The Tarboro' Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.—D. Crockett.

VOL. 57. TARBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879. NO. 25.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HOWARD & NASH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
☞ Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal. nov.5-1y.

PHILIPS & STATON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
☞ Practice in Courts of adjoining counties, in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Feb. 6, 1879. 1y

DOSSEY BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Practices in all State and Federal Courts. Regular circuit Nash, Edgecombe and Pitt. Will keep an office at Rocky Mount.
☞ Special attention given to collections.
Feb. 20, 1879. tf

WALTER P. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TARBORO', N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of the 2nd Judicial District. Collections made r any part of the State.
☞ Office in Tarboro House.
Jan. 7, 1876. tf

ANDREW JOYNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
Practices in the county of Pitt, and adjoining counties.
Special attention given to collections and settling up estates of deceased persons.

J. B. VINES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
NASHVILLE, N. C.
Practices in the Courts of the adjoining counties.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.
Feb. 13, 1879. 1y

DR. I. N. CARR,
Surgeon Dentist
TARBORO', N. C.
I am prepared to practice Dentistry in all its branches, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
Best Tooth Paste known for sale at 50 cts. per box.
☞ OFFICE in Tarboro House.
April 17, 1879. 1y.

NORFOLK CARDS.

NEW ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Cor. Main and Granby Streets., Norfolk, Va.
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.
Terms, $2.50 and $3.00 per Day, according to location of room. oc.17-1y

JAS. O'ROURKE,
DEALER IN
MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c.,
165 and 167 EAST CHURCH ST., Opposite St. Paul's Church,
NORFOLK, VA.
All kinds of Stone Work executed. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Oct.10-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
M. L. T. DAVIS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Compete with all Markets,
South East Cor. Water and Commerce Sts.,
NORFOLK, VA.
Capt. D. Bell, Salesman.
Feb. 6, 1879. 1y.

A. WRENN & SON,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of
Carriages, Harness, Saddles,
Bridles, Collars, Carts, Wheels, Axles, Farm Wagons, & Geer, Horse Clothing, Lap Robes, &c.
Nos. 14, 16, 24 & 26 Union Street,
Norfolk, Va.
Full line of Carriages and Harness Material. My Buggies and Carriages are sold by J. H. BROWN, Tarboro', N. C. feb13-1y.

RED "C" OIL.
THE best illuminator—warranted to stand a fire test of 150 Fahr. A trial establishes it with every one. Price 40c. per gal.
CORDON & CO'S.

FIRE FLY LAMPS.
A full supply of those gems of light, the Fire Fly Lamps, all shapes and styles, to be found at CORDON & CO'S.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
WE have a full, fresh and pure stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.
CORDON & CO.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
THE best stocks of Cigars and Tobacco, such as Capadura and Emancipation, Figaro, Tar Heel and Occoneechee Smoking Tobacco, are at CORDON & CO'S.

Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
A full and varied assortment of Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c.
CORDON & CO'S.

PAPENT MEDICINES.
WE are sole Agents for the following Patent Medicine Houses: Harten, Boykin, Carmer & Co., John F Henry's, Green's August Flower, Long's Horse Powders.
CORDON & CO'S.
Tarboro, July 25, 1878. tf

Rocky Mount Mills
ARE in full and successful operation, and are prepared to fill all orders for Sheetings, Shirtings, Yarns and Cotton Rope, at lowest prices. Orders addressed to Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
JAMES S. BATTLE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
April 11, 1878. tf.

Mansion House,
Near the Market,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
M. S. JAMES, PROPRIETOR.
American or European Plan. Board per day $1.50. A first-class Restaurant attached to the house. may15-tf.

O. C. FARRAR'S
SPRING
ANNOUNCEMENT!

The attention of every one is respectfully called to the fact that I am again offering to the citizens of this community a very attractive stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,
AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Dress Goods in variety, including
Linen Suitings, Wash Poplins, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Mohairs, Buntings, Linens, Grenadines, &c., &c.
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Straw Hats.
Corsets from 35c. to $3.00.
Buttons of all kinds, including the handsomest line of *Fancy Pearl* brought to this market, at astonishing low prices.
A FULL LINE DOMESTIC GOODS
Bleached and Unbleached.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Philadelphia made Shoes.
New Style Striped Hose for Children.
Gents' Fur, Felt and Straw Hats in the greatest variety.
Ready-Made Clothing!
School Books, Stationery, Crockery, Groceries, including Cooked Corned Beef.
THE FINEST BUTTER,
packed in Adams' Air Tight Packages, which retains the sweetness and flavor of frest butter.
Fine Teas, Ground Ginger, Pepper and Cinnamon, &c.
You will be very apt to find in my house any goods you may desire.
Shall be pleased to have you call and examine.
O. C. FARRAR.
Tarboro, N. C., April 24th, 1879.

HARDLY EVER
In our long experience have we been able to offer such inducements to
Purchasers of Dry Goods,
as our present stock affords.
THE GOODS ARE RIGHT
AND
THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.
D. PENDER,
Gents' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Button & Low Cut Shoes, Ladies' Sandals, Slippers and Button Boots.

MAPP & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TINWARE, Plain, Stamped and Japanned.

Stoves of all kinds, for all purposes. Mantles, Grates, Furnaces.
HOUSE FURNISHING AND LAMP GOODS.
106 Water St., and 34 & 35 Roanoke Avenue,
NORFOLK, VA.
April 10, 1879. 1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER TRAVEL
If you journey for business, health or recreation, over any road, ask to secure ticket reading over the TRAVELERS, of Hartford. Any regular Agent will write a yearly or monthly policy in a first class company. Tickets from one to thirty days. The rates are so small that any one can afford it who travels at all—Cash paid for Accidental Injuries over $3,000,000.

Cash Advancements Made
ON RAGS, BEESWAX, HIDES, TALLOW, Horns, Hoofs, Bones, Cattle Tails, Old Metals, &c. For quotations, &c., inquire of IRVING S. LOWENTHAL, 214 Pearl street, New York.

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
These Pills will prevent and cure dyspepsia. They are an unrivalled dinner pill, mild in action, and admirably adapted as a family medicine. They are used by the most cultivated people in our country, and are extensively used by physicians in their practice. Druggists generally. Send for circular. E. B. BECKWITH, Sole Manufacturer, Petersburg, Va.

Dr. Wm. Alex. Greene,
MACON, GA.,
writes: "I cheerfully state that I have tested the virtues and efficiency of Colden's Liebig Liquid Extract of Beef in my private practice in cases of general debility, nervous prostration, dyspepsia, loss of appetite and nervous affections, when medicine had proven more than useless. I have found it the best remedy I have ever used in chronic alcoholism, when the stomach is always irritable and food required to nourish. Sold by all Leading Druggists.

AGENTS READ THIS
Agents wanted everywhere. Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Every man and woman buys. Address Shaw & Co., Marshall, Mich.

SEND TO F. G. RICH & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Money Makers in the World. Expensive Outfit Free.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ADVERTISEMENT of 4 lines inserted one week in 350 newspapers for $10. Send 10c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

SPOOL COTTON.
ESTABLISHED 1812.
CLARK'S O.N.T. TRADE MARK SPOOL COTTON.
GEORGE A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT,
400 Broadway, N. Y.
The distinctive features of this Spool Cotton are that it is made from the very finest
SEA ISLAND COTTON.
It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to deceive the eyes; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on
WHITE SPOOLS.
The Black is the most perfect
JET BLACK
ever produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the
NEW ANILINE PROCESS,
rendering them so perfect and brilliant that they are mistaken instead of sewing silks. A Gold Medal was awarded this thread at Paris 1878.
We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others.
To be had at wholesale and retail from J. H. GATLIN, and at retail from all first-class dealers in Dry Goods and Notions.
April 3d, 1879. 6m.

Change of Schedule.

OFFICE OF
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Washington, N. C., Feb. 11, 1879.
The Steamers of the Old Dominion Line will run the following Schedule until further notice:
The Steamer NEW BERNE, Capt. Southgate, will leave Norfolk on Tuesdays 6 o'cl'k A. M., for South Creek and Washington, leaving Washington Wednesday evening for Norfolk via New Berne.
The Steamer PAMLICO, Capt. Pritchel, will leave Norfolk on Fridays at 6 o'clock A. M., for New Berne. Leave New Berne Mondays at 1 o'clock A. M., for Makelyville and Washington. Leave Washington Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M., for Norfolk direct.
The Steamer COTTON PLANT will continue her present Schedule, leaving Washington for Tarboro and intermediate landings on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M. Return on alternate days, leaving Tarboro on arrival of the Train on the Tarboro Branch Rail Road.
Passengers by the Cotton Plant connect with the evening train on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road going South or North.
To give dispatch to freight for Greenville, and points on the River between Greenville and Washington, the Steamer Pitt will leave Washington Tuesdays and Thursdays for Greenville, returning alternate days.
Freight and passengers taken at lowest rates and dispatch guaranteed.
JOHN MYERS & SONS, Agents.
Feb. 20, 1879. tf

BOTTLED LAGER BEER
THE celebrated premium Bergner & Engel's PHILADELPHIA LAGER BEER, bottled and in barrels, for sale at the office, No. 7 Hill St., NORFOLK, VA.
Orders promptly attended to
M. W. BURK, Agent.
April 3, 1879. 1y

PRESCRIPTION FREE!
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all Diseases resulting from Indiscretion, &c. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address W. STARKEY & CO., No. 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Tarboro' Southerner.

Thursday, - - - June 19, 1879

How to Redeem Land Sold to the State for Taxes.

It will be seen by the following letter from the *Attorney-General* to the Secretary of State that, among other things, the legislature at the recent session has extended the time for the redemption of land sold to the State for taxes, until 1st of January, 1881, and that to delinquents who may redeem before 12th March, 1880, special inducements are offered:

ATT'Y. GEN'LS. OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Mar. 22, '79

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to reply to yours requesting my opinion upon the acts of 1879, in regard to the extension of time for redeeming of land, and for the relief of land owners, and will dispose of the points in the order in which they are persecuted by your communication:

1 Do you consider the acts in conflict with each other?

The act entitled "for the relief of land owners whose land has been sold to the State for taxes," provides that if within a year from its ratification the party pay to the Treasurer the taxes due at the time of sale and also the taxes that may have accrued since the sale, and 10 per cent. on amount due at the time of sale, the Secretary shall execute a deed of conveyance, etc. Ratified March 13, 1879.

The act entitled "to extend the time to redeem land sold for taxes and bought by the State" simply extends the time for redemption until January 1st, 1881, but upon the condition of paying all taxes due at the time of sale, and the per cent. required by law, and also all such taxes as would have been due upon the land, had no sale taken place, etc. Ratified March 13, 1879.

The settled rule for the construction of statutes relating to the same subject matter, is to view them together, as a whole, and if possible to carry out the legislative intent. And unless it plainly appears that they are in conflict with the constitution, effect should be given to them, and each of them, because it is presumed the legislature designed that they should not be a nulity. After a careful consideration of these acts above cited, I think they are reconcilable for the reasons hereinafter stated.

2. What per cent. is the delinquent to pay prior to March 13, 1880; add what after that date and prior to January 1st, 1881?

Under the act "for the relief of land-owners," one year is given for redemption. If the delinquent avails himself of its benefits he is required to pay 10 per cent. in addition to the costs, etc. The legislature seems to have intended to favor those who would redeem in one year after the ratification of the act, by reducing the per centage required by the general law, that is to say, if the redemption was perfected prior to March 12, 1880, after which date the act expires by its own limitation, and no further indulgence could be had under it.

Now between March 13, 1880 and January 1st, 1881, the act "to extend the time to redeem" can operate in full force without conflict with the other, and both can have a chance to contribute to the relief of delinquent tax-payers. It must be observed however, that the terms upon which redemption is had under the last mentioned act, are not so favorable; for if the year elapses as provided in the first mentioned act, the per cent. to be paid, is that "required by law." And the law says it shall be 25 per cent. Acts 1876-'77, chap. 155, sec. 34, re-enacted in the present revenue and machinery act. So, the conclusion is, if a delinquent redeem prior to March 12, 1880, he is required to pay 10 per cent; if after the time and before January 1, 1881, he is required to pay 25 per cent.

3. In reply to your question in reference to the cancellation and return of deed upon the payment of money, I will state that *I* think the only purpose of this provision is to re-invest the party with the title to the land redeemed. The legislature has prescribed the mode of doing it, and I take it that whatever is directed to be done should be done. Therefore, during the year ending March 13, 1880, the Secretary should execute the deed as provided in the first mentioned act; and in order to conduce to the reconciliation of the apparently conflicting statutes on this subject, *I* think he should devise a convenient method of releasing the party by a quit-claim deed of the State, "to be endorsed upon the deed conveying the property to the State," (after cancellation,) and fix his seal, returning the papers to the delinquent, and noting the same on the books in his office.

After the 13th of March, 1880, the mode prescribed in acts of 1876-'77, chap. 155, sec. 34, may be again resorted to in order to effectuate this purpose, [illegible] party on payment of amount due.

4. "What amount of taxes is to be paid under each act to entitle the party, to a recoveyance?"

This question is more difficult of determination than those already considered. But as I have attempted to reconcile the acts upon the idea that more favorable terms could be had under the first act, it may not be a strained construction to say that in addition to the reduction in per centage, the legislature intended to offer a further inducement by requiring payment of only the amount of taxes due at time of sale.

And strength is added to this view in the fact that the act provides for payment of only 10 per cent. on amount due at time of sale, and not on all taxes that may have accrued, etc.; and in the further fact that at the time the act meant to afford relief to land-owners who would comply with its terms in respect of redeeming their lands. Therefore I think that during the year ending March 12, 1880, the party should be required to pay only the amount due at time of sale at 10 per cent thereon, and costs, etc.

After said date, and before January 1, 1881, he will be required to pay "all taxes due upon the land at time of sale" together with 25 cent.; "and also all such taxes as would have been due had no sale taken place."

Hoping these views may aid you in arranging the details to carry out these acts,

I am very respectfully,
THOS. S. KENAN,
Attorney-General.

LETS THURMAN OUT.

How the Nominations at Cincinnati are Regarded at Washington.

The nomination of Foster on the first ballot caused considerable surprise in Washington. The contest between Foster and Taft was known to be a sharp contest between the Sherman and Grant elements in Ohio, and it was through that the Grant element could defeat Foster and force Sherman to run if they could not nominate Taft. The Ohio Democrats in Washington are exceedingly pleased at Foster's nomination. They consider it the weakest that could have been made, and are confident of carrying the State in the fall. Senator Thurman says Foster's nomination is as thirty thousand votes to the Democrats. Representative McMahon says it is worth ten thousand votes to the Democrats at least. They say Foster's nomination has offended the German element, because Taft was their pet. It has offended the negro element because they think Foster sold out the colored element in Louisiana when he helped to instal the Nicholls government. Last but not least, it has offended the stalwart element, for it is an unmistakable victory for Thurman and the first black eye the Grant movement has received. The nomination changes the entire nature of the Ohio campaign. It will have now no national significance. Senator Thurman will not magnify Foster for running against him, and the Democrats in Washington say he is not now called on to run and they can beat Foster with either Bishop or Ewing. The latter's friends would like to see the ticket made Ewing and Rice, and say that combination would certainly carry the State. On the other hand Sherman's friends are confident Foster will be elected, and it would be so severe a rebuff for the administration to have him defeated that the sinews of war will doubtless be forthcoming in abundance and a vigorous fight made.—Philadelphia *Record.*

Dixie's Land.

The origin of "Dixie's Land" is thus given: When slavery existed in New York, one "Dixy" owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island and a large number of slaves. The increase of the abolition sentiment, caused an emigration of the slaves to more thorough and secure slave sections; and the slaves who were thus sent off—many being born there—naturally looked back to their old homes, where they had lived in clover, with feelings of regret, as they could not imagine any place like Dixy's. Hence it became synonomous with an ideal locality, combining ease, comfort and material happiness of every description. In those days negro singing and minstrelsy were in their infancy, and any subject that could be wrought into a ballad was eagerly picked up. This was the case with "Dixie." It was first set to music and introduced as a song by Dan Emmet, a clever and popular negro commedian, author of several pleasing negro melodies. It was sung in New York, and assumed the proportions of a song there. Its origin has been described as Southern, but such is not the case. During any time within the last eighty years the term "Dixie's Land" has been in use with the New York boys while engaged in the game of "tag."

"My friend, don't you know that it is very dangerous to take a nap while the train is in motion?" "Why so?" exclaimed the individual, waking up—"why so?" "Because the train runs over sleepers."

The Last Charge at Appomattox.

Gen. William R. Cox in Farm and Mechanic.

This hung was now resumed, when a courier from Gen Grimes directed us to withdraw the division, which we did slowly, still contesting the field. The Federal troops, seeing the movement, hastened their advance, and moved so rapidly as to make the situation alarming, and hence it became necessary to check them by some sudden stroke. In this emergency we directed through our aid, the Regimental Commanders of Cox's Brigade to march at its centre without halting command, which they promptly did. We then called their attention to a hill gradually rising between us and the advancing columns of the Federals to our rear, and directed that they face their regiments about and at a double-quick charge to the crest of the hill, and before the enemy should recover from their surprise, halt and open fire on them by brigade, and then, with like rapid movement, face about and rejoin the Division in its retreat. Raising the "Rebel yell," so familiar in the Army of Northern Virginia, the Brigade, with precision and celerity, promptly and faultlessly executed the order, and having gained the brow of the hill, the Federals naturally supposed the charge would be continued, and began deploying, as if on parade; but before the manœuvre was fully executed, the command rang along the Confederate line, clear and distinct, above the din of battle, "Halt! ready; aim; fire!" and as the sulphurous sheet of fire and lead swept on its deadly mission the Federal line in our front fell to the ground, and while the encircling troops were surprised and stunned by the audacity of the charge and unusual character of the fire, the Brigade safely withdrew and rejoined the Division, which, in the meantime, had been skirmishing heavily, as it retreated, with columns on its flanks. We now withdrew to a Hill from which a battery that had rendered us most efficient aid was still firing. Near it we met the chivalrous Gordon, who exclaimed: "Gallantly, gloriously done;" for he had witnessed the whole movement and felt proud of his men. The white flag was waving over the field, but the Thirtieth, a part of the First and a portion of the Third Regiments of Cox's Brigade, which had been deployed as skirmishers, and gallantly covered the retreat, were still to the rear, and did not immediately perceive or understand the flag, and an irregular exchange of fire was for some time maintained by them. It was now about ten o'clock. Our loss had been severe, and as there was confusion at first in regard to the flag of truce, some captures were made after its first appearance and recognition by those who understood it. We had no means of ascertaining the loss of the Federals, and it was not then a matter which it became important to ascertain. Presently all firing had ceased, and a most painful suspense intervened. The Army of Northern Virginia was soon to be a thing of the past.

Long and Short Sleepers.

Seamen and soldiers, from habit, can sleep when they will and wake when they will. Captain Barclay, when performing his wonderful feat of walking 1,000 miles in as many consecutive hours, obtained such a mastery over himself that he fell asleep the moment he lay down. The faculty of remaining asleep for a length of time is possessed by some individuals. Such was the case with Quin, the celebrated player, who could slumber for twenty-four hours successively; with Elizabeth Orvin, who slept three-fourths of her life; with Elizabeth Perkins, who slept for a week or a fortnight at a time; with Mary Lyell, who did the same for successive weeks; and with many others, more or less remarkable. A phenomenon of an opposite character is some times observed, for there are other individuals who can subsist on a surprisingly small portion of sleep. The celebrated General Elliot was an instance of this kind; he never slept more than four hours out of the twenty-four. In all other respects he was strikingly abstinent, his food consisting wholly of bread, water and vegetables. In a letter communicated to Sir John Sinclair by John Gordon, Esq., of Syme, mention is made of a person named John Mackey, of Skerry, who died in Strathnave, in the year 1797, aged ninety-one; he only slept on an average of four hours in the twenty four, and was a remarkable robust and healthy man. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, and the illustrious surgeon, John Hunter, only slept five hours during the same period. The celebrated French general, Pichegro, informed Sir Gilbert Blaine that during a whole year's campaign, he had not allowed himself above one hour's sleep in the twenty-four.

Why use steam to propel freight trains? Does'nt the freight make the cargo?

North Carolina Men Abroad.

Extract of a letter from Mr. B. B. Clark to Raleigh *Observer*, on North Carolina men abroad:

Now, if the Col had incorporated into this list the names of some living North Carolinians resident in other States, who might be applied to by persons desirous of information before settling, he would have done us a good service. Such men, for instance as the honorable editor of the "*Fayetteville Observer*," now resident in New York, who is not only thoroughly posted, but warmly in the prosperity of his old home, and willing at any time to devote an hour to giving information to those who desire it. Or such live, go-ahead young North Carolinians as Robt W. Hyman, Jr., formerly of Edgecombe county, and now having a Real Estate and Mortgage Loan office at 192 Dearborn street, Chicago; a man who has in charge $20,000,000 worth of real estate belonging to non-residents, some of whom are North Carolinians, who collects rents, pays taxes and makes sales, and is thoroughly posted in the value of real estate, and could give more information in half an hour on the mining interests of our State than could be found in the whole of the Hand Book. Chicago is the great market for the mining interests of the West and the South, and a large proportion of the money invested in mines, comes from that city. Money is what our people need to develop the resources of our State, and information respecting the men likely to be able to divert some of the Northern and Western capital into North Carolina for permanent investment would be far more acceptable to our farmers and mining men than a list of fossils, most of whom have already passed away.

I cannot close my letter without saying a few words of our Craven county emigration scheme, which is prospering finely under Mr. G. W. McLean, who has an office in Chicago, and will shortly open one in Rotterdam, Holland, for the purpose of importing settlers from that country direct to North Carolina; he has already brought out several families and settled them at Havelock, and has, in company with Mr. George Allen, of this place, opened an office here for the sale of lands in Craven and the adjoining counties. As he will bring out no settler who has not at least $500 in hand, his Hollanders, for at present he confines his exertions to that people, are sure to be of service in developing our section. There are many of this nation settled in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, and Mr. McLean's office, at 184 Dearborn street, Chicago, is daily visited by numbers of them who see his sign, "North Carolina Holland Colonization Agency," and come, eager for information, respecting the "new fields and pastures green" where they desire to locate.

A generation ago, when Gales and Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*, were in a tight place and needing ready money, Mr. Wade Hampton, father of Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, sent them a check for eight hundred dollars, stating it was his subscription for one hundred years to their paper, paid in advance. It is just such practical help as this we need to develop our State—payment in advance, or the use of other people's money until we have enough of our own to "go it alone" without getting "endorsers" and is is through such men as Mr. George Allen and Mr. McLean that we are most likely to succeed in bringing in new taxpayers who will buy up our vacant land and cultivate our waste places or dig out our minerals, and it is greatly to be regretted that the Hand Book of North Carolina renders them so little assistance in their work. M. B. C.

The Largest Tree in the World.

There is now on exhibition in San Francisco one of Nature's wonders in the shape of the largest tree in the world. This gigantic specimen of Nature's handiwork was discovered by Professor Charles, a geologist, in 1874. It grew on Tule river, Tulare county, California, about seventy-five miles from Visalia. At some far distant period its top had been broken off by unknown forces; yet when discovered, it had an elevation of two hundred and forty feet. The body of the tree where broken was twelve feet in diameter—which would seem to indicate that its original altitude had been much greater than two hundred and forty feet. The trunk of this colossal product of vegetation reached the enormous measurement of one hundred and eleven feet. The huge tree is called "Old Moses" from the fact of it having grown near a mountain of that name, and is said to be four thousand eight hundred and forty years old. There is supposed to be nine hundred cords of wood in the whole tree.

It does not improve one's organs of speech to practice with a pair of dumb bells.