

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

MR. BOURKE COCKRAN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The speech of Mr. Bourke Cockran, at Montgomery, Alabama, at the meeting of the convention to consider the status of the negro, is one of the most notable events of the day. It took a very high order of intelligence in a man who has never lived in the South to understand and appreciate the actual condition of affairs in the South and the actual relations existing between the white man and the negro, as Mr. Cockran shows he has appreciated it; and the courage necessary for placing himself boldly and unequivocally before his fellow-citizens of the North, as he has done, as an advocate of the repeal of the fifteenth amendment and the disfranchisement of the negro, was courage of the highest order. Mr. Cockran was perfectly right when he declared that the theoretical status of the negro under the constitution should be reconciled with his actual status in the public opinion of the country. There must necessarily be perpetual strife and discord in every community when the fundamental law of that community is one thing, and the aspirations, hopes, wishes and longings of the dominating people who dwell in that community are in direct opposition to that fundamental law. Ages ago can change that nature in the people, and the Wise Ruler, therefore, recognizing that fact, changes the fundamental law into consonance with the nature of the people.

Mr. Cockran was also perfectly right when he said that the repeal of the amendment would be best for the negro as well as for the white man. It is essential for the future development of the negro, if that be possible, in the perpetual strife between him and his white people that must go on, while the fundamental law of the land holds out to him a possibility of ruling. The whites being the predominant power, there can be but one result, and that result may always be foretold by reference to what took place last year, in Wilmington, North Carolina, and in what took place fifteen years ago, at Danville, Virginia. The negro's aspirations whilst the fifteenth amendment lasts, necessarily bring him into physical conflict with the white race, and when that conflict occurs there can be but one result, and that is the result to which every humane man closes his eyes while deploring it. The fifteenth amendment must be repealed or stricken and the degradation of public morals must be the perpetual fate of the Southern people.

The fifteenth amendment is utterly wrong in theory. It provides that no State shall abridge the right of voting on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. That is an utterly wrong theory in government. Suffrage is not inherent in individuality. Suffrage pertains to the domain of expediency. Suffrage is essentially a question of locality. In some localities women are permitted to vote, in others males are allowed to vote, and no male under 21 years is allowed to vote. In others only males are allowed to vote, and no male under 25 years is allowed to vote, and there are various abridgments of suffrage even in States which boast of their Republicanism, as Massachusetts and Rhode Island do. It might be that a vast horde of Chinese and Malays should get into California. If that should happen, we insist that the Americans in California ought to have the right to prohibit the suffrage to these Chinese and Malays, because they were Chinese and Malays, and the central authority, as the United States is in this country, should not have power to break up the laws of the Californians, disfranchising Chinese and Malays. On the other hand the people of Colorado choose to allow women to vote, and we insist that the central authority should not have power to prohibit them from doing this. Equally, Massachusetts and New York refuse to allow women to vote, and we insist that the central power

should not have authority to impose woman suffrage upon these States. All of which goes to show that the question of the suffrage is one pertaining to the locality and not to the central government. One set of people should control the suffrage in one locality, whilst the suffrage of that class in another locality would produce confusion and disorder. The question is one which should be confined wholly and entirely to each State, and each State should have authority to regulate the suffrage within its borders according to the local instincts, prejudices and interests of the people. If there were the law, the Southern States would provide for negroes becoming voters as they qualified themselves to exercise the suffrage intelligently, and we should have peace and order in the South, with a growing development of the negro according to his capabilities, in the process of evolution.

A PLEA FOR JOHN BROWN.

A writer for the New York Tribune discusses the question as to whether or not John Brown was insane, saying that the letters and papers of a prominent wool dealer, a contemporary of Brown, that have recently passed through his hands, throw a good deal of light upon the subject. This dealer, he says, was the head of one of the largest wool concerns in New England, and on learning just after the Harper's Ferry episode that the "Captain Brown" who was in prison and under sentence of death was no other than the "Mr. Brown" of the wool agency in Springfield, Mass., he wrote at once to Governor Wise, of Virginia, "pleading strenuously for a commutation of the sentence on the plea that Brown was mentally unsound." Until he saw the man, the wool dealer said, he had believed him to be an unscrupulous sharper, "so far from correct were the statements he made in the wool raisers' conventions, where he soon became a moving spirit, stirring up antagonism between wool raisers and buyers." But subsequent interviews with Brown convinced him that the man was really trying to do the wool growers a service, but was stark mad on the subject.

The Tribune writer in concluding his story says that "it was a clear case of insanity, seemingly, that was submitted for the consideration of Governor Wise, granting that the letter was ever forwarded, of which no one is sure." "If I were in your position," the wool dealer is alleged to have written Governor Wise, "I could no more permit this John Brown to be hanged than any other lunatic in or out of an insane asylum."

The Tribune writer suggests that possibly the papers of Governor Wise may contain a duplicate of this letter with a copy of the answer. "Considering the high standard of the writer," he adds, "and the disinterestedness of his plea the letter was and is worthy of consideration, and future biographers could, no doubt, obtain the original document. The name of the writer is now withheld for reasons that may soon cease to exist."

All these attempts to make it appear that John Brown was crazy are in the nature of apologies for his outrageous crimes. John Brown was about as much crazy as Nat Turner was crazy. Indeed, there is more to be said in extenuation of Nat's crimes than of the crimes of Brown, for Nat was the son of a savage negro and had been raised up to believe that he had some supernatural powers and that he was created for some great purpose.

We have no idea that any such letter as the Tribune writer refers to was ever sent to Governor Wise. At least those who are in the best position to know never heard of it. All the papers in the John Brown case were, upon Governor Wise's order, put into an old carpet-bag and up to the close of the war the bag was kept in the Capitol building. But since the occupation of Richmond by the northern troops that old bag and its contents have never been seen here. It has been said that the bag was concealed in the walls of the Capitol to save it from the northern soldiers, but diligent search has been made for it to no purpose. What became of it no one in Richmond knows, but it has disappeared with it all the papers connected with the John Brown case.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

There is disappointment that so few of the industries of Richmond are represented in the booths which are now being constructed on Broad Street. The Free Street Fair is going to be a big thing, and there is promise now that the city will be full of strangers next week. The industries of Richmond are in a most prosperous condition, and it would be a good thing for them and a splendid advertisement for the city to have a representative industrial display on Broad Street while the visitors are here.

The time is short, but it is not yet too late to build booths, and in the interest of the community we urge the manufacturers to come forward and make such a display as they are capable of doing. This is the opportunity of the year, and it should not be neglected.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

The meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association at Charlotte, N. C., is an interesting industrial event. It is said that 500 mill men are in attendance, representing a capital of \$500,000,000. President J. H. McCaden congratulated the members on the prosperous condition of the cotton industry. "A long period of depression," said he, "is at an end, every industry is prospering, every man who can work and will work can find employment at good wages. We are endeavoring to convert the raw material into manufactured products, and to find a good market for foreign countries. Our export trade alone with the Empire of China, without any organized effort on our part, will exceed \$25,000,000."

In cotton and iron industries the South leads the world. There has been a halt in the iron trade elsewhere, but there is greater activity than ever in the Birmingham district.

If there is any general set-back to business throughout the country, the South will necessarily feel it to a more or less extent, but the South is fast getting into a position where she can live largely within herself. She is altogether the most prosperous section today of this great country. We do not mean that she has a greater aggregate of wealth, for she has not, but in all

essentials to prosperity the South is ahead.

CURRENT TOPICS.

We find the following interesting item in Washington Post:

Office Seeking.—Representative Claude A. Swanson will be the next Governor of Virginia, said James H. Henry, of Richmond, at the St. James. "He has the party organization. That is about all that is required. His candidacy has been announced and has met with the approval of the people. The State convention will not be held for a year, and it is rather early to make predictions. I think, however, there will be no mistake in naming him as the next Governor. He is a young man. He is bright. He is a Democrat. The latter quality is enough to elect him if he gets the nomination. You know Virginia is Democratic by nearly 50,000 majority."

"He has the party organization. That is all that is required." Has it, indeed, come to that in old Virginia?

In discussing the question of gold exports, the Boston Transcript says:

We Are Now a Creditor Nation.—New York banks and trust companies have outstanding fully \$40,000,000 in loans on sterling bills of exchange, which simply means that that amount of money has been advanced for the purpose of deferring payment of balances owed by Europe to the United States. Some day the enormous trade balance owed to this country must be settled, but, meanwhile, owing to the strong financial conditions here, we can accommodate Europe by lending it money, and with rates higher abroad that operation is profitable, particularly in view of the decline of speculative activity at home and the pause in general buoyancy in anticipation of the elections canvass. The fact is that we have changed our attitude in late years; instead of resorting to bond issues and to other abnormal means to get gold, we are able to assist Europe, which occupies the position of debtor, while the United States holds the decidedly more advantageous position of creditor. It is estimated that we are selling to the world some \$100,000,000 worth of manufactured goods each year. If it could be sold, it would happen that we need gold again, there will be no difficulty in getting it normally, but it is an interesting query as to how Europe would endure such a drain as we had to submit to in past years.

It is interesting reading for the campaign of 1900. In 1896 the chief argument used for free coinage was that the gold standard was of English-making, and that it was to England's profit and our loss, because England was a creditor nation and the United States a debtor nation. How things have changed.

AFTERMATH.

Ex-President Harrison is taking a lively interest in golf.

Rev. D. J. Brimm, of Columbia S. C., has resigned his chair in the Columbian Presbyterian Theological Seminary. His action was voluntary, the reason assigned being that he differs with the majority of the Church, in that he believes in the faith cure. He was professor of Greek literature.

A member of the Savannah Cotton Exchange has received replies to queries with regard to the coming cotton crop from more than two hundred points in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida.

Taken as a whole, the reports indicate that there will be an increase of about 10 per cent. in this year's crop over that of last year. They show that fully 10 to 20 per cent. more fertilizers have been used, and in some instances that high as 50 per cent. They indicate that as a rule the farmers are in exceptionally good financial condition and that very little cotton remains in the warehouses at this time.

M. J. Condon, a railroad contractor, of Knoxville, and Mortimer F. Shea, a clerk in the New York Surrogate Court, were killed in Knoxville Thursday afternoon when their car, while passing a freight car in a runaway accident, ran into the car. Mrs. Shea was injured. Shea was a prominent Tammany man.

The Army of the Sea.

Far out, far out, close riding crest on crest, The long, white legions glisten in the sun, Endless and armed for instant strife they run In monstrous phalanx, sweeping in abreast, Far out, far out, where seethes the wild unrest.

What fearful glories have those foemen won, What deeds of blood have they in anger done And caroled upon the night wind unsuppressed! And down, far down (why crawls the crawler so?) Are staring eyes and shrunken lips that fear.

Poor, pious protest to the whirlwind foe That, striking them, roared on for further prey, O, fleets and powers, what war-won songs have ye More dread than sing this Army of the Sea?

—Thomas Bicket, in the New Lippincott.

His Portion.

Ruth: Caesar said all Gaul was divided into three parts.

Kitty: Did he say how much of it a Chicago drummer got?—Detroit Free Press.

Striking Similarity.

"The cuckoo in that clock reminds me of a poor ball-player and an arrogant labor union."

"How so?"

"It goes out on so many strikes."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Real Puzzle of Life.

Fidelia: Flavius, doesn't the great mystery of our being fill you with awe and wonder?

Flavius: Well, to tell you the honest truth, Fidelia, want to wear bothersome more than anything else—Indianapolis Journal.

Mutual Sympathy.

Collector: I'm sorry, Mr. Slowpay, but your tailor has put his account against you into my hands for collection.

Mr. Slowpay: He has, eh? Do you work on a commission basis, sir?

Mr. Slowpay: Then I'm sorry for you.—Chicago News.

Placing the Blame.

She looked at him scornfully, even indignantly. "Would you let a woman stand while you occupy a seat?" she asked.

"Madam," he replied, "do not blame me. The fault primarily lies with your own sex."

"How so?" she demanded.

"I do not receive proper home training," he answered.—Chicago Post.

Lynching.

Editor of The Times:

Sir—The popular idea that lynching is the best mode of getting rid of bad men is increasing in favor in many sections of the country, and its injurious effects is

FINEST OF THE KIND.
No beverage of recent years has met with such pronounced success with the general public as **BLACK & TAN**—The American Porter—its popularity being due to its true merit. Orders addressed to Jos. Stumpf, Manager, Richmond Branch, will be promptly executed.

seen and felt in every part of this union. It is not time to carry half the nation. Lynching is affecting public morals, creating lawlessness in its worst form, encouraging the young to disregard and at the defiance of the law of the land, and the crowning wrong that it does is the placing of the hands of the most vicious and often the most ignorant classes of a community. These people delight in every form of lawlessness.

Strange as it may appear, it is amazing to hear good citizens, who ought to be law-abiding, advocating these wicked and violent measures.

Again it is hard to understand why it is that right thinking men, who are so often the victims of violence, will lead to, when a mob begins its deadly work, who is safe?

Are either the lives of the citizens or their property safe?

A writer once expressed the effects of evil in this way: "The course of evil begins so slowly and from such slight cause, an infant's hand could stem its tide, but let the stream get deeper, philosophy, awe and religion, too, would strive in vain to turn the headlong torrent."

Apart from these considerations of public safety, is not such lawlessness financially destructive to the material interests of a country? Who will want to buy property or to live among a people who set the law at defiance and substitute mob law in its stead?

Another reason is the criminal expenses incurred in guarding the jails and attending the trials of prisoners, who speak of the lynching of the negro who murdered Dr. Riggins several years ago, an old and prominent citizen of Mecklenburg. There were said to have been three or four negroes implicated in this crime, but no effort was made to inflict death upon them, that they hung him at once, without giving him any opportunity to tell anything about the murder.

It is generally believed that had the man been arrested in the regular way and been brought out, and his confederates in crime would have been caught and executed, but as it was, every man, except the one that was lynched, escaped punishment.

It will be remembered that only a short time since a crowd of men in one of the counties of the State took a negro out into the woods and actually placed a rope around his neck and told him to jump.

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POLK MILLER AT HOME.
Since making a leading specialty of the Mineral Water and Cigar Department at his Drug Store, there has been such an increase in the business as to make it necessary for Polk Miller to give his personal attention to the details, and he requests us to tell his city and country friends to call on him at 903 East Main Street during the next four months. As Mr. Miller is the recognized authority on "Dogs and their Diseases," and the only manufacturer of a full line of Canine remedies in the South, expect to see him but only with his attention to the wants of man, but of the dogs as well.

"PERSEVERE AND PROSPER." Take H. S. Sarapella's failing eye. He will cure scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples and all blood humors; also, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh and that tired feeling. He never disappoints.

Sick headache is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

THE SUN'S COMING ECLIPSE, MAY 28TH.

The Atlantic Coast Line on account of the above occasion will apply rate of one and one-half cents for the round-trip tickets in the sale of individual round-trip tickets from Richmond to points in Virginia and North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Tickets on sale May 28th to 26th, with final limit June 24th. This is a good opportunity for those desiring to witness this rare and impressive phenomenon. For full information in regard to tickets, sleeping car accommodations, time tables, etc., apply to

S. CAMPBELL,
Division Passenger Agent,
No. 338 East Main Street.

REDUCED RATES R. F. & P. R. R.

On account of Richmond Free Street Fair and Carnival, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company will sell tickets to Richmond and return at the rate of one fare for round-trip. Tickets on sale May 12th to 19th, inclusive, good to return until May 21, 1900, and good for the return trip. For further information apply to agents Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad or

W. P. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up the system. Money back if not cured. Sold by Owen & Minor Drug Co., druggists.

LOW RATES NORTH AND WEST.

Before you travel North or West, call upon or write the undersigned for low rates via York River Line and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Royal Blue Line). Superb steamer service to Baltimore and back, the fastest, finest and most comfortable trains in the world. Leave for Richmond daily (except Sunday) from the Southern Railway depot at 4:30 P. M.

Apply to C. W. Westbury, T. P. A., Southern Railway, 925 East Main Street, Richmond, or Transfer Co., 903 East Main Street, or Arthur G. Lewis, Southern Passenger Agent B. and O. Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

ENTERTAINMENT BY POLK MILLER.

Commencing Monday morning, the 13th of May, and running through the summer months, Polk Miller will entertain the public at No. 903 East Main Street, performance commencing at 9 o'clock, and continuing through the day. There will be no charge for the first, second and third refreshments ever served at a Soda Fountain in Richmond will be handed around for 5 cents.

WHITE BEAVERS.

We've a White Beaver Hat at 50 cents. Just the thing for a parade.

O. H. BERRY & CO.

MANUFACTURING
IN MANCHESTER

The Council Grants Land for a Trunk Factory.

SMALL FIRE IN SWANSBORO.

Dance at Forest Hill—Revival Services. The Trouble Between Mr. Bourne and Mr. Hall—News, Personal and Brief, of Manchester.

Manchester Bureau, Richmond Times, 1121 Hull Street, Beattie Block.

The monthly meeting of the Manchester City Council was held last night. Those present were: Captain O'Brien (chairman), Messrs. Green, Morton, Nunnally, Bradley, Hart, Abbott, Utz, Patram, Jones and Clerk J. W. Hall. Mr. A. Hamilton, vice-president of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, who was present, explained to the Council an ordinance which his company presented, asking permission to change their track crossing Semmes Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets, in order that his company might have more space on the city street. It owns between McDonough and Semmes Streets. Mr. Hamilton said his company intends in a few days to sign agreements with a party of gentlemen who wished to establish a large manufacturing plant upon the property owned by the company between McDonough and Semmes Streets, and that the ordinance was asked, that more convenient railroad facilities might be afforded.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Mr. Hamilton said the new industry would occupy the northern portion of the lot, and would operate a plant for the manufacture of electrical enterprise machinery. He further stated that there was a possibility of a large manufacturing plant being built upon the vacant portion of the lot upon which the Stephens Putney & Co.'s plant now stands. For the purpose of affording these proposed new enterprises railroad facilities, he asked the passage of the ordinance offered.

The ordinance granting the privilege of changing the location of the tracks was offered by Mr. Morton, and was adopted.

Mr. Hamilton asked to be allowed to speak to the Council in regard to their recent action in receiving a grant of land from Mr. Shotwell, thus opening Powhatan Street across the Atlantic Coast Line.

Mr. Hamilton said he thought the matter had not been legally considered, which occasioned much debate. The matter was finally, upon motion of Mr. Green, referred to Judge Clifton, city attorney, for a written legal opinion, to be presented to the Council at the next meeting.

The reports of the several committees were received and adopted.

The report of the City Engineer upon the cost of the improvement of Perry Street was presented by Mr. Morton. The report stated that the work would cost, by contract, 80 cents per cubic yard, if done by the city street force, \$1.05 per cubic yard. As the report came without recommendation it was referred to the Street Committee for consideration next Monday night, and to report to a special meeting of the Council to be held Tuesday night.

A TRUNK FACTORY.

Mr. Green, chairman of the Buildings and Land Committee, presented, with recommendation, a petition from the Union Trunk and Bag Company, asking for a grant of land known as lot No. 15, adjoining the property of the Eureka Furniture Company, for the erection of a plant for the manufacture of trunks. Mr. E. S. Moody, Jr., manager of the company, was present, and stated that his company was anxious to receive the grant at once, as they wished to have a large building, 100x32 feet. Upon motion of Mr. Morton, the land was granted.

The special committee appointed by the Council, composed of Messrs. O'Brien, Nead, Abbott, and Utz, an expert accountant to examine the books of the city officials, recommended the employment of Mr. James J. Sutton, of Richmond, whose bid for the work was the lowest. The recommendation was adopted, and Mr. Sutton will be instructed to begin work at an early date. The examination is to be made for fifteen years back.

After the transaction of other minor business, the Council adjourned to meet Tuesday night.

DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Fire broke out yesterday morning about 5 o'clock in the residence of Mr. East, in Swansboro, on the Decatur Street extension.

It originated in the ceiling of the kitchen, and spread rapidly. The alarm was given and soon a bucket brigade was formed, which saved the property.

The house was damaged considerably, but is wholly covered by insurance, the policy expiring yesterday at 12 o'clock.

The building belonged to J. T. Dunn, of Richmond. The furniture in the house was not damaged, most of it being gotten out.

A secret session of the Special Committee appointed by the Board Water Commissioners to investigate the charges brought by Mr. Bourne against Mr. Hall was held Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the office of the Water Commissioner.

Only members of the committee were present, and the result of the meeting was not given out. It is said further investigation will be necessary to arrive at a conclusion in the matter.

To-morrow afternoon the choir of Broad-Street Methodist Church, Richmond, will sing the entire service at Meade Memorial Church. The service is to be at 8 o'clock. Rev. Benjamin Dennis officiating. The selections will be: Processional Hymn 515, "Onward Christian Soldiers" (Fuller); Gloria in Patria in A (Bridge-water); Festival in Exultation in D (Dudley Brock); Bonum Es in E (Mallard); Benedicite Anima in B flat (Williams); Anthem, Quartette, "Abide With Me" (Danks); Hymn 423, Huchins (Dykes); Offertory, Soprano Solo, Miss Franklin; Recessional Hymn 19 (Dudley Brock).

PERSONAL NOTES.

Forest Hill Club gave a dance last night at Forest Hill Park—the first of the season.

Mrs. W. George Pollard will leave today for White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia where she will spend the greater part of the summer.

Little Annie Wilkerson was taken quite ill Thursday afternoon at the public school and taken to her home on Tenth and Maury Streets. She is improving.

Mr. Green having heard nothing from his former partner, Mr. John, has published a card, dissolving the partnership, and stating that in the future he will continue the business.

Rev. W. W. Sisk, who has been sick, is now able to be out, and will fill his pulpit at both services Sunday.

Mr. Lee Hart has two children sick at his home, Fourth and Lee Streets.

What might have been a serious runaway was narrowly averted in Swansboro, by the horse being stopped. A white mare, with the wagon and lost control of the reins.

Miss Charlotte Pulliam, of Prince

Tennis Shoes

50c.



Men's, Boys' and Youths' Black Canvas, Rubber Soles sewed on, all sizes.

50c.

Other summer comfort specialties.

HOFHEIMER'S Economy

SHOES, TRUNKS & HOSIERY

311 East Broad.

HOFHEIMER'S MEN'S SPECIALTY STORE.

834 Main Street.

George county, is visiting Mr. R. S. Robertson, at Forest Hill.

Mr. B. B. Johnson, of Spencer, N. C., is visiting in the city.

Rev. W. S. Luke preached a strong sermon at Stockton Street Church Tuesday night, to a very large congregation.