

The Disasters of this State held their regular annual meeting at Greensboro last week. This association of our druggists is for the public good and should be encouraged and sustained.

At the annual meeting held last week an old Chathamite, Mr. H. R. Horne, of Fayetteville, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year, which was an honor most worthily bestowed.

The history and geography of North Carolina should be more thoroughly taught to the children of the State. Every child should learn all about the important actors and events in his State's history, and should also be familiar with the location and boundaries of every county, the names of the county seats, important towns, rivers, mountains, &c.

The Fruit Fair held at Greensboro last week was quite a success both in the quality and quantity of the fruit exhibited and also in the number of visitors in attendance. Among the premiums awarded we are pleased to notice that some were to citizens of this county.

The Austrian government has refused to receive Mr. Keiley, who was appointed by President Cleveland, as the United States Minister to that country. The reason alleged for this refusal is that Mr. Keiley's wife is a Jewess, and could not be received at court; but the true reason is that the Austrian Emperor is afraid that his reception of Mr. Keiley might offend the King of Italy, whose father was once denounced by Mr. Keiley in a public speech.

The death of Mr. J. J. Litchford at Raleigh last week will be heard with much regret by his many friends throughout the State. He was a man whom we knew well and held in high esteem, and upon our visits to Raleigh hereafter we shall sadly miss his cordial greeting and cheery countenance.

Washington Notes.

Editorial Correspondence of Greenboro Daily. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Indiana Agent Robinson's first work is in Wisconsin. He has been ordered there to settle with the Winnebagoes.

After an arduous six months campaign with the office-seekers, Senator Bannison left the city yesterday, and will take a well-earned rest until the Administration returns from its vacation. He has spent but little of his time since the adjournment of Congress, and his hand is visible in every North Carolina appointment made by the new Administration.

The President's go slow policy is still maintained, despite Democratic protests and personal importunities. He has been deceived, and consequently moves cautiously. He cannot be hurried. He has a marvelous way of finding out things, and the accuracy of his information is sometimes startling to the expectant office-seeker.

These things will suggest an all sufficient explanation of the delay in making appointments. He has gone to New York for a month's vacation, but it is thought the Democratic forces in that State causes more solicitude than his health.

The incoming vote is still an interesting factor, and both parties are bidding for it. The President's vigorous civil service reform policy has attracted Democrats, and it remains to be seen how many incoming votes it has captured.

More than a dozen Democratic Congressmen have proclaimed their intention to offer a repeal bill in Congress. A form of modification of the law which seems to have a good many supporters is to amend it so as to provide that after a candidate shall have passed an examination he or she shall be eligible to appointment without the formalities of having the name sent up by the commission.

Col. Stevenson, the first assistant Postmaster General, will soon be the pet of the party if he keeps on. He has gradually raised the daily totals of new postmasters till they begin to read like the cholera statistics in Spain. Yesterday he had the record, with a total of 27. It is noticeable, too, that the greatest havoc is in the three States of Virginia, Ohio and New York, where in important campaigns are opening.

Names of Our Counties.

From the Raleigh News and Observer. As the rising generation may desire to know more about their State, we will summarize what we have said in regard to the origin of the names of our counties.

Indian.—Eleven counties bear Indian names to wit: Alamance, Alleghany, Calawah, Cherokee, Chowan, Currituck, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Yadkin and Watauga. The meaning of some of these words is very beautiful, but as we are not certain of them, we would be glad if some subscriber in each of the counties mentioned would enlighten us as to the significance of his county's name.

English Counties.—Five of our counties bear the name of English counties, i. e. Cumberland, Durham, Hertford, Northampton and Surrey. All of these except Durham and Surrey took their names from noblemen who bore those titles. Surrey in English is spelled Surrey.

English Towns.—Nine counties bear the names of English towns, though they are named not directly in honor of those towns, but from noblemen who bore those titles. The nine counties are Cam, Chatham, Craven, Carteret, Edgecombe, (in England, Mount Edgecombe), Guilford, Halifax, Richmond and Rockingham.

French Towns.—Beaufort, Granville and Orange, though these names are taken more directly from the wearers of those territorial titles. German Dialects.—Brunswick, Mecklenburg and New Hanover, though named really for the wearers of those titles.

For Royalty.—Brunswick, Mecklenburg, New Hanover and Orange. For English Noblemen.—Fourteen counties, to-wit: Beaufort, Camden, Chatham, Craven, Carteret, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Richmond and Rockingham. As we stated, three of these titles (which these names were taken from) English counties, may trace English towns and two from French towns.

For other Englishmen.—Nine counties: Anson for Admiral Anson, Bertie and Tyrone for two of the Kings of Britain from Martin, blades, one of the commissioners of the county, Oakes for the celebrated "Pender Oakes," and Wake for the nobleman John Wake, of the "Wharfedale" letters. Hyde, Johnston and Martin for three of the Royalist Governors.

For our Presidents.—Four counties: Washington, Anson, Davidson and Polk. For other distinguished men, not North Carolinians.—three counties: Cary, Franklin and Randolph. For Generals of the Revolution.—Ten counties: Davidson, to Gen. Wm. Lee, Davidson to Gen. James Oates, of Saratoga and Camden, to Gen. John Mifflin, to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Montgometry for the young general who led at Quebec, Nash for Gen. Francis Nash, who fell at Germantown, and for Gen. Griffin Balchford, Wayne for the hero of Stony Point, Warren for Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and Washington, which also figures as one of the Presidential names.

For Governors of North Carolina eleven counties are named, three for our first Governors, Hyde for Edward Hyde, Governor in 1732, Johnston for Gabriel Johnston, who was Governor for eighteen years, 1734 to 1752, and Martin for Josiah Martin, the last royalist Governor, 1774 to 1775, and eight counties for Governors under the constitution, to-wit: Caswell for Richard Caswell, our first republican Governor, 1776-79 and 1781-82, Burke for Thomas Burke, Governor 1781-2, Ashe for Samuel Ashe, Governor 1785-8, Davie for William B. Davie, 1788, Alexander for Nathaniel Alexander, Governor 1805-6, Swain for David L. Swain, Governor 1822-5, Graham for William A. Graham, Governor 1845-9, and Vance for Z. B. Vance, Governor 1862-9, and again 1876-8.

For other North Carolinians.—Twenty-six counties, of which three (as above) were for revolutionary generals, Davidson, Nash and Rutherford six for revolutionary counselors: Bladen for Col. Edward Bladen, Johnston for Col. William Johnston, Sampson for Col. John Sampson, Stokes for Col. John Stokes, (after the revolution he was United States district judge for North Carolina), Cleveland for Col. Benjamin Cleveland, who fought at King's Mountain, and McDowell for Col. Joseph McDowell, the two for judges of the United States Supreme court; Moore for Judge Alfred Moore and President Judge James Iredell. Two counties for State Supreme Court Judges, Gaston for Judge William Gaston, and Henderson for Chief Justice Leonard Henderson. Three counties for prominent North Carolina civilians in the revolutionary period: Harroett for Cornelius Harroett, Person for Thomas Person, and Jones for Willie Jones. One county, Macon, for a United States Senator, Nathaniel Macon, who was also Speaker of the United States House of Representatives for six years, 1801 to 1806, and for only North Carolinian who has ever filled that post. Two counties were named for Speakers of the State House of Representatives: Stanly for John Stanly of New Bern, and Cabarrus for Stephen Cabarrus, of Edenport. One county, Yancey, is named for a Speaker of the State Senate, Bartlett Yancey. One county, Caldwell, is named for a president of the state University, Joseph Caldwell, and another, Swain, for a Governor, who was also president of the University, and still another, Mitchell, is named for a professor, Eliza Mitchell, in the same institution. One county, Forsyth, is named for a soldier of the war of 1812, Col. Benjamin Forsyth, killed in Canada, one county, Wayne, for a soldier of the war of 1812, Col. Louis D. Wilson, who died in Mexico, one county, Perdue, for a soldier of the war of 1861, Gen. Wm. D. Perdue,

Causing Crabs.

From the Richmond Industrial South. A correspondent of the Staunton Spectator gives an interesting account of this novel industry as conducted by Messrs. McMenamin & Co., at Hampton, in this State. The writer states that this is the only canner of the kind in the world. It was originated and planned by Mr. McMenamin about three years ago. Mr. Phobias, of the Hygienic hotel at Old Point, is at present associated with Mr. McM. in the business. We quote from the Spectator's correspondent:

"On the south bank of Hampton river, nearly opposite General Armstrong's school, Mr. McMenamin put in pipes to support his factory, over 150 feet long, 40 to 70 wide, and just high enough to escape inconvenience from high tide. Hampton, at the beginning of the war, deserted by the whites, was at once crowded with the colored. It is their Paradise now. It is just the kind of labor he desired, always abundant, reliable and cheap.

Providing a small tug and dozens of canoes or pugs, holding, say, a hundred bushels of crabs, or less, the ordinary small craft, smaller than a bed cove, with short lines of a foot, at close intervals, leaped to it, 600 or 700 feet long, anchored at both ends, at intervals with tripe, he was ready for the catch. The tug starts out about two A. M., with his squadron of pugs, and they drop off at the lines, reaching for miles around.

Each pug holds four persons, one to row, the others taking up the end of the line dexterously slip under the crabs as they near the surface, a small hand net, into which they drop and are speedily shoveled into the boat. As the line is reeled of its towsome treasures, it falls back, and is ready for repeating the process next morning, some re-hauling with tripe being attended to. When the lines are gone over the tug returns, gathering in its convoys at every stop. Moored around the factory, with their spinning leads, the earliest return possible to the factory is desired, so that the great steam chest at the end of the factory in the water buoy at once receive, say, a 1,000 bushels at once shoveled in. Here, thoroughly cooked, they are distributed to the publicity of colored "buddies," in their white turbans and white sleeves of armbands, each with a yellow porcelain bowl, holding, say two gallons. Round tables in rows, with a hole in a foot in the center, under which hot liquids are passed, into which the refuse is swept, are provided. Eight persons stand around each table armed with a small knife or fork, and as soon as the steamed crabs is cooked by the pipe carrying cold water, which is run over it, work begins. The process is one requiring skill and dexterity, and proceeds very soon, and quantities are observed. Near the center of the room, inside of a hanging, a stern and consequential copper-colored flame presides at a pair of scales. She is always surrounded by a deeply interested dozen or more buddies awaiting the weighing the contents of their bowls, or when they receive a ticket showing their earnings at three cents a pound. [A girl of about sixteen was pointed out, who earns from \$1.20 to \$2.] The average is about a dollar, and a little over half a day the catch is used up. The season begins in April and lasts to October, ranging earlier or later. The meat is conveyed into a separate apartment, where the one and two-pound tins are filled. They day is here on visit 2,000 two-pound cans were filled, a measure of the extent and capacity of the factory. The steaming the little circular top, with a glistening soldering iron, in the hands of the expert, was very interesting. Yet it was more so to see a crane lifting tons of cans into the steam chest for the second cooking. Then they are lifted out and put in a big hoghead and cold water from the spout rapidly poured over them to cool. The putting on the hand-lime labels, packing, &c., is next, and the shed is very carefully cleaned, dried and hoaxed, and so many boxes of cans, and the grocery sends with his sales as many as his customer wants, gratuitously.

A Friend of Crippled Confederates.

From the Raleigh News and Observer. Senator Bannison is the true friend of the disabled Confederate soldier. He has the people of North Carolina in an abundance of evidence. A general of the army, a lawyer and himself wounded on the field of battle, it is but natural that Gen. Bannison should be the friend of those who were disabled, and while the Federal Government is bestowing the most lavish pensions on its wounded soldiers, it is gratifying to see that Bannison remembers the crippled North Carolinians, who stand sadly in need of all he can do for them.

Several North Carolinians of this class have already been appointed to office, through the Senator's influence, in the counties West and East of Raleigh. We have not the space today to single them out, but will confine our observations to the black district, in which the Senator, for reasons satisfactory, takes a deep interest.

Mr. Pender was appointed Postmaster at Tarboro'. She is the widow of the gallant Gen. Pender, to whose memory a fitting monument has been erected at Tarboro'. There were other prominent applicants, but Gen. Bannison gave his influence, and worthily so, to Mrs. Pender.

Our excellent friend, Maj. W. J. Baylett, a worthy citizen, a staunch Democrat and a crippled ex-Confederate soldier, has been appointed Postmaster at Kinston.

Mr. Lucian Whirker, a soldier shot all to pieces during the war, and has not been able to walk for twenty years, but otherwise well competent, has been appointed Postmaster at Edfel.

Mr. J. H. Parham, another crippled ex-Confederate and a good citizen has been commissioned Postmaster at Halifax.

Mr. Winsted, who lost a leg in the war, and then was so unfortunate as to lose the other foot while firing a Cleveland salute last year, has been appointed Postmaster at Gosport. This, as a friend of our fellow sufferers, makes a record of five Postmasters with an aggregate of only six legs.

Mr. David Pierce, another worthy man and ex-Confederate, who was seriously wounded in the war, is the new Postmaster at Beaufort, and we might cite other instances. It is right and just that our disabled soldiers, who have stood true to the South and true to the Democratic party, should be rewarded and looked after whenever this can be done without detriment to the public service, and Senator Bannison will be ever gratefully remembered by all of the ex-Confederates.

Cholera in Spain.

A cablegram from Madrid, the capital of Spain, dated the 17th, says: Returns from the cholera-infected districts of Spain show a total number of new cases on Saturday of 4,706 and a total number of deaths from the disease of 1,578. The plague has made its appearance at Barcelona, where 23 cases and 16 deaths are reported. The President of the Province of deputation has been attacked by the disease. Many cases occur among the fugitives who have camped on the ruins of castles in Granada. The conflict between the Government and the municipal authorities of Seville regarding the sanitary conditions is still hot.

In Granada the cholera is increasing fearfully. In the province, outside the city, there have been reported today 218 deaths from the disease and 485 new cases, and in the city 213 deaths and 155 new cases. The popular agitation against sanitary interference has been renewed in Seville. The local authorities have all resigned. The shops are closed, no business is being done, and the seaport has an unobstructed field.

The Southern Exposition was opened at Louisiana on last Saturday, with elaborate ceremonies. Excursion trains were run from all points, and great crowds were present. Gov. Knott reviewed the firemen, police and militia, and, escorted by them, went to the Exposition building. The displays exceed in number and variety those of any previous season.

And so ends our tale of counties. England has the same area as North Carolina with twenty times our population, and has but forty counties. New York has about our area and three and a half times our population, and has sixty counties. We have subdivided until we have ninety-six counties, and as our constitution requires every county, however small, to have at least one member in our lower house of legislation, it is said by those who have made the calculation that 900,000 people now send sixty members to the lower house, and 900,000 send the other sixty. Subdivision can hardly go any further, and as the supply of prominent North Carolinians gives no sign of abating, we shall have to take to perpetuating their names and fame in our townships, towns and railroad stations.

The State has 963 townships and 96 counties. Its area in round numbers is 52,000 square miles, and its population, at the last census 1,400,000, is now over a million and a half.

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