

Published every Wednesday at Lumberton, N. C., at \$2.00 per year and \$1.00 for six months. It is read every week by a large number of the most intelligent people of Robeson county and has a general circulation in all the surrounding counties, including Florence, Marion, Marlboro and Hartington, in South Carolina. The ROBESONIAN is now in its twenty-eighth year and is no longer an experiment. It never missed an issue until the death of its late owner and hopes to make as good a future record. Particular attention will be given to keeping up the high standard of excellence it has attained as a personal local news.

# THE ROBESONIAN

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Country, God and Truth.

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LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897.

WHOLE NO. 1420.

THE ROBESONIAN JOB OFFICE

IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH  
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3 weeks	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$12.50	\$15.00	\$17.50	\$20.00	\$22.50	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$30.00
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8 weeks	\$6.25	\$12.50	\$18.75	\$25.00	\$31.25	\$37.50	\$43.75	\$50.00	\$56.25	\$62.50	\$68.75	\$75.00
9 weeks	\$7.00	\$14.00	\$21.00	\$28.00	\$35.00	\$42.00	\$49.00	\$56.00	\$63.00	\$70.00	\$77.00	\$84.00
10 weeks	\$7.75	\$15.50	\$23.25	\$31.00	\$38.75	\$46.50	\$54.25	\$62.00	\$69.75	\$77.50	\$85.25	\$93.00
11 weeks	\$8.50	\$17.00	\$25.50	\$34.00	\$42.50	\$51.00	\$59.50	\$68.00	\$76.50	\$85.00	\$93.50	\$102.00
12 weeks	\$9.25	\$18.50	\$27.75	\$37.00	\$46.25	\$55.00	\$63.75	\$72.50	\$81.25	\$90.00	\$98.75	\$107.50

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G. W. McQUEEN.

**THE LUMBERTON BARBER.**

When you wish an easy shave, As good as barber ever gave, Just call on me at my saloon, At morning, eve or noon; I cut and dress the hair with grace, To suit the contour of the face.

My room is neat and towels clean, Scissors sharp and razors keen. And every thing I think you'll find, To suit the face and please the mind, And all my art and skill can do, If you just call I'll do for you.

**Did You Know**  
that there was a difference in  
**QUININE?**

Well, there is, and we sell only the very best at the same price others charge for the inferior article.

**T. A. NORMENT, JR. & CO.**  
**G. W. McQUEEN.**

**THE LUMBERTON BARBER.**

### THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of the Regular Meeting Last Monday and Tuesday.  
The board of commissioners for Robeson county met in regular session last Monday, all the members being present, and continued their work until Tuesday.

The following business was transacted:  
County orders for \$38.00 were issued to assist in the support of outside paupers.

Applications for assistance were made and granted as follows: Louisa McLaughlin, \$8.00; Martha Locklear, \$1.00; Bill Smith, \$1.00; Maranzie Locklear, \$2.00; Callie Prevatt, \$1.50.

J. H. Powers was allowed \$2.42 for burying Addie J. Edwards, a pauper.  
J. L. Humphrey was allowed \$1.50, for serving road orders in Saddle Tree township.

R. W. Livermore was allowed \$7.30 rebate on tax in Smith's township.  
Sampson Locklear was exempted from the payment of poll tax for the term of two years from date.

J. S. Oliver was allowed \$2.00 as committee on the bridge at Fair Bluff.  
E. J. Hester was allowed \$22.75 for lumber furnished the county.

Ordered that the bridge be put across the dam at Back Swamp, on the Harleesville road, as let out some time ago by Henry Purvis. Notice of an appeal from this decision to the superior court was given by J. A. McAllister, who was required to file a bond in the sum of \$200 with the clerk of the board in ten days.

Ordered that the chain gang be hired out in a body.  
B. F. McLean and L. E. Tyner were appointed a committee to hire out the chain gang, with full power to act.

Ordered that Charlotte Ann Locklear be admitted to the county home.  
W. F. French was allowed \$14.02 rebate on taxes in Lumberton township.

Isham Stone was allowed \$48.15 for keeping the chain gang for the month of April. He was allowed \$11.83 for clothing, &c. furnished the convicts and \$8.05 for tools, &c.

English Nye was allowed \$2.00 for conveying Andrew Bass to jail.  
Dr. T. A. Norment was allowed \$10.10 for salary as Superintendent of Health.

Sheriff S. G. Wooten, of Bladen county, was allowed \$6.20 for the arrest of Wright Edwards and returning him to Robeson county.

The report of J. W. Chisolm and others, jurors for laying out a public road in Maxton township, was accepted and approved.  
G. E. Raneke was allowed \$3.25 for furnishing one meal to the jury in the Alf Provatt case.

The reports of Geo. B. McLeod, ex-Sheriff, S. A. Edmund, Clerk Superior Court, and S. A. Thompson, Register of Deeds, were read and ordered recorded.  
J. Bennett was allowed \$2.35 for ironing convicts on chain gang.

The road petition of A. L. Shaw and others in Lumber Bridge township was ordered filed with notice to issue. A similar order was made in the petition of C. B. Townsend and others for a new road in Thompson's township.

The clerk of the board was instructed to notify the list takers of the different townships of their appointment and to request them to meet with the board on the first Monday in June.

J. W. Hall was allowed \$17.05 for summoning jurors and for matresses, &c., for jail. Also \$56.45 for keeping the jail for the month of April.

G. E. Clifton was allowed \$14.00 for conveying Mrs. E. P. Andrews to the insane asylum at Raleigh.

Report of the jury on laying out a public road in Lumber Bridge township approved and accepted.  
L. E. Tyner and Henry Purvis were appointed a committee to have the jail repaired.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt at several points in North Carolina last week. Hickory, Lenoir, Elkin, Winston, Greensboro and other towns felt the tremble. No damage was reported.

Give to a pig when it grunts, and a child when it cries, you will have a fine pig and a bad child.  
Gold is an idol worshipped in all climates without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite.

### THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Reported to the Senate Tuesday—Democrats Oppose it.  
The tariff bill which recently passed the House of Representatives and went to the Senate, where it was referred to the committee on finance, was reported to that body last Tuesday, 4th. A Washington dispatch of that date to the Charlotte Observer of Wednesday gives a full report of the bill, showing in what respects it differs from the Dingley, or House, bill. As all classes of people are interested in the measure we copy from the Observer as follows:

The tariff bill was reported to the Senate today to the surprise of Senators and the public. When the Senate finance committee met today the idea prevailed that the bill would be held in committee for two days. All the members of the committee were present.

The Democrats examined the bill for nearly an hour, making running comments upon it. They announced that they were against the bill as a whole. They soon understood that Senator Jones, of Nevada, was going to vote with the Republicans, and realized that there was no possibility of changing the measure. They had no desire to make any factious opposition, and when a motion was made by the Republicans to report the bill at once the vote was promptly taken. All the Republicans, with Senator Jones, of Nevada, voted for the motion, and all the Democrats voted against it, the vote standing six to five. The Republican members of the committee say there is no statement to be made now as to the effect of the bill, the amount of revenue to be raised by it, or the reductions. When the bills are taken up in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich will make such a statement in the opening speech. "It will raise revenue enough," was the comment of Senator Allison, assented to by Senator Aldrich. They estimated that the increased revenue to be raised from beer would be \$12,000,000, and from tea \$10,000,000. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said he thought there would be about six week's debate to the bill.

Several sections in the last part of the Dingley bill which re-enacted the present laws, are stricken out. This will have the effect of leaving the present law standing, and avoid discussion to a great extent. The comments on the bill are of course partisan. Some features are very much disliked by even Republicans, but upon the whole the Republicans commend, and the Democrats condemn it, though members of the committee say that the sub-committee has in many particulars improved upon the Dingley bill. The new bill is radically different from the Dingley bill, practically amounting almost to another measure. Many important schedules were revised entirely.

In reporting the bill, Senator Aldrich gave notice that it would be called up on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, 1897, instead of May 1, as provided in the House, and the words in the first paragraph "or withdrawn for consumption" is stricken out.

The sugar schedule is as follows: Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, syrup of cane juice, and of best juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope above 87, and not above 88 degrees, seventy-nine hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree down by the polariscope test, two-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and fractions of a degree in proportion. Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and sugar that has gone through a process of refining, one sixteenth-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing 25 per cent. Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottom, syrup of cane juice and best juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not more than 87 degrees, 72 per cent. Molasses testing above 40, and not more than 56 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and not above 70 degrees 8 cents per gallon. Machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar admitted free. Sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured, 10 per cent; saccharine, \$1 per pound and 10 per cent.

Hides are transferred from the free list, and the tax on beer is increased to \$1.44 per barrel until January 1, 1900, when it is to be \$1.  
The retroactive clause of the Dingley tariff bill is stricken out from the Senate bill. The entire House provision relating to reciprocity has been stricken out and the following section substituted: "That whenever any country, dependency or colony shall pay, or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant under the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same to be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties."

The House provision keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and imposed the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as imposed on sugars from other countries.

The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word "timber," the words "hewn, sided, or squared, and round timber," and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 per cent per cubic foot, as in the House bill. The rate of \$2 per thousand on all sawed boards, &c., is retained, but when planed on one side the additional rate is made 35, instead of 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure; when planed on two sides and grooved the additional rate is made 70 cents per thousand feet board measure, instead of \$1; if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved \$1.05 per thousand, instead of \$1.50 cents. Shingles are 25 cents per thousand. Placed on the free list is poplar and other wood pulps, heading, bolts, stave bolts and railroad ties.

Section 3368, revised statutes, relating to internal revenue tax on tobacco, was changed to read as follows: "Upon tobacco and snuff manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected the following tax: On snuff, manufactured tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use as a tax of 8 cents per pound; and snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

"On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish, plug, or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument and without being pressed or sweetened, and on all fine-cut, shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco a tax of 8 cents per pound."

Section 3394 of the revised statutes is amended so as to read: "Upon cigars which shall be manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, \$3 per thousand, on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand \$1 per thousand, on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand \$3 per thousand."

The House provision for duties on imported tobacco have been stricken out, and the following duties inserted on imported tobacco: Wrapper tobacco or filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 5 per cent. (in weight) of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco, the product of two or more countries, or dependencies, when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, \$1.50 per pound; if stemmed, \$2.25 per pound; filler tobacco, not specially provided for in this act, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

A paragraph is inserted defining tobacco terms as follows: "The term wrapper tobacco, as used in this act, means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers, and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco, unless the invoices of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for classification of any imported leaf tobacco at least one bale, box or package in every ten, and at least one in every invoice, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and at least ten hands shall be examined in each examined bale, box or package."

Other changes in the tobacco schedule are as follows: "All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not especially provided for in this act 40 cents per pound." The House rate was 55 cents. Snuff and snuff flour and manufacturers of snuff, House rate 65 cents; Senate rate 40 cents per pound.

Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, of all kinds, House \$4.50 per pound, and 25 per cent, ad valorem; Senate, \$4 per pound and 25 per cent, ad valorem. A proviso is added that cigarettes of all kind weighing less than four pounds per thousand shall pay a duty of \$5 per pound.

Cotton Manufactures.—On cotton thread and carded yarns, wraps and other forms, except the spool thread, the House rate was 3-10 of a cent per number per pound, on numbers exceeding 20. The Senate bill imposes 3-10 of a cent per number per pound in addition to the rate of 6 cents per pound on No. 20, on numbers exceeding 20 and up to 80. The Senate bill makes the rate on No. 80 and above 50 per cent. Crochet darning and embroidering cottons on spools are made to pay the same rates as threads on spools, and it is provided that the duty shall in no case be assessed in a less number of yards than is marked on the spools or reels. The classification of cotton cloths is changed so that bleached valued at over 15, instead of 14, cents per square yard; dyed, stained, painted or printed at over 17 1/2 cents, instead of 16, and not bleached, etc., at over 12 1/2, instead of 12, are dutiable at 40 per cent. The rate on cotton cloth dyed, etc., not exceeding three square yards to the pound, is changed from 8 to 6 cents per square yard, and that exceeding three square yards to the pound is to pay 8 cents. The House duty of 8 cents per square yard and 80 per cent on cloth of cotton or other vegetable fibre, with an admixture of silk, is replaced by a more specified paragraph, putting the same rates on cloths composed of cotton, or other vegetable fibre, silk, whether known as silk, striped sleeve linings, silk stripes or otherwise, and it is provided that no such cloth shall pay less than 50 per cent. ad valorem. Cotton cloth filled or coated is made three cents per square yard and 20 per cent. The term, cotton cloth is defined to mean all woven fabrics of cotton, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unravelling or other practicable means. Outside garments of cotton having rubber as a component material, instead of all such garments are rated at 15 cents per pound, and 50 per cent., and gloves, which were excepted by the House bill are included. The rate on manufactures of cotton not especially provided for is raised from 40 to 45 per cent.

Many important changes were made in the wool and woolen schedules. In the metal schedule there is a reduction on tin plates and tuggers' tin from 1 1/2 cents to 1-4-10 cents. The provision relieving this paragraph from the benefit of a drawback is stricken out.

An ad valorem duty of 40 cents was fixed on mica, instead of the sliding scale provided in the House bill. The House schedule on marble or onyx, which is 65 cents per cubic foot, in the rough, and \$1.10 on the sawed or dressed is replaced by the following: "Marble or onyx, in block, rough or squared, only 65 cents per cubic foot; sawed or dressed, over two inch stick, \$1.10 per cubic foot; slabs or paving tile, of same containing not less than four superficial inches, 12 cents per superficial foot; more than one and not more than 1 1/2 inches thick, 15 cents; more than 1 1/2 and not more than 2 inches, 18 cents; rubber, in whole or part, 8 cents per foot additional.

Agricultural Products.—Beans are reduced from 50 cents to 40 cents per bushel; hops from \$4 to \$3.50 per ton; dried peas changed from 1 cent per pound to 20 cents per bushel; evergreen seedlings are added to the paragraph in regard to tree cuttings, and made dutiable at \$1.75 per thousand. Articles in this paragraph not specifically provided for are changed from 25 to 20 cents per bushel; flaxseed or linseed from 30 to 25 cents per bushel, and seeds of all kinds not specifically provided for from 40 to 25 per cent ad valorem. Herrings, pickled or salted, 1/4 of 1 cent per pound, instead of 1 cent; herrings, fresh, 1/4 of 1 cent, instead of 1 cent per pound. There are numerous changes in the provisions regarding fruits. Apples, peaches and other edible fruits, when dried, are reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound, and berries are stricken from the dutiable list. Pineapples, preserved in their own juice, 25 per cent. Oranges and lemons and other citrus fruits are placed at 1 per cent, instead of 1/2 of 1 per cent, as provided in the House bill. All the provision of the House bill relating to citrus fruits, are stricken out, as also the House paragraph in regard to orange and lemon peels. For this last paragraph a substitute is provided containing the same rates as the House bill, but making a slightly different classification.

Flax, not hatched or dressed, is reduced from 1 cent to 1/2 of a cent per pound, and hatched or dressed flax from 3 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Tow of flax is changed so as to provide for a straight duty of 1 cent per pound. Hemp and tow of hemp are reduced from \$25 to \$20 per ton, and hatched hemp from \$50 to \$40 per ton.

Considerable additions were made to the paragraphs relating to cables and cordage. These include Tampico fibre, manilla and sisal grass, all of which are made dutiable at 1 cent per pound. An increase is made on the duty on threads made from yarn finer than five lea or number. The paragraph in regard to yarns made of flax tow is changed from ad valorem to specific rates, and a duty of six cents per pound provided for single yarns in gray, made of flax, hemp or ramie, not finer than eight lea or number; finer than eight lea or number, and not finer than eighty lea, 40 per cent.; finer than eighty lea or number 15 per cent.

There is also a substitute for paragraph 829, in regard to flax gill netting, which provides that this netting, and also web nets and seines, shall pay the same duty per pound as is imposed on the thread, twine or cord of which they are made, and an additional duty of 20 per cent.

Floor matting are reduced, when valued at not exceeding ten cents per yard, from eight to four cents per square yard; valued at exceeding ten cents to eight cents per square yard, with the 25 per cent stricken off. There is a provision added for an additional duty of 25 per cent, where they are manufactured with a warp composed of cotton, flax or other vegetable fibre. Carpets made of vegetable fibre, except cotton, where the value does not exceed 15 cents per square yard, are made dutiable at 5 cents per square yard; where the value is above 15 cents per square yard at 10 cents per yard, with an addition of 85 per cent. This is a different classification from the House bill on these articles. Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarn, weighing not more than six ounces per square yard, are reduced from 1/4 of a cent per pound to 1/4 of a cent per pound.

Paragraph 840 in the House bill, in regard to pile fabrics, is stricken out. The duty on bags

and sacks, made from plain woven fabrics is reduced from 1 1/2 cent per pound to 1 cent per pound. There is a slight change in the classification of the handkerchief schedule. There is a substitute for paragraph 844, in regard to woven fabrics, composed of flax, hemp or ramie, which provides that where these articles weigh four ounces or more per square yard, and contain not more than sixty threads to the square inch, there shall be a duty of 1/4 of a cent per pound, where they contain not more than 120 threads to the inch, 3 cents per pound; where they contain not more than 180 threads to the square inch, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition to all the foregoing, 80 per cent. There is a provision added that none of these articles discovered in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent., except fabrics weighing less than four ounces per square yard, which are to pay only 25 per cent. All manufactures under this schedule not specially provided, are reduced from 50 to 40 per cent. An ad valorem duty of 20 per cent is imposed on plows, harrows, harvesters reapers, agricultural drills, planters, mowers, and horse racks cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins.

The following additions are made to the House bill free list: Fish, except salmon, caught in the Great Lakes, or other fresh waters, by or for citizens of the United States; berries, fruit in brine, tropical fruit plants for propagation, lemon, lime and orange juices; loadstones, orange and lemon peels, not preserves; malted malt. There is a new paragraph in regard to coal-tar, which continues on the free list, and which reads as follows: "Coal tar and products of coal tar, known as cresosote oil, benzine, naphthalin, phenol and dresol."

Mr. R. E. Powell is extremely ill.  
Rev. Jos. Paul, who has been suffering for a year or two with cancer on his face, is very feeble.

Recent fires in the vicinity of Roxier, destroyed lots of timber and about 800 to 500 panels of fence for Dr. S. B. Rozier.

We are encouraged that we will ere long have better mail service. An effort is being made to get the St. Pauls route to serve Saddle Tree also.

A singing class, under the management of Mr. A. A. Bethune, has been organized at Barker's church. It is needless to say that under such a leader there will be good results.

Mr. Durham Lewis is going, (or rather has gone) into the cultivation of tobacco quite extensively for the first year. He has employed an experienced man to superintend the work and has built eight barns. He also has a machine the capacity of which is eight acres a day, that will set out and water the plants all at once.

May 4th, 1897.

Confederate Veterans.  
A circular issued by Maj. Gen. W. L. DeRosset, N. C. D. U. V., in reference to the Confederate reunion at Nashville, Tenn., June 22-24, says:

In order to give the Veterans the benefit of the route taking them through the most famous battlefields, we have selected the Seaboard Air Line, and expect to leave Wilmington on a special train the morning of the 21st of June. To make the trip as pleasant as possible, we will be pleased to have you join us on route, or at Monroe, N. C., which is the most available point of rendezvous.

This connection would allow all the "Tar Heels" to take the "Confederate Special" passing through Abbeville, Atlanta, Cartersville, Chickamauga, Kennesaw, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and other points of interest on the line to Nashville.

If you think favorably of making this train a great "Confederate Special," we would be glad to hear from you, and make all necessary arrangements, providing special coaches and sleeping car accommodations if same should be desired.

A coach will be assigned to each camp of over forty (40) members and each (Camp is earnestly requested to have a banner, giving name and number of Camp, placed on its coach.

That arrangements may be perfected at once, communicate without delay with Col. W. J. Woodward, Chief Quartermaster, Wilmington, N. C.

My love, she is no longer young; Her hair is ringed with gray; The grace that to her figure clung Does not remain today.

Her step is not so light as erst; Her cheek is paler grown; Her hand is thinner than when first It lay within my own.

One slender finger holds in ward Our union's token fair; Then close that clung, but now a guard Confines the circle there.

Her eyes with tender love are lit; They gaze upon me now; The signature of care is writ In wrinkles on her brow.

Four times has Heaven enriched our goods With treasure from the skies; And thrice has grief unlocked its floods And drowned her gentle eyes.

Her heart is an unfathom'd spring Whose depths all tears receive; "She loves me best whene'er I sing The songs that make her grieve."

Her peaceful brow contains no trace Of passion conflict striven; A pure flame has filled her face— The effluence of Heaven.

For there her fancies often roam, And there she fain would be; What time her thoughts are of the home Of those she longs to see.

I hear them in her voice, in truth; I see them in her eyes; My love, she wears, with fadeless youth, The grace of paradise.

EDWARD N. POMEROY.  
What James Was Reading.  
—TID-BIT.

"