# Roanote 

wanted to be a mason.
ton asiss puatesmed to ne 'way ur


## міхен, do.

"I bad the meavest joke played on me over at Indiaumpolis the other day that a white man was ever called upon to endure", ssid Prank Gilderyy to a Globe "I had been aithe Lindell table d'hote become a Masson. I had talked a great deal about it aod my ach becan prety. About a the thaveling fraterSundyiog at a hotet in Hoosier hub, and they put up a job on me that for breadth ad depth of depravity stands without a Com-lires in Indianapolis. He wa celected to steer me against the game Te pretended to be 'ray up in $\mathrm{G}^{\prime}$ ' in ssonry, grand master mixer, or some. Mor other of a small lodge in the dooday night next, and the is donday nign next, and that if se through and give we he all the sixty. egrees; said the usual fee for going tgh the entire gamut was 8200 , bu busivess was a trifle dull and they educed the nate for October, and I go thruggh a fying for 850. Bit? urse I bit, and bit hard. No oucke ade such bot haste to swallow incused in red flanoel. The rest of ang pretededed to leave town next but it was only a blind.
Vell, sir, next night Gaines stered gaiost the gaat. I had an idea that nitiatory rite was a hair raiser, but red ioto a dimly lighed hall
The back of a large be gait
Iraa Mexican mustang and
ng of goblins chased mg beoches and boxes for half heen I was planged into a
ice water. After I had overed I was stripped, stood the lights went out. The the crated a lot of rot the grand master mortar
tiog the strophe and the graod id carrier doing the antistrophe en I was informed that I would ed to stand without moving for as a test of my endurance. I Thd that to move meant $7_{\text {Ton }}$ quatities, delivered sudgrand master ladjor
silence and I procededed $=z^{-5}$

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

 aknay geady on houthern pabmiso.From an article written by the lamented Henry W. Grady , of Georvia, and pubished in Harpers' Magaziue, the following xtract is taken. It contains food for thought for our farmers. He said:
The first reform, however, that must be made is in the system of farming. The south must prepare to raise her own provisions, compost ber tertilizers, cure Leaving credit and ber own stook. Leaving credit and usury out of the
question, no man can pay seventy five question, no man can puy seventy five
cents a bushel for coro, thirty dollars a on for hay, tweoty dollars a barrel for pork, sixty cents for oats, and raise cotton or eight cents a pound.
The farmers who prosper at the south are the "corn raisers," i. e., the men who raise their own supplies, and make cotton their surplus crop. A gentleman who r3corded 320 mortgages last year testificd hat not one was placed ou the farm of a nan who raised his own bread and meat. The shrewd farmers who always have a bit of money on hand with which to buy any good place that is to be sold under wortgage are the "corn raisers," and the noment they get possession they rule ou the all cotton plan, and plant corn and the grasses.
That the plan of farming only need revision to make the south rich beyond ueasure is proven by constant example. A corn raiser bought a place of three undred and seventy acres for $\$ 1,700$. He at once put six tenants on it, and of whed their cotion acreage to one third one of the six made more cultivation. Each than the six made more clear money the rents for the first year were 81,125 . The man who bought this farm lives is Oglethrope, Georgia, and has fiftee farmes, all run on the same plan.

## LIFE SAVED BY A "BUT."

Washington Post.
A few days ago a party of Texas Con gressmen called upon the President to introduce Judge Jacob Hodges, who a candidate for the Attorneyship of the Eastern district of Texus. "Oh, yes,"
said the President, instantly, "you are the man who divided time with the negro who wis burned."
Judges Hodges was naturally surprised that the President should have read so closely the account of the terrible ven Texas negro, but think the ident had not heard the whole story, he said:
"I thought that I would prevent the
tragedy if could," said Judge Hodges, and su 1 rode over into the crowd wit the air of a fild marshal. I asceoded th platforn which was already prepared for the negro, and looked out upon, the you are about to commit a orime that *ill bring diagrace upon our fair and growing city. It will return to plague to the discredit of our State. It will-' "Just at that moment some crowd hit out a revolver, pointed it at me ai
"Insto
man.

## "SOCIAL PROBLEMS."

dR. JOHN Y. CROWRLL's Lgeture Last

## guening.

Dr. John F. Crowell, president of Trinity college, delivered a very interesting as well as instructive lecture in the hall of the Young Men's Christian asso ciation Friday evening, upon the question "Social Problems."
Dr. Crowell said discontent was the ine upon which all social questions were hung, and ail of them were susceptible of scientific tests just as other priociples are tested in the laboratory. "Some people think that the present spirit of uarest and dissatiffaction bode ovil," said
Dr. Crowell, "when in Dr. Crowell, "when in faet it is the only hope of any people. When a people are satiffied, and have no ambition to better their condition, all hope of advancement is gone. The
of the future.

## "I glory.

In speaking of the social problem of ounicipal life, Dr. Crowell said that "in no line of life, outside of the religious, is wore watehing and praying needed than "There are that government.
"There are three ways of studying social life," suid the doctor; "by history, by comparison, and by statistics." If history shows that a certain plan of procedure worked well in the past, onlarge it and enact it into law for present use. If it worked badly in the past, void it. If social development was wanted along any line, compare what thers similarly situated have and got he best. For instance: The lighting of cities by electricity. Is it best to have it done by private companies or for the sities to do it themselves. The best way find out is to compare the service, as o quality and cost, done by private companies with that done by the citiee themselves.
As to statisties, they were valuable, but not always reliable. "Figures will not ie, but liars will figure." Statistics must be relied upon largely in dealing with the question of mortality rate. Dr Crowell thought preachers could render valuable service along this line.-Ashe-
ville Citizen.

## NO KICKERS THERE.

I hope to go to the realms above, when I lie down to die; I hope that choirs, all clad in white, will greet my wandering eye. I know that I'll be fiilled with joy in regions free from care, for angels tell me in my
there.
Though

Though rugged be the jasper pave, no soul will dare complain; though sunligh shines the ages through, no spinits call for rain; though crowns be half a size too
small, no seraphas tear their hair, and all is joy above, because there are no kicker there.
The music may be out of tune, no one will hold his ears; the robes may not be tailor made, there'll be no moans nor tears; the saddals may be often worn, none asks a better pair, for, glory to the Lord Host! there are no kickers there. Andwben the celestial council call for paving on the street, the man who got the contract may work onward swif und fleet; no spirits will in, unctions bring, nor cranks or croakers swear, the reums abo there Then take me ifr ief of tear Then take me fín
diere cranks.

## COTTON FACTORIES.

an easy way to bumd them.

## There has been devised at Charlotte

 v. C., a plan by which a cotton factory cet be entirely successful. The pasy terms an is follows: Organize a company plan 880,000 to build a spinning mill of 5,000 spindles, with twisting spindles t 5,000 spiodles, with twisting spiadlescorrespond. Let all the stock be subseribed, payable fifty cents per share per $\$ 1,000$, would pay $\$ 10$ per week. A this rate it would require four years to $p$ the stock to par. With 800 shares subscribed the mill company would have an income of 81,600 and upwards per month, or nearly 820,000 per year. With this latter sumall buildings could be conmain to pay on machinery equipmen Having the buildings constructed and paid for and some surplus in the treasury, and the company having an income from
stockholders of about $\$ 1,600$ per a contract could then be made for the power, shafting and about made for the cotton machinery, aberting one half the will say 2,500 spindles with operation will say 2,500 spindles within eightee onths from the time of the orgom of the compauy. Having once succeeded in getting 2,500 spindles in operation the remaining equipment is simply a matter of putting in the machinery as the money comes in from the stockholder until in a little less than four years th eutire capital stock will have been paid in and the entire mill should be

## At Cb

At Charlotte, N. C., three mills have modifications as to details. In the of one of them the capital stock has no been paid in full for about two years and the mill has paid regular semi-anoual dividends of 4 per cent. since completion
The stock of the other two is The stock of the other two is not yet
completely paid in, but both mills are doing well, and the stocks of both are considered good property. In the vicinity of Charlotte quite a number of mills have been put in operation and others are in course of construction, the milis already built or being built on this plan promising success without exception. cause it seems feasible and desirable for Southern towns, where land, labor, lumber and bricks are abundant and cheap od almost anybody could afford to take n shares equal to 81,000 , payable in eekly installments over a period of four eekly and any business mer for years, and any business man or firm could ell take twenty to fifty shares, and out the business that would come out of most grow richer by the amount subcribed and never feel the weight of the ayments.
A spianing mill of 5,000 spindles would employ about sixty hands with a pay roll that would amount to about 8260 per week to the labor alone, besides thich the money paid for salaries, for upplies and profits would all go in cirupplation in the town. This money would
cur to into circulation every week in the year, and as fully in the summer as fall, ad would have a tendeney to make bus ness better all the year round in cases of
cowns where the faruing industry alone apports the mereantile iutereats.
put to veight

A VALUABLE CLOCK.
A Connectiout clock concern has just completed after twelve years' work
expended by skilled labor in original expended by skilled labor in original
design and construction, a timepiece which is said to rival that of the famous Strasburg eathedral and which is claimed to have no equal in America. It is 15 feet high, with a 6 foot base, made of black walnut highly polished and handsomely carved with scenes representing merican history from the landing of lower part of the case are allegorical venes representing mechanical progress during the past century, every group of cach being in motion. The dial indicates the day of the week, month and year, he hours, minutes and seconds of the day, the moon's phases and the tides. xhibition. It is valued at 860,000 .

## FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The United Statees Fish Commissio has shipped six carloads of salt fish from Morehend, N. C, via the Chesapeake and building at the World's Eair. Presidum Ingalls, of the Chesapeak and Ohio pla. d the road at the disposal of the commision, and the Standard Oil Company ha* urnished their tank cars for transportic these fish. The commission has begu he shipment of fresh-water fish of a Wescriptions from vand in a week points in the engaged in trapsportiog them to Chica. go.
"Poor jack! he never could spell, and ruined him." "How?" "He wrote a verse to an heiress he was in love with, R Gedone-"I hear
R. Gedone-"I hear that Jeweler Gile has disappeared and that his liabilities are
heavy." Brad Streete-"So are his assets -he didn't have anything but two safes.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TAX SALES.

## -.htiction township.

 I shall offer for public sale on the 1 stday of May 1893 at 120 oclock M ,, at the court house door in the town of Halifax,
Halifax county N. . .the following tracte
of land in Litticton township to satisty or land in Lituct
Btate end conty
the year 1892: the year 1802:
One trat nf
Alston tract 893 Alston tract fland listed by Berry Brown,
One tract of land One tract of
One tract of land listed by Miss M D
Fanlcon 143 acres 84.54 .
One tract of land listed by Miss M. W
Faulcon 143 acres 8454 .
One tract of land listed by Mrs. F A
Fancon 200 acres 8666 .
One tract of land listed
One tract of hand listed by Mra F
Fauleon for the estate of F J Fancon 168 acres $\$ 504$.
One tract of
.
One tract of land listed by Weelley Faul
con 20 acres $\$ 337$. One tract listed by T W Hawkins for Faulcon heirs 430 acres $\$ 1216$. One tract listed by
curesi 8203 .
One tract Heptinstall heirs sledge trict
Jenkins tract 10 acres 8700 .
One traet listed by Mrs Mary Short home tract 80 acres.
One tract of land listel One tract of hand isted by W J White
431 acres Deep Creek $\$ 1460$, 431 acres Deep Creek $\$ 1460$. A W Ivey 122
One tract of land listed by acres $\$ 390$.
One tract
.
One tract of land listed by M E Newson
One tract of land 212 acres Faulcon tract
2898 .

| BI ALSBROOK, Sinerify, |
| :---: |
| J A B Kilpatrick, D. | halifax townshie.



## \% Modacec Cura!

What it is doing, I received Tablet about six davs ago and Commenced nsing according to directions,
and can say now that $I$ am cured of the habit of chewing and smoking, contracted aout thirty-seven years ago. What are
your terms to agents? 1 want two counties.
 I have used the Rose Tobucco Cure with
happy resalts. Please give me all the particulars in re gard to agency, for one or more counties.
 I sent to you a month ayo for a Tablet
of Rose Tobneco Cure. It broke me of the ifty-eight years,
Travelers Rest, Ala.
Yours,
J. C. Powell. I purchased a Tablet of Rose Cure some
two weeks since and it has cured me.

