

## PIRATE TEACH'S TREASURE.

Buried in the Sands Near Morehead and has Never Been Found.

Many, many years ago—early in 1770, to be more exact—a little patch of English people dropped down on the sandbanks near Cape Lookout, like a tiny flower upon some wild waste. These were followed by French-Huguenots, fleeing from religious persecution.

Of their trials and sufferings, history tells us little, but here and there the thread of their story appears, pathetic enough to challenge poetic picturing of a Prescott, and their struggles with the Indians give hints no less romantic than the conquest of the Montezumas or the annihilation of the Peruvian Incas. 'Tis a field rich for the historian and for the poet and no doubt some day the story will be told in epic if not in chronicle.

In the vicinity of Morehead City may today be found much historical material bearing on the events of those early days. In the court house at Beaufort are land patents bearing date 1813 and quaint records a little later in great number. In the church yard at Beaufort are tombstones engraved with dates as early as 1720—more than half a century before the Revolution. The town of Beaufort was incorporated in 1723.

The predecessor of the now-dismantled Fort Macon was built on Bogue Banks in 1756—nearly 250 years ago—and the site of it is still pointed out to visitors. It was called "Fort Dobbs," in honor of the man who was governor of the State. The garrison consisted of 40 men, who manned 14 guns—8 twelve-pounders and 6 six-pounders. The cost of the fort was \$7,000. Gov. Dobbs recommended that a fort be built at Cape Lookout, but for some reason it was never done.

Another place of interest that is pointed out to visitors even to this day is a place called "Teach's Hole." It won its name from the fact that it was the rendezvous for vessels composing the fleet of the pirate, Edward Teach, sometimes called "Blackbeard." He had a squadron of six vessels and 100 men, his principal ship—the "Queen Anne's Revenge"—carrying 40 guns. Vane, Bonnett and Worley his chief captains, and his fleet sailed in and out of Beaufort harbor many times. Finally Teach was killed in a sea-fight with a fleet sent out by the Governor of Virginia, under Lieut. Maynard. The engagement was a fierce conflict in which a number of lives were lost. Teach boarded Maynard's ship and the two had a hand to hand fight. Teach was killed and his head, severed from his body, was attached to the bowsprit of Maynard's vessel.

There are those who believe—and the belief has been strong and general ever since the death of Teach and the execution of his followers—that somewhere in the sound around "Teach's Hole," he buried immense quantities of gold and jewels. Certain it is that he captured vast treasure, and so far as ever was known he disposed of but little of it, except the merchandise taken. Though many have sought this treasure in the sands around Beaufort harbor, it has not been found.

Perhaps some day someone will happen upon a "Gold Bug" and a chart, similar to that of which Poe tells us in his "Tales" and the treasure will be unearthed.

## Crockett and the Mules.

When Davy Crockett sat in the national legislature as a representative of the state of Texas he had many clashes with men of more education, but less wit than himself. It is told of him that one day while standing in front of his hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, a drove of mules trotted by under the custody of an overseer from one of the stock farms in Virginia. A congressman from Boston, who was standing near by, attracted Crockett's attention to the unusual sight, saying:

"Hello there, Crockett; here's a lot of your constituents on parade. Where are they going?"

The celebrated hunter looked at the animals with a quizzical glance, and said quietly, but with great emphasis, "They are going to Massachusetts to teach school."—Harper's Weekly.

You will find two piece suits, all wool at W. G. Yelvington's; prices \$4.00 to \$8.00.

## Johnston County Union Meeting.

On Friday evening before the 5th Sunday in July, the pastors and workers of the Johnston County Baptist Association will meet at Baptist Center church, near Clayton, to hold a week's evangelistic service.

It will be a meeting of the representatives of all the churches and therefore will extend its gospel blessings to all parts of the Association. The pastors will do the preaching by turns, and all the preachers and workers when not in active preaching service will be expected to work for the saving of souls. Bring your Bibles and Testaments, and Gospel Hymns 1-6. The song services will be under the direction of Bro. Junius W. Smith, of Raleigh, N. C.

Our prayers go up to God for a real Pentecost. It will surely be so if our brethren and sisters come with their hearts full of the work.

The people of and around Baptist Center will extend to the visitors and friends a most cordial welcome. Make it your care to come and stay to the finish. Sincerely,

C. W. BLANCHARD,  
Pastor Baptist Center Church.

This is in accordance with an agreement made at the last session of our union held at Smithfield.

## Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This remedy is certain to be needed in almost every home before the summer is over. It can always be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is especially valuable for summer disorders in children. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? It may save a life. For sale by A. H. Boyett, Smithfield; Selma Drug Co.; J. W. Benson.

## Rockefeller Gives Million.

New Haven, Conn., June 28.—At the Yale alumni meeting this afternoon President Hadley announced John D. Rockefeller had promised a gift of \$1,000,000 to Yale, and that certain graduates of the university had pledged another million.

President Hadley said that the "only condition of any kind underlying Mr. Rockefeller's gift is that the money is to be invested in income-producing securities and preserved inviolate as endowment for the institution, the annual income only to be used for current expenses." He added that these two millions already subscribed were to be considered merely the beginnings of an endowment fund which must at least be doubled in the next year if Yale is to maintain her position in the educational world. The announcement of the gifts was received with loud applause.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve penetrates the pores of the skin, and by its anti-septic, rubifacient and healing influence it subdues inflammation and cures Boils, Burns, Cuts, Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm and all skin diseases. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles. The original and genuine Witch Hazel Salve is made by E. C. DeWitt & Co. and sold by Benson Drug Co., Hood Bros. and J. R. Ledbetter.

## His Name Trimmed.

A bald-headed man entered a New York hotel the other day and registered thus: "Mc. London, Eng."

The clerk looked at the entry and politely asked him to write the rest of his name.

"That is all the name I have," said the guest.

The clerk looked at him dubiously for a moment, then thought he remembered his face.

"Haven't you been here before?"

"Yes," the guest answered; "I was here two years ago."

At his earliest leisure the clerk looked up the registry of two years ago and found the following entry in the same handwriting:

"Harry McComb, Jr., M. P., London, Eng."

When next the guest came to the counter the clerk showed the old register to him.

"You wrote that, didn't you?"

"Yes," the guest admitted.

"And that was your name, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"Then why do you say 'Mc' is your full name now?"

"Well, I'll tell you," said the guest. "You see, when I was here before I was a member of Parliament, but I am not now. So I have no right to use the 'M. P.' My father died a year ago, so, of course, I do not use the 'Jr.' any more. Then, last fall, I had a fever and all my hair fell out; so, being no longer 'Harry,' I have no use for the 'Comb,' and there you are. There's nothing left but the 'Mc. you see.'"

—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Firing a Thirteen-Inch Gun.

To see a 13-inch gun loaded and fired is a sight not to be forgotten. The projectile is 13 inches in diameter, about 3 feet in length and weighs 1,100 pounds. The powder charge for target practice is 250 pounds. The cost for each shot is about \$500. When all is ready on the range, the signal siren sounds, there is a blinding flash, a roar like thunder and a jarring shock; then you hear the whining screech of the shell, for all the world like a fast express rounding a curve. The projectile is visible almost from the time it leaves the gun; you see it rip through the target and strike the water beyond, throwing up a column of liquid many feet high. The shell skips, much like the flat stone "skipper" of our boyhood, and again a column of water shoots up two miles or more farther out, to be repeated time and again. The shell in its flight can be watched without the aid of a glass for eight miles or more in clear weather.—G. Upton Harvey in Leslie's Weekly.

Where are you sick? Headache, foul-tongue, no appetite, lack energy, pain in your stomach, constipation. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well and keep you well. 35 cents. Selma Drug Co. and A. H. Boyett Drugists.

## HE SPEAKS FOR PROHIBITION.

Dr. John M. Faison, of Faison, N. C., a leading democrat and editor of the Duplin Journal, after reading in THE HERALD what Mr. J. M. Beaty said about the strength of prohibition in that section wrote for his paper as follows:

Yes, Brother Beaty, there is nothing so popular in Duplin county as "Prohibition with the County anti-jug law attached," and it is growing in more and more favor with the people daily who realize that whiskey simply retards all progress and growth of our people, our towns and counties. Whiskey saps the muscles of their strength, the intellect of its wisdom and judgment and benumbs all moral sense and conscience. Weaklings with neither brains nor morals are not the class of citizens desired by the good people of Duplin county who rejoice in her present welfare and will stand together against such a common foe as would rob the county of the strength of its young manhood and the beauty of its young womanhood. Alcohol has no place to-day in the human economy and we are glad to see Johnston county is "on the water wagon" too. When every county does likewise the old North State will take on new life indeed.

John Hay must be reckoned as one of the greatest men the country has produced. His rise to influence and fame was along lines very different from the usual. Starting life as a poet and newspaper man, his first important duty was that of secretary to President Lincoln. Slight incursions into war and diplomacy preceded his more important newspaper work, and then a long term of literary activity preceded his last phase as diplomat. For eight years he had been one of the foremost men in directing American policy, and for six he had ranked second to the President in this country, while abroad he had been easily the leader.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Not a cent wanted, unless you are cured. If you are sick and ailing, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. A great blessing to the human family. Makes you well—keeps you well. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. Selma Drug Co. A. H. Boyett Drugist.

Dubuque, Ia., June 28.—D. B. Henderson, formerly Speaker of the National House of Representatives, is confined to hotel apartments, suffering from a slight primary stroke of paralysis. His right side is affected. Hopes are entertained that he will be able to leave his apartments in a few days.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

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## AN EDUCATIONAL MOVE.

Preceptorial System to Make Colleges Interesting.

The object of the preceptorial system adopted at Princeton university is to prevent the disintegration of the university, its disintegration in that essential feature of all vital teaching, the intimate acquaintance and contact of pupil and teacher, says Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, in Harper's Weekly. Mere increase of numbers separates them. As a university grows in numbers professors and students draw apart, have hardly a speaking acquaintance with one another.

The large university, teeming with hundreds of growing youngsters, ought not to forego this fruitful process of comradeship if it can possibly get the advantage of it by any feasible arrangement.

It is Princeton's plan, with this object in view, to add at once to her teaching force, to add fifty "preceptors," as she will call them for want of a better name, whose special duty it shall be to deal with their pupils outside of the classroom. The preceptors are to be members of the faculty, not distinguishable from the rest in rank and privilege, and the present members of the faculty are to undertake preceptorial work in order that the new and closer contact may be brought about all along the line, but for the new men the preceptorial work will be the chief function. It will be their duty to take the students in the several departments, either singly or in groups, and by every serviceable method give them counsel, guidance and stimulation in their work.

Dull men and very bright and ambitious men they will probably have to take singly. Groups will have to be made up by careful classification, combining men of like training, acquirements and aptitudes. But the object will be always the same—not to hear "recitations" on fixed text books, but to discuss, to sift, to test, the reading done by the men in their several courses, so that the men may feel that the preceptors are in some sense their fellow students and friendly guides in their outside reading, the reading by their lectures are to be supplemented and the more formal discussion of the classroom broadened and made part of an independent scheme of study.

## PRESIDENT AND LAUNDRESS.

Visit of Colored Washerwoman of College Days to Mr. Roosevelt.

Thousands of persons who were gathered about Bishop Lawrence's residence in Cambridge, Mass., the other day cheered while President Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary Taylor, his colored washerwoman in student days, clasped hands and talked, says a Boston special dispatch to the New York Times.

Mrs. Taylor had not seen the president since his graduation twenty-five years ago.

"I heard he was in Cambridge," she said, "and I says to myself, 'Well, I guess I'll take a run up to the Lawrence House and try and see him a minute, for he once said that I took care of his laundry better than any one else, and as I understand that his son Theodore junior is soon coming to college, I thought I would get in an early word, and perhaps I might get his work to do.'"

"When I started to go into the grounds the policeman wanted to know what I wanted. I suppose they thought I was one of those anarchists, but when I told them who I was one of them went to the house, and in a minute the president himself came right out and shook hands with me. He said he was real glad to see me."

"He's grown fat, but he still's got that old laugh and grin. He talked with me quite a few minutes and asked me a lot of questions about the old college days, but I can't think to save me all the things he said. All I remember is that I forgot to ask him the question that I went purposely to ask."

"Why, I talked with him every single week while he was in college, and I guess I've got as much right to speak to him as anybody else."

## Easy Fishing.

Catching fish by hand is becoming a great sport on the Auxvaise, says the Mokane (Mo.) Herald-Post. The method is to feel under the roots of trees overhanging the water, under old logs, rock heaps, etc., until Mr. Fish is located, when it is a comparatively easy matter to run one's hand into his gills and pull him from the water. Several catfish weighing in the neighborhood of seventy-five pounds have been captured in this way during the past few weeks.

## Democracy of Russian Officers.

Russian officers in camp receive money to pay for their meals, but in many cases they keep this for other purposes and eat with the common soldiers.

## Swimming Time.

The river calls: The river calls!  
The urchin, freed from school,  
Forsakes the place of learning's halls  
And seeks the dusky pool,  
Where far beneath the sunfish lies  
In waters calm and clear,  
O'er which proclaim the dragon flies  
That swimming time is here.

The river calls: The river calls!  
The lawyer in the town  
Forgets the client for whom he bawls,  
The woosack and the gown;  
The merchant lays his ledgers by  
And lends a willing ear  
To all the unseen sprites that cry  
That swimming time is here.

The river calls: The river calls!  
The careworn millionaire  
Observes his mansion's lofty walls  
Dissolve beneath his stare,  
Whilst visions come of boyhood days—  
The mill race and the weir  
With summer calling through the haze  
That swimming time is here.

—Pittsburg Post.

## HYDE'S CRITICISM OF HENDRICKS' REPORT

The Equitable Society's Founder Championed by His Son.

DEPENDS HIS FATHER'S LEASERS.

Declares Elder Hyde Took Great Personal Money Risks For the Equitable's Good, Not For His Own—Says Leases Were Never Before Questioned—Wants Judgment Suspended.

James H. Hyde at a recent meeting in New York of the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society read a reply to the charges made by Francis Hendricks, New York state superintendent of insurance, in his report against Mr. Hyde and his father, Henry B. Hyde. At the outset Mr. Hyde said that he wished to place on record his "indignant protest" against that part of the Hendricks report that reflected upon the elder Hyde. Referring to his father, he said:

"The fact that this society exists is due to him. Its success is in the main due to his efforts. Superintendent Hendricks would not have said what he did, and, more, he would not have implied what he did, if he had informed himself of all the facts before reaching his announced conclusions."

Mr. Hyde defended the safe deposit company leases, which he said were entered into by his father "at a great pecuniary risk to him in the effort to avert a serious loss to the society."

He detailed the foundation and operation of the safe deposit companies and declared that "as a result of these transactions the Equitable Life Assurance society now holds stock of the Mercantile Trust company valued in the market at about \$11,010,000, instead of having lost the sum of about \$1,101,000, which represented approximately its investment in this stock in 1875; so that the Equitable Life Assurance society now has a profit of \$9,909,000 resulting directly from the organization and purchase of these three safe deposit companies by my father and from the personal pecuniary risk which he took in order to save the Mercantile Trust company." He continued:

"In short, at a great pecuniary personal risk to himself my father took up these safe deposit company businesses, then an asset considered of little or no value and in which neither the society nor the Mercantile Trust company nor any of their directors or stockholders were willing to invest, thereby producing a profit of about \$9,909,000 to the Equitable Life Assurance society and incidentally erecting the safe deposit business from an experiment into an established success."

"In view of these facts, I maintain, and I think it cannot be gainsaid, that no just criticism can be made of my father for these transactions, obviously entered into not for the purpose of personal gain to himself, but for the purpose of benefiting the society at his own personal risk. I further call attention to the fact that those leases complained of were made either before I was born or during my childhood. They have been a part of the records of the society and open to the inspection of every superintendent of insurance for from twenty to thirty years past, during the greater part of which time my father and the directors who voted for these leases were alive and could have explained the facts; but, so far as I know, these transactions during all this time have remained unchallenged."

Referring to the Commercial Trust company of Philadelphia, Mr. Hyde says:

"The superintendent of insurance reaches the conclusion that the Equitable Life Assurance society has lost a substantial sum of money by reason of its transactions with the trust company, which conclusion, as I understand it, is based mainly upon the proposition that the trust company advanced 5 per cent on the amounts advanced by it on agents' balances, while it paid to the society only 3 per cent on the society's deposits with it. In reaching this conclusion the superintendent seems to have overlooked the fact that the society itself collects 5 per cent on these very agents' balances and receives also 3 per cent on its deposits with the trust company, so that it sustains no loss by reason of this transaction, while on the other hand, as the superintendent points out, it receives its share of the profits of the Commercial Trust company in the form of dividends on the stock of the trust company which it owns."

In his report Superintendent Hendricks called attention to the fact that when the capital stock of the Equitable Trust company was increased in 1902 from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 the Equitable Life Assurance society was entitled to take 2,335 shares of new stock of this increase and that it only took 665 shares out of the 2,335, and that 1,670 shares, which it had a right to take and did not take, were distributed in the Hyde family.

Mr. Hyde's reply to this was: "At the time when this increase of stock was made the Equitable Trust company was by no means an assured success. The Equitable Life Assurance society already owned 2,335 shares out of its 5,000 shares of capital stock. There was no market value for this stock, and none of it had been sold on the market. The Equitable Life Assurance society was also the owner of a majority of the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust company. The matter of subscribing for this additional capital stock of the Equitable

Life Assurance society at that time was to very largely increase its holdings of stock in the Equitable Trust company. I personally believed that the Equitable Trust company could be made a success, and I offered to take all of the increased stock which others were unwilling to take and did so. "As it turns out, it would also have been a good investment for the society to have taken its proportion of the increased capital stock in 1902 at \$150 per share, but unfortunately the society had not then as accurate a conception of the mathematical fact of the future as the superintendent of insurance now has of the mathematical facts of the past and could not be certain that such a purchase at that time would have been profitable."

The superintendent of insurance criticizes the merger of the Western National bank of the city of New York and the National Bank of the United States in New York upon the ground that the society could have obtained \$700 per share for its controlling interest in the stock of the Western National bank, but that instead it accepted \$210 per share for this stock.

Concerning this transaction Mr. Hyde said:

"I am not aware that any offer of \$700 per share was ever made for this stock or anything like that sum, but I call attention to the fact that the superintendent of insurance is mistaken in stating that what the society really received for its stock in the Western National bank of New York was \$210 per share. What it received for each share of this stock was \$70 in cash and \$140 at par of the Consolidated bank. As a matter of fact the stock of the Consolidated bank was selling at that time for \$300 per share, which meant \$546 market value in stock of the Consolidated bank, plus \$70 in cash, or altogether \$616 per share market value, received by the society for each share of the stock of the Western National bank of the city of New York, which it put into the consolidation."

Mr. Hyde's defense of the syndicate operations of James H. Hyde and associates was similar to other statements that he has made about these transactions. He denied Hendricks' allegation that he (Hyde) introduced these syndicate transactions and reiterated that he is willing that the courts decide whether he is legally entitled to the profits derived therefrom. Mr. Hyde concluded his statement as follows:

"I will not go further into details concerning matters in the superintendent's report, most of which are already the subject of litigation, except to call attention to the superintendent's statement that I did not hesitate to extract from the society's treasury \$352,000 for his (my) stock in the Missouri Safe Deposit company. The facts about this was as I explained to the superintendent, that this sale of my stock was made while I was in Europe and was conducted on behalf of the society by James W. Alexander."

"I have been wronged by the inattention of the superintendent, as well as of the Prick committee, to the evidence which I have given, the exhibits I have furnished and the statements I have made as to these syndicate transactions and other transactions complained of. The complaints against me seem to have received their anxious and minute consideration, but my answers to these complaints have been completely overlooked."

"Therefore I feel justified in at least indicating to you some of the instances in which mistakes have crept into these reports and in asking your board of directors to suspend judgment on these charges until all the facts are made clear."

## Tobacco Tags to Build a Church.

J. P. Withrow, a merchant of Hollis and Ellenboro, N. C., proposes to undertake to build a church at Hollis with tobacco tags, says a Norfolk, Va., correspondent of the Washington Star. He calls upon every tobacco cheser in America to aid him in this work and tells them that they can contribute their part to this interdenominational church by saving their tobacco tags, instead of throwing them away, and sending them to him at Hollis post-office, N. C. Withrow bought and sold \$1,000 worth of tobacco last year, which fact he points out will give a very clear idea of how easy it will be to collect enough tags to build a church, providing he received the cooperation of chesers of tobacco.

## Maine's Largest Town.

It surprises most Maine people to learn that Maine's largest city is located in Massachusetts, and yet this condition of things is figured out by the promoters of the new State of Maine club, which is making such a prosperous beginning in Boston, says the Kennebec Journal. They say that in what is known as greater Boston there are now living over 50,000 natives of Maine, while, according to the last census, Portland, which most of us have regarded as the largest Maine city, has only 35,000 natives of Maine. Of course figures cannot lie, and still it will not come easy to us to speak of Boston as the largest Maine city.

## Coquella to Play Part of a Dog.

Edmond Rostand announces for the winter a four act play, says a Paris cable dispatch to the New York World, "Chantecler," in which all the characters are either birds or animals. Benoit Constant Coquella will play a great dog. He got the idea not from Aristophanes' "Birds," but from a novel of which Goethe wrote on the basis of the old French "Tale of the Fox." The dramatist is busy in Paris buying old books, literally by the yard, "like a nouveau riche," he says, "for there is no choicer decorations for walls or corners than the dignified ugliness of weather beaten tomes."