

Washington Progress.

VOLUME VI.

WASHINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1891.

NUMBER 17

1823
It Originated!



Remember There is no other genuine
Simmons Liver Regulator.

DIRECTORY.

MAILS.
Northern Greenville and North side of river—Due daily at 8 p. m. Closes at 10 p. m.
South side river mail—Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m. Closes at following mornings.
Office hours—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Money Order and Registry Department—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Augustus S. Merrimon, of Wake; Walter Clark, of Wake; J. J. Davis, of Franklin; James E. Shepherd, of Beaufort; and Alphonso C. Avery, of Burke, Associate Justices.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thomas M. Holt, Secretary of State, Octavius Coke. Auditor, W. L. Sanderlin. Treasurer, Donald W. Brin. Sup't. of Public Instruction, S. M. Finger. Attorney General, T. H. Davidson.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner, John Robinson. Secretary, T. K. Bruner. Chemist, Herbert B. Battle. Agent Immigration, P. M. Wilson.

COUNTY.

Sheriff and Treasurer, R. T. Hodges. Superior Court Clerk, G. W. Wilkerson. Register of Deeds, M. F. Wilkerson. Surveyor, Mayo L. Wat. Commissioners, Dr. W. J. Bullock, chair'n; W. B. Windley, C. M. Brown, L. E. Bonner, D. W. Gaskill. Board of Education, P. P. Wilkerson, chair'n; P. H. Johnson and F. B. Cufford. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. Nat. Harding. Superintendent of Health, Dr. D. T. Taylor.

CITY.

Mayor, W. B. Rodman, Jr. Clerk, J. G. Bragaw. Treasurer, J. B. Sparrar. Coroner, F. B. Lewis. Chief of Police, M. J. Fowler. Councilmen, S. R. Fowle, E. M. Short, J. S. Condon, G. Ramsey, Jr., Moses Smallwood, col., and W. H. Howard, col.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal, Rev. Nat. Harding, Rector. Services every Sunday morning and night. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. T. Harvey, yers, Superintendent. Presbyterian, Rev. E. E. Bigger, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and night. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Superintendent, Jas. L. Fowle. Methodist, Rev. W. S. Davis, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and night. Superintendent, A. W. Thomas. Sunday school, 3:30 p. m. Baptist—Rev. J. F. Tuttle, pastor. Services 1st and 3rd Sundays in every month, morning and evening. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. W. W. Thomas, Superintendent.

Y. M. C. A. Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at their hall over Thomas' Store. Public invited.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

W. C. T. U., Regular meetings every Thursday, 3 p. m. at Rooms of Reform Club.
Club and union prayer meeting every Sunday, in Town Hall, at 2:30 p. m.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Harrison's enjoyment of his vacation will not be changed by the knowledge of the fact that he has made a big mistake in bargaining with Senator Quay for the Pennsylvania delegation to the next republican national convention, as it is now apparent that Mr. Quay will not be able to control the delegation without a bitter fight, if he can then. Such a fight always leaves a bad condition of affairs, as Mr. Harrison well knows from personal experience in his own State, which bodes no good to the individual who benefits by the triumph. This state of affairs is specially disquieting to Mr. Harrison, because it has been his policy ever since he openly entered the field for a renomination, to avoid anything like a fight in any state. He wants it to appear that his nomination is spontaneously demanded by the rank and file of his party, in the meantime patronage and promises are being used for all they are worth to add to this "spontaneous" feeling among the people.

It is a very difficult matter to keep anything secret after it has been discussed with a Government official, be that official the President or one of the heads of departments. Therefore it is not surprising that the principal object of the mysterious visit of Col. Ingersoll and John W. Mackay to the White House last week should have leaked out. It is as yet known to very few, but one of the number has given it to me. The two distinguished gentlemen were on a subsidy "hooch" hunt. They had already received the endorsement of Secretary Blaine, and they came here for that of Mr. Harrison, and there is reason to believe they got it. The scheme is to lay a cable between some point, not yet decided upon, in the United States and Brazil, and the expectation of the promoters of the project is that the subsidies that will be obtained from this Government and that of Brazil will be more than enough to lay the cable. The idea is to be popularized by giving out the statement that the cable like the subsidized steamships, is necessary before we can receive the full benefits of reciprocity with Brazil. It isn't considered very probable that anything involving the payment of a subsidy will be very popular with the House of the Fifty-second Congress.

Secretary Rusk assumed, under act of Congress, control of the Weather bureau last Wednesday, and Mr. Harrison appointed Prof. M. W. Warrington, of the University of Michigan, chief of the bureau in the place of Gen. Greeley. It is very much feared that this is the first step toward making a partisan political machine out of a bureau that has hitherto been kept comparatively free from politics. Another "ex" has been comfortably provided for by the appointment of ex-Congressman Simmonds, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Patents, in place of Charles E. Mitchell of the same State, whose resignation was handed in some time ago. This appointment leaves several heads very sore, one particularly sore being that of a Chicago man who thought he had a "chance" on the appointment.

Jesse Seligman, the wall Street banker at whose house Secretary Foster stopped when he went to New York several weeks ago, to ascertain how much interest the Street people were willing to pay on the extended four-and-a-half per cent bonds, came over here this week to learn why the announcement carrying out his orders had not been made. He was probably satisfied when told that the administration was simply going through the form of considering the matter for the purpose of bamboozling the people, and that in due time the official announcement would be made fixing the interest at the Wall Street figures, a per cent.

The administration is in a pickle with the labor organizations. Just

as Secretary Foster was about to capitulate to the Knights of Labor to be giving employment in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the seven Knights, who were discharged by Chief Meredith, the Federation of Labor steps up and warns them to do so at his peril, which leaves him "between the devil and the deep sea", as it were.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service for the week ending Friday, July 11, 1891, show that farmers have enjoyed another week of remarkably favorable weather. The rain-fall has been slightly deficient, and showers are beginning to be needed in portions of the Eastern and western Districts, though copious rains fell in many portions of the State on the 1st. Temperature and sunshine have been very favorable, and crops show a decided improvement. By hard work farmers have succeeded in clearing nearly all crops of grass, and putting them in a proper state of cultivation. Wheat and oats have been harvested, yield generally good. Tobacco is in good condition though there are some complaints that it is "buttoning" low. Cotton is still small but has improved much in many places, so that on the whole the prospects are more promising. The present average condition of crops for the entire state is as follows: Cotton, 75; corn, 82; tobacco, 86; wheat, 84; oats, 79; grass, 89.

Eastern District. Favorable weather prevailed, though rain-fall has been rather deficient in several counties, and badly distributed; copious showers fell at many places on the 1st. The temperature and amount of sunshine have been normal and very favorable. Crops are nearly clean of grass and have improved materially. Wheat and oat crops practically housed. Some complaint have been received of tobacco "buttoning" low. Cotton still small, but more vigorous and un-der better cultivation. Present condition of crops in this district: Cotton, 78; corn, 82; tobacco, 94; wheat, 82; oats, 75; grass, 86.

Central District. Two weeks of most favorable weather have enabled farmers to clean crops nicely; rapid improvement in the crop prospect has taken place. Wheat and oats harvested and threshing in progress. Cotton and corn cleaned and growing nicely. Farmers hilling corn. Spring oats have been somewhat damaged by rust. Present condition of crops in this district: Cotton, 77; corn, 81; tobacco, 81; wheat, 85; oats, 82; grass, 91.

Western District. The weather has been very favorable. Hot sunshine has made corn and tobacco grow very rapidly, while the dry weather has given farmers time to cultivate crops, kill out weeds and grass, stack grain and cut and cure their hay. Local showers have occurred, but rain is generally beginning to be needed. Wheat is turning out very well. Present condition of crops: Cotton 70; corn, 82; tobacco 86; wheat, 85.

DON'T FEEL WELL.

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You have no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours.

To cure constipation, sick headache and dyspepsia Simmons Liver Regulator has no equal.

Malarial fever and its effects quickly give way to Simmons Liver Regulator.

Pains in the regions of the kidneys are cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

TRINITY SCHOOL.

Below will be found the honors obtained by students at the recent examinations, and which were omitted in our previous account of the closing exercises:

MEDALS.

Bessie Harding, Blanche Hoel, Olivia Patrick, Mattie Winfield.

Those who received Certificates of Distinction were Annie Beddard in spelling, geography and grammar; Frederic H. Harding in Bible, rhetoric and Latin; Collin Harding in Bible, history and Latin; Cora Hill in spelling, geography and arithmetic; N. C. Hughes Jr. in arithmetic, geography and grammar; Clara Mills in spelling, arithmetic and grammar; Thos. P. Noe in geometry, grammar Latin and arithmetic; Fanny Patrick in Bible, rhetoric and geometry; Susie Saunders in spelling, arithmetic and grammar.

Those who received Honorable Mention were Myers Bonner in geography and geometry; Henry Bonner in arithmetic and geography; Edward B. Clarke in Latin and grammar; Charlie Hoel in spelling and grammar; James Joyner in Latin and grammar; Lizzie Laughinghouse in spelling and geography; Arthur Myers in physical geography and grammar; Merimmon Saunders in spelling and geography.

Special prizes—presented by Prof. W. S. Sleeman were as follows:

Conduct Prize—for the boarder who had the best record through out the school year—won by Fred Eric H. Harding, of Washington.

Greek Prize—for the best paper in Mr. Sleeman's three Greek classes—won by Mattie Winfield of Chocowinity, who obtained 91 marks out of a possible 100.

Latin Prize—for the best paper in Mr. Sleeman's four Latin classes—won by Mr. Edward R. Clarke of Hyde county, who obtained 89 marks out possible 100.

Mr. John B. Bonner, of Aurora, presented a handsome gold medal to the best debator in the School Debating Club, which was won by Mr. Julius Dunbar of Leechville, Hyde county.

Appended is the result of the Tennis Tournament:

1ST ROUND.

E. R. Clark (scratch) beat F. H. Harding (½ 15) by 6 games to 0. H. M. Bonner (½ 15) beat C. Harding (scratch) by 6 games to 4. J. Williams (scratch) beat R. H. Myers (scratch) by 6 games to 5. A. Myers (scratch) beat J. Dunbar (½ 15) by 6 games to 1.

2ND ROUND.

E. R. Clark beat H. M. Bonner by 6 to 1. J. Williams beat A. Myers (by forfeit) 6 to 0.

FINAL ROUND.

J. Williams beat E. R. Clark by 6 games to 5.

W. C. T. U.

It is said that Gov. Hill, of New York, recently pardoned a life convict from Sing Sing prison, who has served since 1878, upon condition that he should totally abstain from liquor for five years, and that if he violates the condition, he shall return to prison to serve out the life sentence. Poor fellow! Satan will use all his infernal machinery to tempt the convict back to his cups.

Temperance people should close the dram shops and then there would be fewer life sentences to serve.

The King of Samoa is determined that his subjects shall be sober if not free. The following order is his own proclamation, any breach of which is to be visited by heavy penalties: "No spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drinks whatever shall be sold, given or offered to be bought or bartered by any native Samoan or Pacific Islander resident in Samoa."

For a mild tonic, gentle laxative and invigorant take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Pains in the regions of the kidneys are cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

The First Camera.

The camera was invented by an Italian named Baptista Porta, though it was not at first used for photographing. It was in reality merely a dark room, into which the light was admitted through a little round hole in one side. The rays of light coming from objects outside of this room entered it through this aperture, and made a picture on the other side of the room glowing in all the beauty and color of nature itself, but rather indistinct and upside down.

This dark room was contrived by Porta about the middle of the sixteenth century. He improved it later by placing a glass lens in the aperture, and outside a mirror, which reflected the rays of light and collected them through the lens so that the image upon the opposite wall within was made much brighter, more distinct and in a natural or erect position. This was really the first camera obscura, an invention which is enjoyed to the present day, being situated often upon a hilltop, where a picturesque country surrounding may be reflected through a lens, which is placed in the center of the conical roof.

Now our modern photographic camera is merely a small camera obscura in its simplest form, carrying a lens at one end and a ground glass screen at the other. It is, however, often much more complicated in its construction.—W. I. L. Adams in Christian Union.

Test This, Everybody!

The listener observed a very curious and interesting thing the other night. He had occasion to wait for an evening train in a Columbus avenue station. As he entered and sat down there were already eight men and two women sitting on the benches, and having nothing better to do the listener noticed that every one of the men had his left leg crossed over his right knee, while it was sufficiently apparent that in the case of the two ladies this state of things was exactly reversed. As the listener was meditating upon the reason for this curious circumstance a lady and gentleman entered and sat down, and immediately the gentleman put his left leg over his right knee, while the lady joined her sisters in the room in exactly their attitude.

By and by more men came and more, and every one of them put his left leg over his right knee, until there were actually seventeen men sitting in that position in the little waiting room. Only one more lady came, but she, too, followed exactly the example of the other women. Seventeen men and four women in one room, all with one knee over the other, but the women's and the men's crossed in reversed directions. Is there any physiologist who can explain why this should be so?—Boston Transcript.

Crows Fighting Desperately.

A couple of gentlemen driving in Bloomsfield had their attention attracted to a field near the roadside, where a couple of crows were engaged in what looked like a deadly conflict. The birds flew at each other terrifically, coming together with a sound that could be heard for rods away, the feathers the while flying through the air and over the snow. Finally they clinched, seemingly by the beaks or upon each other's neck, and they hung over and over as they floundered about. Their angry screeches finally attracted a flock of crows which were loitering in the nearby wood, and these fellows took a hand, some fighting one and some the other, until the combatants separated. One of the birds was completely winded and might easily have been caught, but he must have rallied, as when the party returned cityward only the feathers were left to mark the scene of the struggle.—Hartford Courant.

A Twirling Stone.

There has been discovered about half a mile west of the Bargytown ledge a twirling stone of about five tons weight. It has always been regarded as a boulder, and from the way it is poised on the rock beneath it no one could see why it should not rock. Hundreds have tried to rock it in vain, and the surprise of the man who first felt it move under pressure may be better imagined than described. It moves hard, of course, but it moves, the finder informs us, round as if it was placed upon a pivot. It has been carefully examined, and while it looks like a boulder, several allos that it must be a ceremonial stone set there by some prehistoric race.—Norwich Bulletin.

His Idea of a Sermon.

Robert Morris, a man celebrated for the part he took in the American Revolution, was once asked by Dr. Bush: "Well, Mr. Morris, how did you like the sermon? I have heard it highly extolled." "Why, doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It is too smooth and tame for me." "Mr. Morris," replied the doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that preaching which drives a man up into a corner of his paw and makes him think the devil is after him."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Literal.

Cross Examining Counsel—Now, Mr. Brown, you say this Louis C. Brown is a distant relative of yours?

Mr. Brown—Yes.

Cross Examining Counsel—What relation is he?

Mr. Brown—My brother.

Cross Examining Counsel—But you just told me he was a distant relative.

Mr. Brown—So he is at present—he is in China.—London Tit-Bits.

AFTER THE MASQUERADE.

A youth in London at a masquerade All dressed up as a jester, his part well played, Greatly enjoyed the dance With a princess of France. A witch from the bizarre times Of castles and romance rhymes.

So overjoyed was he At the rainbow'd royalty Which his dress bestowed In its shimmering load, His mind went astray, In some wayward way, And he really believed He was Wales himself, With the power and pelf; He was so deceived.

Next morn, ere the hour of nine by the clock, At the palace door he tried to knock, Arrayed for the masquerade, And all feathered and froed, Claiming entrance there As the rightful heir, Born the crown to wear.

Poor head! turned strange through the power, And the charm of a gale-hour; Arrested, put past lock and key! All for his thimble'd pedigree.

Let us have pity for this son of earth! Shall we say, Alas! for his simple birth? Ay, the birth of one is the birth of all, The Saviour was born in a humble stall, And what czar or prince or chief is he Who can claim a nobler pedigree?—Edward S. Cremer in New York Sun.

A Problem for Modern Engineers.

Have any of our modern engineers pondered the contemporary descriptions of Alexander's dubar tent before Babylon? That appears to have had no central support. It was upheld, says Phylareus, by eight pillars of solid gold. Of the glorious plishing within we have not to speak, since our theme is mechanics. Around the throne and the great courtiers stood 500 Macedonian guards; in a circle beyond them 500 Persian guards; beyond these again 1,000 archers. To fix a tent which held 2,000 soldiers on duty, with arms and accoutrements, surrounding in successive circles the most gorgeous oriental court that ever was, with hundreds of eunuchs, counselors, generals, eunuchs and slaves, would perplex a mechanic of the Nineteenth century. He will reply that the story is false—must be because he cannot match it. Happily the awning of the Colosseum stands beyond dispute, and Alexander's tent is a small matter compared with that.—St. James Gazette.

A Curious Surname.

The changes that take place in family names as they pass from one generation to another seem often unaccountable to the student of genealogy. One of these curious changes was observed in the surname of a man who was sentenced for assault in the court of sessions the other day. It was "Chicken-dance." One hears of ghost dances, stag dances, skirt dances and various other kinds of dances, but who ever heard of a "chicken dance"? It sounds as if it might be an alias, or a name evolved from the highly imaginative brain of an Indian, but it was neither. It was learned that the name was originally German, and was spelled "Chick-enstands." This being an unaccountable termination for the American tongue to handle, for purposes of simplicity and brevity "stands" became "dance." There was no malice aforethought in bringing the two parts of the name together.—Buffalo Express.

What the Girls Like.

In a large dry goods establishment not far from Madison square there are about 100 girls employed. They are each allowed thirty minutes for luncheon, which they eat in relays, about twenty-five girls going down into the lunch room at a time. Some of the girls have their luncheons prepared at their homes, but a large majority of them patronize a caterer, who calls each day for their orders. One of the proprietors of the store chanced to look into the caterer's baskets not long since, and was surprised at the sugary character of their contents. "What particular kind of food do you have the greatest demand for here?" he inquired. The caterer, without an instant's hesitation, replied, "Meringue pies and chocolate drops."—New York Times.

About Teaching Reading.

Mr. Balliet, superintendent of schools, in an address before the board of trade said: "Reading has been taught in Springfield for many years by what is called the 'word method,' but it seems this fact had not been universally known until recently. No primary teacher of any standing in the country would teach a child the alphabet before he can read. No educator of any standing in America or Europe would advocate it. The only question among educators is whether it is more natural for the child to learn words first or entire sentences. On this there is a difference of opinion at present, but the 'sentence method' seems to be growing in favor."—Springfield (Mass.) Home-stead.

He Understood.

Freddie—Pa, what is natural philosophy?
Pa—Natural philosophy, my boy, is the science of cause and reason. For instance, you can see there is a crack behind that door, but you cannot tell why it is there until—
Freddy (interrupting)—Oh, yes I can, pa. It's there 'cause ma needs it to peep through when you go into the kitchen.—West Shore.

Pete's Mother Asks a Question.

A woman walked into a public school in a neighboring town the other day without ceremony, and after gazing about until her eyes rested upon the object of her search she said in a loud voice, "Pete, where is the key to the shed?"—Newburyport Standard.

Business Cards.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WASHINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 16, 1890.

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and Federal Courts.
Buying and selling Real Estate a
Specialty.

J. H. S. MALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WASHINGTON, N. C.

W. B. RODMAN, W. B. RODMAN, JR.
W. B. RODMAN & SON
Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, N. C.

W. Z. MORTON, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
WASHINGTON, N. C.

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Office formerly occupied by the late C. U. Hill.

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bells, gas lights, &c.
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TERMS: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day.

McCluer House!
THE ADAMS HOTEL has changed
hands and every effort will be
made to furnish the table with the
best the market affords, and to make
the rooms comfortable. Every atten-
tion will be given to make it a first
class hotel.
JOHN F. McCLUER,
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Main Street, Washington, N. C.
Rates, \$1.00 per day.

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