

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Awaiting Punishment of a Negro For Killing a White Girl.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—On the morning of December 17th, Miss Carrie Boyer, a charming young lady of Gainestown, Ala., went down to the river to take the boat for Mobile, to spend the holidays with her relatives. On arriving at the steamboat landing she discovered that she had forgotten something and started to return home, which was about a mile distant. While on her way she was brutally assaulted by a powerful and repulsive looking negro, who found himself thwarted by the bravery of the young lady, who stoutly resisted the attack. The second, unable to effect his purpose, pulled out a pistol and shot his victim through the head and then ran off. She lived only two hours after the shot.

The intelligence of the outrage and murder spread rapidly. In a short time nearly all the men of the community were searching for the ruffian who had committed the deed. The excitement was intense, and from the threats of the pursuers it was certain that if the negro was caught he would be summarily and terribly dealt with. The young lady did not recognize her assailant and could give no particulars likely to lead to his identification. This rendered his capture extremely difficult. Clew after clew was followed, but each ended in failure. The search, however, was not relaxed, and proved unavailing for several days.

On Sunday a negro named Dick Reed was arrested on suspicion, by a white man and two negroes. At the time of his arrest Reed, who was many miles away from the scene of the crime, carried a gun, and was led from which the lock was missing. This led to his arrest, as near the dead body of Miss Royer a gunlock had been picked up. The captors carried Reed back to Gainestown, where the lock was fitted to the gun and was found to match it perfectly. Confronted with this evidence of his guilt, and charged with the crime, the sounder admitted that he had attempted to outrage Miss Royer and then murdered her.

The news of his capture had spread, and at this time over two hundred men had assembled in the hamlet. Reed's confession sealed his fate. It was decided that he should die at once. The majority insisted that he should be burned at the stake. The decision was carried into effect without delay. The wretch was firmly bound to a post near by. Eager hands brought wood and shavings well saturated with kerosene. A blazing fire was soon kindled around the trembling negro, whose screams for mercy produced no effect upon the stern men surrounding him. After he had roared awhile the fire was scattered and he was allowed to feel the full agony of burning. Then a new fire was built, and in this, after burning some time, was taken away. This process was repeated three times. Reed made no outcry, but his contortions showed that he suffered terribly. His judges and executioners were determined to avenge his crime, and the fuel was heaped on the fire and the forked flame played around Reed's body, until it was entirely consumed.

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THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

Some fifty years ago, the New England Magazine filled an important place in the vision of literature-loving New Englanders. Its editors and contributors included the best representatives of the culture and thought of that day, and this in turn, constitute an important and interesting part of many book collections. Just why the publication of this promising periodical ceased, we are not informed. We may infer that like many other excellent ventures, it succumbed to the untoward influences of the times in which it was launched. Under happier and more promising auspices, there now appears a new magazine with the old honored name. It is named as the successor—rather an enlargement of the Bay State Monthly, a periodical which has worked its way into a large degree of favor in Massachusetts, and which, under the new and strong management of the last few numbers, has made wonderfully rapid advances in public favor.

The New England Magazine enters the enlarged field with a display of resources and an outline of plans which seem to justify the expectation that it has before it a successful future, and will worthily bear its historic name. The number before us presents a most attractive appearance, within and without. Its handsomely designed covers are engraved the seals of each of the New England States, and its pages are profusely illustrated with engravings of unusual merit, the frontispiece being a superb line engraving, on steel, of Chief Justice Waite. The contents include a most readable article on Brown University, by Reuben A. Guild, L. D., a choice little poem "A Summer Day's Outing" on the part of Daniel Webster, by John K. Rogers; an excellent article, descriptive of Attleboro, Mass., by C. M. Barrows; "Art in Book Illustration," by Charles E. Hurd, of the Boston Transcript; "Richard and Gamaliel Waite, and some of their Descendants"—among them the Chief Justice of that name—by Arthur Thayer, of a sketch, by Col. Christopher Toppan; a graphic presentation of "Social Life in Early

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.

What has Already Been Accomplished. [Norfolk Virginian.] The administration of the Government has at least been remanded to safe hands. The President and the Cabinet will make mistakes, for it is impossible for human agents to escape them, but they have thus far resulted partly from the mountains of corruption these Democratic servants have had to encounter, level and purify. A notable instance is the contest of Postmaster General Vilas with subsidy rogues. It was attempted to create against him a strong public sentiment upon the hypothesis that he was stabbing American shipbuilding energies because he had refused to give away \$400,000 to certain merchant steamship lines. Congress authorized the Postmaster General to pay \$400,000 to American steamship lines for carrying the mails, the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, and the rate of payment not to exceed 50 cents a mile. Mr. Vilas very properly and wisely recognized that discretion in the premises resided in himself under the grant of power, and he refused to make the expenditure. In his report he demonstrates that the \$400,000 legislation, however cleverly cloaked, was procured by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and was really not in the nature of compensation for actual service, but as a subsidy. In the refusal of Mr. Vilas to shape the policy of his department in accordance with the demands and expectations of the subsidists, was based on a determination to protect public revenues. Last year the compensation actually received by the steamship companies was thirty-four times what the same amount of freight would have been transported for on account of individuals, and nearly four times the charge for parcels of dispatch matter of the same quantity. The payment of the whole sea and inland postage to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on its New York and Colon line last year would have been \$19,275 82 as against \$7,501 78 as sea postage, and \$7,679 49 at its parcels-dispatch rates, and \$11 at its freight rates, for nearly fifty-five tons of total mail; an average of \$507 26 per trip for 288 pounds of matter, which it would have carried for \$10 72 at freight rates and \$202 09 at parcels-rates.

THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL AT NEW GARDEN.

Editor Messenger:—This school, as most of the readers of the MESSENGER probably know, is in Guilford county, six miles west of Greensboro. The Fall term closed on the 22d of December with a very interesting literary entertainment by the Brightonian Society. The exercises of declamations, original essays, songs, discussions and orations. Some of the productions could have graced a first-class college, both in literary merit and delivery. The visitor, who had not seen the grounds since the closing exercises last summer, would observe a desolate blank where the stately building known as King Hall was burned so recently. But on looking toward the opposite side of the compass a more cheering, sight meets his view, for here has sprung up within three weeks a fine new brick building near 100 feet long and 44 feet wide, two stories high with tin roof and ventilators. The rapid progress of the work has been mainly due to the efficient management of superintendent Bandy. The entire outside is painted a lively brick color and penciled white. The painting was the more useful as a large part of the material was from the baked wall of the burnt building. The structure contains twenty six rooms, which are all neatly wainscoted and plastered. Each room has two windows, except the corner rooms which have three each. This building, now nearly complete, is solely for the occupancy of the young men and boys in attendance. It is thoroughly light and airy, has two bath rooms and a fine toilet room. The timbers are on the ground for erecting a large water tank on the last side of the building. The faculty are proposing to the Board of Managers to call this building Orchard Hall, in memory of the Quaker Governor of the Carolinas in the old colonial days. This is less than half the building that is to be done, for a first-class school house to go up in the Spring at a cost of from eight to ten thousand dollars. This will be the new King Hall.

There is clearly a fair prospect for the school at New Garden to go rapidly forward in efficiency and usefulness. She has had at least a century of her existence for thorough scholarship and good discipline. Her better equipped let her do more in less than the next quarter of a century than in the last half. The new school house will be provided with a chemical laboratory, a museum of natural history, a large auditorium, a library and reading room, society rooms, and an ample outfit of recreation rooms. There are six instructors constantly employed, three of whom are graduates; one from Harvard University a second from Haverford College a third from Michigan University, and all have large experience in teaching. About a half dozen new dwellings have gone up within the last year or two in the immediate vicinity of the school. A plan is now on foot to secure a small building for the accommodation of the primary school for the children of the neighborhood.

When this is done it will be another inducement to settle at New Garden. OBSERVER.

PUNCHING THE WRONG TICKET.

A Conductor's Mistake for Which the Railroad Must Pay.

BALTIMORE, December 23.—The case of John W. Rice vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court of Towson for several days, was concluded to-day by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,700. The case is important to traveling salesmen. The suit was to recover damages for "punching the wrong ticket" on the 31st of January, 1883. Rice was a travelling salesman for W. P. Whiting & Co., of this city. On the 30th of January, 1883, he bought a coupon ticket in Wilmington, Del., to Philadelphia and return. On his way from Wilmington to Philadelphia the conductor punched the return coupon instead of the proper one and then wrote on the back of the punched coupon "punched by mistake." On his return trip, which was on January 31, the conductor in charge of the train would not recognize the damaged ticket and put the plaintiff off the train at Glenolden, a station six miles out of Philadelphia. The suit was docketed for damages. This is the third trial of the case, the plaintiff having gotten a verdict each time, the former amount being \$5,000. It has twice been to the Court of Appeals.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepard, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box by Kirby & Robinson's Drug Store, Messengers building, Goldsboro, N. C.

FARMERS AND COTTON.

The Proposed Remedies for Low Prices—Difficulties in the Way. [Charleston News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, December 14, 1885.—Can you not help us farmers out of the cotton trouble? It is now below cost of production. Will we continue to plant it? The New York speculators say that we cannot plant anything else. Is that true? Suppose we look over the list and plant a little of all. We can raise everything, and in any year there is more money than in cotton. But one says if my neighbor cuts off cotton I will plant more and make my mistake. Let him do it; that has been tried too often already. The man who plants only one quarter of what he has been planting in cotton and supplements with something else will weather the storm in the long run. I don't say turn cotton entirely off; but plant about one-fourth only. Do you remember that during our war, when Europe could not get our cotton, the price went to one dollar and ninety cents per pound? We can put it to twenty five cents and keep it there. The South has the biggest bonanza in the world in cotton if we would work it right. Will we do it? Don't expect any concert of action—that cannot be had; but let us individually exercise some common sense and all will be well. L. T. S. Our correspondent is right when he says that he does not expect any "concert of action," as no combination can be made strong enough to reduce materially the area planted in cotton, and even could this be done he would increase the cost of production, which is the price for which such crops would tend to increase the production of cotton in India and Egypt, and bring those countries more actively into competition with the United States. Besides this, he should remember that one of the causes of the low price of cotton at the present time is the increased production per acre. This reduces the cost of production, which is reduced also by the fact that provisions and supplies have not, for many years, been as low as during the past year.

The relief which our correspondent hopes for must come from a reduction in the cost of production, coupled with the increased demand and better prices that will follow the revival of those of a quasi public office, and is subject to judicial control to prevent an abuse of the privileges and powers so granted. 2d. Whether a common carrier, at common law, in the ordinary case, where no facts exist making a discrimination among shippers, injurious or ruinous to some of them, is only bound to transport freight at a reasonable rate, and not necessarily at a rate equal to all, or not, yet when the lower rate is either intended to give, or has the necessary effect of giving an exclusive monopoly affecting the business and destroying the trade of other shippers, the latter have the right to require an equal rate for all unless they can be upheld simply because the favored shippers may furnish for shipment during the year a larger freightage in the aggregate than any other shi per, or greater than all others combined; a discrimination resting exclusively on such a basis will not be sustained. 5th. Although a court will ordinarily look to the interest of the common carrier as an element in the case, the validity of such a contract will not be sustained by the courts simply because the business done under it is "largely profitable" to him. 6th. When it appears that the plaintiff's business is such as to make him a frequent shipper and a continuous series of shipments is necessary in conducting his business, and to secure a remedy would lead to a multiplicity of actions at law, the courts, in order to save a multiplicity of suits, and to do full and adequate justice to the injured party, will intervene by injunction to prevent the threatened injury and wrong, and it is not a pre-requisite of such a state of facts that plaintiff first establish their rights by an action at law. 7th. When a railroad company is a corporation consolidated under the statutes of several States, and its road reaches into several States, its illegal acts of injurious discrimination committed or threatened in Ohio to the business of others, either there or

HEBREW CONFERENCE.

Meeting of the Southern Rabbis at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The conference of Southern Rabbis opened to-day. The following members were present: J. K. Gutheim, of this city, President; Jacob Voosanger, of Houston, Secretary; S. Hecht, of Montgomery, Treasurer; H. Berkowitz, of Mobile; H. M. Bier, of Vicksburg; E. L. Hess, of Shreveport; B. E. Jacobs, of Meridian; J. S. Jacobson, of Atlanta; E. S. Levy, of Fitchburg; J. Lowenthal, of San Antonio; J. Statz, of Little Rock; L. Weiss, of Jackson, and T. L. Leucht, A. R. Levy, M. Eisenberg and S. L. Weil, of New Orleans. Rev. J. K. Gutheim presided over the meeting, which was opened with prayer by Rev. S. Hecht. President Gutheim then read his report, dwelling upon the various important matters, including the platform lately adopted by the rabbinical convention at Pittsburg. The report was made the special order for to-morrow. A dispatch conveying the fraternal greetings was received from Dr. Kohler, of New York. Dr. Gutheim's paper on the "cause, development and scope of reform," which took a full hour to read, was heartily cheered, and was ordered printed. Rev. Mr. Weiss, of Jackson, Miss., read an essay on the "Efficacy of Prayer." A number of resolutions were offered and referred to committees. Much interest is felt by the faithful throughout the country in work of this conference, which will probably adopt important reforms.

NATIONAL BANKS—DRAFTS—BILLS OF LADING.

In the case of the Union National Bank vs. Cowan, sheriff, et al., decided recently by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, it appeared that two of the defendants, partners, ordered from dealers in grain at Chicago a lot of bran and oats. At the time of shipment of these goods the Chicago firm drew drafts on the defendants for the price thereof, which were either discounted by or sold to the plaintiff upon the security of the bills of lading, which at the same time were endorsed by the Chicago firm and delivered to the plaintiff. These drafts, with the bills of lading attached, were sent by the plaintiff to its agents in Columbia, the Carolina National Bank, to be presented to the drawers for acceptance. When so presented they were not accepted. When the bran and oats reached Columbia they were seized by the sheriff under a warrant of attachment sued out by the defendants on a claim which they allege was due them by the Chicago firm growing out of some previous transaction. Thereupon action was brought to recover the possession of the bran and oats. It was not denied that the endorsement and delivery of the bills of lading to the plaintiff passed the title and right to the possession of the articles mentioned therein to the plaintiff, provided the transaction was valid and legal, and this having been done prior to the seizure under the warrant of attachment, the plaintiff would in that case have a right to recover. It was contended, however, that under the national banking law of the United States the plaintiff had no author-

THE MINE DISASTER IN WALES.

LONDON, December 24.—A dispatch from Pont Pridd, Wales, this morning says that seventy-five corpses have been recovered from Penrduale pit, where the explosion occurred yesterday, and it is feared that others are buried in the debris. The scenes in the vicinity of the mine are pitiful. At day-break this morning a fresh force of volunteers began exploring the pit and are working manfully in attempts to discover the bodies. Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By Druggists.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Meeting of the County Board of Education. The County Board of Education will hold a very important meeting to-day. Section 2551 of the code, as amended by laws of 1885, required the annual apportionment to be made in the following manner: "first deduct an amount sufficient to defray the general school expenses authorized by law, then apportion two-thirds of the funds to the several districts in proportion to the whole number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years; and the remaining one-third shall be apportioned in such manner as to equalize school facilities in all the districts of the county, as far as may be practicable and just to all concerned, without discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

The report of the county Superintendent of Education shows the school census to foot up 10,170, very nearly equally divided between the two races with a small majority in favor of the whites. The resources at the disposal of the Board of Education (not counting the graded school tax of which the Board has no control) are about as follows; property tax \$5,613.13; poll tax \$6,138.12; bank stock \$34,500; Liquor license \$4,075.51; special tax \$5,540.21; fines and penalties about \$1,000. Total \$20,720.66. From this must be deducted about \$1,500 commissions for Sheriff and Treasurer; about \$1,500 more for insolvents, and perhaps \$800 for expenses of the county Board of Education, salary of County Superintendent and pay for printing, etc., which would leave a net balance of about \$17,000 to be distributed to the schools. This sum may, however, be further reduced if the \$1,600 indebtedness claimed by the county is found to be correct, and there are balances due to several school districts that must be provided for.

Mr. Bonitz, who as a Chairman of the Board, has given the matter much attention, hopes to be able to make the general apportionment not less than \$1.20 per capita. This would leave a balance in the hands of the county Treasurer to be applied by the Board towards equalizing and helping weak schools, and to pay the indebtedness of the schools. DISCRIMINATION BY RAILROADS. The right of railroad to make discriminations among shippers has become an important subject, and is engaging the attention of the people and legislators all over the country. A recent case decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio, which was that of Scofield et al. vs. the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, is of a quasi public office, and is subject to judicial control to prevent an abuse of the privileges and powers so granted. 2d. Whether a common carrier, at common law, in the ordinary case, where no facts exist making a discrimination among shippers, injurious or ruinous to some of them, is only bound to transport freight at a reasonable rate, and not necessarily at a rate equal to all, or not, yet when the lower rate is either intended to give, or has the necessary effect of giving an exclusive monopoly affecting the business and destroying the trade of other shippers, the latter have the right to require an equal rate for all unless they can be upheld simply because the favored shippers may furnish for shipment during the year a larger freightage in the aggregate than any other shi per, or greater than all others combined; a discrimination resting exclusively on such a basis will not be sustained. 5th. Although a court will ordinarily look to the interest of the common carrier as an element in the case, the validity of such a contract will not be sustained by the courts simply because the business done under it is "largely profitable" to him. 6th. When it appears that the plaintiff's business is such as to make him a frequent shipper and a continuous series of shipments is necessary in conducting his business, and to secure a remedy would lead to a multiplicity of actions at law, the courts, in order to save a multiplicity of suits, and to do full and adequate justice to the injured party, will intervene by injunction to prevent the threatened injury and wrong, and it is not a pre-requisite of such a state of facts that plaintiff first establish their rights by an action at law. 7th. When a railroad company is a corporation consolidated under the statutes of several States, and its road reaches into several States, its illegal acts of injurious discrimination committed or threatened in Ohio to the business of others, either there or

along the line of said railroad in Ohio or elsewhere, may be ignored by the courts of that State. These points seem to be well taken, and the question of discrimination will doubtless become an absorbing one in our State before long, both in the legislature and before the courts. In fact, it is now agitated in various sections among several of our railroad corporations, and will have to be adjusted soon in respect to public opinion and common justice.

THE DEAD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Prominent Names Gathered by the Wilmington Star. The year 1885 was no exception to other years that have preceded it. Millions of the earth's inhabitants ceased to live in this world. In North Carolina in every section good and useful and worthy men and women have laid down their burdens and entered upon the life beyond. Men in the professions, men in business—preachers, editors, farmers, lawyers, doctors, mechanics and men in other callings who were esteemed and honored in their respective sections and were useful to the State have passed away forever. The Star has on the first day of each year noted some of these men—active workers of old men who from age and other causes had ceased to work—who swell the necrology of North Carolina. Without being able to give all who were prominent or highly esteemed and useful in their sections who have died during the year, that is gone we are able to name some of them. It will be seen that North Carolina has been bereaved, and that some of her best, most active and valuable men are numbered with the dead of 1885. We recall the following: Dr. Marcellus Whitehead, Rev. W. N. Morrison, Dr. L. W. Batchelor, Dr. James Craigmiles, William Lea, Dr. H. C. Wiley, George M. Smedes, Edward Kidder, Thomas J. Norman, Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson, Col. Abram S. Kent, Prof. W. C. Doub, Dr. J. G. Harky, Capt. James S. Anderson, Rev. B. M. Phillips, Rev. M. I. Hull, Rev. J. M. C. Luke, J. M. McCorkle, Chauncey Meekins, Dr. W. C. Caldwell, Rev. Henry Gray, Rev. William Carter, M. D., Dr. Thomas I. Hughes, Dr. Benjamin F. Green, Maj. Rufus Hartley, Rev. Charles H. Phillips, Rev. John N. Andrews, Rev. John W. Lewis, Maj. Ephraim J. Brevard, Rev. L. H. Gibbons, William Henry Jones, Rev. Robert P. Bibb, Dr. L. G. Ward, Dr. C. W. Woollen, Dr. Gaston D. Cobb, Isaac J. Young, Dr. L. F. Caveniss, Dr. Sydney X. Johnston, Thomas M. Person, Capt. Randolph A. Shotwell, John W. Nettwood, Prof. Washington C. Kerr, Samuel S. Harrison, James J. Litchford, A. S. Shufford, Joseph Dobson, Col. Edward C. Yellowly, Col. Joseph Saunders, Dr. Neil Graham, George C. Moses, Joel H. Muse, William H. Young, Judge A. A. McKoy, Robert M. Henry, Dr. James K. Hall, John Kent Brown, Capt. John L. Wickett, Willah G. Matthews, Dr. W. J. T. Miller, John E. Lippitt and E. G. Ramsaur.

ABOUT UNCLE SAM.

Uncle Sam has \$400,000,000 in his strong box and in this respect is not hard up. But he owes \$1,348,000,000 and is, therefore, \$1,448,000,000 behind the world. Fifty-five millions of people are his indorsees, however, and his credit is pretty good the world over. He can get trusted for anything he wants.

Uncle Sam looks pretty carefully after the welfare of his subjects who go down to the sea in ships. He maintains more than 200 life-saving stations the crews of which saved more than 3,000 lives during the year, losing eleven.

Uncle Sam is now practically at work upon eighty new structures scattered all over the country and designed to cost, from \$25,000 to \$1,500,000.

Uncle Sam paid out during 1885 a million a week for interest on the public debt. Even at that he got off easier than he has in any year since 1863. In 1867 he paid out for this purpose \$144,000,000, a sum nearly equal to his present total expenses, including interest and sinking fund. Even as recently as 1880 the interest burden was \$95,000,000.

Uncle Sam's expenses during the last year were almost a million for each business day. That this republic is not ungrateful is shown by the fact that he remissions item less the list with \$56,000,000, next is miscellaneous, including public buildings, lighthouses, collecting the revenue, etc., \$54,000,000; interest on the public debt, \$51,000,000; the sinking fund, \$46,000,000; military, including rivers, harbors and arsenal, \$43,000,000; Civil expenses (Congress, Judiciary, etc.), \$24,000,000; navy, \$18,000,000; Indians, \$6,000,000; foreign intercourse, \$2,000,000; and District of Columbia, \$3,500,000.

Uncle Sam takes in a good deal of money in the course of a year. We are all taxpayers and we ought to know where these \$20,000,000 come from. Ninety per cent. of the revenues, or \$24,000,000, are from customs and internal revenue taxes (\$181,000,000 coming from the custom houses. Sales of public lands turn in \$5,500,000; tax on national banks, \$3,000,000; profit on coinage, etc., \$6,000,000, and fees (consular, patents and lands), \$4,000,000.

There were all the evidences of a coming storm; the very air vibrated with the odor of danger! but when the kind father took from his pocket a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup then came a calm, for the baby had the croup and would now get well.

A full and beautiful line of Colors in Embroidery Silks, Spool Silk and Twist, at Mrs. E. W. Moore's. Go to Edgerton & Finlayson's for Family Groceries of all kinds.

PAYING INDUSTRIES.

Callings that are Open to Industrious Women. Mrs. Henrietta Wolcott said: An intimate experience with two large expositions in Boston and New Orleans enables me to assume at the outset that women are industrious. There may be idle and aimless women in our midst, but they are in the minority. The mass, whether rich or poor, young or old, believe in the virtue of industry. Influences of years of inheritance have left in the minds of many men, as well as many women, the idea that only in the privacy of home may women be industrious. Labor in the home for those not under the roof has been strongly opposed by communists still later, but to-day women are coming to the front as skilled laborers in many fields. The natural increase in population and by emigration developed the need of the activities of women outside the home and not merely in the church, but whenever and wherever faithful and industrious hands could be employed to advantage for the benefit of community or corporations. In the missionary societies women always have found a field for labor. Money compensation has always a strong attractive force, and it is not to be wondered at that women desire to possess it for itself as a lever with which to move obstacles in limited spheres.

AN AGGRESSIVE CLERGYMAN.

He Advocates Judge Lynch Under Certain Circumstances. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—After Governor McEnery issued his order respecting Ford and Murphy, an anonymous communication appeared in The Picayune, written in the strongest possible language, and intimating a resort to Lynch law and vigilance committees to dispose of the privileged class of culprits who control office in this city. It has since transpired that the communication was written by the Rev. R. A. Holland D. D., of Trinity Episcopal church, in this city.

In an interview Dr. Holland, after admitting the authorship of the article, says: "I believe that God is unmerciful in the dispensation of justice, and there should be no mercy in the execution of the law. Our condition now is about this: One man who's a law-breaker himself can knock the wheels of justice and mock the law. If that man is allowed to continue in his power the lawlessness will become more vile and injurious to society and every cutthroat and murderer commit shocking deeds in the protection of that man, society's greatest enemy. I shall write again and treat of that man's character and evil influence."

The illusion to "that man" is understood to refer to a leading politician, who recently went to Baton Rouge and induced Governor McEnery to respite the condemned persons.

Never Give Up. If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weakness in digestion, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Drs. Kirby & Robinson, Goldsboro, N. C.

FOR WARMTH AND COMFORT.

Our Stock of Bicycle Shirts are beautiful, and quality guaranteed. Colors, three styles, two. At Soz. Ewertz & Co's.