbyists?" he asked.

Mr. Hale explained that he was not seeking any such drastic measure. He desired only to call the attention of the Senate to the desirability of being relieved from lobbying on the floor. He regarded the importunities of lobbyists of little avail to the interests they represented, and he regarded it as unfortunate that ex-Senators should be seen on the floor carrying their papers relating to pending questions.

Mr. Allen again asserted that lobbyists crowded the corridors and galleries like crows in the trees.

The proposed amendment finally went over. Mr. Platt stating that he would ask to-morrow that the amendment be referred to the committee on rules. The consideration of the wool schedule of the tariff bill was then resumed, and Mr. Vest, of Missouri, asked Mr. Allison to indicate what was to be the programme for the future handling of the bill.

Mr. Allison replied that it was the purpose to complete the wool schedule, then the silk schedule, then the tobacco. When that was done the bill would have been gone over, with the exceptied paragraphs, such as lead, hides, etc. The purpose then was to begin with the chemical schedule and consider such paragraphs as had been passed over.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, was then recognized for a speech on the general subject.

Referring to the general course of several Democratic Senators, Mr. Caffery said: "Sir, we hear Senators on this floor belonging to the Democratic party stating four propositions: First, that the doctrine of free raw material is not Democratic; second, that if one article is dutied, all ought to be; third, that if protection is going the rounds, Democrats might as well get the benefits of it by asking to be protected in home industries; fourth, that there is no principle involved in a tariff bill, but it is a mere question of schedules."

Mr. Caffery examined each of these propositions, pointing out what he regarded as their fallacies and said: "Both precedent and principle alike refute these propositions. Veteran Democrats who were born and will die with true Democratic faith in their minds and hearts, repudiate them. They look upon them as an effort to crucify their creed. And like the Christian who embraces the image of his crucified Saviour as the last hour of mortality approaches, so will they embrace and cling to with a love and faith for which, solitary and destroy, and no temptation betray, the ancient doctrine of tariff for revenue only, as the nearest approach to that free trade hope held by the Democratic party. It is possible that we denounce plunder, only to join the plunderers." The Senator declared that "tariff for revenue only," is a tenet of Democracy as deeply grounded as the Decalogue. Concerning sugar, Mr. Caffery said that under the breakfast table cry raised by the Republican party in 1890, sugar though a favorable article for Democratic revenue, was denied a tariff. The Republicans now want a revenue to "starve off silver and advance beets and not to protect sugar in Louisiana." Mr. Caffery spoke for two hours, summing up as folows: "I believe in a tariff on luxuries. I believe in excise taxes. I believe in an income tax. I believe in a tariff on imports, placed so as to put money in the coffers of the government and not into the pockets of individuals. I do not believe in protection, save for the purpose of protecting each citizen in the enjoyment of legal constitutional and natural rights."

The debate then proceeded on paragraph 364, relating to cloths, knit fabrics, etc., Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, having offered an amendment limiting the provisions to goods of "which wool is the chief component material." The amendment was rejected 23 to 42.

Mr. Jones renewed the effort, in another form, the purpose being to restrict the duties to goods made of actual wool and not of inferior materials, cotton, etc. It led to an extended controversy between Mr. Allison and Mr. Jones as to how the amounts of wool and cotton respectively, in a fabric, could be ascertained. Finally, the amendment was rejected, 22 to 28. Paragraph 364 relating to wool cloth, was agreed to as reported, omitting "skirted" in designating unwashed wool. Upon paragraph 365, blankets and flannels, formal changes, were made in connection with the previous notice of Mr. Allison.

Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, gave notice of an amendment placing a tax of 10 per cent. on articles manufactured by a trust. In paragraph 366, women's and children's dress goods, cotton warps, the rates were changed to 6½ cents per square yard on goods valued at not more than 15 cents a yard, and 7½ cents on those valued above 15 cents a yard, and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

In paragraph 367 women's and children's dress goods wholly or in part wool, the rate was increased from 9 cents to 10½ cents per yard, and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

In paragraph 368, ready made clothing, shawls, etc., the House provision including "felts not woven," was restored.

The rate of duty was changed from 4½ to 4 times the duty on unwashed wool and the ad valorem duty was changed from 60 to 55 per cent. On paragraph 369, webbings, gorings, suspenders, fringes, etc., the specified duty was changed to 50 cents per pound and the ad valorem to 55 per cent.

In paragraph 370, relating to aubussons, axminster, moquette and tapestry carpets, the specified rate was changed from 60 to 62½ cents per square yard, the ad valorem being left at 40 per cent. The bill was then laid aside, paragraph 370 having been completed.

The death of Representative Cooke of Illinois, being announced, the Senate as a mark of respect, adjourned.

The House Meets and Adjourns.

Washington, June 24.—The House met again to-day. The customary resolutions were adopted, and a committee to attend the funeral of Representative Cook was appointed. Then, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned until Monday.

Col. Edward Baker, United States consul at Buenos Ayres, was terribly injured in a railroad wreck near there a few days ago. He lost an arm and was otherwise hurt.

FULLER BEGINS THE DEFENSE.

ARGUING THE TOBACCO TRUST CASE.

Counsel for the Trust Holds That the Consignment Agreement Was Not a Violation of the Law—President Duke the Only Officer in Court.

New York, June 24.—President Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, was the only officer of the company present in court to-day. Solomon Rosenbaum, who, up to March last, was a salesman in the employ of the American Tobacco Company, was the first witness called by the prosecution. Rosenbaum said that in addition to his work as salesman he reported to the officers of the company as to the manner in which the holders of consignment agreements conducted business. It was his duty to deliver goods to the jobbers, who purchased supplies under the consignment agreement. The witness reported Morris Hirsch, of Brooklyn, for selling cigarettes manufactured by the National Tobacco Company. Hirsch, who had dealt with the American Tobacco Company, told the witness that he had become an agent of the National Company. The witness said he was present at a meeting of about 100 members of the tobacco trade, held in 1895, at which a vote was taken on a proposition to continue the consignment agreement. The witness was not allowed to say whether the result was in favor of, or against the continuance of the plan. The witness expressed the opinion that there was not one jobber or dealer in the district covered by him who did not handle paper cigarettes made by other manufacturers than the American Tobacco Company.

Edward B. Sperry, who was employed as stenographer by Secretary Josiah Brown, of the American Tobacco Company, next took the stand. He said that he had been subpoenaed to produce the minute books of the meeting of the board of directors of the American Tobacco Company, during the years 1892 and 1893. He said he had not produced the books because he had no control over them. He did not remember what directors were present at the meeting when the consignment was agreed upon. He finally remembered that Louis Ginter, a director, was present.

After a recess Mr. Sperry was allowed to take the stand to correct a statement he had made during the morning examination. "I did not mean to say that I had seen the minutes of the meeting at which the consignment was adopted. I should have said that I saw the resolution in which the agreement was embodied."

Solomon Rosenbaum was recalled and questioned by the prosecution. He re-affirmed the statement made by him that jobbers who had been discriminated against by the American Tobacco Company could procure goods of that company at inside prices, and that the company's action in discriminating against them was practically of no effect.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution, and Mr. Fuller then began the opening address for the defense. Mr. Fuller's argument was based on the statement solely that the consignment agreement was not a violation of the law. He said that competent legal talent had so decided it before it was put in operation. He claimed that it was the outcome of complaints from the jobbing trade, who wanted some protection from ruinous competition. After the rebate system had been tried and found wanting, the consignment agreement was put on the market. The fact that Messrs. Hauptmann, Hyet, Dressler and Whalen, witnesses for the defense, had protested, claiming that they were debarred from it, Mr. Fuller thought, was sufficient proof that it was a good thing for the jobber. He dwelt with stress on the fact that the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company had guaranteed against loss to jobbers who had consented to break the agreement and handle the Admiral cigarettes.

Mr. Olcott objected to Mr. Fuller's "summing up in his opening address," and the judge sustained the objection. Mr. Fuller read the consignment agreement to the jury and announced that the case, as far as the defense was concerned, would stand or fall by it.

Mr. Fuller said that the introduction by the district attorney of a witness of State Senator Lexow, chairman of the committee investigating the affairs of the Legislature, by means of which the testimony given by President Duke, Secretary Brown and other officers of the American Company before that committee was brought out, made it unnecessary for the defence to produce any of these officers as witnesses. They would stand by the testimony given before the investigation committee. When Mr. Fuller closed his address, court was adjourned until to-morrow.

GOLD IN DISPUTED TERRITORY.

A Dispute Comes Up That Will Lay Out the Three Hundred Islands Quarrel.

Duluth, Minn., June 24.—Gold has been discovered on Oak Point Island, in Rainy Lake, which will undoubtedly lead to an international boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States. According to maps of the geological survey, the island is in Canadian territory, but according to the wording of the treaty of Ghent, the island is part of the State of Minnesota. Canada has issued patents to several valuable mining locations on the island, and vigorous protests are being filed in Washington by American prospectors. The miners throughout the Rainy Lake district are considerably wrought up over the matter, and there is probability of trouble unless something is done. The very instant the stand, the United States loses entire control, even of her waters, in Rainy Lake. According to the geological survey, the United States cannot get a boat into Rainy Lake without first going into Canadian waters. This is a direct violation of the treaty. The Three Hundred Islands controversy dispute is of minor importance compared to this.

BLOODHOUNDS LOST THE TRAIL.

They Could Only Follow It in Moist Places—Remains of W. E. Young Sent Home.

Special to the Observer.

Winston, June 24.—Four men with two bloodhounds arived here at 2 o'clock this morning in search of the villain who shot and killed Mrs. A. A. Springs in Lexington, early Wednesday morning. From members of the party it was learned that the dogs struck a trail at Lexington, but were unable to do anything with it except when they struck moist places in the road. After passing Midway, which is half way between Lexington and Winston, the dogs lost the trail. The party returned to Lexington to-day.

The remains of W. E. Young, who died here last evening from strong drink, were to-day shipped to his counsin, J. R. Chaney, at Sutherlin's, Va. The physician who attended Young became responsible for a beautiful casket and robe.

The Charlotte Supply Company's Spartanburg Branch.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald, 24th.

Mr. E. S. Tennent, of Wilmington, N. C., who is to conduct the Machine Supply Store in the old Walker & Fleming building, on East Main street, arrived in the city yesterday, and will at once begin to receive stock for his business. This store is a branch of the Charlotte Supply Company's mill supplies, and the stock carried at this branch of the business will be a large and varied one. Mr. Tennent's widowed mother accompanied him and is now the guest of Mrs. Jno. A. Law, on Spring street. It is a hearty and warm welcome that the city extends to these newcomers.

Fined for Carrying a Gun.

New York, June 24.—Wm. P. Venaken, who was acquitted of trying to feloniously assault ex-Senator John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, to-day pleaded guilty in General Sessions to carrying a loaded revolver. Venaken was fined $10, which he paid, and was set at liberty.

Dennis Mullan's Court Martial.

Washington, June 24.—The record of the court martial in the case of Commander Dennis Mullan, late commander of the Pensacola Navy Yard, has reached the Navy Department, and is now in the hands of the judge advocate general for review.

THE GRANDEST REMEDY.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could buy, tried all cough remedies that he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For the past three years he has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him, and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at Burwell & Dunn's Drug Store.

A CHOCTAW NATION INCIDENT.

A Man Who Made Many a Desperado Bite the Dust and Who Finally Died With His Boots On.

Washington Post.

"Twenty years ago or a little more the Choctaw Nation was inhabited by as tough a lot of murderers and assassins as ever infested any country," said Mr. George Rye, of Arkansas, at Chamberlin's.

"I was then living at Paris, Tex., and knew a good deal about the way matters went over in the Indian country, just across the Red river. Among the customers of a big mercantile house that I had some connection with in Paris was a Mrs. Love, a full-blood Choctaw woman, the daughter of a celebrated chief of that tribe, Robert Jones. Mrs. Love had married a New Orleans man, but she got tired after awhile of seeing him waste her property and he was given to understand that it would be better for him to pull up stakes and seek some other part of the world. He made no fuss about leaving, and the Widow Love, as she was called, started in to manage her own plantation. It was a magnificent cotton farm of 5,000 acres, known as Shawnee Town, that had been given her by the old chief, and it made her one of the richest women in the Southwest.

"One day she came into the store where she ran a heavy account, and calling the proprietor aside told him that she would like to pay her bill. It wasn't due for a long time, as settlements were only made once a year in that country. He told her there was no hurry, but she told him that she wanted to pay it very much, and had plenty of cotton to liquidate the debt.

"'I have 500 bales of cotton at home,' said she, 'but there is a crowd of men about my plantation that won't let me move it. I have tried first one overseer and then another, but whether they are intimidated by the gang or standing in with them, I don't know. All I know is that they won't let me take the cotton off my place.'

"The storekeeper swore a round oath that Mrs. Love should move her cotton whenever she wished, and he'd bet all his goods and chattels that he'd back her up against all the blackmailing thieves on both sides of Red river. He called to one of his clerks, a slight-built young chap named Payne—Tom Payne—and related the matter to him, winding up with the request that he go home with their customer and help her in doing as she wished with her bales of cotton.

"This Payne dearly loved a scrap, and nothing pleased him better than to go. He organized for a fight by loading up a Winchester and two Colt's six-shooters, and without asking a man to accompany him, set out for the Love plantation. Within thirty minutes after getting there he had an argument with two Choctaws about the matter in dispute, and wound it up by shooting them dead on the spot. No further objections were made to the moving of Mrs. Love's property, and her store account was soon settled.

"The conduct of the young clerk so won the admiration of the Love woman that she laid violent siege to Payne, and as she wasn't at all bad looking, and superlatively rich, he married her. From that day until the day of his assassination Tom Payne was in trouble with the toughs of the community. A shooting affray was an every-day occurrence, and many a bad man was stretched to earth by a bullet from Payne's rifle. He was in state of siege all the time, and had a bodyguard of men just as nervy and desperate as himself always about him. In all Payne and his company killed at least twenty of the enemy. He was never arrested, for there was no law in that country in those times.

"His death was violent in the extreme. He allowed a Choctaw whom he thought friendly to come near him with an ax. The fellow was a brother of one of Payne's victims, and he almost cut the object of his vengeance in twain with the sharp blade. Other Indians came up with axes, and they literally chopped the body into fragments."

A PROSPEROUS RAILROAD.

What the Lancaster & Chester Narrow Gauge is Doing.

Columbia Register, 24th.

Superintendent J. M. Moore, of the Lancaster & Chester Railroad, was in Columbia last night, and from him some interesting facts were learned concerning his road.

In these days when most of the big roads are lamenting because they are making no money, it was pleasant as well as novel to hear from Capt. Moore that the little narrow gauge road which he manages, is prosperous and paying its stockholders good dividends annually.

The Lancaster & Chester narrow gauge is only about 25 miles in length, running from Lancaster to Chester. The road was sold a few years ago and bought by the merchants of Lancaster. It was then re-organized and Col. Leroy Springs was made president, and under his management of its finances it has proved a success and a good paying investment.

The Lancaster merchants are the sole owners of the property, and on this account naturally patronize the merchandise of the town, both coming in and going out, is hauled over this line.

Capt. Moore said that the road was doing well and making money. A 4 per cent. dividend had been paid last January, and the funds were on hand to pay another 4 per cent. dividend on July 1. A much larger dividend, Capt. Moore said, could have been declared this year, but much money was being spent in improving the road's physical condition and buying new rolling stock. Fifteen thousand new ties were being laid, and more were still being bought. During the past season the road has been taxed to the utmost in handling the business, and to facilitate the handling of the cotton crop the coming winter a new locomotive from the Baldwin works at Philadelphia had been ordered and would arrive soon.

Capt. Moore said the Lancaster & Chester was not making any "poor mouth," and had no reason to complain of its present or prospective business.

PRITCHARD AND BUTLER.

A Denial That the Implement of War Has Been Buried and Hatchet Put in Its Place—Relations Still Said to Exist for the Present.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Washington, June 23.—Senators Pritchard and Butler emphatically deny the report that a feud is floating around in North Carolina to the effect that they have buried the hatchet and are now working together in double harness. Both Senators were considerably agitated over the editorial in the Observer of the 22d, and they requested your correspondent to say that no such agreement or understanding has been suggested.

Senator Pritchard says: "The statements contained in the editorial of the Charlotte Observer of the 22d instant, in regard to my relations to senator Butler are unfounded. Senator Butler has made no overtures to me since my re-election to the Senate, neither in regard to the distribution of patronage, nor with respect to co-operation in the future."

Personally, the relations between the two North Carolina Senators, appear to be amicable and in all matters of legislation of local interest to the State they endeavor to work together. In view of all that has taken place between them in the last campaign there is no prospect of a political alliance between them being formed. They are as wide apart now as they were when Senator Butler was doing everything in his power to defeat Senator Pritchard. The latter has not forgotten the part his colleague played on that occasion and his mind must undergo a very decided change before political co-operation between them in the future can be possible.

When the report was first circulated, Senator Pritchard did not consider it worthy of denial, because his political friends are aware of his position on the subject. When the Observer dignified the report by editorial comment, Senator Pritchard concluded that a denial from him was necessary.

Senator Butler is equally frank in repudiating the statements alluded to. He says his relations with Senator Pritchard are friendly so far as they relate to personal matters and matters of general interest to the State, but there has been no change in their attitude since the last campaign when he opposed Senator Pritchard's re-election to the Senate. When matters of legislation involving the interests of the people of North Carolina come up for consideration in the Senate or before any of the executive departments, Senator Butler endeavors to co-operate with his colleague as far as possible, but beyond that their political relations are unchanged.

They are seldom seen in consultation on the floor of the Senate and since the advent of the present administration they have never been seen together at any of the executive departments. If there has been a political reconciliation between them it is not apparent at this end of the line.

The business of Kester Bros., mannists, of Winston, was placed in the hands of a receiver Wednesday.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

High altitude, purest mountain air, exempt from malaria, epidemics and annoying insects; climate cool, invigorating and delightful, company large, select, and entertaining amusements varied—taken as a whole making it one of Virginia's most delightful resorts. Send for illustrated catalogue, giving our extremely low rates.

JAMES A. FRAZIER, Managing Receiver.

Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Roth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body. "I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless and I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition, when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury! Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Shortens labor, lessens pain, diminishes danger to life of both mother and child and leaves her in condition more favorable to speedy recovery. "Stronger after than before confinement" says a prominent midwife. Is the best remedy

FOR RISING BREAST

Known and worth the price for that alone. Endorsed and recommended by midwives and all ladies who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations.

Makes Child-Birth Easy.

Sent by Express or mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 12, 1896.

Messrs. Jno. M. Scott & Co.

Dear Sirs: I wish to testify that Scott's Chill and Fever Tonic is an absolute cure for chills and fever. I have used it in my family and it cured two obstinate cases of chills and fever. We had tried other remedies, but they failed. After taking a few doses of Scott's Tonic the chills were broken up permanently. I take pleasure in recommending it. Yours truly,

A. HALEY.

Munyon's Humanity

His Free Distribution of Remedies in His Home City.

Fifty thousand invalids in Philadelphia, Munyon's home city, have been given Munyon's Remedies free. Such is Prof. Munyon's self-confidence. If Munyon's Remedies had failed to cure Munyon would have been driven out in disgrace. But they did cure, and Munyon's greatest record is at home.

Mr. Thomas B. Roper, No. 1214 Baldwin Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "I have suffered greatly from Rheumatism. Have not been able to walk without a cane for four years, and some time ago was confined to my bed for three weeks, since which time I have not been free from pain. Last Monday I procured a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and was so much relieved before using one vial that I have thrown away my cane and feel like a new man. It is certainly a great cure, and I consider it the greatest friend I ever found."

Mr. W. D. Stratton, of 34 North Forsythe Street, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I am glad to give my name as one of the many who used Munyon's Rheumatism Cure with such marvelous success. My sufferings from Rheumatism pains and lameness were very great and often prevented me from working. I gave Munyon's Remedies a faithful trial, and found a positive cure in a very few days. I can use my limbs as well as ever, and am perfectly free from all rheumatic pains."

A separate cure for each disease.

At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1,505 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

SEASHORE HOTEL.

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N. C.

Opened this season for first time; elegant in every appointment.

The Only Hotel in the State that Fronts on the Ocean.

Only a Few Feet From the Ocean Waves.

Fine Surf Bathing. Delightful Sailing and Fishing. Handsome Yachts obtainable at any time for yachting parties.

Reasonable prices, and every guest made comfortable.

GEO. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

HOTEL BEDFORD—Bedford City, Virginia. Near the Peaks of Otter on the Blue Ridge Mountains. Summer, health and pleasure resort. Now open for the summer. Rates only $35 and $40 per month for most elegant accommodations. Write for booklet. Address,

J. WATKINS LEE.

To exchange for city property in Charlotte, a nice hotel in Florida. Address above.

—FOR—

Health, - Pleasure - and - Comfort

—GO TO—

CLEVELAND SPRINGS,

Our Mr. E. E. Post, who had for four years past the successful management of Green Park Hotel at Blowing Rock, is now connected with the management at Cleveland Springs.

Our last year's brilliant record and Mr. Post's name and experience are guarantees for this season.

Cleanliness is a cardinal virtue at this popular health and pleasure resort, located two miles east of Shelby, N. C., on Seaboard Air Line and O. R. & C. railroads.

Charming Cuisine,

Reasonable Rates,

Superb Service,

Renovated Rooms.

Elevation 1,000 feet, in the Piedmont section, and in sight of the mountains.

Our 13 Springs in close proximity to our Four-Story Hotel and Cottages, with 95 rooms, are Nature's Medicine and Health Elsetzer, and thousands have been benefitted. Our Sulphur Springs have stood the test of more than half a century. Come to Cleveland.

Address LEE & MILLER,

Shelby, N. C. Proprietors.

ROARING GAP HOTEL.

This justly famous resort will be open for guests June 15, 1897.

Situated on top of Blue Ridge Mountains, 3,300 feet above sea level.

Summer excursion rates from all points to Elkin and return.

Good, comfortable conveyances meet all trains arriving at Elkin.

Terms—$30 per month (four weeks), $7 per week; $1.25 per day.

Cheaper Than You Can Live at Home

Patronage solicited.

E. A. EBERT, Proprietor.

Roaring Gap, via Elkin, N. C.

Glen Alpine Springs.

This captivating summer resort be opened to visitors June 15th. Accomodations for 200 guests. Ro largest and best ventilated in State; transoms over doors. T will be supplied with fine mou beef, mutton, butter, chickens and never-failing South Mountain tr and grapes in season. Free exc mineral springs, viz: lithia, sul alum and iron, whose efficacy been proven in many extreme ca disease. Numerous ice cold free springs. To families, to bridal pa to the pleasure seeker, poet and lo the romantic glens, rustic walks, retreats, crystal mountain torrents dashing cascades of Glen Alpine, gined with beautiful rocks and f rant wild flowers, present an ear paradise. The proprietor will do a his power to add to the pleasure comfort of his guests. Buy ticke Morganton, where carriages meet cars and convey passengers to Springs. Board $20 per month o days—$7 per week. Special terms families and parties. Address

C. S. SMITH, Proprietor, Bundtown, Burke Co., N. C.

Analysis of water made by Profes of Chemistry, Cornell University, N.

HOTEL MARION.

ATLANTA, GA.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DABNEY H. SCOVILLE, Proprie

$3 per day, with bath $2.50.

Commercial men given every at tion. Two blocks from depot.

—FREE BUS—

to and from all