

### FIRST LAND SALE

#### Abraham Of Old Made The Purchase

The first sale of land of which there is any definite record is that mentioned in the twenty-third chapter of Genesis. The transaction seems to have been very simple. Abraham wished to buy a field for a burial place for his family. Ephraim, the owner of the field, valued it at 400 shekels of silver, about \$200 of our money, which Abraham agreed to pay. He accordingly went to the gate of the city and weighed the money, which he paid in the presence of all who entered through the gate. This simple ceremony, without the intervention of lawyers or other officials, made "the field and the cave that was therein and all the trees that were in the field, and in the borders around about," sure unto Abraham for a possession.

### GREAT REVIVAL COMING

#### Is The Wonderful Religious Awakening of 1858 To Be Repeated?

The world has been compelled to take notice of a wave of religious revival which recalls the "Great Awakening" that shook this country in 1838. It is two years ago in Australia, and, rolling over that continent, spread to Wales last year. There a young coal miner, Evan Roberts, was disclosed as one of the great evangelists of history. He took the whole principality by storm. The theatres were emptied and their audiences flocked to the churches. Profanity disappeared from the streets and even from the coal pits, where the mules, missing the stimulus of the language to which they had been accustomed, sometimes refused to work. Prayer meetings were held in the depths of the mines. Hundreds of homes wrecked by liquor were restored. Old debts, long outlawed, were paid. Gamblers, atheists, drunkards and prize-fighters knelt in the meetings.

The influence of the Welsh awakening was soon felt in England, where the American evangelists, Torrey and Alexander, leased the Royal Albert Hall, seating 6,000 people, for five months. Then the movement spread to the United States. For weeks Schenectady thought and talked nothing but religion. Nearly fifty churches were crowded at once, and hundreds were turned away from union meetings to which people came from Troy, Albany and Saratoga. Eight hundred children, representing forty schools and fourteen denominations, marched singing through the streets. In Denver the ministers headed processions which paraded through the Tenderloin and marched into saloons inviting sinners to the meetings. The city offices were closed, and even the Legislature was affected to the extent of adjourning. Ten thousand people crowded the noon meetings in the theatres, some coming a thousand miles. At Los Angeles and Pomona Catholics and Episcopalians worked on parallel lines with the evangelistic revivalists, although not in the same meetings. The movement is now extending to New York, the hardest place in America to stir with a religious appeal, and a representative of the ministers there has been sent to Wales to study the methods that have produced such astonishing results in that country and report upon the prospects of successful transplanting them to the American metropolis. —Collier's Weekly.

### None Like The Cow.

There is not a thing from nose to tail but that is utilized for use of man. We use her horns to comb our hair; her skin is upon our feet; her hair keeps the plaster upon our walls; her hoofs make glue; her tail makes soap; she gives our cream, our milk, our cheese and our butter, and her flesh is the great meat of our nation; her blood is used to make our sugar white; her bones are ground to fertilize our soils; and even her paunch she herself has put through the first chemical process necessary for the production of the best white card board paper, and now they have discovered that such paper can be made into the finest quality of false teeth.

### A Breathless Hush

A young man who had not been many years married carefully laid down a piece of bread the other night and said to his wife, "I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make." The young wife smiled and remarked in a voice that did not tremble, "Well, John, I wish that you could make the 'dough' that father used to make." A hush as silent as death fell so suddenly that John almost lost his breath, and the bread and dough question hasn't come up for family discussion since.

### THE LAWS THEY MADE

#### General Assembly Not Quite up to the Number Two Years Ago

The General Assembly which has just ended has had a multiplicity of bills on which to act, but not quite so many as at the session of 1903.

Of the great number of bills introduced 1,265 are now laws and 36 resolutions were enacted; a total of 1,301. Of these made into laws the House had on its calendar 2,012, the Senate 1,681, this showing that many were defeated, put on the table or failed to be acted upon. Two years ago the Senate considered 1,716 bills, the House 2,082 bills.

In the Senate the number of bills on the calendar was 1,681 of these 886 being Senate bills and resolutions. Of these 295 became laws, and 20 were withdrawn. Twelve bills failed to pass second reading, 163 were tabled, 36 died in committees and eleven bills and resolutions were held on the calendar by request of Senators, none of these being of more than local interest.

The first bill introduced in the Senate was by Mr. Eller, of Forsyth, the last by Mr. Duls, of Mecklenburg, Senator Webb, of Buncombe, leads the list with 45 bills introduced, Senator Ward, of Craven, a short way behind with 26. Senator Scales, of Guilford, 26, Senator Sinclair, of Cumberland, 33, Senator Eller, of Forsyth, 31, Senator Toms, of Henderson, 30, Senator Eadie, of New Hanover, 28, Senator Foushee, of Durham, 26, Senator Duls, of Mecklenburg, 21. The others ranged from 5 to 20 each.

### TO CARVE NORTH CAROLINA.

#### Proposed New State Would Take A Part of Our Territory.

Washington, March 16.—Special.—The present program is to bring the extraordinary session of the senate to a close Saturday. Adjournment would have been had today, but for the desire of the president and the Illinois senators to have the judicial nominations in that state made and confirmed at this session. It is certain the nominations cannot be made before Saturday. In the meantime, the senate is taking things easy considering the Dominican treaty, which will not even be pressed for a vote. A number of senators who have studied the treaty and given much thought as to its probable effect upon the destinies of the country intended speaking today, but Senator Morgan, who announced several years ago that he could speak on a given subject so long as he had sufficient vitality to keep him on his feet, entered the debate and he was still talking when the Senate adjourned late this afternoon. The venerable Alabamian had not finished his remarks and will resume in the morning. Senator Simmons was one of those who had thought of addressing the senate during the day with reference to the treaty, but Mr. Morgan had the floor but did not yield.

### The Proposed New State.

Three Republican members of the house from the south have ambitions to break into the senate and their plan is to form a new state, composed of a portion of eastern Tennessee, part of southwestern Virginia, and a small strip of southwestern Kentucky, which they believe would be strongly Republican. These pipe dreamers are Representative Slomp of Virginia, Brownlow of Tennessee and Edwards of Kentucky. Their scheme is only in an embryo state just now, but the plan is to include a strip of western North Carolina. The sections of the states mentioned would make a strongly Republican state, and while there would be only two senators to elect, the three statesman who father the idea are willing to take chances and declare their intention to press it at the next session of congress. The proposed state exclusive of any part of North Carolina embraces 45 counties and is said to have a population of 750,000.

"This proposition is not proposed as a joke," said Representative Slomp today. "Messrs Brownlow and Edwards and myself are very much in earnest about it. The region which we desire to have separated from the commonwealths of which it is now a part would make a fine state and the matter will be directed to the attention of congress at the next session."

Representative Slomp said that he had talked the matter over with many prominent men in the three sections of the states involved. He has discussed it with President Roosevelt, who has promised him that if congress passes a bill admitting the proposed new state, he will approve it. Of course the consent of the three named states will be necessary for it.—Raleigh Post.

### OPEN INSURRECTION

#### Horrible State of Affairs Reported From Philippines

Washington, March 8.—An open insurrection is officially declared to exist in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas, Luzon, in the Philippine Islands, and the writ of habeas corpus in these sections has been suspended by order of Civil Governor Wright, at the request of General Corbin.

Twelve hundred regulars have been hurried to the sector, and unless an immediate improvement follows, it is proposed to re-establish the reconcentration methods of three years ago.

Murder and arson are becoming everyday occurrences. Most horrible atrocities have been committed. Natives who betrayed the plans or whereabouts of the bands of Ladroneas had their lips cut out and their legs ham-strung. Other terrible mutilations were added, and the victims, hardly recognized as human beings have been sent back to their homes as warnings to their fellow "Americanos."

In the meanwhile the insurgents have maintained in Manila and Cavite bodies of women who spy upon the authorities, and in almost every instance, give ample notice to the men in the bush of any intended raid.

### BIG TIME COMING

#### Jefferson Dinner To Attract "Big Bugs"

The dinner of the Democrat Club to take place at the Waldorf-Astoria, on the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, April 13, will be the largest gathering of Democrats of national fame that ever took place at a function of that kind, so say the club's committee arranging it, says the New York World.

The only Democrat of national importance who has declined to be present, so far, is ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Democracy's candidate for President in the last campaign.

Mayor McClellan will be one of the principal speakers. Senator John Daniel, of Virginia, the native State of the father of Democracy, will respond to the toast, "Thomas Jefferson." John Fox, president of the Democratic club, will preside.

The committee has been assured that William Jennings Bryan will attend, but the subject of his address has not yet been scheduled. D. Cady Herrick, last year's Democratic candidate for Governor, will speak on "State Issues."

Among the other speakers will be Senator Bailey, of Texas; Senator Gorman and Raynor, of Maryland; and Senator Newlands, of Nevada; and Representatives De Armond, of Missouri; and Reiney, of Illinois. There will be short talks by Gov. Douglas, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has been invited, but it is not known whether or not Senator Hill received a similar request. It is rumored that he did not.—Charlotte News.

### DRINK PLENTY OF WATER

#### A Great Health Preserver And Restorer

A health expert claims drinking freely of pure water is a most efficacious means not only of preserving health, but often of restoring it when failing. A majority of people find it hard to realize that the body should be kept clean inside as well as outside. Cleanliness of the body within is as necessary to health and comfort as cleanliness of the skin, and water tends to insure the one as well as it does the other. It dissolves the waste material which would otherwise collect in the body and removes it in the various excretions. These waste materials are often actual poisons, and their retention is the cause of many a headache, many rheumatic pains, many sleepless nights, and many attacks of the "blues." There has not been enough water in the body to wash them away, and consequently the system has become clogged and demoralized. If these few facts about the importance of water to the human body were widely known and generally put into practice, they would do more to promote the health of the human race than all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia of the physician and the pharmacist.

### No Free Rides.

People who are walking along the road and are overtaken by the rural delivery mail wagons should remember that however much the driver would like to give them a ride, he does not dare to do so. Uncle Sam has decreed that no one shall ride in the wagon but the mail carrier, and he must obey. There are sections of the country where that ruling means more than it does here, but it had to be made general.

### HAS DONE WELL

#### Kept Within State's Income, Yet Liberal In Its Appropriations

The General Assembly appropriated eighty thousand dollars for the repairing, enlarging and improving of the property of the State in the several institutions. In addition thereto it made the following appropriations for new buildings:

Forty thousand dollars for additional buildings for the Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh.

Five thousand dollars for new building at the Soldiers' Home.

Fifty thousand dollars for building and equipping a Chemical Laboratory at the University of North Carolina.

Eighty-two thousand dollars to pay for the new building erected at the State Normal and Industrial College to take the place of the inferior building burned during the year.

Seven thousand and five hundred dollars for a new dormitory for the A. & M. College (colored) at Greensboro.

Four thousand dollars for the Appalachian Training School for Teachers to be available when private parties donate a like sum.

Five thousand dollars for the purpose of building an amusement hall at the State Hospital at Morganton—a total for new buildings of \$103,500.

Altogether this Legislature has appropriated \$273,500 for permanent improvements. That will put the property of the State in excellent condition, provide accommodation for all the indigent insane (and there is no warrant in the Constitution for caring for any other insane), and will provide equipment at all the other institutions that will mean that the State is doing its duty for the education of the children of the State and the care of its dependent classes.

The Legislature kept within the State's income in its appropriations. It was not easy to do, considering the demands upon its purse—demands, too, for objects that commended themselves to the approval of the public.

The Appropriation Committee figured closely and when the omnibus bill was passed it left a surplus of \$28,400 in the State Treasury. Afterwards a supplemental bill of \$20,000 for the ensuing two years for the State Hospital at Morganton was passed, leaving now an estimated surplus of \$8,400 for the two years. That estimate may be relied upon, if nothing unforeseen occurs to disturb the operations of the revenue laws. It isn't a large surplus, but is a surplus and not a deficit, and shows prudent and careful consideration of the outgo and income of the State.

The legislature having re-enacted the rural library act, each county is now entitled to six new supplementary libraries as under the act of 1903. It was stated at the office of the state superintendent of public instruction Monday that all of the counties had paid in full their loans for rural school, these amounting in the aggregate to the round sum of \$30,000.—News & Observer.

### OUR NAVY

#### U. S. Will Soon Rank Second In Sea-Power of the World

Congress has just sanctioned the building of two new battleships for our navy, at a cost of something over a hundred million dollars. This addition will make us practically the second sea-power of the world, Great Britain taking the lead.

Great Britain has 51 1st class battleships, with 8 now in process of construction. Besides these first class battleships, Britain claims a navy composed of war-vessels with a capacity of 1,926,107 tons. Of this tonnage 130,000 tons is comprised in old ships built before 1884, and so not a recent type. France claims a war-vessel tonnage of 778,194 tons. But her obsolete vessels bring her total down until she is not at all or very little ahead of us in naval tonnage.

The United States possesses 12 first-class battleships, 12 in process of construction, and two just provided for making a total of 26 of those fighting machines.

We have sometime since passed both Russia and Germany in naval equipment. Between Dec. 1st, 1903 and Nov. 23, 1904, there were launched in United States' waters of six battleships, two armored cruisers, two protected cruisers and other war ships of less tonnage, making more fighting craft than have ever before been launched in the history of the world, in such a period.

The bill just passed congress provides for 4,200 more enlisted men. This will bring the number of enlisted men in the navy up to 46,900 men. Too man our whole navy, including ships now just authorized and in process of construction would require 80,000 or almost double our present naval complement.

Ere long if we keep up our present pace our navy will consist of many fighters as does our army, and when that happens, Uncle Sam can come very near taking care of himself, even if he can not do so at present.

### A TRAGEDY IN GASTON.

#### A. M. Kale Shot And Killed by Earl Carpenter.

As the result of a bitter personal quarrel, Earl Carpenter shot and killed A. M. Kale at Hardin, 15 miles north of Gastonia, on the Carolina & North-western Railway, this afternoon at 12-30 o'clock. Before the fatal bullet was fired, Kale shot Carpenter, who is in an unconscious condition and expected to die. Coroner W. M. Davis was notified and left immediately for the scene of the tragedy.

Kale was the superintendent of the Nims Manufacturing Company, at Mount Holly, and was about 35 years old. Carpenter is a son of O. D. Carpenter, owner of the Hardin Cotton Mill, and is about 21 years old. The two men quarreled over the employment of mill help, and when they met in the public road near Hardin, a fight ensued.

After Kale fired his revolver, he was shot several times by Carpenter, the bullets taking effect in the head and other places. Death resulted immediately. Carpenter was removed from the scene of the homicide more dead than alive, and it was said this afternoon that he could not survive.

The dead man is survived by a widow and several children. He had been engaged in the mill business for a number of years and was well known throughout this section. He had many acquaintances in Charlotte where he had visited often.

Both men were prominent in Gaston county.—Chronicle.

### In the Wrong Pew.

Correspondence of Observer.

Charles Nort, a negro employed in the Yarrowburgh Hotel, got drunk last night and concluded he would go on a little love-making expedition on the premises of Shaw University, colored, which has students of both sexes. The grounds in the rear are surrounded by very high walls. Inspired by the expected clandestine meeting with his girl and the superabundance of intoxicating spirits, he scaled the high walls of what he thought was the university fence but on dropping to the ground on the other side, he was instantly sobered, not to mention frightened out of his wits by having a bayoneted gun thrust in his face, and being commended to halt and explain his presence there at that hour (it was already midnight.) It required only a minute for the frightened negro to realize that he had made a mistake of scaling the stockade of the state penitentiary instead of the fence of Shaw university grounds. A telephone message to the night clerk of the hotel verified the story told the guard at the penitentiary, and after a severe lecture to the effect that he should be more careful in his future expeditions, the negro was turned loose and is at his post as usual to-day in the hotel.

### LEGISLATURE DID WELL

#### Much Favorable Legislation Enacted

On the whole this Legislature has done well. It has enacted laws for the advancement of temperance and education, and has made better provisions for the State's charitable institutions and for the old Confederate soldiers. For such legislation our late law-makers deserve the thanks of all good citizens. It has also done much for good morals by abolishing "the bucket morals," which is the name given the places where gambling in "futures" is carried on. This species of gambling is very tempting and has ruined many a man. All good citizens should rejoice that this Legislature heeded the petitions of the churches and repealed all the disgraceful divorce laws that had been passed since 1883. Not only that, but it improved the divorce laws of that date so that we will now have a divorce law creditable to a Christian people. Too much praise cannot be given our late legislators for the enactment of this law, in pleasant contrast with the divorce laws of our previous Legislature for the past ten years.—Chatham Record.

### Not The Proper Place

A school teacher boxed the ears of a pupil a few days ago. The boy told his mother, and the next day the teacher received the following note: "Nature has provided place for the punishment of a boy and it is not his ear. I will thank you to use it hereafter."—Exchange.

### TO COLLECT BACK TAXES.

#### An Act For The Relief of Sheriffs And Tax Collectors.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do Enact:

SECTION 1. That all sheriffs and tax collectors who, by virtue of their office, have had tax lists for the purpose of collecting the taxes of their respective counties, cities, towns or townships in their hands for the years one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand nine hundred, one thousand nine hundred and one, one thousand nine hundred and two, and one thousand nine hundred and three, and in cases of death or default, their personal representatives, bailsmen or any agent they may designate, are hereby authorized and empowered to collect arrears of taxes for each of the years aforesaid, under such rules and regulations as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for collection of taxes.

SEC. 2. That no person shall be compelled to pay any tax, under the provision of this act, who holds a receipt in full for the year named in section one of this act, or who will make affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths that the tax attempted to be collected has been paid, nor shall any executor, administrator or guardian be compelled to pay any tax under the provisions of this act after he shall have made a final settlement: Provided, that this act shall not authorize the sale of any land for taxes which has been conveyed to a purchaser for value, and without actual notice of the non-payment of the taxes.

SEC. 3. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve sheriffs or tax collectors, their representatives, or bondsmen from the liability imposed by law to pay the State, county and other taxes at the time and place required by law.

SEC. 4. That the authority herein given shall cease and determine on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and five.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the general Assembly read three times and ratified this 27th day of January, A. D. 1905.

### For Boys to Ponder Over.

A day or two ago, The Chronicle referred to the remarkable progress of the temperance movement in the State of Indiana, and since then another chapter has developed. It seems that Governor Hanly, of that State, has announced as his settled and deliberate policy that none of the appointive offices at his disposal shall go to a man who uses intoxicants—not abuses, mind, but uses. He says that many railways and other large corporations employing numerous men in positions of high responsibility have been forced to take this stand, not because they consider it morally wrong to drink, whether much or little, but because intoxicants, even when consumed in small quantities, diminish the drinker's business and industrial efficiency, just as large quantities destroy it, and that the work they want done will not be any two well performed if their employes are constantly in full command of all their physical and mental abilities. Governor Hanly says that it is the same with the service of the State, and he has refused appointments to men with "influence" he respected, not because they were drunkards or anything like it, but merely because they were known as wont to indulge in the occasional glass that a few years ago would have passed for satisfactory temperance to all except the fanatical teetotalers. Commenting on this, The New York Times remarks that not a few people not belonging to the criminal classes or in any apparent or immediate danger of becoming permanent tenants of the gutter will hold that the Governor is unnecessarily cautious—that he has gone rather too fast and rather too far along a commendable road, but there is no doubt at all of the harmony between his views and those which promise not very far in the future to prevail throughout no inconsiderable part of the business world.

But The Times continues, "this is the direction along which most if not all of the effective temperance progress is making. The question has changed from a moral to an economic one, and more the man in search of a job, a position, or an office is finding its attainment and retention unfavorably influenced by even moderate indulgence and rendered well-nigh hopeless by that which is obviously excessive. The employer who demands total abstinence speaks with an authority and a persuasiveness that is in these days beyond the reach of any other preacher. There is a moral in all this that The Chronicle commends to the consideration of the young men of the present day. The time is fast passing when the liquor drinker can hold his own with the balance of the world and this fact cannot be too seriously impressed upon the minds of the rising generation.—Chronicle.