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Gold Dust cleans everything about the house better, with half the effort, in half the time and at half the cost of soap or any other cleanser.

Send for free booklet—"Golden Rules for Housework."

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
Chicago St. Louis New York Boston

**BLOWING MY OWN HORN**

I know I sell goods cheap. I am proud to believe that I have succeeded in gaining the confidence of many people. I think the old Racket has gained a warm welcome in more homes than any other dry goods store in the state. We hold out a welcoming hand to all that come, and sell them the best values we can buy. I have not advanced the price on a single article in my store, and today there is not a better selection of general Dry Goods to be found. Think what the size of the store is—it covers three floors and has 15,000 square feet; the shelves are made deep; the goods are all placed in the shelves end-wise; the tables are all piled up; the shelves are piled to the ceiling with new goods.

We can show about \$7,000 worth of Clothing. Suits from \$2.00 to \$15.00. Nice all wool Suits from \$4.50 to \$10.00. Overcoats from \$2.50 to \$10.00. Boy's Suits from \$1.50 to \$4.00. Boy's Pants from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Men's Pants from \$1.50 to \$2.50. We have 1,000 pairs to select from. We have about 100 odd Coats at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. Odd Vests from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

We have Gent's Laundered Pencil Shirts at 25c and up.

We know we can sell you your Underwear. We ask you to come and buy it from us. By looking you will see we have the stock, the low price and the quality. We have all prices in Vests for children from 9c to 50c. Ladies' long sleeve Vests from 10c to \$1.00. Ladies' Pants from 25c to \$1.00. We have heavy Hosiery Underwear for Boys at 25c each. Pants, Vests, Men's Red Vests at 50c; tan and grey at 40c; Pants and Vest at 75c a pair. The fancy, fine wool Vest at 50c, 75c and \$1.00. I have the grandest line of 25c Underwear in Men's and Ladies' Vests. I have sixty dozen Ribbed Vests at 25c—they are heavy, full size, ribbed silk front. We can please you in Union Suits from 25c up to 50c; little children Vests at 10c, good quality.

I have about 5,000 pairs of Shoes. We can clothe your feet in Shoes and Hosiery of any grade—silk, wool and cotton. We have a grand assortment of Children's Hose at 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c a pair. Men's fine white feet, fast black top, double sole Half Hose at 12 1/2c. Ladies' Hose at all prices. Seamless black Hose from 5c to 25c.

I handle H. C. Godman children and woman Shoes. They are the best values that can be had. A child solid shoe throughout at 60c a pair, soft and fine. A Misses' Shoe at 75c and \$1.00. Woman Shoes, as good as a \$2.00 shoe and better for service, at \$1.50 a pair.

I have just received today a big stock of new Golf Hats, with best style and trimmed or untrimmed, from 50c to 95c, in blue and grey.

We have a big stock of new Silks and Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries. We have more goods than have ever been shown in any dry goods store in the city.

I have just received a big stock of Mattings that I sell cheap, and show you over 100 rolls to select from.

I have about 400 Trunks that I sell from 25c to \$10.00 each. I have about 300 Handbags, Suit Cases, Valises and Grips.

We are ready. Our stock is complete, our sales are by far larger than last season. We can save you money and you are glad to do it. All I ask is your inspection, at Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

P. S.—I have the best \$1.00 six hook Foster Ladies' Kid Gloves at 75c a pair, all colors.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Proprietor**NO FARMER**

Can Afford to Plant Inferior Seed. We Have Tested Our

NORTH CAROLINA RUST PROOF OATS

and now is the time to plant.

—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF—

GENERAL GROCERIES

but can't give exact number of each article as it is constantly changing. We have

BAGGING AND TIES AT PRICES THAT SUIT.

LIME, CEMENT, GRAIN, HAY, NAILS, ETC.

THE WORTH CO**Another Opportunity!**

\$1.05

Buys this Week Only!

FULL SIZE, HIGH BACK SOLID OAK DINING CHAIR. YOU HAVE CHOICE OF FOUR PATTERNS. THIS DINER SELLS EVERYWHERE FOR \$1.50. THEY ARE YOURS WHILE THEY LAST. OUR FLOORS TEAM WITH NEW FURNITURE.

THE SNEED-FULLER CO.,

Cor. 2nd and Market Streets

FOR SALE.

10,000 ACRES LAND, HALF MILE FROM A. C. L.

This plantation lays on the east side of the North East Cape Fear river, six miles from the city of Wilmington, N. C., one-half mile from the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The highlands are well adapted to fruits and truck growing of all kinds—especially strawberries and lettuce, timber and oaks, pine and hickory.

Lands level, with grey loam and clay foundation. The river sides are high bluffs overlooking the most beautiful stream in the south—piled by small river steamers, making the city easily accessible to all on the plantation. Natural drainage, with the exception of a small portion, which will require ditching.

Two magnificent sites for mills, with an inexhaustible supply of water. The lowlands are adapted to rice, hay and corn.

Swamp lands are Juniper, Poplar, Ash and Cypress in abundance. There is no game preserve in the country which has more attractions for the sportsman. Deer, wild hogs, turkeys and quail, are here in great numbers. The streams abound with duck and fish.

The place is extremely healthy. The pasturage is splendid, remaining green the entire year; cane in winter and tempting grasses in spring and summer. No place on earth would be better suited for stock raising. Suitable for hogs, cows and sheep.

Contains fine deposits of phosphate and agricultural marl.

Known as the Rose Hill Plantation and will sell in lots from Fifty Acres up at low prices. Apply to

SALE AND LIVERY STABLE, 208 and 210 Market Street. Oct 8 Im

MY LINE OF...

Footwear cannot be surpassed for Style, Durability and Comfort. I have everything in

Patent Calf, Black and Tan, Vici Kid, also Enamel.

Put your feet into a pair of my shoes and you will find walking easy.

A COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

Men's Hats and Furnishings.

**A. SHRIER, Outfitter to Mankind.****PRELIMINARY REPORT**

OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ON ITS WORK.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S STATEMENT.

OF His Relations With Aguinaldo—Letter's Scheming Cause of the War. Hostility Confined to One Tribe—War Forced on Us—Anarchy Under Native Government—Great Improvement in Territory in Our Possession—The Question of Self-Government.

Washington, November 2.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine commission today submitted to the president the preliminary report which it had promised to publish.

The commission tells briefly how it conducted the task entrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capabilities of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

As to the rebellion of 1896, they declare that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation issued at the time.

The war begun in 1896, was terminated by the treaty of Biak-na-Bato. The provisions of the treaty were never carried out. Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic rising squads, the best they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement.

The following memorandum on the subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey:

MEMORANDUM OF RELATIONS WITH AGUINALDO.

"On April 24, 1898, the following cypher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul general at Singapore: 'Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is here. He will come to Hong Kong; arrange with the commodore for general co-operation of insurgents of Manila if desired.'

"On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: 'Tell Aguinaldo to come as soon as possible; the necessity for haste being due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hong Kong government to leave those waters by the following day.'

"The squadron left Hong Kong on the morning of the 25th and Mrs. Bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 28th, and so did not arrive in Hong Kong in time to have a conference with the admiral.

"It had been reported to the commodore as early as March 1st, by the United States consul at Manila, and others, that the General had broken out into insurrection against the Spanish authorities in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 20th Mr. Williams telegraphed: 'Five thousand rebels are armed and in camp near the city. They are loyal to us in case of war.'

"Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found that there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was, accordingly, decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch, and to remain there until the arrival of his staff on May 19th and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, after which he was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army. This was done for the purpose of strengthening the United States forces and weakening those of the enemy. No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any time."

AGUINALDO'S SCHEME.

The commission's report tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish and how General Anderson arrived and Aguinaldo at his request moved from Cavite to Bancor. Says the commission:

"Now for the first time rose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising to his people on behalf of the American government, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

The report then states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From this point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops. "There were no conferences," says the report, "between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers with a view to operating against the Spaniards, nor was there any other communication."

It is shown that a considerable element in the Filipino congress wished to address to President McKinley a request not to abandon the Filipinos. At this stage the Paris conference was discussed, and the Filipinos were preparing for war, and it was understood that the attack would come upon the first act by the American forces which could afford a pretext.

WAR FORCED UPON US.

A brief chapter then tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by General Merritt, through a commission, to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intentions, purposes and desires of the Filipino people. This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of February 4th, when the attack upon the American troops, following the action of the Nebraska sentinel.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS. The commission then takes up the condition of the country at the time of their arrival, comparing it with conditions existing at the time they left a short time ago. A vivid picture is given of the anarchy existing among the inhabitants in and about Manila during the early spring.

The natives, accustomed to Spanish promises, urged upon the commission that acts instead of promises should be given them. As a result native law courts were established and this greatly aided in the restoration of public confidence. The flow of population soon began to set toward the city. Natives who had fled from their homes returned. As showing the limited scope of the rebellion, the commission states: "We learned that the strongest anti-

American feeling was confined to the Tagalog provinces, namely, Manila, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Principe and Zamboanga. It was strongest in the first named, and hardly existed in the last four. The population of these provinces is estimated to be about 1,500,000, but it should not be supposed that even in the six provinces immediately adjacent to Manila the people were united in their opposition to us. Even here there was a strong conservative element, consisting of people of wealth and intelligence, opposed to the war."

Under the head of "The Rebellion not a National Movement," the report treats of the rebellion outside of the province of Luzon, where, it is stated, the uprising was viewed at first with indifference and later with fear. It is stated that the insurgent administration throughout the interior was worse than the days of Spanish misrule in many provinces there was absolute anarchy, and from all sides came petitions for protection and help.

As to the state of affairs when the commission left, the report says fields were being planted and the people, protected by our troops, were enjoying peace, security and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the history of the Philippines.

The chapter devoted to "Establishment of Municipal Government" gives in detail the efforts in that direction. There were many difficulties encountered. The towns of Bacoor and Imus were selected for the purpose of experiment, and after talks with the local "head men," a local form of government was established. This scheme was adopted, and gave general satisfaction. Governments were organized with even more satisfactory results in Pandacan, Santa Ana, San Felipe, San Juan Pedro and Machel, Malabon, Polo, Obando, Meycaupa, Yang and Mololo.

The commission sums the situation at the time of their departure as follows:

"When we left Manila a large volume of being done, and the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe. The native population was quiet and orderly, and all fear of an uprising had long since passed. An efficient corps of native policemen was on duty. A system of public schools in which English was taught, had been advocated by the commission and established by General Otis. Some 6,000 scholars were in attendance."

"In the Tagalog province of Luzon, where the anti-American feeling had been strongest, public sentiment had greatly changed as evidenced by the fact that the military governor of Batangas had offered to surrender his troops and his province if we would only send a small force there. The Biak-na-Bato, in Luzon, had been against their Tagalog masters. The Macabebes were clamoring for an opportunity to fight in our ranks, and native soldiers and scouts were already serving under General Lawton."

Special attention is given to the island of Negros, as it seemed a field well adapted to the extension of an American system. Here the natives had adopted a local form of government, including a congress, and had raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of managing their own affairs and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics. The battalion was furnished, but the people proved unable to carry out their programme, owing to ill-feeling among themselves. The Americans remained popular. At the request of General Otis, a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction, and public order is better in the island today than at any time during the last twenty years.

CAPACITY FOR SELF GOVERNMENT.

The chapter devoted to "Capacity for Self-Government" is the result, the report states, of diligent inquiry for several months, in the course of which the opinions of witnesses were examined, of all shades of political thought and varieties of occupation, tribe and locality. The most striking and perhaps the most significant fact in the entire situation is the multiplicity of tribes inhabiting the archipelago, the diversity of their languages (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civilization, ranging all the way from the highest to the lowest. As to this the report says:

"The Filipinos are not a nation, but a variegated assemblage of different tribes and peoples, and their loyalty is still of the tribal type."

"As to the general intellectual capacities of the Filipinos, the commission is of opinion that they are not capable of accepting in a limited number of persons those capacities have not been developed by education or experience. The masses of the people are uneducated. That intelligent public opinion on the part of the people is not yet formed, and it cannot exist until education has elevated the masses, broadened their intellectual horizon and disciplined their faculty of judgment and even then the power of self-government cannot be assumed without considerable previous training and experience under the guidance and tutelage of an enlightened and liberal sovereign power. For the bald fact is that the Filipinos have never had any experience in governing themselves."

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers."

"We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippine islands."

Many a Lover.

Has turned with disgust from an otherwise lovable girl with an offensive breath. Karl's Clover Root Tea cures the breath by its action on the bowels, etc., nothing else will. Sold for years on absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

President Williams Inspects His New Railway.

Columbia, S. C., November 2.—Mr. John Skelton Williams, president of the Seaboard Air Line, was in this city today examining the construction of the new line to connect the Florida Central and Peninsular with the Seaboard's main line. He is pleased with the progress made and is confident that the eighty miles of new road will be completed January 1st, when the Seaboard purchases the Florida Central and Peninsular becomes of effect, and that the Seaboard Florida trains will be run without delay.

STATE PRESS.

Professional burglars were a long time finding out what a soft snap this state offered, but since they have tumbled they are working it for all it is worth.—Durham Herald.

White says the president has promised the support of the administration to the measure and he expects it to become law. It would be disconcerting to know how it is proposed to have the federal authority take hold of this matter. Even if such a plan can be devised we very much doubt its expediency.—Statesville Landmark.

The Wilmington Messenger does not fancy this inter-collegiate foot ball business. We don't, either. Athletic sport beats no exercise and the physical as well as the mental man needs to be developed. But foot ball is both dangerous and brutal, and should be discontinued. All the church schools in the state have given way to the craze. Both church and state call often and loud for money to be wasted in this and other kinds of foolery.—Troy Examiner.

But it is against the conscienceless gamblers who infest the fair grounds, and the indecent exhibitions by men and women sunken in vices of all kinds that the moral sentiment of the good people revolt; and with that sentiment The Commonwealth stands in hearty co-operative sympathy. They ought to be excluded from all fair grounds, and with them excluded there may still be left innocent amusement enough to keep the young people from feeling like the fair is a dull thing.—Scotland Neck Commonwealth.

Every paper that has expressed an opinion on the matter, so far as we have noticed, has said that the senatorial election should rest until the constitutional amendment is voted upon. The Reflector will suggest a plan by which the press can stop this discussion and stop it more effectually than in any other way. That is, don't another paper mention editorially, by special view, or in news correspondence, the name of any aspirant in connection with the senatorship until the proper time shall come. Adopt this course and there will be but little more of the premature discussion heard.—Greenville Reflector.

Neither the press nor the people of North Carolina will endorse the action of the directors of the anti-slavery society not removing Sumnerell, the overseer or superintendent who has been proved to have treated the convicts so cruelly and brutally. All humane persons will endorse the five democratic directors who voted for his removal. It seems like adding insult to injury for the directors to have passed a resolution declaring Sumnerell's cruelty was merely "a mistake." Those directors who voted to screen Sumnerell cannot screen themselves from public criticism and censure of an indignant press and people.—Pittsboro Record.

The growth of Mormonism in this state is alarming to the evangelical denominations. Scores of missionaries are being sent out by the Mormons and are at work all over the State. They confine their efforts almost entirely to the country and mountain districts. They hope to gain a foothold among the ignorant and illiterate and through them to capture the state. It is announced that the North Carolina Mormon conference is to be held at Goldsboro soon, and that it will reveal a surprising increase in membership. One of the elders after much questioning and evasion acknowledged to Rev. L. R. Pruett, of this city, that the Mormons believe in polygamy as much as they ever did and have ceased to practice it only because the laws of the United States make it a crime with heavy punishments.—Charlotte News.

The amendment, like all new policies, must rely largely upon the character of its advocates for a triumph. Inherent strength, save among the educated, it has not and explanation is needed to combat the wild fears so glibly propounded about it. In our judgment the state convention should be called early in the spring and the pulse of the people well felt in advance of the special session of the legislature. Apathy is the foe to be dreaded, and the legislature, if it does not stir the people up, will be a failure. The small counties of the west are the game the republicans have in mind, and a meeting of the representatives might mend the fences where they seemed to need it. Certainly the amendment has nothing to dread from a long canvass devoted to it alone. The longer it is lied about the longer should be its discussion.—Morganton Herald.

The Weekly is for a free field and a fair fight and hopes the democratic voters of the state will be given the fullest opportunity of saying whom they want to represent them in the senate. The office is one that concerns the whole state and if the people are capable of electing their governor and congressmen, what democrat, high or low, will deny their capacity to choose a member of the upper branch of congress? If the people have sense enough to say who of a given number or aspirants they would for a given term of years, we think they can be trusted to make an intelligent choice for United States senator. It may not be amiss, however, to remind all concerned that the first thing necessary in making a rabbit pie is to catch the rabbit. All hands pull together for the adoption of the constitutional amendment and the election for a democratic legislature next August and leave the senatorial question to be settled in the November election.—Webster's (Ridgeway) Weekly.

In his able argument before Judge Simonton, Judge Leigh R. Watts takes ground that the federal courts are the bulwark of the constitution and not the "sappers and miners of the constitution" as Mr. Jefferson said. It largely depends upon the judges. In the early days of the republic the federal courts sought to usurp power. It was against such usurpation that Jefferson protested. For many years the federal supreme court has illumined our history by its breadth and integrity, even if Shiras did change his mind quickly. The just criticism against federal judges of recent years has been directed at the newly created circuit judges, nearly all of whom have been appointed at the dictation of great corporations whose interests they have served to the injury of the public. The whole batch of them ought to be put out of office, and the whole federal judiciary made as pure and as worthy of respect as the supreme court of the United States. "Government by injunction," introduced and extended by these new federal judges, is responsible for much of the latter day lack of faith in the federal courts. The people can be trusted to give the respect to all courts to which they are entitled.—Raleigh News and Observer.

A Frightful Blunder.

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Fester Corns, all Skin Complaints. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, druggist.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sanford Express.—The Carthage Tribune says the old records in the court house show that the first tax ever levied for any purpose in the county, in the year 1785, was 10 cents on each poll and 10 cents on every 100 acres of land. The people were not burdened with taxes in those days like now.

Fair Bluff Times: Will Hux, of near Cerro Gordo, was arrested at this place last Wednesday evening on the charge of having stolen \$40 from the money drawer of R. L. Townsend.—Warren Britt was terribly mangled between logs one day last week in the swamps about a mile or two from here. It is hoped he will soon recover.

Durham Herald: J. Frank Maddry, coroner of Durham county, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff John Hayward, went out near Stagville yesterday to view the dead body of a colored man by the name of Davis Justice, and hold an inquest if necessary. He found that an inquest was unnecessary, there being conclusive evidence that he had been thrown from his wagon while drunk.

Fayetteville Observer.—Miss Fannie Sedberry, the bright little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Sedberry, met with a very painful and peculiar accident yesterday morning. She fell from a tree, a distance of ten feet, and suffered what is known as a green stick fracture to both arms just above the wrists. The bones, though not broken externally, were bent outward in the shape of a bow.

Whiteville News: We learn of a fatal accident which occurred in Welch Creek township, in Welch Creek, in Welch creek with some young friends the young son of William Cherry, colored, started to walk across a log, tripping a gun behind him. It is supposed that the hammer of the gun caught on a projecting limb or knot for it accidentally discharged, inflicting a wound on young Cherry from which he died in a short while.

Carthage Tribune: Matthew Johnson, one of Mills' planter operators, dressed in 42 minutes last Thursday 8,400 feet of lumber on one machine. This performance breaks the record of rapid planer work.—Rev. I. N. Clegg, colonel for Fayetteville Presbytery, was at home Saturday. He says since he has been in the work he has sold over 800 bibles and that he has found 57 homes without Bibles. About three-fourths of this 57 were white people. He has traveled over portions of Moore, Harnett and Chatham counties.

Norfolk Landmark: For several days a fire, the extent of which is unknown at this time, has been raging in the Dismal swamp. The area covered by the flames seems to be near Tucker's, on the Norfolk and Western railway. Dense clouds of smoke, hanging pall-like over that section of the great morass, indicate the existence of an extensive conflagration. A further indication of fire in the swamp is furnished by the presence of unusually large numbers of bear, deer and other game which infest the place in the clearings on its edges.

Raleigh Post: Meekin Lane, a well known colored man of this city, who for forty years has been the sexton of the Presbyterian church, died yesterday morning at his home on West Lenoir street. He was a faithful, honest man and held the respect of those who knew him. He was 75 years old. Wake Forest college has selected the debaters who will represent the institution at the inter-collegiate debate here Thanksgiving day between Trinity and Wake Forest. The debaters chosen last week were Mr. A. R. Dunning, of Bertie; Mr. A. W. Cook, of Murfreesboro, and Mr. Oscar Powers, of Wake Forest.

Wadesboro News: The dwelling of Frank Sanders, who lives west of Peachland, in Union county, was burned last Thursday night. No one was in the house at the time. All the furniture in the house and \$25 in money was lost.—The dwelling, together with its contents, of Mrs. John Bowers, of Brunswick township, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. We learn that there was \$450 insurance on the property in a South Carolina company.—Mr. J. K. Waddell, who probably was, with one exception, the oldest citizen in the county, died at his home in Ansonville township Friday. He was 85 years old, which, we believe, is the age of Uncle Joe Allen, of Flat Rock.

Carthage Tribune.—John E. Ross, a young negro, was arrested in Mifflin Springs township one day last week on a charge of insulting ladies, and in default of bail he was taken to jail. When they told him that they were going to take him to jail, he replied, "No, I reckon not." The officers summoned a posse and went to arrest both the Johns. When they found old John and attempted to arrest him, he fought like a hyena and it took about a dozen men to subdue him, and in the melee old John's right arm was broken. But the pair of them were safely landed in jail.

Charlotte News.—Mr. J. H. Wearn who, as noted in the News yesterday, has purchased the State Mills property on East avenue, will in the near future convert the mill building into a planing mill. He will fit it out with new machinery.—Mr. B. W. Metts, who is connected with the Bell Telephone company, met with a painful accident this morning. He was riding his wheel down East Trade street from the square when he met a wagon. The two collided, and the force of the collision knocked Mr. Metts from his wheel, underneath the horse. The wagon, which was heavily loaded, passed over Mr. Metts' breast and ankles, but neither was serious. He was taken to his room and a physician attended him.—Quite a sensation was created at the Cotton platform this morning by the appearance of a ten-year-old boy who weighed 165 pounds in his boots. The youth comes from Berryhill township and is a son of Mr. C. H. McCoy. The young boy is ten years old and is four feet six inches.

Sick Headaches.

The cause of overworked womanhood are quickly and surely cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great blood purifier and tonic. It cures all nervous disorders and restores the system. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

Negro School Exhibit at Paris Exposition.

Washington, November 2.—Mr. Ferdinand Peck, the commissioner general of the United States to the Paris exposition, has had under consideration for some time the question of a negro educational exhibit at the exposition, to be under the general supervision of the commissioner in charge of the national educational exhibit of the United States.

After consideration with the president today Mr. Peck announced that he had decided to provide for the exhibition and had appointed Thomas J. Codrington, a well known colored educationalist, now in the employ of the war department, to have direction of the exhibit.