

## THE LAST TAPS SOUNDED

And Lieut.-Gen. John B. Gordon Answers Call.

WAS LAST OF SO. GENERALS TO GO.

Died at His Home Near Miami, Fla., Saturday Night—Brief Sketch of the Brilliant Career of the Soldier and Statesman

Atlanta, Jan. 8.—Lieutenant-General John Brown Gordon died at his winter home near Miami, Fla., at 10:00 tonight. His fatal illness, which overtook him last Wednesday, was congestion of the stomach and liver, following acute attack of indigestion, to which he was subject.

General Gordon was born in Upson county, Georgia, July 6, 1832, of Scotch ancestry, which had a prominent part in the revolutionary war.

Young Gordon graduated from Georgia State University in 1852 and a few months later was admitted to the practice of law. Early in 1861 he enlisted in the volunteer confederate service, and was elected captain of his company. He rose rapidly by promotion to be lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Alabama infantry in December, 1861.

He participated in the struggle on the peninsula, had part in the battle at Malvern Hill and was commissioned brigadier-general November, 1862. He was in command at Chancellorsville and in the Pennsylvania campaign. He was at the battle of Gettysburg, the battle of Wilderness, at Spottsylvania Court House. In May, 1864, he was promoted to be major-general and took part in the important battles which marked the closing scenes of the civil war. His bearing was characterized by a boldness and a dash which made him the idol of his soldiers. In an official report of General D. H. Hill, General Gordon was characterized as the "Chevalier Bayard" of the Confederacy.

When hostilities were ended he called his men about him and advised them to bear the trial of defeat, to go home in peace, obey the laws and rebuild the wasted country.

He has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party since 1866. He was a defeated candidate for governor of Georgia in 1868, and 1873 and 1879 was elected to the United States Senate.

Resigning that position in 1890 he participated in building the Georgia Pacific railroad. In 1886 and 1888 he was elected governor of Georgia and in 1890 he entered again the United States Senate for the full term. Since his retirement from political activity he has devoted much of his time in lecturing, presenting to the North as well as the South his lecture upon "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

Since the organization of the United Confederate Veterans he has held the position of its commander-in-chief, and his frequent re-elections to that position have testified to the warmth of affection in which he has been held in the South.

## WAS "DEAD BROKE."

Young Man Receives Hand-Out and Donor's Wife Becomes a Victim of the Scheme.

One day last week, a well dressed young man approached a Lumberton grocer and said, "See here; I don't know you nor do you know me, but I don't mind telling you that I am strapped, and I want you to credit me with ten cents worth of goods." "All right, certainly," said the sympathizing merchant. "What will you have?" "Give me a bar of that soap," said the young man, and he bought a long, yellow bar of laundry soap, and taking his knife, deliberately cut it into small pieces, remarking that the people liked to be humbugged, and that he would gratify them. He then asked for some tin foil that had come off tobacco, neatly wrapped up his soap, and went out. Twice he returned and bought more soap, paying for the first bar, of course, and before the evening train, he came and showed the grocer a handful of change, remarking that he could now leave town. But the funny part is, when the merchant went home he learned that his wife had bought two pieces of the soap.—Lumberton Argus.

## "UNCLE JOE" CANNON PAYS THE \$50

But It Hurt—Speaker Says Wily Book Agent Got the Better of Him.

Washington, Jan. 5.—In transmitting payment by check to a publishing house for sixty volumes of an American historical work, Speaker Cannon today made this endorsement on the back of a check.

"This check is in full payment, both legal and moral, for sixty volumes of books called in the contract with the payee. The books are not worth a damn, and high as that. We are never too old to learn, but the way your gentlemanly agent called it over your 'Uncle Joseph' is worth the check."—New York American.

## "BABY RUTH" IS DEAD.

The Grim Reaper Passes Over the Cleveland Home.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 7.—Ruth Cleveland, the eldest child of ex-President Grover Cleveland, died at the Cleveland home here today very unexpectedly, the immediate cause of death being a weakening of the heart action during a mild attack of diphtheria. Dr. Wyckoff, the attending physician, said that Miss Cleveland had been ill with a mild form of diphtheria for four days and that the heart affection was not anticipated.

The Cleveland household is grief-stricken over the death of the eldest daughter and many messages of condolence are being received.

The private school which Ruth attended has been closed for the rest of the week out of respect.

President John N. Finly, of the College of New York, Mr. Cleveland's personal friend, has come here to make all arrangements for the funeral. The interment will take place tomorrow.

In response to many inquiries, former President Cleveland gave out the following statement today:

"After a few days illness, which began with an attack of tonsillitis, and developed yesterday suddenly into diphtheria, our oldest daughter, Ruth, died suddenly today."

Ruth Cleveland was born on October 3, 1891, in her father's residence at 681 Madison Avenue, New York, after Mr. Cleveland had served his first term as President. She was named after Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, and as "Baby Ruth" was a great favorite in Washington society during her father's second term in the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have four remaining children.

It is now understood that it was the child's illness that prevented Mr. Cleveland's attendance at the dinner to Mayor McClellan in New York, Jan. 4.

## GEN. LONGSTREET DEAD.

He Was Lieutenant General of the Confederate Army.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 2.—General Longstreet, soldier, statesman and diplomat, and the last lieutenant general of the Confederate army, with the exception of General Jordan, died in Gainesville, Ga., today from attack of acute pneumonia. He had been ill two days.

General Longstreet was a sufferer from cancer of one eye, but his general health had been good until Wednesday when he was seized with a sudden cold, developing later into pneumonia of a violent nature. He was 84 years old. He is survived by his wife, four sons and a daughter. He will be buried in Gainesville, which place has been his home since the civil war.

## INTOXICANTS RULED OUT.

Grand Chancellor Lyles Compels the Waiter to Empty Glasses.

Asheville, Jan. 8.—At the annual banquet of the Knights of Pythias at Tryon, in Polk county, last night, an unusual occurrence took place. State Grand Chancellor W. M. Lyles and several Asheville physicians went to Columbus to attend the banquet and when the guests had been seated at the banquet board the State grand chancellor noticed a glass of punch at each plate. Although it is against the rules of the order to have intoxicants at the banquets, Mr. Lyles let the matter pass until he noticed the waiter pouring a liquor into the glasses about the table. Mr. Lyles asked the waiter what it was he was filling the glasses with and the reply was "whiskey." Mr. Lyles told him to desist and going over informed the toastmaster that the drinking of intoxicants at the banquet could not be permitted. The toastmaster replied that he didn't know what the men provided by the hotel proprietor consisted of. In the meantime the waiter had finished filling the glasses and several of the banqueters had sipped the fiery liquor, when Mr. Lyles seeing what the waiter had done, instructed him to go back around the table and empty the glasses. This was done, and the banquet proceeded as though nothing had happened.

Platt an Odell bow respectfully when they accidentally meet, but they do not embrace.

## BRYAN ARRIVES ON CELTIC

He Met Many Notables While Abroad.

VISITED TEN CAPITALS IN ALL

Was Impressed With Friendly Feeling Exhibited Toward Americans—He Refuses to Talk at Present.

New York, Jan. 9.—The White Star steamer Celtic, on which Wm. J. Bryan is a passenger, arrived today. The steamer was met at quarantine by a committee of prominent democrats.

The reception committee was headed by former United States Senator Chas. A. Towne, Melvin G. Pallizer, Justice Samuel O. Seabury and Henry George, Jr.

Mr. Bryan said he never felt better. Coming to the bay Mr. Bryan held a general reception. He declined to talk specifically for publication on the ground that he intended to write of his experiences and did not desire all the impressions he had gained to be old before his own writings had achieved print.

Mr. Bryan said he visited ten capitals and a part of Sweden. He spent fourteen hours with Count Telstol. He also saw Max Nordau and Mr. Croker. He and Mr. Croker visited each other, he said.

"What did you say to each other?" was asked.

"I don't think we said anything of public interest. You must remember that I know less of what has been going

on in this country during the last two months than any two months of my life."

Asked about the great men he had visited, Mr. Bryan said he thought Mr. Balfour, England's premier, one of the most scholarly men he had ever met. He spoke in terms of high praise and gratitude of the manner in which he had been received and helped by Ambassador Choate and all the American representatives to whom he had applied.

"I met President Loubet, of France," Mr. Bryan said, "and found him very pleasant. Mr. Ducloux, of Switzerland, is a very genial man, with German characteristics, strongly marked. The czar of Russia also appeared to me to be very charming. The crown prince of Denmark is affable and friendly to a degree. With the exception of President Loubet all of them spoke English well. I enjoyed the visit to the Vatican and was presented to the pope by Father Kennedy, the head of the American college in Rome. The pope did not speak English. I was greatly impressed with the feeling everywhere exhibited to the American people. They seemed to like us."

"Do you agree with other travelers that the pope are really more the rulers in England than in this country?" he was asked.

"In England, I think," Mr. Bryan said, "public opinion prevails more than in any other place I know, except, perhaps, France and Switzerland. Switzerland is far more democratic than the United States. Public opinion controls there more quickly than anywhere I know."

Mr. Bryan said he was going to Con-

sistent on Monday and that he hopes to be able to go to Nebraska before the end of the coming week.

Asked if he favored holding the democratic national convention in New York, Mr. Bryan gave an emphatic negative answer. He said:

"If you people have got as much money as you say you have you can afford to go into the center of the country. You have been boasting about your wealth and can afford to spend a little of it. I am opposed to any extreme point of the country being taken for the convention."

Mr. Bryan would not say where he would like the convention, but suggested somewhere in the center of the country.

Mr. Bryan would not talk about platforms. He said he knew of nothing that should be taken out of the last platform and could not say what should be added. He refused to discuss the Panama situation, saying he wanted to know more about it.

## RECEPTION GIVEN BRYAN.

Nebraskan Tells How Nicely Republicans Treated Him Abroad.

New York, Jan. 9.—A reception was given to Mr. Bryan who returned to the United States today, at the Victoria Hotel, by a committee, among the members of which were Hamlin Garland, Henry George, Edward M. Groun, Judge W. J. Gaynor, Jacob A. Cantor, W. Bourke Cockran, John T. Crosby, Martin W. Littleton, William McAdoo, William Sulzer, Wm. R. Hearst, and Charles F. Murphy. Judge Samuel Seabury welcomed Mr. Bry-



HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

an, who, in responding, said:

"During my brief sojourn in other lands I have had my eyes and ears open and I have sought to see and to hear and to learn. I found much to interest me and I saw some things that I think we may very well learn. But I have not been in any land where I would wish to live and work as here. In some countries I have found freedom of speech just as much as there is here, yet I was impressed with that nowhere else in the world is there the same opportunity for a man to make the most for himself, no matter what his family or his origin, as there is here.

"I wish to express my sense of the courtesy shown me by republican officers abroad. I carried with me a letter of introduction from the Secretary of State, but they said I did not need it. I could not have been treated more kindly if I had been a republican. As an evidence of good faith I wish to make the admission that this trip has relieved me of great anxiety I had in 1896. I was afraid that if I should be defeated there might not be enough competent men to represent the country in all posts of responsibility. Now my mind is greatly eased on this subject. Beginning with Ambassador Choate and all along my journey I met a most admirable body of men representing their country. And they all acted as though they did not now I was a democrat, or if they did know, as if they did not care. I want to say that I believe those representatives are upholding the honor and dignity of our country absolutely.

"Everywhere I went, too, the foreign officers whom I met expressed their high appreciation of the American representatives and so far as I myself received any attention from foreign officers, I wish to say that I do not think they were extended to

me personally, but because it was considered that I stood in a representative capacity to a certain extent, and they were extended to me as an American.

"I am glad that there are republicans here. At times I have talked to republicans with some vehemence but I did it for their own good. I do not want my party to gain any temporary advantage, but only a permanent advantage and that advantage shall be for the good of everybody.

"During my trip my impression has been deepened that the policy of making our navy so great that it shall terrify other nations will simply result in promoting a rivalry that will continue until it reaches the limit of ability of the people to bear it. I would propose what I consider a better plan. I would suggest instead of building the biggest navy that we make our government the best on earth, and instead of having our flag float everywhere, let it stand for something wherever it floats. Let our flag stand for justice between man and man and between nation and nation."

Addresses were also made by W. Bourke Cockran, General James B. Weaver, John S. Crosby, and Senator P. H. McCarren.

## CATTLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Adopted by the State Board of Agriculture, under authority conferred by Chapter 377, Laws of 1899, at its regular meeting, December 3, 1903.

North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

1. No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided in sections two (2) and (3) of these regulations, from other districts of this State, nor from any quarantined district of any other State as at present or hereafter defined as defined in the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture governing cattle transportation, into that portion of North Carolina lying north and west of the following line, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Henderson county at the boundary line between South Carolina and North Carolina and running northerly along the eastern boundary of said county to the southern boundary of McDowell county; thence westerly, northerly and north-easterly along the southern, western and northern boundaries of McDowell county to the north fork of the Catawba river; thence southerly along the course of said river to the southwestern corner of Alexander county, thence northerly along the western boundary of Alexander county to the southern boundary of Wilkes county; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of Wilkes county to the western corner of said county, thence following the western and northern boundary line of Wilkes county to the western boundary of Surry county; thence northerly along the western boundary line of Surry county to intersection with the northern boundary line of the State of North Carolina.

2. From January 1st to January 31st, only, cattle may be moved or allowed to move into that portion of North Carolina lying north and west of the line described in section one (1) of these regulations from any quarantined district of other States as at present or hereinafter defined in the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture governing cattle transportation, after having been inspected and found free of infection (Fever ticks—Bophilus annulatus) by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the State of North Carolina and upon written permission by such officer.

3. From January 1st to February 15, only, cattle may be moved or allowed to move in that part of North Carolina lying north and west of the line described in section one (1) of these regulations, from any quarantined section of North Carolina as at present or hereafter defined in the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture governing cattle transportation, after having been inspected and found free from infection (Fever ticks—Bophilus annulatus) by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the State of North Carolina and upon written permission by such officer.

TATE BUTLER, State Veterinarian. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 15, 1903.

## UNITED IN PHILADELPHIA

Are the Opposing Wings of Democracy

BY THE OLD HICKORY CLUB

Several Letters of Regret Are Sent By Prominent Statesmen—Several Members of Congress Present.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—Leaders of the two wings of the democratic party in Philadelphia, were brought together tonight by the Old Hickory club, which gave a dinner in celebration of Jackson day. Democrats of prominence throughout the state and several members of congress were present. Letters of regret from Grover Cleveland and United States Senators McCreary, of Kentucky, and Tillman, of South Carolina, David B. Hill, and W. Bourke Cockran, were read:

Senator Tillman, in sending his regrets, said:

Washington, January, 7, 1904. "Secretary Old Hickory club.

"Dear Sir: The sentiment which I propose to the Democrats who will honor the memory of Jackson at the banquet Friday next would be thus:

"The democratic party will live as long as it deserves to and will command the support of a majority of the people when it shall demonstrate its adherence to the grand principles of its fathers. When we stand for the people and their rights in a manner so unmistakable that they cannot be missed, the people will support the party in preference to any other. The two wings of the party must 'flap together' if we are to make any progress. We must ignore past differences on matters of policy, but no candidate has succeeded who is obnoxious to the South and West, just as no candidate has succeeded who was obnoxious to the East. We must find a man who can command the respect and loyal support of all patriots, and with such a man we will win because the times are threatening and all conservative men without regard to party will support such a candidate.

"Pennsylvania democrats cannot give us any electoral votes. Let them not undertake to dictate a policy or present a candidate who can only revive the bitterness of the past and make success impossible.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. B. TILLMAN, Congressman John S. Williams, of Mississippi, who had prepared a speech on "The principles of Andrew Jackson," was unable to be present, and the speech was read by Michael Francis Doyle, a member of the club.

Mr. Cleveland, in his letter dated December 26, said:

"Of course I need not tell you how fully I am in sympathy with the objects and purposes of the club and how fully I believe in the usefulness of its efforts in the cause of true democracy."

## COERCING GEORGIA SENATORS

Rev. Sam Small Threatens to Retire Them if They Vote Against Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 6.—An exceedingly interesting episode occurred yesterday in the marble room of the Senate when Sam Small, the sometime evangelist, approached the Georgia Senators, Messrs. Bacon and Clay, on the subject of the Panama canal.

Mr. Small, who is now principal editorial writer on the staff of the Atlanta Constitution, gave an ultimatum to the Georgia Senators in writing, in which he said that if the Senators did not vote for the canal treaty and thus stand by the interests of the South that "Hell would break loose in Georgia," and that the Senators would be eliminated as political factors in the State. Both Senators grew angry and Clay suggested that it would be well for Mr. Small to leave the building.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA DISPENSARIES

Pay Very Handsome Dividends in the Year 1903.

Charleston, S. C., (Special).—The figures from the report of Chairman L. J. Williams, of the board of directors of the State dispensary for the fiscal year 1903, show that the business done amounted to the enormous sum of \$2,817,998.77. Following are comparative figures: 1903 gross sales, \$2,817,998.77; 1902, gross sales, \$2,406,621.

The net profits to towns for 1903 was \$512,216.35, and the net profit for the school fund for 1903 was \$126,266. Increase of net profits in 1903 over increase 1902, is \$71,514.