

The Lenoir Topic

VOLUME XII.

LENOIR, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1886.

NUMBER 1.

STATESVILLE, NEW YORK.

WALLACE BROS.,

General Merchandise

—AND—

PRODUCE DEALERS,

—AND—

Headquarters for Medicinal Crude, Roots,

Herbs, Berries,

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—to—

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FOR THE BLOOD BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONIC, quickly and completely cleanses and enriches the blood, and restores all the action of the liver and kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation. ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

Dr. H. K. Brown, of Boston, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic in all cases of debility, and in all cases of general weakness. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation. ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it."

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HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Home and Surroundings—How Mr. Davis Passes his Declining Years.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

BEAUVOIR, MISS., Sept. 6.—A trip from Baltimore to Beauvoir at this time of the year is not a pleasant one, but the home of the ex-Confederate chieftain, soldier and statesman is a most delightful abiding place. Beauvoir is a flag station on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and is situated in Harrison county, Mississippi, about half way between Mobile and New Orleans. The station takes its name from the estate of Hon. Jefferson Davis, which was bequeathed to him on January 4, 1878, by the late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, of Texas parish, Louisiana, in gratitude and appreciation of his great services and sacrifices on behalf of the South. Beauvoir begins at the railroad station, where a vineyard of ten acres of Scuppernon grapes forms a pleasing contrast to the tall pines which abound in this region. Alighting from the train, and taking the road to your right, you pass around the vineyard, and entering a gate cross a lawn dotted with live oak and other trees, festooned with the picturesque Spanish moss. Before you is a large, roomy mansion, built in the old-fashioned Southern style. About a hundred yards in front of the house, which is a double-fronted square building, painted white, is the Mississippi sound, on Gulf of Mexico, with Ship Island in the distance. A veranda, about sixteen feet wide, runs around the mansion, and a hall wider than an ordinary room, through the centre of the house, makes a very pleasant sitting room in the summer. The interior shows the hand of taste and culture, with evidence of comfort and refinement. In the centre of the hall is a large circular damask sofa, the centrepiece rising above the seats and holding a large tray of flowers. The parlor, dining room, bedrooms, &c., are unusually large, and furnished with handsome old furniture and tastefully decorated with rare war relics, curiosities, family portraits and pretty ornaments, many of which are the products of the deft fingers and good taste of Mrs. Davis and her two accomplished daughters. The most notable furniture, arranged from the piazza to near the centre of the hall, is the number and variety of comfortable rocking chairs. I counted ten of these, of every possible pattern, in sight. Books, carefully selected from the standard authors, adorn the tables or grace the shelves in a number of bookcases. The well-carved floors tell as plainly the duties of the ebony maid as she could have told herself.

Facing the beach to the left of Mr. Davis's mansion is a low, four-room house, built for his use. The rooms are small, and the piazza, probably ten feet wide, runs nearly around the pavilion. The main room is occupied by Mr. Davis as his library. This is nearly filled to the ceiling with books, a step-ladder being necessary to reach the higher shelves. The books are histories, records, public documents, works of reference, &c., mostly bearing on the late war. In the middle of the library is a large table, on which are various books, sheets of paper and newspaper clippings. Several large engravings of a sacred character surmount the mantel. Several old trunks, chests and cases filled with documents, letters, &c., are arranged upon the floor. In this apartment Mr. Davis wrote his great work on "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." The next room is intended for resting, in case Mr. Davis should desire to lie down, and is occasionally occupied by strangers, who often visit Beauvoir to pay their respects and do honor "to the first gentleman in the South." Opposite this house, and to the right of the mansion, is a similar building, most tastefully furnished, and now occupied by Mrs. Margaret Howell Davis Hays and her three charming children. Mrs. Hays is the wife of J. Addison Hays, a banker at Colorado Springs, Col., and the married daughter of Mr. Davis.

As I walked up the wide, high steps to the piazza surrounding the residence of Mr. Davis I was met by a colored youth, who announced my arrival to the family. In a few moments Mrs. Davis made her appearance. After a cordial welcome and a few words of kindly inquiry I soon felt at home. Presently the step was heard upon the veranda, and Mr. Davis, dressed in the neat garb of the old-time Southerner, appeared at the open doors of the hall, bearing in his right hand a stent can, and the inevitable slouch-hat. He recognized me at once, and, advancing with that easy, courtly grace which can only be fully understood and appreciated by those who have known the gentleman of the old regime, spoke kindly words of welcome. Miss Varina A. Davis and Mrs. Hays soon joined us, and presided over the company with elegant ease and graceful courtesy.

I have never seen a more delightful household than that gathered at Beauvoir at this time. I feel a delicacy in parading before the public the names and the domestic life of

this gifted family, but the great interest felt by all Southerners in everything that relates to Mr. Davis and his family must be my excuse for writing what follows. Mr. Davis is unusually well; in fact his health is better than it has been for several years. His manner is genial and very kindly, with the charming courtesy characteristic of the high-bred Southern gentleman. Seventy-eight years of age, Mr. Davis has yet a fresh and vigorous look. His hair, mustache and whiskers are white in part, but his eye is bright and cheerful. His face in repose is almost severely intellectual, but the smile which lights up his mouth and his quietly cheerful laugh dispel the first impression of coldness. Few of our public men have the quiet fascination of manner, the old-fashioned grace and the charming conversational powers of Jefferson Davis. His memory is capacious and retentive. One night with a facile photographic pen I collected a great store of reminiscences from his lips. He loves to talk of the Confederacy and his eyes flash with their old fire when he indignantly defends his administration of the Southern cause from the slanders of its enemies. A patriotic regard for the public safety imposed silence upon Mr. Davis while the war continued, and a magnanimity which they have neither deserved nor appreciated, coupled with a proper sense of personal dignity, have impelled him since to refrain from the refutation of many misstatements by his enemies utterly scandalous and inexcusable.

He is a man of studious habits, a consistent Christian, the truest of husbands, the most affectionate of fathers, the best of neighbors, and one of the kindest of masters. He rises about 9 o'clock in the morning, reads his mail and answers it, then devotes the remainder of the day to receiving visitors, riding over his estate, and studying the various fields of literature and philosophy. He is a skillful equestrian, and nearly every evening enjoys a social game with his family or visiting friends.

Mrs. Davis, whose social qualities will be remembered by the brilliant society in Richmond, of which she was for three years the centre, is in excellent health. She is a stout lady, and her face shows at once decision and womanly character. In conversation she is quick, intelligent and extremely thoughtful, censuring none, mindful of those who had befriended her family—particularly the late John W. Garrett—in the days of trial, and evincing great interest in the families of the men who had fallen for the Confederacy. Those who knew Mrs. Davis in other days—as a Senator or Secretary's wife in Washington, or as "mistress of the White House" and "first lady" of the Confederacy in Richmond—would find no difficulty in recognizing her now. Though time has wrought some changes in her, she is the same bright, genial, cultivated, domestic woman, who is equally well qualified to grace the parlor, preside at a state dinner with historic men as her guests, attend to the minutest details of her household, or visit her neighbors or look after the deserving poor.

She is one of the best conversationalists I ever met, and her recollection of society and events in Washington, in Richmond and in Europe, and of the prominent men and women with whom she came in contact, are simply charming, and would make a book of rare interest were she disposed to turn her attention to authorship. Devoted to her husband, and taking a natural pride in his fame; an affectionate mother, who delights in her children and grandchildren; affable and pleasant with her neighbors; a noted housekeeper and fine economist, and a charming entertainer of visitors, she strikes all who know her as worthy to share the fortunes and comfort of the declining years of the ex-Confederate chieftain as she was worthy to share his honors and reign in society in Washington and in Richmond.

Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Wm. Burr Howell, and has a long line of distinguished ancestry, who took an active part in the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. Her father, while serving as an officer on board the *Saratoga* on Lake Champlain in the war of 1812-14, greatly distinguished himself. Capt. White Young, in his official report to Commodore McDonough, says: "Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Howell, fifteenth infantry, in the United States ship *Saratoga*, rendered me every assistance, notwithstanding his having been confined for ten days of a fever, yet at the commencement of the action he was found on deck, and continued until the enemy had struck, when he was borne to his bed. I would also recommend him to your notice." He resigned from the service in 1823, and married Margaret Graham Kemp, of Virginia. He settled in Natchez, Miss., and afterwards removed to New Orleans, where he was collector of the port until his death at Montgomery, Alabama. He had eleven children. Capt. Jefferson Davis Howell, who sacrificed his life in 1875, while in command of the steamer *Pacific*, off the coast of Victoria, after he had saved the lives

of over 150 of his passengers, was the youngest child. Mrs. Davis was married to Jefferson Davis on February 26, 1845. She is his second wife, his first being Sarah Knox Taylor, a daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor. She only lived three months after her marriage. The story of Jefferson Davis's elopement with Gen. Taylor's daughter, which has lately been going the rounds of the press, is as unfounded as many other lies that have been told about him. Mr. Davis has given me the following true story of his first marriage: "I was one of the two officers selected from the first infantry for promotion in the new regiment of dragoons organized in March, 1833, which separated me from ol. Taylor's regiment. In 1835 I went to Kentucky, where Miss Taylor was with her father's sister, near Louisville, and there married her in the presence of Gen. Taylor's brother, sister, his son-in-law and daughter, (Doctor and Mrs. Wood,) with many others, members of the Taylor family. I served under General (formerly Colonel) Zachary Taylor in the siege of Monterey, and was one of his commissioners to arrange for its capitulation." This fact sufficiently explodes the scene so dramatically described as occurring at Buena Vista, where it is alleged the two men became reconciled.

Mrs. Margaret Howell Davis Hays, the married daughter of Mrs. Davis, is of commanding height, with dark complexion and black hair and eyes, and with strongly marked and expressive mouth. She has a fine face, indicative of intellect, energy and strength of character, yet beautifully softened by the gentle expression of her black, earnest eyes. Her manners are kind, graceful and affable, her conversational powers brilliant, and her talent and accomplishments are never displayed to a greater advantage than in her own home. Her three sweet children are the pets of her father, whose love of children is one of his strong characteristics.

Miss Varina A. Davis, or Miss Winnie Davis, as she is sometimes called, the single daughter of Mr. Davis, was born in Richmond in 1854, and was thoroughly educated abroad. She is affable and fascinating in her manners, a brilliant and accomplished conversationalist, a general favorite, and every way worthy of her proud lineage and inheritance as "Child of the Confederacy." J. T. S.

The Fiddle in Politics

CHATTAHOOGA, TENN., Sept. 13.—A rare sight, which, perhaps, may not be witnessed again for centuries, was seen at the Reel house in this city, tonight. Hon. Robert T. Taylor, Democratic nominee for Governor, and his brother, Hon. A. A. Taylor, Republican candidate for the same position, occupied the same room at the hotel. About 10 o'clock a crowd of 100 Democrats and Republicans called on the gentlemen, and after a general hand shaking, two violins were brought into the room. Both Bob and Alf Taylor are fine musicians and when the musical instruments were placed before them, each took a violin and played a number of tunes together. It was certainly a novel sight—the two brothers sitting side by side—and as they warmed up, and the violins gave forth their delicious strains of the old familiar tunes, the audience of the distinguished brothers knew no bounds, and applauded vociferously. The music was highly enjoyed by every one present.

Mount Zion Letter.

Mt. Zion, Sept. 1.

To the Editor of the Lenoir Topic: After the long spell of stormy, rainy and oppressively hot weather, it seems almost like we have been transported to a different part of the world when the weather becomes so calm, clear, pleasant and delightful as it is at present. All nature seems to rejoice. The farmers who seemed so despondent a few weeks ago, now seem to rejoice in beholding the vast improvement in the appearance of their crops. The cool and balmy air seems to add fresh vigor to their limbs and with brisk and cheerful countenance, they do their work, confidently believing that in due time they will be amply rewarded for their arduous toil in cultivating their crops.

Col. H. A. Brown late of Wilkes county, but now a resident of middle Tennessee, recently passed through this vicinity on a visit to relatives and friends. On his return, he crossed the Blue Ridge at Sanders' Gap, the lowest pass through the mountains and where the railroad leading into Tennessee should cross. Col. Brown says it is the most practical route across the Blue Ridge which he has yet seen. Should a railroad be built through this locality, there is apparently enough timber, minerals, building stone, &c. in close proximity to the route to keep the trains busy engaged in transporting them, for centuries to come. T. C. L.

Serofula and all forms of serofulous diseases, are rapidly purged away by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SOUND VIEWS OF GARLISLE.

Democratic Economy Eloquently set forth by the Speaker.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes an interview with Mr. Carlisle, in which the Speaker refutes the charges of extravagance and other accusations made against the Democratic Administration and the House of Representatives in the Ohio Republican platform. The following are the most interesting of the facts set forth by Mr. Carlisle:

THE FIRST YEAR OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

"During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886—and that is the only fiscal year which has elapsed since the inauguration of the present Administration—the ordinary expenditures of the Government were reduced \$25,630,785 below those of the preceding year. There were, however, some extraordinary expenditures, to wit, in the payment of pensions to Union soldiers, that increase, over the amount expended for the same purpose the previous year, was \$7,302,596. So you will see that, notwithstanding this increase, the net saving, as compared with the last year of Republican Administration, was \$17,743,796—quite a goodly sum."

WHERE THE SAVINGS WERE MADE.

"We saved in the diplomatic and consular Service, \$4,107,288; in expenditures in the Treasury Department, \$3,530,359.39; in the Judiciary Department, \$636,002.18; in civil expenses in the Interior Department, \$1,673,041.92; in the War Department, \$8,346,427.73; in the Navy Department, \$2,113,191.93; in the Indian service, \$453,336.46; in the customs service, that is, in collecting customs revenues, \$2,960,726.31, and in the Internal Revenue service, \$437,303.31. There was another reduction which, perhaps, ought not to be credited to the Administration, but it was a reduction none the less, and that was in interest upon the public debt through payment of the principal. That saving for the year in question was \$806,110."

INCREASED PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

"Under the administration of the present Democratic Commissioner of Pensions the expenditures on that account were, as before stated, \$7,302,596.54 in excess of the expenditures for the same purpose during the preceding fiscal year. This resulted from the fact that there was a larger number of claims adjudicated and allowed during that year than in any preceding year, although the Commissioner had 150 clerks less in his office than his Republican predecessor, Dudley. We cut off 150 clerks."

DECREASED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

"The ten great appropriation bills which provide for the annual support of the Government—we have other permanent and extraordinary appropriations also—are the Agricultural, the Army, the District of Columbia, the Navy, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, the Military Academy, the Post-Office and the Sundry Civil. There was appropriated by these bills for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the sum of \$153,490,779.18, while the appropriation made by the last session of Congress on the same bills and for the same purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$146,004,583.44, or \$6,486,195.44 less than the preceding year. Instead of the appropriation being larger, it is six and a half millions less. The increase in the expenditures on account of the postal service from the year 1884 to the year 1885 was \$4,540,880, and from 1885 to 1886 \$4,660,590, while from 1886 to 1887, which is the current fiscal year, the increase is only \$664,873. The vast difference you see—\$4,000,000 less than the increase before under Republican administration."

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

"The appropriation bills as they passed the House of Representatives at the recent session, including Fortifications, Pensions, Rivers and Harbors, amounted to \$247,490,524. But the same bills as amended and passed in the Republican Senate appropriated \$260,883,350, being an increase of \$13,564,514. The House refused to concur in most of these amendments, and the bills, as finally passed by both houses, after a protracted struggle in conference committees, appropriated only about \$3,000,000 in excess of the original amounts proposed in the House. You see if we had agreed to the amendments of the Republican Senate we would have had \$10,000,000 more than we have got now."

NO DEFICIENCY THIS YEAR.

"I can safely say that it is almost absolutely certain that the revenues for the current fiscal year will exceed the expenditures, including payment of interest upon the public debt, and \$47,000,000 or \$43,000,000 upon the principal as a sinking fund by at least \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000. It will be a good deal more, I think, but that is a good deal and, is not a deficiency by any means. The fact is that while the expenditures are being decreased the revenues of the Government are

being constantly increased. Every week is better than it was before; every month is better than it was before.

RECLAIMING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Since the beginning of the Forty-eighth Congress, laws have been passed forfeiting and restoring to the public domain 50,483,240 acres of land previously granted to railroad companies and to States for railroad purposes in some few cases. All the acts providing for the forfeiture of these lands provide expressly that they shall be restored to the public domain and shall be held for the benefit of actual settlers only under the Homestead law. The territory embraced by these forfeitures is 78,878 square miles—more than twice as large as the State of Kentucky. In addition to this the Democratic House of Representatives at the last session passed bills forfeiting 3,843,094 acres, which the Senate has not yet concurred in. There are also on the calendar of the House, with favorable reports from committees, bills forfeiting 13,067,214 acres more, which will be passed at the next session. The area covered by all those bills is 159,408 square miles and almost all of it pretty good land."

REVENUE REDUCTION INEVITABLE.

There is now only about \$140,000,000 of the public debt which the Government has a right to pay at its face, and nearly all the bonds representing this indebtedness are held by the National banks. In less than two years this indebtedness will be fully discharged, and no other bonds mature until 1891, when \$250,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cents will be payable. During the interval between the payment of the 3 per cents now outstanding and the maturity of the 4 1/2 per cents, unless the revenue is reduced or is used to purchase the obligations of the Government at a high premium, an enormous surplus must accumulate in the Treasury—such an amount as would paralyze the business of the country if hoarded and left out of the channels of trade. I am very strongly of the opinion, therefore, that when the debt which is now payable has been fully discharged, if not before that time, the people of the country will demand a reduction of the revenue.

Linney at Downsville.

Downsville, Sept. 20.

To the Editor of the Lenoir Topic:

There was an appointment made for Mr. R. Z. Linney, Independent candidate for Congress, to speak at this place on the 18th, but owing to a misunderstanding some way or other, his opponent, Col. W. H. Cowles, was not present. Therefore Mr. Linney did not make a campaign speech, but he and Mr. H. S. Blair spoke at length, in a joint discussion on "Our Duty as Democrats" and at the close of his remarks, Mr. Linney announced that he had withdrawn from the congressional race, and that he was no longer a candidate.

"Now, I do not wish to become a grumbler or a kicker, neither would I attempt to array my weak and puny might against 'The Power of the Press,' but I do honestly think that the public press has unjustly abused and ridiculed Mr. Linney; of course, Mr. Linney may have abused the press, but which was the aggressor?"

"Now, it is a well known fact, that a man who never changes his opinions is not a progressive man, and if Mr. Linney has changed certain views that he formerly held, and now holds others, the truth and justice of which he is fully convinced of, and boldly speaks out his convictions to the people, should we therefore call him a traitor, a crank or an enemy to his party?"

And again, as we cannot read the inward thoughts of man, nor look into the secret musings of the heart, how then have we a right to say that he is not honest in his opinions, or that his motives are not what they should be?"

As to whether Mr. Linney is correct in all his political theory or not I do not pretend to say, but I do believe he has been actuated in the course he has taken by principles of true patriotism.

And whatsoever the editorial comment throughout the country may be concerning his withdrawal from the race, I will still believe that his same spirit of patriotism just mentioned, has caused him to lay aside his candidacy thereby blighting his political prospects now, and perhaps forever.

In writing the above I have not meant to injure the Democratic cause, neither have I meant to detract from the honor due our worthy nominee, Col. W. H. Cowles nor have I meant to make any disingenuous or personal thrust at THE TOPIC, for whose opinions I have always had the highest regard, but I have simply said a little of what I, as a Democrat, think concerning Mr. Linney and the Congressional campaign, and notwithstanding the fact that THE TOPIC does not agree with me, still I hope that that spirit of fair play, which has always characterized its editor still prevails sufficiently to give me a hearing. R. L. DOWNS.

A Sluggish Liver

Causes the Stomach and Bowels to become disordered, and the whole system to suffer from debility. In all such cases Ayer's Pills give prompt relief.

After much suffering from Liver and Stomach troubles, I have finally been cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always find them prompt and thorough in their action, and their occasional use keeps me in a perfectly healthy condition.—Ralph Weeman, Annapolis, Md.

Twenty-five years ago I suffered from a torpid liver, which was restored to healthy action by taking Ayer's Pills. Since that time I have never been without them. They regulate the bowels, assist digestion, and increase the appetite, more surely than any other medicine.—Paul Churchill, Haverhill, Mass.

INVIGORATED.

I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills for Stomach and Liver disorders. I suffered from a Torpid Liver, and Dyspepsia, for eighteen months. My skin was yellow, and my tongue coated. I had no appetite, suffered from Headache, was pale and emaciated. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, taken in moderate doses, restored me to perfect health.—Waldo Miles, Oberlin, Ohio.

Ayer's Pills are a superior family medicine. They strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency resulting from Liver Complaint. I have used these Pills in my family, for years, and they never fail to give entire satisfaction.—Otto Montgomery, Oshkosh, Wis.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

MUCH BETTER THAN POLITICS.

How a Road was Made in Mitchell County, N. C.

SHULL'S MILLS, Sept. 19.

To the Editor of the Lenoir Topic:

A road across the Blue Ridge, connecting the upper valleys of Watauga and Linville, with the valley of Banner Elk, has long been needed for the convenience of the people of those valleys, and as a missing link in several through lines of travel and trade. But the route for it was across a sharp corner of Mitchell county, which is almost uninhabited, and which runs like a horn into Watauga county, between its thickly settled Banner Elk and upper Watauga valleys.

The county commissioners of Watauga county have no right to order Watauga hands to make a road in Mitchell county; and there was no probability that Mitchell county hands would be ordered so far from their homes to make the road.

There was one way left to get the road, and that was to make it. Capt. W. N. Lenoir wanted the road so much that, though he said nothing to anybody, he began last year to make it. After talking what he could at that time with some help from others that offered itself, he had to stop, but began again last month. The road had been so well graded and made, as far as it was opened, that many who needed it began to grow impatient to see it opened all the way. But they saw that Capt. Lenoir was overtasked, and that they would have to wait a long time for the road if he did not have help.

So the people of the upper Watauga valley began to drop in with their mattocks and shovels to help him.

As they came in so continued in charge of the work on the Linville end of the road; while the people of Banner Elk started to meet them from the Banner Elk end of the road, under the leadership S. M. Dugger, proprietor of Dugger's Hotel, to whose untiring zeal and energy the work on the Banner Elk end of the road is due. This two parties met on the ninth of this month, well pleased and in high spirits, and Capt. Lenoir and Mr. Dugger joining their shovels together, threw the last earth that was moved to complete the opening of the road.

It is one of the best graded roads across the Blue Ridge in the State, and will at once become part of the main line of travel between Lenoir and Cranberry by way of Blowing Rock, and it will stimulate a number of important improvements in the roads connecting with it, and in those competing with it.

This is a pleasing affair in these hard times, is it not Mr. Editor? An important leading road has been made by a small portion of the people of Watauga across the Blue Ridge in Mitchell county. This has all been done by ordinary labor, without a petition, an order of court, a summons, an overseer, a public meeting, a speech, or even a newspaper paragraph.

The wind work was all left out. A few drops of mattock blows began to patter on the road, and then a lively shower of them began to rain down upon it. That rain opened the road, and not words. Now that it is open, I hope that you will excuse these few words about how it was done, from one of the boys, who, like Murr Gipson

"WAS THERE AND SEED IT."

If your hair is turning gray, don't use the poisonous dyes which burn out its life and produce many diseases of the scalp. Ayer's Hair Vigor is harmless, and will restore the natural color of the hair, stimulate its growth, and bring back its youthful gloss and beauty.