

THE YADKIN VALLEY NEWS.

VOL. 15.

W. J. BOYLIN, Editor and Owner.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1895.

(Advertising Rates Reasonable.)

NO. 49.



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DR. W. H. WAKEFIELD, Will be in Winston, at the Jones Hotel, on Saturday, July 13th. Hours limited to 10.

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Populists Disbanding.

The Jackson, Miss., correspondent of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, under date of June 13th, writes: "The Quitman Quill announces that the executive committee of the Populist party, at its recent meeting in Yazoo county, unanimously agreed, by a series of resolutions to that effect, to discontinue their organization as a party and unite themselves with the true Democracy. This was brought about mainly by the wise and liberal action of the Democracy of the county in opening the way by extending the right to vote in the primaries to all who would agree to vote for the nominees in the general election. It was a wise and conservative course on the part of the Democracy of that county and their action is to be commended by all who have the interests of the party and the good of the country at heart."

There is no need for a Populist party for honest men who really want financial reform. It is a good thing for office seekers, who use its membership to puff chestnuts out of the fire for their personal advantage. In Mississippi, where the Populists "prefer reform to office," seeing that support of Populism tends to Republican rule, those who joined it a few years ago are disbanding their organization and returning to the Democratic fold. There is no other course open to them if they desire to preserve good home government and secure just financial laws.

The action in Mississippi is but a few months in advance of what the honest Populists in North Carolina will take. Up to this time they have blindly followed a corrupt cabal, and been used to degrade their State and to put Republican goldbugs and incompetents in office. Those who are in the Populist party for office will stay and continue to do with the Republicans and the trusts for personal aggrandizement, but the rank and file will be found again under the banner of good government in the Democratic party.

In North Carolina, as in Mississippi, the door is wide open and a warm welcome waits all who want to quit chasing butterflies and being used as tools by self-seeking schemers, Republicans and trusts.—Raleigh News & Observer.

This Farmer Ploughs in the Shade.

Mr. George D. Orr, of Cincinnati, who is at the Louisville Hotel, said yesterday: "Though it's said there is nothing new under the sun, it seems that in my rounds over the country I am continually meeting with something new. Last Saturday I was coming down from Cleveland over the Big Four, and while gazing out of the window, I saw a plough that was certainly a curiosity to me. Originally it had been a common plough, but the fertile genius of some farmer had been at work upon it. He had attached an upright frame to the ploughbeam, and had covered the top of this with a fancy colored cloth. The covering extended far enough back to allow him to walk under it, and be completely protected from the rays of the sun."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Liability Indictment.

The State Treasurer has decided that the special tax, levied by Section 34 and 35 of the Revenue Act, is in force from and after its ratification, and that all boarding house and hotel keepers, doctors, lawyers, and dentists who have not paid the tax of 50 cents a room and the \$10 license are liable to indictment for doing business without obtaining license.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy that he has used in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Taylor & Hamner's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

S. Running Sores.

Heals the Serpent's Sting.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON. In all its stages completely eradicated by the use of S. Running Sores.

GRESHAM AND BOB LINCOLN.

How He Knocked Out Old Abe's Boy. Eugene Field tells the following in the Chicago Record:

Both Walter Q. Gresham and Robert T. Lincoln were members of President Arthur's cabinet; within the last ten years both have been mentioned with more or less frequency and with more or less sincerity as possible presidential candidates; the fact that both hailed from the West has made it natural that the mention of one should suggest the other. Yet it would be hard to find two men more different in every trait and characteristic. An illustration of the difference between these two is afforded in an incident which is recalled by the death of Judge Gresham. At the time of President Arthur's death a number of Chicago people went to New York to attend the funeral, and among this number were Judge Gresham and Mr. Lincoln. Upon the journey eastward several of the party fell to discussing a certain questionable measure which was at that time before the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, and in the course of the discussion surprise and regret were expressed by one or another of the party that Lawyer — of Chicago, had gone to Springfield and joined the lobby in advocacy of the questionable measure referred to. Thereupon there ensued an argument as to the propriety of an attorney's serving a client without regard to the justice or the dishonesty of that client's cause. Mr. Lincoln took up the cudgel quite briskly in defense of the proposition that a lawyer, so long as he was paid for his services, was justified in advocating an unrighteous cause; with reference to the particular affair at Springfield Mr. Lincoln saw no wrong in the part played by the attorney therein, since the attorney represented the interests of a corporation for pay and was wholly justified in so doing, even though the cause which he advocated was prejudicial to the interests of the public.

Judge Gresham sat in the seat just ahead of the party engaged in this discussion, and it was observed that he grew restless under the argument made by Lincoln. Finally he turned about in his seat and facing Lincoln he said sternly: "Young man, I knew your father well and loved him dearly. He never would have expressed the sentiments I have just heard you express, and I am shocked to know that it is Abraham Lincoln's son who has advocated that which, if generally approved and practiced, would speedily result in the demoralization of public and private morals. Whatever your sentiments upon this subject may be I advise you, when tempted hereafter to utter them, to remember that you are Abraham Lincoln's son and to keep silent."

Mr. Lincoln made no answer to this reproach, but the scene was one which none of the many others who witnessed it has ever forgotten. We know of no other incident illustrating more clearly that high and jealous moral principle which shone conspicuously forth in Judge Gresham's character and served as his rule of thought and action, both in public and in private life.

Told by Fitz Lee.

Fitzhugh Lee does not mind telling a story even if it is on him. At the close of the war he was at the head of the cavalry, and these were much envied by the infantrymen, who had to walk through the mud and dust. After Gen. Robert E. Lee had surrendered Gen. Fitzhugh Lee rode away from Appomattox. While riding through a lane he met an old North Carolina soldier.

"Ho, there!" cried Gen. Lee, "where are you going?" "I've been on to a furlough, and am now going back to join Gen. Bob Lee," replied the old soldier.

"You needn't go back, but can throw your gun away and return home for Lee's surrender?" "Lee's surrendered?" "That's what I said," said Gen. Lee. "It must have been that damned Fitz Lee, then. Bob Lee would never surrender," and the soldier put on a look of contempt and walked on.—Courier Journal.

Money Struck by Lightning.

Fragments of a two-dollar treasury note were presented at the Sub-Treasury for redemption yesterday by a resident in one of the counties of Maryland. "This was struck by lightning," he said, as he exhibited the two pieces of the note. The note had apparently been burned lengthwise through the middle, leaving the top and bottom margins. The burned portion that was missing was from a half to one and a half inches wide. The edges of the remaining parts were charred. The man said his home in the country was recently struck by lightning; that the note was in a cupboard at the time, and that the lightning entered the cupboard, burning the note as described. The number and seal on the parts of the note were legible and genuine, and consequently the note was redeemed.—Baltimore Sun.

A Reminiscence of the Vance Settle Campaign.

Senator Don Cameron is developing a nice little boomlet for the Republican nomination for president. He straddles. He is a high protective man in the East and a free silverite in the West. This reminds us, somehow, of the famous campaign between Vance and Settle in the gubernatorial campaign of 1876. We heard these two giants talk back at one another at Pittsburg. In the course of Settle's speech he charged Vance with a little double-dealing on the negro question. His words were smoother than oil to the negro in the East, where the colored man and brother predominated, but in the West, where there were but few of him, he was hard down on him. "In fact, my friends," said Mr. Settle, "it has got to such a pass that whenever the wind blows from the East you can always smell the nigger on Vance." This, of course, brought out a hearty laugh at our Zeb's expense in which the Governor himself joined with perfect good nature. But in his reply—"My friends," said Mr. Vance, "my honorable competitor has charged me with straddling on the negro question and has even gone so far as to assert that 'when the wind blows from the East you can always smell the nigger on Vance'; but, my friends, you can smell the nigger on him in a dead calm."—Wilmington Review.

A Flying Bicycle.

Such a thing as a flying bicycle has been really constructed by Oscar F. Lewis, of Saratoga, N. Y., from which he expects great things. Mr. Lewis is a market gardener and something of an amateur mechanician. Several years ago he became interested in the subject of air-ships and flying machines. He made several models that were unsatisfactory. He finally hit on his present model, and constructed an air-ship rather than a flying machine. It is to be made to rise by means of a silk balloon of pillow shape and designed to hold 3,000 cubic feet of gas. The balloon is about 50 feet long. Suspended from it is an aluminum frame in which is set a bicycle. The wheels of the machine are worked by pedals and are connected by belts with two propellers, one in front and the other behind. The steering apparatus consists of a sail stretched on a frame 15 feet long and 4 feet wide. It is moved by the handle bar of the bicycle and may be turned to an angle of 45 degrees. Mr. Lewis claims that he can turn his machine around in the space of 100 feet square. There is a regulator on the balloon by which he can grade his elevation. Judging from the size of the balloon the machine ought to go up in the air after the gas is once in it. Mr. Lewis says he can drive it 15 miles an hour.—Philadelphia Record.

LEE'S APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

The Sun Calls it One of the Most Heroic Acts of a Life Full of Heroism. Thirty years ago today Gen. Robert Edward Lee, the great soldier of the Confederacy, never greater than in the hour of the failure of his cause, wrote to President Johnson a letter applying for the benefits of amnesty and restoration to his civil rights as a citizen of the United States. Johnson's proclamation of general amnesty had been issued on May 29. Sixteen classes of persons were specifically excluded. Lee was excluded not only because he was a West Pointer and had been a military officer of the Confederate government ranking higher than colonel, but also because he belonged to the thirteenth class excepted, namely those persons who had voluntarily participated in the rebellion, and the value of whose taxable property was over \$20,000. The amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, provided, however, that special application for pardon might be made by any person belonging to the class excepted; and Gen. Lee therefore wrote the subjoined letter: "Richmond, Va., June 13, 1865. "HIS EXCELLENCY, ANDREW JOHNSON, "President of the United States. "Sir: Being excluded from the provisions of amnesty contained in the proclamation of the 29th ult., I hereby apply for the benefits, and full restoration of all rights and privileges, extended to those included in its terms. "I graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in June, 1829; resigned from the U. S. Army, 1861; was a general in the Confederate Army, and included in the surrender of the Army of N. Va., April 9, 1865. "I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Yr. obedt. servt., "R. E. LEE." (Copy)

The copy we have of this document is attested by Gen. George Washington Custis Lee, the eldest son of the great Confederate commander; and Gen. G. W. C. Lee adds this highly interesting historical note concerning his father's motives in making so prompt an application to President Johnson for amnesty: "When Gen. Lee requested me to make a copy of this letter to President Johnson, he remarked: 'It is but right for him to set an example of making formal submission to the civil authorities; and that he thought, by so doing, he might possibly be in a better position to be of use to the Confederates who were not protected by military paroles; especially Mr. Davis.' "G. W. C. LEE." In laying today before our readers and the public Gen. Robert E. Lee's application for pardon, and his own declaration of the motives prompting him to one of the most heroic acts of a life full of heroism, the Sun feels that it is adding lustre to a noble fame which is constantly growing as the years pass, and which is justly appreciated and generously prized in the North, as well as in the South.—N. Y. Sun June 13.

PRECIOUS LIONS, THESE.

They are Literally Worth Their Weight in Gold. In front of the Imperial Palace at Peking, two massive statues of lions of supernatural size, made entirely of solid gold, have been standing since times immemorial. When the combined English and French armies advanced upon Peking in 1860, the Chinese painted these statues gray, so that the Europeans took them for bronze and left them alone. When recently the Japanese threatened an invasion of the sacred precincts of China's capital, both lions were taken from their pedestals and hurriedly secreted. Now that peace again reigns supreme in the flowery kingdom, the Emperor has given orders to return the lions to their former places. The value of these relics is simply inestimable.—Illustrated Zeitung.

100,000 Sermons of a Kind.

Chicago, June 12.—The officers of the National Christian Citizenship League recently sent out circulars requesting preachers throughout the country to denote June 30, the Sunday immediately preceding the Fourth of July, to sermons on "Christian Citizenship." From the responses received it is believed that the request will be generally complied with, and that 100,000 sermons on the subject will be delivered on that day.

Entirely Safe.

"Did you ever hear of Nocas's most generous offer to the town of Littleton?" "No; what was it?" "He offers to give the town \$500,000 for a free library if the citizens will raise a similar amount." "But Nocas is not worth \$500,000." "Neither are the citizens of Littleton."—Boston Herald.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sore Throat, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively Cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Taylor & Hamner, Druggists, Mount Airy, and J. A. Stone, Pittsboro, N. C.

The First Locomotive Engineer.

In this day of railroads and in this country which has more miles of railroad than all the rest of the world it is hard to realize that only a few days ago the man died who held the throttle of the first steam locomotive on its first trip.

Ralph Swinburn was the man and he died only last week in his ninety-first year at his home near Charleston, West Virginia. Swinburn was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in January, 1805, the son of a miner and a fellow-workman of George Stevenson, the inventor of the locomotive. When Stevenson left the mine and set up the shop in which he perfected the locomotive he took young Swinburn with him as an apprentice and the latter saw the efforts which led to the first locomotive.

On the trial trip of the machine that was to revolutionize the commerce of the world, Young Swinburn sat in the cab with Stevenson, held the throttle and helped the great inventor throughout the entire experiment. He said not long before his death: "It was the proudest day of my life, for I felt that we were inaugurating an industrial revolution. Swinburn, like Stevenson, was a man of rare modesty and never boasted of his connection with the history of the locomotive. It was hard to draw him out on that subject and he never spoke of it except as an ordinary performance of duty.

He came to this country in 1850, landed in New Orleans and soon afterwards moved to Richmond, Va., where he was employed in the construction of the Virginia Central railroad, which afterwards became the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio system. He was an active railroad man until twenty-five years ago when he went to farming, and about the same time he became a Baptist preacher. He lived much longer than he expected, for he said when he left railroad work that he knew he would soon "rust out." He was a model citizen and died with the respect and esteem of all who knew him. The death of this good old man in the midst of our hurly-burly railroad age shows how fast things have moved since George Stevenson and Ralph Swinburn ran the first locomotive ever built.

EATING POISONED HONEY.

It is Supposed the Bees Gather it From the Mountain Laurel. Taylorsville, June 18.—News reaches here from the upper portion of the county that a number of persons have been seriously poisoned by eating honey. It is supposed that the poisonous honey is collected from what the natives call mountain ivy, or laurel. A portion of it will be sent to the State chemist for analysis. This unheeded occurrence has caused some alarm among honey raisers, and can only be accounted for on the grounds that the old black bee has been replaced by the Italian bee, and that the latter can collect the honey from the poisonous flower, which the ordinary bee could not. At any rate, the matter is serious.

A New Scheme for Revenue.

Charlotte News: It is a pretty good scheme Charlotte is working on the dogs, this year. It is a scheme for revenue only. Heretofore, dogs without a tax paid tag were killed. A good many canine lives were saved and tax evaded by the owners keeping the dogs tied up. Killing dogs is not the object this year. The sanitary police, who know every house in Charlotte, knows also every dog. When they find a dog untagged, they do not kill the dog. They require the owner to take out a tax paid tag, or appear before the mayor and be fined. This law is working finely and more dog tags are being sold than ever before heard of in Charlotte.

Big Deal at Greensboro.

The Greensboro correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer says: A party of Northern capitalists have closed a deal with the Greensboro Steel and Iron Company for 1,500 acres of land at \$40,000 cash. The terms of the deal are that the buyers shall erect within one year, one or more cotton factories to cost not less than \$250,000.

Mr. Moses Cone, of New York, is one of the leading men in the purchase. Mr. Cone expects to erect later other cotton factories to cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

While storming the first line of forts at Port Arthur a soldier belonging to the Twenty-fourth Regiment raised his rifle to fire at an unusually conspicuous Chinaman. Just as he was about to fire, a bullet from the enemies' side came whizzing on, and, marvelous to relate, entered the barrel of his own gun as smoothly and neatly as if the muzzles had been placed mouth to mouth. Of course there was an explosion, and the soldier's piece was shattered to the stock, but without his receiving any injuries whatever. A fractional variation to the right or left would have caused the hostile bullet to enter his head or face, so that his escape was nothing short of miraculous. He preserved the stock of the now useless weapon, and afterward exhibited it to his colonel, who permitted him to keep it as a memento of his narrow escape.—Japan Mail.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STATE NEWS.

The Morganton Herald says the crops of the Waldenses are good.

The first peaches of the season were shipped from Southern Pines last Monday.

A one-and-a-half-year-old child of Mr. James Beasley, of Johnston county, drank concentrated lye and died the next day from the effects.

The Ledger says that Ed Morton, of Oxford, aged 36, was found sitting up, dead, on a box in rear of a bar-room in Oxford some days ago. He was of intemperate habits.

The Southern Leader says a singular thing happened in a store there some days ago. A can of sugar corn exploded with a loud report and its contents were scattered all around.

Winston Sentinel: Mr. George W. Hinshaw has entered suit against the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad Company for injuries sustained a few years ago by a defective pair of steps to the car in which he was riding. Mr. Hinshaw was traveling from Pittsboro to Monroe. The accident occurred in getting off the train at the latter place. Since that time he has been a great sufferer and was forced to undergo a serious surgical operation. Mr. Hinshaw placed his damage at \$30,000.

Monroe Cor. Charlotte Observer: One proof that this county is in good circumstances is that no Western corn has been shipped here since the early fall, while on the other hand many car-loads have been shipped from here to points in South Carolina at from 6 to 7 cents cheaper than it could be shipped from the West. The amount of mortgages taken and the time business done this spring are nothing to be compared with last year.

Raleigh Cor. Wil. Messenger: The State Treasurer holds that under the terms of the present revenue act, all persons who keep stocks of pianos or organs in this State or have any quantities of these sent here for delivery by their agents, must pay a license. He holds that this does not apply to a drummer who takes orders for pianos or organs, and has them shipped direct from the manufacturer or wholesaler to the buyer. He refers the entire matter to the Attorney General for his opinion.

Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer: Secretary Barnes, of the Farmers' State Alliance, says that the next meeting of that body will be held at Cary, the date being the second week in August. The people of Cary have tendered the hospitalities of their town to the Alliance. Many copies of the public and private laws of 1895 are now in the hands of the Secretary of State and orders can be filled. These volumes will for many years be curiosities in North Carolina literature. Both of the volumes literally bristle with errors.—One of the "bitter pills" of the year is the history of the Legislature. Though it is a campaign document, pure and simple, yet it is perhaps the most novel one ever issued. It is said that Chairman Holton, of the Republican party, would like to issue a "bill of excommunication" against it and that nothing would please the Populist chairman more than to do the same thing.—One of the questions which one hears asked these days is why are the Republicans keeping so quiet. They are not saying a word. Try to draw one out on the currency question—the result is a flat failure. Then try him on the presidential matter—another failure.—The silver advocates are much stirred up by reason of the meeting at Wilmington this week, and one of them said to-day that it was but a short step from a protection gold-bug Democrat to a Republican. This was a pretty strong statement to make. It is an index of the feeling between the two wings of the party; a feeling which it is to be hoped will in some way be allayed and that speedily. For, save in a thoroughly united Democracy, there is no hope of success.

Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer: Some of the Republicans are saying many hard things just now about Senator Marion Butler. Some even swear at him. One of them said the Senator was getting ashamed of his Populist company and wanted to step up higher. The Republicans stick to their original assertion that they will have most of the Populists in their ranks in 1896.—The outlook for the grape crop in this section is very fine. Mr. Snyder, a large dealer, in Boston, has been here and says Whiting Broe's vineyard is the finest he has seen in the South. The grapes in this vineyard are all Delaware and Niagara. There are 15,000 vines. There are 10,000 blackberry, or rather dewberry, vines and these are now yielding about 40 bushels daily. The yield per vine is from 1 1/2 to 2 quarts. The Lucretia is found to be the best variety. Thirty thousand

bunches of Niagara grapes are covered with paper sacks. This is found to be the best way to save them from the rot to which in this State they appear to be subject. The grape vines are splendidly fruited. There are a number of vineyards near here. The common and early varieties like the Champion, etc., have been abandoned. One vineyard of over 40 acres, in sight of the city, is thus deserted and is growing up in weeds because the grapes were poor and worthless.—The new executive committee of the State Fair has been appointed by President Julian S. Carr, and has about 40 members. The premium list was submitted and accepted. It is very liberal indeed, and in a week will be issued. Mr. Carr says he is receiving many letters offering assistance and manifesting much interest in the fair. It will be made a fine fair, that is certain. The last one was by far the best ever seen in North Carolina.—A man named Frank Gordon, who lives in the southern part of this county, yesterday found three large fish in a water hole near a little creek and killed them with a pitchfork. They proved to be carp and the trio weighed 45 1/2 pounds. From two of them Gordon took 10 pounds of eggs.—There appears to be an unfortunate ending to the marriage of Mr. Adolph G. Bauer, the Raleigh architect, and Miss Rachel Blythe. As you were informed, the lady is a Cherokee Indian. Her father was for several terms member of the Legislature and was a man of influence. He was also a Mason. His daughter was the ward of Maj. John B. Neathery, a very prominent Mason, and was educated at Thomasville and at the Oxford Orphan Asylum. Mr. Bauer and Miss Blythe were married at Washington, D. C., and it was their belief, and also that of their friends, that their marriage there would be valid in North Carolina. Such it now seems is not the case, as the local law governs. Here the law forbids the inter-marriage of whites and Indians to the third generation, inclusive. The law in this case works a great hardship. It does not appear that Mr. and Mrs. Bauer can return here, as they would be liable to indictment. Their many friends in this city are greatly distressed by reason of these facts.

Intensely Prolific.

Mr. John P. Allison, who has made splendid success at raising small grain, has demonstrated what can be done with wheat. He pulled up the growth from two grains of wheat. One had 19 sprouts; the other 24. On Monday he put his clerk forth, at idle moments, to shelling out the grains of the 19 heads, the product of one grain planted. They were counted. It is surprising to know that the number amounted to 693 grains. The product of the other grain was not counted, because the heads are on a green order. If every grain could receive the nourishment and care and fall among good ground as did this one grain, the result is apparent. One grain 693 grains; one dozen grains, 693 dozen grains; still further, one bushel, 693 bushels. This is not possible, but it is possible where as much attention is given to the wheat crop as it deserves, to make the production much greater.

This wheat Mr. Allison had is the "Fulcaster," and the heads were long and filled to the very top.—Concord Standard.

Can a State Tax Cigarettes?

Martinsburg, W. Va., June 20.—The case of the State against Frank Minor, involving the validity of the anti-cigarette law recently enacted by the legislature of West Virginia came up for argument before United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff this morning. A special term of the court was held for hearing the case. The State was represented by Prosecuting Attorney U. S. G. Ritter. Mr. Fuller, of New York, was counsel of Minor. He contended that the packages of cigarettes sold by Minor were original, unbroken packages and that any attempt on the part of the State to collect revenue by taxing such imported goods was an interference with inter-state commerce, and hence null and void under the original package decisions of the United States. After a full argument the case was submitted to the court.

A Man From the "Hub" Purchases 5,000 Acres.

Mr. J. W. Tufts, of Boston, has invested \$15,000 in Moore county land. He has purchased the Douglas Graham old place, on the Aberdeen & West End Railroad, a few miles from Southern Pines. The whole tract consists of about five thousand acres.

A town is to be built on this land; eight hundred acres being set apart for that purpose. Lots will be laid off and one hundred houses erected at once. These houses are to be occupied by a colony of Northern people. A narrow gauge railroad will be run from Southern Pines out to the town.

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