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AN ADVENTUROUS LOCKET.

Stolen by a Bandit, It Was Afterward Returned to Its Owner.

I had spent several weeks at home We had already visited the many world to fool a woman, "she said. On arriving in El Paso we register cheese. ed at the — House, the largest | "The whole problem is in gaining

gentlemen wanted us to accompany it doesn't make very much differthem to the swamp five miles out- ence to me what I tell them. side the town, in which grew a fa- But occasionally a woman comes mous herb supposed to have great in who has money and means busisupernatural powers. Owing to our ness. If I please her, she will come monotonous surroundings, we wel- again and again, making my pockcomed the invitation, and at 2 p. m. etbook heavier each time. That is the following day we started out on the woman I am after, of course, horseback with our new friends. We and my first work is to impress her had gone two or three miles, and with my honesty. I do not know were resting on the summit of a her name, her residence or her hishill, enjoying the far famed Mexi- tory. If I did, it would be clear sailcan scenery, when five men rushed ing right from the start. out from the brushwood near by and 'I ask for the usual fee and go suddenly called "Halt!"

danger and being in the advance, remark, but the electrical and magspurred their horses and made a des- netic conditions today are very bad. perate rush down the hill. A shower The atmosphere seems to be surof arrows followed them, but owing charged with electricity, and it to the swiftness of their steeds they greatly interferes with my work. escaped safely from the bandits. However, I will try again in a few The latter then crowded about us, minutes.' After a short interval and in one voice ordered us to give of conversation I again go into a up the contents of our pockets. Being without arms, we made no re- and I hand the caller's money back, sistance whatever, and the robbers were soon searching through our pockets for booty. Fortunately, our lives were not in peril, though our molesters occasionally handled us pretty roughly. They spoke frequently to us, but my father, being overcome by nervous exhaustion, made no reply. At last, when an attempt was made to remove a locket from his neck, he looked imploringly at the robber and said, "Take all but this, friend; it's a picture of my he has the woman's residence num dead wife." The robber scanned the delicate features in the picture to identify her, and a few inquiries and hesitated, but feeling the eyes in the neighborhood-at the nearest of his companions centered upon grocery, perhaps are sufficient to him he cut the chain quickly and give me all the information I need, took possession of the jeweled lock- Very often as soon as I find out who et. Was it imagination that made my visitor is I know something

my father think that the robber about her which will give me a clew softly pressed his hand on leaving to what she wants to know. him? After taking possession of everything valuable about our persons, the chief of the bandits blew | tions' are all right. I surprise her a shrill whistle and in an instant inexpressibly by describing the aphis followers were lost in the for- pearance of her own residence, givests of El Paso. With some difficulty ing the street and number and finalwe succeeded in finding the road to ly spell out her own name. Nine the town and had only proceeded times out of ten this is all that is half a mile when we met a rescuing required. The caller is convinced party coming to our assistance. On that I have learned her name and seeing us both safe and sound the residence by occult power, and party gave three loud cheers, and therefore is ready to believe anywe were carried back in triumph to thing else I may tell her. It is easy the hotel, where the guests crowded when you know how."-Chicago about us to hear our thrilling expe. Times Herald. rience. My father soon recovered from the effects of the shock, and in

a few days we proceeded on our

journey through the south. one morning in our office on Walnut street when a distinguished looking man, whose face seemed familiar, asked to see my father privately. He was ushered into the inner office. As soon as the door was closed behind him he pulled a parcel from his pocket and said: "Mr. - this parcel belongs to you. You will find a note of explanation within." street. Having heard what had note:

DEAR SIR—Inclosed find the locket so valuable to you. Your long, white heir and pitiful eyes so touched a robber's heart that he came from the forests of El Paso to return the miniature of your beloved wife. Most sincerely

-Philadelphia Times.

The National Hall of Statuary. At Washington there is a national hall of statuary, to which every state is invited by the federal government to send the statues of two of its most illustrious citizens. Thus far no state has found among its sons a man of letters whom it has deemed worthy of this distinction, and as most of the older states, which are practically the only ones fortresses, the earthworks became a "Do you enjoy shopping in these in which literature has heretofore wall, and the whole mighty fortifica- hig department stores, Mrs. Por been cultivated, have already sent tion turned away from the Danube kins?" their representatives to this senate river. Between Belgrade and the of genius, we have a prospect of see. Black sea there were 96 forts of ing the hall filled with 90 of the malarge size and hundreds of little castion's great men—with more to tles, while the whole line of Trajan's "Yes; you don't know whether come by and by-not one of whom wall traversed a distance of 1,100 lin in Atlantic,

FORTUNE TELLING.

A Clairvoyant Tells How Easy It 1

Approminent clairvoyant in a after graduating from college, when burst of confidence gave to a reportmy father, who was exceedingly er many points concerning elairvoyfond of travel, proposed our taking ance as she practiced it that may a few months' trip through the prove interesting to the public.

United States, Canada and Mexico. "It is the essiest thing in the

points of interest in the two former "Women do not reason. They are countries and had crossed the Rio much more suspicious than men, Grande to the city of El Paso, where but when once their confidence has we met with the thrilling experbeen gained you can make them beriences which I am about to relate. lieve the moon is made of green

hotel in the town. Though we in the visitor's confidence. If I can tended remaining here for only make her believe in me, she is gone, three or four days, we were forced Usually it is not a very difficult job to lengthen our stay owing to a to do that. Probably one-half of sudden warm spell, which forbade the women who call to consult me our traveling farther south for a are actuated by no other motive few days longer. Quite a number of than idle curiosity. Such women Philadelphians were stopping at the never come back the second time; hotel, and it is needless to say we so I know that I can get only one soon made their acquaintance. We fee from them anyway. I exact were six days in El Paso, when two payment in advance, and after that

into a 'trance.' Very shortly I awake Our two companions, seeing the with a start. 'I am very sorry,' I trance. This also proves ineffective, saying that I am very sorry that she came at such an inopportune time and assuring her that the conditions do not interfere with my sittings oftener than once or twice a year. Will she call again tomorrow? She usually is impressed by my sincerity and promises to come back.

"When she leaves, a negro servant, whom I have warned by an electric buzzer, follows her wherever she may go. When he returns, ber. From this it is an easy matter

"When she calls again, I go into a trance, and this time the 'condi-

Where a Rainbow Touches the Earth. In every country in the world rainbow folklore declares that some Six months later we were seated object of value may be found where the ends of the beautiful arch touch the earth. 'In Suabia the ends are said to rest on bowls of gold; in Hungary, that cups of silver will be found at the spot where they come in contact with the earth. In Switzerland it is said that a shoe cast over the rainbow will come to the ground on the other side filled to overflowing with gold. In Bosnia it Without further conversation he is said that if iron or other base left the office and walked into the metal happen to be at the spot where the bow touches the ground, transpired, I hastened to open the it will be instantly transformed to package, and to my astonishment pure gold. In many parts of Gerfound the valuable locket, with my many, Poland, Russia, Belgium and mother's picture, which had been Holland it is said to be a golden key wrung from my father's neck. Ac. | that may be found at "the end of companying it was the following the bow." In Portugal and Spain they speak of the "silver hen" having her nest where the bow rests, and in Norway it comes to the ground at a spot where a golden bowl and a silver spoon are hidden. In many of the chief European countries it is said that water touched by the rainbow will cure fits and insanity.—St. Louis Republic.

Trajan's Wall. The Danube was for a time sufficient protection against the Scythians, but soon better defense was needed, and Trajan devised and carried out a complete system of frontier posts from Ratisbon to Belgrade. At Belgrade the forts became

GUNS OF THE PURITANS. underbusses Usually Be ed by Artists.

One of the most remarkable facts

to the investigator of our American

antiquities is the almost total ignorance which prevails among even those who are otherwise well informed as to the weapons, more especially the firearms, with which our Puritan ancestors fought their wars with the Indians. One of the ations in Arizona that led to the notions which seems firmly established is that the early settlers generally used the bell muzzle blunderbuss. Almost every artist who draws a Thanksgiving or Christmas picture of a Puritan going to meeting gives him a gun with a muzzle like the end of a trumpet. Now, the fact is that the bell mouth firearm was never a military arm among English speaking people at all, nor was such a weapon ever common either in this country or in England until about the middle of the last century, when it came into use for the defense of houses against burglars, for stagecoach guards and

part of this century. A large, bell mouthed gun was in use somewhat earlier on board of naval and other armed ships, but this was a heavy piece mounted on a swivel and used very much as the

similar purposes. The blunderbusses

which are common enough in the

curiosity shops are almost without

exception later than 1750, and many

of them date only from the early

howitzer was later. Then as to the locks. Even some of our most distinguished writers seem to be completely at sea on this point. One New England writer, whom I will not name for fear of seeming disrespectful to a man deserving of honor, wrote some time ago in a magazine article that some soldier in King Philip's war might have invented the flintlock by finding that an Indian flint arrowhead would make fire if inserted into the cock of his matchlock. Now, the soldier of 1675 was given a matchlock, not because the military authorities were ignorant of guns which could make their own fire (wheel locks and snaphaunces were in common use), but because the matchlock was considered better for ordinary use. More than this, if he had thought of it, he would have known that his matchlock would not make fire with a flint. The flintlock with which our war of independence was fought requires a powerful blow to make the flint strike fire from the steel. This the matchlock did not have, nor did the pan cover open in such a way as to

nake this possible. At the time of King Philip's war and for a long time afterward the ordinary firearm for infantry was the matchlock musket. These are plenty in European collections, but very rare in America. I have never seen one in any collection in this country. At the same time the snaphaunce, a primitive form of the flintlock, was quite extensively used by hunters, and probably by the Indians, who would naturally object to the match, which if kept lighted would betray its presence, especially at night. Wheel locks were probably used to some extent by the earliest settlers, but it was always an exceptional arm and too costly to be generally used. By the time of King Philip's war it was rather old fashioned and not likely to have figured much. In Springfield is a fine bronze statue of one of the early settlers, who is represented with a wheel lock blunderbuss. This is, of course, possible-anything is possible. But if any wheel lock blunderbuss can be found in any collection of Europe or this country I would like to see it.—Boston Transcript.

The Baser Shell. One of the most curious of the many remarkable forms of marine life is a species of mollusk called the razor shell, which can excavate holes in solid rocks. This creature has no English name; its Latin name is Pholas. It is found in widely separated regions of the earth. but is most plentiful on the coast of the Mediterranean, where limestone abounds. It is frequently met with on the coast of Italy, where whole limestone beaches are honeycombed with their holes. It is still a disputed point among naturalists as to how this boring is effected. Some think that the mollusk secretes acid which softens the stone, but others think that the holes are bored by the simple mechanical process of grinding. The preponderance of opinion appears to lie with the latter view at present, yet it is said that no one has yet been able to catch the Pholas at

"Do you enjoy shopping in these

"Yes; you don't know whether come by and by—not one of whom wall traversed a distance of 1,100 you are buying books in a dry goods is a man of letters!—J. E. Chamber-miles and had in its extent over store or buying dry goods in a book-lin in Atlantic.

5,000 castles.

TELLS A GRAPHIC STORY.

Custer's Operations Against the Stong In-dersed by Major General Miles. In Major General Miles' personal recollections of army life a chapter is devoted to General Custer and the Sioux war, the massacre and the campaign that followed. The points of interest in this history of the last great campaign against the Indians are naturally the operations leading to the death of Custer and the operations in Arizona that led to the retiring of General Crook from active command and the transfer of General Miles to that district.

General Miles writes with great feeling and unhesitatingly chamthe campaign-against Sitting Bull. He states clearly the conditions that prevailed when General Custer eral Terry, in command of the de- promptly attended to. partment, General Sheridan in command of the military district and General Sherman in command of the army, knew not enough of the RIVERSIDE conditions and circumstances to give definite instructions. General Miles admits that at the time there was a feeling in military circles that General Custer's training in the civil war and his general temper in battle were against him as the commander of an expedition against the hostile Indians, and General Grant insisted that Terry, and not Custer, be placed in command of the expedition. It was admitted, on the other hand, that General Custer had more experience in fighting Indians than General Terry, and that he would be in command of the active column.

General Miles takes the position that General Custer's dispositions for the battle were in direct accordance with the best military strategy, and that he failed to defeat the Indians simply because he was not adcompanies of cavalry that were to act in concert with him. He insists that General Custer did not disobey orders, because the last instructions of General Terry were to make his own dispositions and to use his own judgment. General Miles conducted the winter campaign immediately following the Custer massacre. He was familiar with the Indians who participated in that campaign. He visited the battlefield, traced the line of battle and the development of the fighting, or the progress of the battle, by the position of the dead bodies, and he scouts the idea that General Custer moved up the ravine, a theory that was advanced by some of his critics, but shows that the bodies found in the ravine were those of the 30 or 40 men who had attempted to escape when alltheir comrades had been slaughtered. He criticises the actions of Major Reno, and incidentally those of Captain Benteen. He tells, in short, a graphic story of what must have been one of the most dramatic battles of history and his discussion is from first to last a defense of the dead Custer and severe condemnation of Major Reno.

New Method.

A man who was for some years in the log and lumber business on the shores of Lake Michigan tells a little incident illustrative of the Irishman's unwillingness to acknowledge his ignorance on any subject.

One day a young Irishman applied for work. "Can you raft and boom logs! asked the lumber merchant.

"Av coorse, sorr," returned the unemployed, with cheering prompt-

"Well, then," said the lumber merchant, "go up on the gap above the railroad bridge and boom all the logs you find with my mark. Any of the raftsmen will tell tell you about the mark, the locality of the gap, and so forth.

The Irishman hesitated a moment, and then, with an ingenuous smile, he said:

"I'll be afther goin directly, sorr. D'you boom the logs as we do in the owld countbry, I dunno? Is it wid a shovel ye boom 'em, sorr, or how?"-Youth's Companion.

Cochineal, so much used for coloring table jellies, and also given to formerly occupied by G. W. Ford. infants as a domestic remedy for where all accommodation will be whooping cough, is the whole insect given both in stalling and feeding of a class called "coccus," but only the females are used. Why? Be- TEAMS FURNISHEP ALL HOURS cause the insects are captured by suffocating them with the smoke of fires below the trees on which they live, and as the males have wings, while the females have none, the gentlemen take to flight when the atmosphere becomes unpleasantly warm, leaving their ladies to their

The Retired Shipmaster. The world has a warm place in its heart for the retired sea captain. He is held in respect in every clime. and his vocation is considered one of the most honorable to which man may devote his life. And this is justly so, for none is so fraught with peril and none requires a great-er alertness of the mind.—New Ha-

Tom-What is the best way to make a roman keep a secret ?

Dick-Gire her chloroform.-Detroit Free Press. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MENS' FURNISHINGS.

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LOUISBURG. N. C. H. E. JOYNER, Proprietor.

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RUM, GIN, BEER and everything else usually kept in a irst-class Bar-Room constantly on

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> Everything clean and neat. The strictest privacy observed, and no disorder or noise allowed. Respectfully,

> H. E. JOYNER, Propt. P. S.-Mr. Mack Dixon, of Durham, in expert mixer of fashionable bevrages, is now with me and will be

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glad to have you call to see him.

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night and day.

NIGHT OR DAY.

J. W. HIGHT, Louisburg, N. C.

NOTICE 1

Baving this day qualified as administrator of Sidney R. Junes, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and these having claims against the estate will present the same to me on or before the 11th day of December 1897, or this notice will be plend in bar of their recovery, this Dec. 9 1896.

John W. King, administrator of Sidney R. Johns Le

C. M. CCOKE & SON Atty's.



alum and all forms of adulteration commo



SOUTHBOU		40%	41
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Baltimore	44	7.84	2 55
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IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, S. C. Connects at Gramsburo for all points for North and South, and inston-Selem and points on the orthwestern North Carolina Hall

ville.
Connects at Selma for Payetteville and intermediate stations on the y Wilson and Payetteville short. Out duly; Golfatoro for Newtern and Morchead City, daily except Sunday; for Wilmington and intermediate stations on the W. & W.

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Bild and Por Goldstore.

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THAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH, N. C.
Eld P. M. From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greens
Dally. Loro and all points South
From Greenstore and all point
From Greenstore and all point
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