

In The Gloaming.

When the dusk is slowly creeping, shutting out the glare of day; When the evening star in beauty trembles with refulgent ray; When the violets' dewy fragrance subtly soothes the sting of pain— Then the mind turns inward, backward, to the joys of youth again.

Goo-Goo Eyes.

Is it or is it not one of the inalienable rights of womankind to make goo-goo eyes? We have long been inclined to the affirmative side of this proposition. An experience of some sixty odd years upon this terrestrial sphere has tended to convince us that fair woman not only has the right to use hereyes for purposes of gentle and airy flirtation, but that she can no more help exercising that right than she can help looking into every mirror that happens within the range of her blessed vision.

It comes, therefore, as something of a shock to note a determination on the part of some of those in power to curtail this right. For instance, the subjoined sign hung prominently in the office of a firm with which former Governor Asa Bushnell, of Ohio, he of the flowing moustache and silken tresses, is connected, is interesting. It is designed for the stenographers and other employees:

"This is no courting salon nor millinery shop. Cut out the goo-goo eyes and attend strictly to your desk duties or prepare to meet the executioner."

There was a time when Governor Bushnell was making goo-goo eyes at Buckeye voters, but the masculine proclivity to lord it over feminine creation must assert itself, and now he is found in the ranks of the anti-goo-gooites. The "Diary of Adam," which Mark Twain has preserved in the interest of the human race, reveals the fact that the father of us all started the fashion of denying to woman the privileges he took unto himself, and the fashion has been faithfully followed by the sons of Adam since the old man's day.

But this goo-goo eye business—aren't they going a little too far who seek to draw the line at that?

We believe they are; we are on the side of the woman. And, incidentally, it gives us joy to see that the problem is to be solved by the courts. A charming and attractive chorus girl—they are all charming and attractive in print—was dismissed a few days since because she refused to obey the order of a hard-hearted manager that there must be no flirting with the bald-head row. What are bald-head rows for, anyway, if not to be flirted with? The rights of the hairless man are involved in this particular case, and, indeed, in this whole goo-goo eye controversy; for if he is not to have eyes made at him once in a while his excuse for living will no longer exist.

But we digress. Very properly has the sweet young thing of the chorus brought suit against that manager for heavy damages. There can be no possible doubt that in making goo-goo eyes she was clearly within her rights. In the interest of justice, we hope her lawyers will get a jury of bald-heads, for the bald-headed man will stand by the chorus girl every day in the year—and some nights.—Atlanta Constitution.

Vaccination Stops Wedding.

Miss Prescott is the Plymouth (Pa.) girl whom vaccination prevented from becoming a bride. A few days ago she started for Wilkesbarre with her intended husband to secure a marriage license. She had been vaccinated and wore a pasteboard shield to protect her sore arm. Andrew Until, her lover, did not know this. He saw the queer-looking lump on her arm and playfully jabbed it with his thumb. The shield broke. Miss Prescott shrieked with pain, and, seizing her umbrella, she belabored Andrew until other passengers on the train were forced to interfere in his behalf. Miss Prescott and Mr. Until have not spoken to each othersince, and the wedding is off.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

An Age of New Understandings.

The future belongs to the educated man. The time has already come when the specially prepared man is in demand.

The tragedy of our times is that of the half-educated man and the half-educated woman. There is no person so helpless as the one who depends on a general instead of a special.

A man may get a job but he can't do noble work unless he is prepared. Things do not go by chance or fortune. We settle our destinies by the specific capacities we have. Skill is conscience applied to a man's work. If a man is slovenly in his work, he has not a working conscience. Let a man's righteousness work down through his fingers. No man is honest who does his work for pay.

The battle of Manila was not won at Manila, but at Hong Kong and still more at Annapolis. All battles are won in the hour of preparation. Many a man wins the battle of life before he fights it.

I would that some one would write the romances of American education. The finest thing about America is the opportunity of young men. The history of our education has been the progress of the poor boys, their difficulties to a fine culture. These struggles make us hopeful of the future.

A man is fortunate when he finds his work and his fun to be the same thing. The great thing is to make life interesting. Every one of us is born into limitations. No man can understand the 20th century who does not know the past centuries. Education lights up the past for us. Our ancestors live in us. No man in public life is so unsafe as he who does not know the progress of the development of the human race. We must know the leaders, the prophets, the poets, the creators. Every man is a bigger man for knowing Plato and Shakespeare and Burke and all the poets of the past. The only way to emancipate ourselves from the present is to know the past.

We are all born into the limitations of personalities. A man must travel out of himself. That which makes the great men great is, their ability to get into the lives of other people. Literature is the product of those who have seen into the life of the human race. Kipling had the power of going into the people of India.

We are coming into a time when all parts of the world can be in sympathy with each other. Antagonism is due to ignorance. We are coming into an age of new understandings, a broader knowledge of history and literature.

God has decreed that the prizes come to those who win them. Education is the divine process of life—the first of probable interests and the first of individual privileges.—Hamilton Wright Mabie, of New York, in Commencement Address, Trinity College, June 4, 1901.

Crushing a "Masher."

No public nuisance is more common than the man who ogles every woman on the street. One of these individuals was riding on a street car the other day, when he saw a young woman in the seat beside him trying to button a tight glove. She was having a hard time at the task. The Nuisance thought to himself, as usual, that his fair neighbor must have taken notice of him, although she had given no sign of it. So addressing her of the glove, he said:

"Let me help you to button it; I am very good at that sort of thing."

The young woman looked Mr. Nuisance over, hesitated a moment, and then extended her hand. The Nuisance, after some tugging, succeeded in fastening the refractory glove. The hand was withdrawn. Then it slipped itself into a small purse, took out a dime, and was extended again. "Oh, no!" exclaimed the Nuisance astounded. "I didn't do it for pay."

The hand went back into the purse, and this time it came out with a silver quarter of a dollar. "I'm sure that will be enough," said the young woman, as she forced the coin into his hand and made a hurried exit from the car.—New York Times.

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THE THIRTEENTH IMMORTAL.

Will Rostand have the nerve to occupy a seat which bears the fatal number 13?

This is a question which many Frenchmen are now asking, and the reason is because it is regarded as practically certain that the distinguished dramatist will soon be elected a member of the French academy, and if so he will most probably be assigned to a seat which bears the number 13.

There are at present four empty seats in the academy, and they are respectively numbered 25, 7, 13 and 14. Of these the first two have already been awarded to Messieurs Emile Faguet and Berthelot, and they will at an early date take possession of them amid appropriate ceremonies. The seat numbered 13 was that of the Viscount Henri de Bornier, and that numbered 14 was that of the Duc de Broglie.

The number 13, however, appears more than once on this occasion, for it is pointed out that M. Emile Faguet will be the thirteenth occupant of the seat numbered 25.

Potential superstition even in the twentieth century, and there are many persons who have a horrible foreboding that ill luck in some form will surely come to two of the four new members of the academy—namely, to the one who occupies the seat numbered 13 and to M. Faguet, who will be the thirteenth to occupy the seat numbered 25.

Where Lambs Are Fleeced.

The New York Stock Exchange at present has a membership of 1,100. Several years ago it was increased to that number from 1,000. According to the present market price, each seat has a value of \$70,000 cash. The total membership, therefore, represents in money a sum equal to \$77,000,000.

In addition to the market value of memberships there should be added the sum contained in what is known as the gratuity fund, also the other assets of the exchange, which together aggregate about \$10,000,000.

The actual market value, therefore, of all the memberships in the Stock Exchange is equal to about \$85,000,000. This represents an increase at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a year since a few brokers assembled together under a button-wood tree near the Battery for the purpose of swapping stores and stocks.—New York Press.

Prairie Fire Guards.

One of the methods of protecting broad grass lands from fire is to burn a swath called a "fire guard" around the area to be protected. A Montana stockman suggests that this offers a good opportunity for inventors to devise a machine which, passing over the ground like a horse rake, shall burn the grass clean from a space about eight or ten feet in width. Already an apparatus of this kind has been invented, using gasoline to set the grass on fire and a train of steel brushes to extinguish it before it has spread beyond the proper limits, but the stockman thinks that a cheaper machine can be made. "Fire guards" 50 miles or more in length are desirable.

Japanned English.

A jeweler in Yokohama sends this card to prospective English speaking customers: "Jewelry Maker. A finest in town. Whiskyboy. No. 17 Aioicho Itchome. Show this card to Jinrikshaman. Our shop is best and obliging worker that has everybody known, and having articles genuine Japanese Crystals and all kinds of Curios. Gold or silver plate in electro plate or plain mending. Carving in Laid, work own name or monograms or any designs according to orders we can work how much difficult Job with lowest prices insure, please try, once try. Don't forget name Whisky!"

Versatile "Labby."

According to The Free Lance of London, Henry Labouchere has been emperor of Mexico and president of the French republic. He happened to land at Vera Cruz on the day on which the ill fated Maximilian was expected and was escorted with great pomp by cavalry. He did not explain the mistake until he reached the capital. Again, while a "besieged resident" in Paris, he strolled into the Hotel de Ville and found the commune electing a president amid violent discord. Mr. Labouchere proposed himself. The electors liked the name, and he was chosen unanimously.

Professor Crook's Superior.

Professor Crook's record of abstinence is nothing to that made by Newton Stanley, a wealthy farmer of Wayne county, O. Mr. Stanley, who comes from Revolutionary stock, declares that he never kissed a woman, never used liquor or tobacco in any form and, although he is 68 years of age, never had a razor on his face nor his photograph taken.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

June 9.

- 1702—John Howard Payne, dramatist and author of "Home, Sweet Home," born in New York city; died 1852.
1811—Sara Payson Willis, later Eldridge and finally Parton, born in Portsmouth, Me.; died 1872; known as Fanny Fern, Mrs. Eldridge-Parton was the sister of N. P. Willis, the poet. Besides her sketches, two novels and several books for children represent her publications.
1870—Charles Dickens, novelist, died at Gadshill, in Kent; born in Portsmouth 1812.
1893—Disaster at Ford's old opera house, Washington, where Lincoln was assassinated.
1894—Cyrus West Field, son and namesake of the cable projector, died in New York city; born 1827.
1897—Professor Alvan Clark, famous telescope manufacturer, died in Cambridge, Mass.
1900—Tung-Chou, near Peking, burned by Boxers; 20 missionaries murdered.

June 10.

- 1632—The first mint in America began to coin. Colonial coins were struck in Massachusetts. The first coins were of three denominations—12 pence, 6 pence and 3 pence. The inscription on one side was N. E. and on the other marks of value, XLD, YLD and ILL. Later the word Massachusetts was placed on one side, with a tree in the center, and the words New England on the reverse, with the date of the year.
1872—Peter the Great of Russia born near Moscow; died Feb. 8, 1725.
1801—The United States entered on a war with Tripoli; Tripoli instituted the war on May 10, 1801, by cutting down the flagstaff of the American consulate.
1852—William Shickel, a pioneer merchant of California, died in San Francisco; born 1820.
1898—Colonel R. W. Huntington landed a force of 600 marines at Guantanamo bay and hoisted the stars and stripes on Cuban soil.



Peter the Great.

June 11.

- 1594—Roger Bacon, commonly called Friar Bacon, scholar, alchemist and liberal writer, died at Oxford; born 1214. Bacon was educated at Oxford. He took the vows of the Franciscan order at Oxford. Being profoundly learned in philosophy, metaphysics and science, with great skill in mechanics, he was suspected of dealing in magic. He was confined in prison ten years for certain of his writings. The romance between Roger Bacon and his namesake, Lord Bacon, was called remarkable. Roger's great work, "Opus Majus," is said to suggest the spirit of Lord Bacon's "Novum Organum."
1776—The Continental congress named the committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence; the document was subsequently discussed and amended in congress and adopted after a stormy debate, in which John Adams was "the colossus."
1870—William Gilmore Simms, author, died at Charleston; born there 1806.
1828—Spaniards attacked Colonel Huntington's marines at Guantanamo; first fight of Americans in Cuba; Dr. John Blair Gibbs killed.
1900—International forces attacked Tien-tsin. Sagiyama, Japanese chancellor of legation at Peking, killed by the Boxers.

June 12.

- 1488—James III of Scotland killed near Bannockburn, in Stirlingshire.
1802—Harriet Martineau, author and noted agnostic, born in Norwich, England; died 1876.
1826—John Augustus Roebeling, designer and first chief engineer of the Brooklyn bridge, born at Muthausen, Prussia; died 1890.
1864—Entry of Maximilian and Carlotta into the City of Mexico.
1878—William Cullen Bryant, the poet, died in New York city; born at Cummington, Mass., 1794.
1880—George O'Pryke, war mayor of New York, died in that city; born in New Jersey 1805.
1894—Commander John Rodgers, U. S. N., retired, died at Oakland, Pa.; born 1822.
1899—Duke Abruzzi's north pole expedition sailed on the Stella Polare from Christiania, Norway.
1900—Lucretia Peabody Hale, noted writer, died in Boston; born 1820.



Bryant.

June 13.

- 1732—Francis Burney, later Mme. D'Arbly, born; died 1814.
1786—Winfield Scott, general, born near Petersburgh, Va.; died 1866.
1795—Thomas Arnold of Rugby school, father of Matthew, born at Cowes, Isle of Wight; died 1842. Thomas Arnold began life as a private tutor, but was soon ordained as a priest and appointed head master of the famous Rugby school. His own example and the high sense of duty inculcated among students raised the fame of the school. Arnold published a "History of Rome," and at the time of his death was delivering his introductory course of lectures as professor of modern history, Oxford university.
1804—Rev. E. C. Robinson, professor in the University of Chicago and formerly president of Brown university, died in Boston; born 1815.
1892—Seor Lorilla, a noted Spanish republican leader, died at Madrid; born 1824.
1898—The Fifth army corps, under General W. R. Shafter, sailed from Tampa for Santiago.

June 14.

- 1645—Battle of Nasely.
1777—First form of American flag decreed by congress. The resolution read "that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This is the first recorded legislation for the adoption of a national flag. The resolution was not promulgated officially until Sept. 3, 1777. The first flag made as prescribed is believed to have been unfurled on the Ranger by Paul Jones, who was appointed the day the resolution passed. The flag of 1777 remained as adopted until 1794, when two additional stripes and two stars were placed in for Vermont and Kentucky. The present form is 13 stripes and a star for every state. This was adopted in 1818.
1811—Harriet Beecher (Stowe) born at Litchfield, Conn.; died July 1, 1886.
1804—John Duke Coleridge, lord chief justice of England, died in London; born 1821.
1896—Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, D. D., pastor emeritus of the Second Universalist church of Boston, also a prominent prohibitionist, died in Boston; born 1814.

June 15.

- 1215—Magna Charta signed by King John.
1762—Franklin drew electricity from the clouds. Frank- linc's discovery of the identity of lightning with electric fluid was due to long and patient study of the subject. He projected lightning rods first and to prove his theory sent a kite into the clouds. Other scientists, acting on Franklin's data and instructions, had obtained electrical sparks from tall iron rods and elevated Leyden jars. His lightning rod was put to the test a year later.
1875—George Washington took command of the American army.
1840—James Knox Polk, eleventh president, died at Nashville; born 1795.
1871—Commodore Josiah Tattnall, prominent Confederate naval officer, died at Savannah; born 1795.
1888—Frederick III, emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, died; born 1852.
1892—A tornado killed 50 people in Minnesota.
1899—Congressman Richard Parks Bland, silver champion, died at Lebanon, Mo.; born 1835. Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U. S. N., retired, died in Washington; born 1822.
1900—Foreign troops forbidden to enter Peking by imperial edict.

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