

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER,

VOL. XIX.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

NO. 22.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACOB A. LONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.,
May 17, '88.

J. D. KERNODLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.,
Practices in the State and Federal Court
will faithfully and promptly attend a business entrusted to him.

Dr. John R. Stockard, Jr.,
DENTIST,
BURLINGTON, N. C.
Good sets of teeth at \$10 per set.
Office on Main St. over I. N. Walker
& Co's Store.

W. R. GOLEY, M. D.,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Calls attended at all hours in town or
country.
Office at Residence, North Main St.
May 18-91.

SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO.,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
FARRAR TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
COOK AND HEATING STOVES,
Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Horse Powers,
Plows, Straw Cutters, Andirons,
And Carriage of every Description.
Send for Circulars.

The Sunny South,
The Great Southern Family Weekly, should
be taken in every household. The price is
only 25 cents a year, and a great worth that
amount or more is sent for every 5 year
subscription. A sample copy will be sent free to
any address. Write at once to
J. H. SEALS & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.,
EQUIPMENT.—Faculty of 25 teachers,
11 buildings, 7 scientific laboratories,
library of 30,000 volumes, 310 students.
INSTRUCTION.—5 general courses,
6 distinct courses; professional courses in
law, medicine, engineering and chemistry;
optional courses.
EXPENSES.—Tuition \$60 per year.
Scholarships and loans for the needy.
Address PREST WINSTON,
June 2 CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

**Friendship High School and
Business Institute.**

Will term begins Aug. 1, 1893. Located 7
miles south of Graham. Prepare students
for the first or second years of the various
colleges. Full business course. Board \$7
per mo. Those who wish to send their sons
to a good school where the
Christian influences are unimpaired, consult
with us before sending elsewhere.
For register, or further particulars, address
E. L. FOX, Principal,
Curtis Mills, Alamance Co., N. C.
(De. P. H. Fleming, Co. Supl.)
It gives me pleasure to commend Mr. E. L.
Fox, Principal of Friendship Academy, as
affording the patronage of those to whom he
renders his services. He has been teaching in
Alamance county 2 years and has been
successful.
June 28-93

Are You Going to Build?
If you are going to build a house, you will
do well to call on me for prices. I have a
force of skilled workmen who have been with
me from 2 to 5 years, who know how to do
good work and a heap of it. I will build by
contract or by the day; furnish material or
you can do it.
Come and see me. Will be glad to give
you prices. Thanks for past patronage.
Yours, etc.,
W. W. HUBBARD,
Graham, N. C.
Aug. 25.

**TRACTION ENGINE AND
SAW MILL
—FOR SALE—
ON EASY TERMS!**

The recent forest fire has destroyed
the opportunity for my cutting tim-
ber this season and I therefore offer for
sale a 30 horse-power Traction Engine and
Saw Mill. It is Galzer's best make
and has been run but little. It is all in
first-class condition. Can be moved
from place to place without the need
of a team. Reel and head blocks. Can
cut 6,000 feet of lumber per day.
Apply to JOHN M. TEEB, Steinbach,
No. 1 A. Long, Atty, Graham, N. C.
April 20-93.

MARSHAL NEY.

Did He Die in North Carolina?—Gov.
Mr. Weston's Lecture in Statesville
on the Subject—He Takes the
Alternative Side and Presents
Much Evidence in Support
of His Views.

Statesville Landmark, June 20th.

Rev. J. A. Weston, of Hickory, lectured
at Statesville College last Friday
evening on Marshal Ney, the question
under consideration being, Did the
marshal die in North Carolina? Mr.
Weston was introduced by Rev. Dr.
Wood. An audience of about 75 per-
sons was present and the speaker was
heard patiently and with great interest
throughout his discourse of two hours.
Marshal Ney was, says Mr. Weston,
easily the first soldier of the First Em-
pire, and in many important respects
one of the first soldiers of any age or
any time. Wellington, Caesar, Hanni-
bal, Napoleon, Alexander the Great
and Frederick the Great, were, in his
opinion, the six great captains of his-
tory, in the order named. Yet none of
these could compare with Ney in com-
manding the van guard or rear guard
of an army. He recounted a number
of incidents in Ney's military career
to prove this, and said his exploits in
this particular were similar to those of
Gen. Stonewall Jackson. This brief
outline of the marshal's military career
led up to his execution and the causes
and incidents pertaining thereto.

Mr. Weston read the official report
of the execution and two unofficial re-
ports, one of which at least is backed
by the testimony of reputable living
witnesses. These differed widely.
Space will not permit us to give all the
facts presented by Mr. Weston to
prove that the execution did not take
place as history states, but the evidence
he offered was sufficient to prove any
reasonable mind that his theory that
Ney was not executed is a reasonable
one, and that he is well fortified in
the position he takes. His strongest point
in this particular is that the Duke of
Wellington, who was in military com-
mand of Paris at the time, and who
had the power to save Ney's life open-
ly, and could easily have done so se-
cretly, did not want Ney executed and
went to the King to intercede for him.
The King, knowing for what he came,
openly insulted him by turning his
back upon him. Wellington, high-
spirited as he was, was furious at the
insult, and after telling the assembled
councilors that it was he who had put
their King on his throne, turned and
left the palace. Mr. Weston argues
that the Iron Duke was not such a man
as to brook an insult and that in retri-
bution he secretly arranged and execu-
ted—as he could easily do—the plans
for Ney's escape. Mr. Weston's only
criticism of Wellington is that he did
not openly prevent the execution as he
had the power to do.

Taking up then the history of Peter
Stewart Ney, who lived and taught in
this section for many years and whose
bones lie buried in Third Creek grave-
yard, 15 miles from Statesville, he
traced it from the time of his first
public appearance up to his death.
The character, physical ap-
pearance, life and habits of P. S. Ney
were shown to be similar to those of
P. S. Ney's life, together with his own
statement at various times during his
career and also solemnly associated
the presence of witnesses a few hours
before his death, that he was Marshal
Ney—all of which are familiar to most
Landmark readers—were recounted.

Two facts which are often urged
against the idea that P. S. Ney was
the marshal are, first, Why did he not
return to France at a period when his
friends were in power and when he
would have been received with open
arms and loaded with honors? and se-
cond, that Marshal Ney was compara-
tively an illiterate man, whereas Peter
Stewart Ney was a classical scholar.
Mr. Weston says in reply to the first
of these objections that Marshal Ney was
in the eyes of the law a dead man, and
if he truly, as he believes, that Wel-
lington secretly aided in his escape,
there was never a period when he
could have returned to France without
at least involving his friends in
trouble. This of course he would have
sought to do even could he have done
so with perfect safety to himself. Se-
cond, Marshal Ney was by no means an
uneducated man. He was the author
of a book on military tactics, a copy of
which Mr. Weston has, which received
the endorsement of the highest au-
thorities. Again, a period of four
years elapsed from the time of the
marshal's supposed execution until the
time of his first public appearance
in this country. During those four
years Mr. Weston believes the marshal
was in hiding and preparing himself
for the duties of a teacher. Rev. Dr.
Wood, who was a pupil of Ney's, says
that any man of his characteristics and
ability could unquestionably have ac-
quired a classical education at any
time in his life.
As stated at the outset, the lecture
was very interesting and Mr. Weston
makes out a strong case in support of

The Views of an Old Warren County Democrat.

Wilmington Messenger.

From an old and leading citizen of
Warren county, now 78 years of age,
and held in high esteem by his fellow
men for his high character and Chris-
tian virtues, we have received a letter
indorsing an editorial in the Messenger
of some weeks ago "Ballot Reform."
He says "he indorses every word of
it." We cannot see how an honest
man can do less. We can see how a
rascal might kick at the idea of having
a law to compel an honest election—a
fair ballot and an honest count.

Our venerable friend, for perhaps
fifty years a member of the Methodist
Church, and a steward for a long time,
says he has been voting the Democratic
ticket since he began to vote after at-
taining to his majority. He voted for
Cleveland and the others, he says,
"with much pleasure." He adds this,
and we are glad to read such an
opinion from such a worthy source:
"As you say, abuses have crept in that
are dishonoring to the party, and will
bring contempt and even defeat upon
it if persisted in. I cannot believe that
the parties of former days could have
been induced to engage in such dirty
work. I have lived in the past when
party spirit ran high, but I never saw
the day when Judge Gilliam or Govern-
or Graham and other Whigs could
have been induced to sanction dishon-
orable means to have themselves
elected, neither do I believe that Not
Macon or Henry Fitts, Democrats, as
others of the same party, would have
sanctioned any such proceedings.
Democrats and Whigs were appointed
magistrates because of their qualifica-
tions and not because of their political
views? What is to become of this
country?"

These are the sober and sound views
of an aged, influential and once wealthy
citizen of Warren. The leading Whigs
of the county were made magis-
trates by the advice of Mr. Macon and
the other Democratic leaders.
"This country has been long drifting
to the bad." The political standards
are woefully low. Politics in North
Carolina, especially in some sections,
are sadly debauched. The honest and
honorable men—such as remain—must
so frown upon all tricks and tricksters
as to refuse to support them in their
schemes and machinations. If the best
people vote for the worst specimens
then the Democracy will sink as low
in the end as the old rejected Radical
party and reach that lower deep which
no plummet line of integrity will ever
reach.

Somewhat of "Mixity."

The Rev. Dr. Marshall's prayer at
the Jefferson Davis ceremonies, in Kal-
eigh, was published by many papers in
this State. The Goldsboro Argus, by a
blunder of the foreman, gives the fol-
lowing as a part of this prayer:
"O Lord, our heavenly Father, the
high and mighty Ruler of the Uni-
verse, who doth from Thy throne be-
hold all dwellers upon earth, thou hast
been our refuge from one generation to
another. Before the mountains were
brought forth, or even the earth and
world were made, Thou art God from
everlasting and
"The price of prime Irish potatoes is
looking up' on the Northern markets.
They were quoted yesterday at \$4 10
per barrel,
world without end."
This is almost as badly mixed as the
old minister's description of Noah's
wife, whom he compounded with the
ark. In reading, he skipped a page,
and read "she was three hundred cubits
long, fifty cubits wide, thirty cubits
deep, and pitched inside and out."
Or as that of the sermon of the
darkey who said: "An' white Paul
was preachin' de maidens fell out ov de
winder; and de fragments dey gather-
ed up was twelve basketfuls, an' whose
wife shall she be in de judgment?"—
Charlotte Observer.

Learn the Young Folks To Work.

The Crovillian believes that every
girl and boy born into this world should
be taught to work. Parents who allow
their children to grow up without prac-
tical industrial knowledge make a se-
rious mistake, and often, if not always,
do an injury to their children. Every
girl ought to learn how to "keep house"
to cook and sew, and every boy, in
town as well as country, should have
it made a part of his training and home
education to learn how to use his hands
in some useful employment. The boy,
or young man, who, instead of trying
to earn a living, lies abed until nine or
ten o'clock in the morning and spends
the balance of his time in idleness,
ought to be ashamed of himself, and
the parents who tolerate it merit re-
buke.—Elizabeth city Carolinian.

Rockingham Rocket: Tony Rogers,
who was to have been hung Tuesday,
died yesterday about 2 o'clock. He
had been very sick for some time and
at the time of his death he was thought
to weigh not more than 65 pounds.
The Governor was last week informed
of his condition and on Monday he was
repeated and the day of execution
was to have been the 27th day of July.
This ends the life of a wife murderer.

Tomato Culture.

There are probably more tomatoes
used, and served in a greater number
of ways than any other vegetable, be-
sides its taking the place of the fruits
when served in its raw state. The to-
mato is a gross feeder, sending its roots
down deep for food. The best way
to grow tomatoes is to throw out
the soil to the depth of two feet, with
an equal diameter. Put six inches of
well rotted manure at the bottom and
fill the hole with the material thrown
out, made rich. Where there is suffi-
cient ground the hills should be eight
feet apart. Plants treated in this
way will yield far more fruit than if
planted closer. The plants when set
should be short and stocky. Those
frequently sold in the markets, and set
in the usual way, will not produce as
much fruit, or as quickly, as would
the plants from seed sown where
they are to grow. Tall leggy
plants can be planted to advantage by
inserting the plant a little distance
from the center of the hill prepared for
it, then bending the plant down and
covering it with earth to the depth of
an inch, leaving the top two or three
inches. The plant will immedi-
ately commence throwing roots thickly
the whole length of the buried stem,
and make a strong rapid growing plant.
The same plant treated in the usual
manner, seems to grow smaller, instead
of larger for some days or weeks. If
the plant has plenty of room to spread,
it does best when trailing upon the
ground, the influence of the warm
earth being very beneficial upon the
ripening of the fruit. But in wet sea-
sons there are serious objections to
this plan as the fruit is quite likely to
rot if lying on wet ground. Yet in the
average seasons the chances are in favor
of "no care" in training the plants.
The number of first-class sorts is now
so great that in the selection of varie-
ties, one must be guided by individual
preference. A medium sized fruit, per-
fectly smooth, of bright red color, rip-
ening evenly clear to the stem, with-
out a hard center, and with as little
seed as possible, is the nearest approach
to perfection. Yet under different
conditions the same seed produces very
different results. For a late crop it is
advisable to sow some seed where the
plants are to grow, about the first of
June, or at any time before the 15th.
The plants will come into bearing when
the early set plants begin to fall. The
cutting off of the first fruits that set
is strongly to be urged. These early
fruits rarely make good specimens, as
the plant at that time has not sufficient
strength for their development—
American Agriculturist.

Fertilizing the Orchard.

The question is often asked, would
you manure just around the tree or
the whole surface of the ground? The
most approved practice is to manure
the surface of the ground. It has been
found that potash is one of the constitu-
ents that our fruit trees draw most
heavily from the soil, and we must,
therefore, in order to keep the balance
even return this to the soil in larger
quantities than the other fertilizers.
The most convenient and cheapest
way of applying this element is in the
form of wood ashes, in a bushel of
which there are about three pounds of
potash, worth four cents per pound, or
two cents for the bushel. Then we
have about one pound of phosphoric
acid, worth four cents, which will give
us a total of sixteen cents for these
two constituents alone. Both of these
are very valuable agents for orchard
use.
Besides these in wood ashes are lime,
magnesia and iron, also important fer-
tilizers. This makes a very valuable
and almost complete fertilizer for or-
chards. But in addition we need
nitrogen, and can be supplied by a
dressing of barnyard manure every
second year. That gives a complete
fertilizer for the orchard.
A good artificial fertilizer, according
to Professor James, for an acre of
ground would be as follows: Wood
ashes, fifty bushels; crushed bones, to
give phosphoric acid, 100 pounds; and
sulphate of ammonia, to give us the
nitrogen, 100 pounds. This would
cost \$6.50 an acre and be a very com-
plete fertilizer indeed. I would not
advise that this should be used at once,
but spread over the first part of the
growing season in two or three applica-
tions.—Farmers' Advocate.

Shame in the Sex.

The cigarette manufacturers have
hit upon a new advertising dodge.
Thus far it flourishes only in New
York, but there is some danger of it
spreading. They hire pretty girls to
parade the parks and principal avenues
and display cigarette signs. It has
reached such proportions that the
police have been called upon to drive
them out of Central Park, and so more
young women representing any brand
of cigarettes will be allowed to pro-
mulate, ride or sit there. It seems to
be a pretty good scheme to suppress it
before it leaves its present confines.—
N. Y. Herald.

Rhine Tablets: standard remedy.
Rhine Tablets cure biliousness.
Rhine Tablets purify the blood.

LIVING IN A COLD ROOM.

Two Young Men in a Boston School of
Learning Have to Move Out.

Two young men who are con-
nected with a well known institute of
learning were pleased with their new
quarters. But there was one draw-
back—it was cold as the tomb. They
endeavored to remedy the matter
with a gentle request. The lady of
the house as gently told them she
would see to it. They expostulated
(after tossing up who should do the
expostulating, for they are modest
young men), to which the good lady
replied that she couldn't understand
it. She "had put on all the heat pos-
sible. None of the other occupants
complained."
They were crushed for the time,
but not comforted. A week passed.
Finally one member went to the reg-
ister and called his friend's attention.
"See here, G., did you ever experi-
ence anything like it? Hold your
hands here. Isn't it cold? The blamed
thing must be connected with a cold
blast apparatus. Heat indeed! We've
got to have this fixed or git. I don't
wish to freeze to death." G. agreed
with him.

They resolved themselves into a
committee of two. It was a veritable
kick this time. The landlady made
the same explanation, this time with
a little asperity. The upshot was
they gave notice to quit. Their week
finished the following Friday.
Scene, 10 a. m. Friday (huck or-
dered round for 10:30).
G.—Here, A., help out with this
trunk. We'll leave it out in the hall-
way. Sooner we get out of this the
better!
G. takes hold of the other end, and
they move it.
"What's that?" they both exclaim
in a breath. And an investigation
follows.
It didn't take a great amount of
perseverance to find out that the trunk
had been standing on the register;
that what they had mistaken for the
heater was really a ventilator. Their
intentions of bidding an ironical fare-
well, with sarcastic allusions to the
temperature, did not take place.
They stole away—yes, with a pang
of regret, for, oh, the heat emanating
from the register was power-
ful enough to cook a porterhouse
steak.—Boston Globe.

Friends of the Farmer.

Probably the most important from
an economic point of view among
owls is the barn owl. Its food is al-
most entirely made up of injurious
mammals. In the west it feeds largely
on pouched gophers, and the stomach
contents of many individuals exam-
ined have revealed little else than the
remains of these rodents. To appre-
ciate properly the services of this owl
it must be remembered that pouched
gophers are among the most, if not
the most, destructive mammals which
inhabit this country. In various other
localities it feeds extensively on the
common rat.

The great horned owl, which in
the east is persistent in its attacks
on poultry and game, kills immense
numbers of rabbits in rabbit infested
parts of the west, where its assist-
ance is invaluable to the farmer. It
is much addicted to eating skunks,
of which it devours great numbers
wherever these objectionable animals
are common.—Boston Transcript.

Old Scotch Ballads.

The ballad period proper was from
1400 to 1700, although most of the
themes which form the nuclei of the
tales date far back into the pre-
vious centuries. The theme itself al-
ways remained the same, but the
ballad changed as it passed from
mouth to mouth, so that very few
versions were ever alike. In the popu-
lar ballad period the people know
little of religion, and indeed were
most pagan in feeling. The Chris-
tian religion drove out the ballads
and replaced them by hymns. The
old ballads were a piece of nature,
products of instinct, and had a weird
force which cultivated poems do not
possess. There were about 200 of them
in all. They were never read, but rat-
ther chanted on winter nights about the
fire in the rude cottages, while both
men and women sat around and knit-
ted in rapt attention.—Professor
Thomas Davidson.

Negro Slughter Unnecessary.

Mr. Selous told the members of the
Manchester Geographical society the
other evening that he had never had
any armed force with him and usual-
ly traveled with a few unarmed fol-
lowers, from 5 to 10 in number.
He had nearly always been in the
power of the natives, who might
have murdered him with the greatest
ease. Yet he never received any ill
treatment at their hands, and
with the exception of having to re-
sist a little petty extortion, he had
never had any difficulty with them.
This referred to the whole of his 30
years' traveling in South Africa, with
the exception of one particular oc-
casion. The occasion referred to was
in 1858, when in the dead of night an
attack was made on his camp by the
Mashukulumbwe, who were incited
to the attack by some rebel Barotsa.
—London News.

A Prosperous Business.

Mrs. Carper—Yes, my daughter
was crazy to get married, and she
married a man who has failed in ev-
erything he has undertaken.
Mrs. Box (whose husband failed
for a million)—Gradually! They must
be immensely rich.—New York Times.

Summer Excursion Tickets.

The Richmond & Danville R. R.
begs to announce that commencing
June 1st, Summer Excursion Tickets
will be placed on sale at all coupon
ticket offices in Virginia and North
Carolina at very low rates for the
round-trip.
These tickets will continue on sale
until September 30, 1893, inclusive,
and will be good for return trip until
October 31st, 1893, permitting stop-
overs on going and return trips at all
resort points.
Send for Summer House Folder and
apply to any agent of the company for
information as to rates and schedules,
or
W. A. Frank,
General Passenger Agent,
Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

And American Railways.

The Queen & recent Route widely known
as the train running the "Finest Trains in the
South", is the field to carry everybody from
the South to the World's Fair at Chicago.
No part of the Southern country is left un-
served by this great railway, and its com-
plete facilities are joined at Chattanooga
to the Through Car System, an ad-
mirable exposition of the wonderful capabil-
ities of American railroading. From New
Orleans Through Sleeping Cars run daily,
morning and evening carrying its passengers
via Chattanooga or Louisville, as they may
select.
From Shreveport, Vicksburg and Jackson
another Through Sleeping Car Line comes
to join and becomes a part of the magnifi-
cently equipped Through Trains, which passing
through Birmingham and the famous Wild
Valley of Alabama is joined at Chattanooga
by the train from Jacksonville, Fla., Bruns-
wick and Atlanta, Ga., over the E. T. V. & G.
Ry., and proceeds North over the beautiful
Chickamauga Southern, through the grandest
natural scenery and most attractive histor-
ical country in the world, to Oakdale, where
another magnificent Pullman car is received,
coming from the Richmond and Danville
System from the beautiful French Broad
country, and Asheville, N. C. and Knoxville,
Tenn.
The time to Chicago is made so as to afford
the most convenient hours for departure
from the principal cities and arrivals in Chi-
cago.
Passengers can purchase tickets good over
one line north of the River, and returning via
another if they desire a variable route with
out extra charge. Or they can go via Chi-
cago, returning via Louisville, or vice
versa.
Round trip tickets on sale at reduced rates.
Agents on the Chicago line will on request as-
sist in looking up rooms or accommodation for
visitors to the Fair.
Everything that an almost perfect system
can devise to deserve the praise and patronage
of the traveling public has been provided.
Any of the agents of the company named has
low, will cheerfully give all possible infor-
mation and assistance.
R. H. GARRATT, New Orleans, La. I. H. HARTY,
Vicksburg, Miss. J. R. McGRATH, Birmingham,
Alabama. E. T. CHARLTON, Chattanooga,
Tenn. W. D. COLEMAN, Junction City, Ky. of
D. G. EDWARDS, Cincinnati, O.

Are You Going to the World's Fair?

If so, see that your ticket reads via Chi-
cago and the C. H. & D. and Monon—the
acknowledged "Home of the Route."
The only line out of Cincinnati connecting
with E. T. V. & G. and C. & G. train No. 1,
arriving Cincinnati 10:30 P. M. A south
train carrying through Pullman cars, Bruns-
wick, Savannah, Birmingham, Atlanta,
Chattanooga, Macon and New Orleans via E.
T. V. & G., C. & G., C. H. & D. and Monon
Route to Chicago.
You can stop over in Cincinnati if your
ticket reads via the C. H. & D. and Monon
Route, by depositing your baggage at the
Chickamauga and Manufacturers' Building,
corner of Fourth and Vine Streets, one block from
Fountain Square (the C. H. & D. Building),
which is in the same building. This enables
you to visit the picturesque "Queen City" at
no additional cost, and special effort will be
made to entertain strangers hospitably and
reasonably.
The universal verdict of the traveling pub-
lic is that the Pullman Safety Ventilator
trains, running every day, "safely" dis-
cussing the C. H. & D. and Monon, between Cin-
cinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, are with-
out doubt the finest and most comfortable
trains ever especially built by the Pullman
Company for this service, and embrace
every improvement. Their magnificent
pouched gophers, and the stomach
contents of many individuals exam-
ined have revealed little else than the
remains of these rodents. To appre-
ciate properly the services of this owl
it must be remembered that pouched
gophers are among the most, if not
the most, destructive mammals which
inhabit this country. In various other
localities it feeds extensively on the
common rat.

The great horned owl, which in
the east is persistent in its attacks
on poultry and game, kills immense
numbers of rabbits in rabbit infested
parts of the west, where its assist-
ance is invaluable to the farmer. It
is much addicted to eating skunks,
of which it devours great numbers
wherever these objectionable animals
are common.—Boston Transcript.

Old Scotch Ballads.

The ballad period proper was from
1400 to 1700, although most of the
themes which form the nuclei of the
tales date far back into the pre-
vious centuries. The theme itself al-
ways remained the same, but the
ballad changed as it passed from
mouth to mouth, so that very few
versions were ever alike. In the popu-
lar ballad period the people know
little of religion, and indeed were
most pagan in feeling. The Chris-
tian religion drove out the ballads
and replaced them by hymns. The
old ballads were a piece of nature,
products of instinct, and had a weird
force which cultivated poems do not
possess. There were about 200 of them
in all. They were never read, but rat-
ther chanted on winter nights about the
fire in the rude cottages, while both
men and women sat around and knit-
ted in rapt attention.—Professor
Thomas Davidson.

Negro Slughter Unnecessary.

Mr. Selous told the members of the
Manchester Geographical society the
other evening that he had never had
any armed force with him and usual-
ly traveled with a few unarmed fol-
lowers, from 5 to 10 in number.
He had nearly always been in the
power of the natives, who might
have murdered him with the greatest
ease. Yet he never received any ill
treatment at their hands, and
with the exception of having to re-
sist a little petty extortion, he had
never had any difficulty with them.
This referred to the whole of his 30
years' traveling in South Africa, with
the exception of one particular oc-
casion. The occasion referred to was
in 1858, when in the dead of night an
attack was made on his camp by the
Mashukulumbwe, who were incited
to the attack by some rebel Barotsa.
—London News.

A Prosperous Business.

Mrs. Carper—Yes, my daughter
was crazy to get married, and she
married a man who has failed in ev-
erything he has undertaken.
Mrs. Box (whose husband failed
for a million)—Gradually! They must
be immensely rich.—New York Times.

Summer Excursion Tickets.

The Richmond & Danville R. R.
begs to announce that commencing
June 1st, Summer Excursion Tickets
will be placed on sale at all coupon
ticket offices in Virginia and North
Carolina at very low rates for the
round-trip.
These tickets will continue on sale
until September 30, 1893, inclusive,
and will be good for return trip until
October 31st, 1893, permitting stop-
overs on going and return trips at all
resort points.
Send for Summer House Folder and
apply to any agent of the company for
information as to rates and schedules,
or
W. A. Frank,
General Passenger Agent,
Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

And American Railways.

The Queen & recent Route widely known
as the train running the "Finest Trains in the
South", is the field to carry everybody from
the South to the World's Fair at Chicago.
No part of the Southern country is left un-
served by this great railway, and its com-
plete facilities are joined at Chattanooga
to the Through Car System, an ad-
mirable exposition of the wonderful capabil-
ities of American railroading. From New
Orleans Through Sleeping Cars run daily,
morning and evening carrying its passengers
via Chattanooga or Louisville, as they may
select.
From Shreveport, Vicksburg and Jackson
another Through Sleeping Car Line comes
to join and becomes a part of the magnifi-
cently equipped Through Trains, which passing
through Birmingham and the famous Wild
Valley of Alabama is joined at Chattanooga
by the train from Jacksonville, Fla., Bruns-
wick and Atlanta, Ga., over the E. T. V. & G.
Ry., and proceeds North over the beautiful
Chickamauga Southern, through the grandest
natural scenery and most attractive histor-
ical country in the world, to Oakdale, where
another magnificent Pullman car is received,
coming from the Richmond and Danville
System from the beautiful French Broad
country, and Asheville, N. C. and Knoxville,
Tenn.
The time to Chicago is made so as to afford
the most convenient hours for departure
from the principal cities and arrivals in Chi-
cago.
Passengers can purchase tickets good over
one line north of the River, and returning via
another if they desire a variable route with
out extra charge. Or they can go via Chi-
cago, returning via Louisville, or vice
versa.
Round trip tickets on sale at reduced rates.
Agents on the Chicago line will on request as-
sist in looking up rooms or accommodation for
visitors to the Fair.
Everything that an almost perfect system
can devise to deserve the praise and patronage
of the traveling public has been provided.
Any of the agents of the company named has
low, will cheerfully give all possible infor-
mation and assistance.
R. H. GARRATT, New Orleans, La. I. H. HARTY,
Vicksburg, Miss. J. R. McGRATH, Birmingham,
Alabama. E. T. CHARLTON, Chattanooga,
Tenn. W. D. COLEMAN, Junction City, Ky. of
D. G. EDWARDS, Cincinnati, O.

Are You Going to the World's Fair?

If so, see that your ticket reads via Chi-
cago and the C. H. & D. and Monon—the
acknowledged "Home of the Route."
The only line out of Cincinnati connecting
with E. T. V. & G. and C. & G. train No. 1,
arriving Cincinnati 10:30 P. M. A south
train carrying through Pullman cars, Bruns-
wick, Savannah, Birmingham, Atlanta,
Chattanooga, Macon and New Orleans via E.
T. V. & G., C. & G., C. H. & D. and Monon
Route to Chicago.
You can stop over in Cincinnati if your
ticket reads via the C. H. & D. and Monon
Route, by depositing your baggage at the
Chickamauga and Manufacturers' Building,
corner of Fourth and Vine Streets, one block from
Fountain Square (the C. H. & D. Building),
which is in the same building. This enables
you to visit the picturesque "Queen City" at
no additional cost, and special effort will be
made to entertain strangers hospitably and
reasonably.
The universal verdict of the traveling pub-
lic is that the Pullman Safety Ventilator
trains, running every day, "safely" dis-
cussing the C. H. & D. and Monon, between Cin-
cinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, are with-
out doubt the finest and most comfortable
trains ever especially built by the Pullman
Company for this service, and embrace
every improvement. Their magnificent
pouched gophers, and the stomach
contents of many individuals exam-
ined have revealed little else than the
remains of these rodents. To appre-
ciate properly the services of this owl
it must be remembered that pouched
gophers are among the most, if not
the most, destructive mammals which
inhabit this country. In various other
localities it feeds extensively on the
common rat.