The Tarborough Southerner.

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

VOL. 66. NO. 25. TARBORO', N. C., THURSDAY JUNE 21, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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1888--PRESIDENTIAL YEAR--1888.

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WANTED.—LIVE AGENTS.—Write Geo. A. Sanborn, Secretary Buffalo Mutual Life, Accident and Sick Benefit Association, Buffalo, N. Y. 26t1

STATE NEWS.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS AND EXCHANGES.

The State Board of Pharmacy will meet at Goldsboro, August 8th.

Randolph county leads the State in the number of its postoffices. It has 64.

The sum of $1,000 has already been subscribed to the I. O. O. F. Orphanage.

The Washington "Gazette" has entered upon its eleventh volume. It is well edited.

The North Carolina Press Association has been called to meet at Morehead City July 28.

A company for the manufacture of brick, tile and sewer pipe, has been formed in Salisbury.

Only four deaths occurred in Henderson during the month of May—two white and two colored.

The Young Men's Cleveland and Fowle club, of Raleigh, has joined the National League of Democratic clubs.

The Democratic campaign will be opened August 1st. During June and July many series of ratification meetings will be held.

At the Wake Forest commencement there was a lady graduate standing second in the class, but she was given no diploma.

The Teachers' State Educational Association (colored), met in annual session at Shaw University, Raleigh, last week The attendance was large.

A census of Raleigh has been taken and its population found to be 13,050, of which 6,397 are whites and 6,653 negroes, but there are 1,734 adult white males and only 1,516 colored.

The comptroller of the currency has declared the first dividend of twenty per cent in favor of the creditors of the State National Bank on claims proved amounting to $204,450. This bank failed March 26th 1888,

The rumor that Dockery will decline to run as the Republican candinate for Governor in case Sherman is nominated for President, is confirmed by a statement from A. V. Dockery, his son, who is editor of Southern Protectionist. This week will tell.

The June crop report will certainly show a sharp decline from the figures of the one for May. The replies from correspondents show that plainly. Wet weather and hail are causes of the greater part of the trouble, while wet weather of course did much damage.

Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, chairman of the Prohibition State Executive Committee, has sent a challenge to the Democratic and republican Committees, proposing a joint canvass with Wm. T. Walker, the nominee of the Prohibition party for Governor. No arrangement has so far been made.

Wadesboro Messenger: The first shipment of finished silk ever made from the South, was made by Geo. Singleton, Esq., of Wadesboro Manufacturing Co., on last Monday. This is another evidence that the Wadesboro Silk Mill is an accomplished fact. They are just receiving their second shipment of raw silk.

The Board of Agriculture has adopted a resolution of the following tener: Resolved: That our Senators and members of the House of Representatives be requested to use all efforts to secure the retention of the coast survey schooner Scorsby, Lieutenant Winslow, for a period of six months, from July 1, in order to more fully complete the oyster survey, and aid in the development of that important industry.

Smithfield Herald: One day last week, Mr. Alfred Blackwell, of near Blarclaville, Sampson county, was found dead at his saw mill and most fearfully mutilated. He had been trying to run his circular saw mill alone and it is supposed he accidentally fell on the saw, when he suffered a most shocking death. His left arm was nearly severed in two places and his body was completely severed except at the spinal column.

On Saturday night the 9th, a crowd of drunken rowdies were creating a great disturbance on the streets of Matthews. Town Marshal Hurley attempted to arrest them when he was openly resisted, and one of the rowdies, named Bowden, drew a pistol and threatened him in a violent manner. Offier Hurley was compelled to shoot him in self-defense and the laws of the town. Bowden was painfully, though not dangerously injured; over four hundred shot taking effect in his shoulder and neck.

The Wilson State Normal school will open July 2nd, and will close on the 20th. The following is the faculty for session of 1888:—

Silas E. Warren, Wilson Collegiate Institute, Superintendent; Chas. D. McIver, Peace Institute, Principal; George T. Winston, Professor of Latin in the University of North Carolina; E. McK. Goodwin, Institute for deaf and blind, Iowa; W. A. Blair, Winston Graded school, (Superintendent Winston Normal school); and Miss Lillian Arnold, formerly teacher of elocution in Greensboro Female College, now of New York.

The Stellar Universe.

The great problem of the constitution of the sideral universe is not to be solved by a stroke of genius. The generations of men are but as hours for its study; each contributes its little quota of gathered facts, and more or less ineffectual thoughts, and goes to its rest only a shade less ignorant than its predecessors. It was Herschel's great merit to have perceived that no reasoning on the subject could stand unless based on a solid substructure of statistics, and he even made the attempt by his "gauges," or counts of stars in various directions, to supply the needful data. But the information attainable by the labors of an individual was as nothing compared with what must be collected before profitable discussions could ever begin. Now at last the requisite materials are, it would seem, about to be provided, and a long pause in the progress of knowledge may be compensated by a leap forward. When the photographic survey of the heavens is completed, conclusions of reasonable certainty on some fundamental points connected with the galactic structure will be within comparatively easy reach.

The mere counting of the stars of various orders on the plates will show whether they give any signs of thinning out. Stars of any assigned brightness should, on the supposition of tolerably even scattering, be nearly four times as numerous as those one magnitude brighter. There should be more of them because they occupy a wider shell of space. Thus, a marked scarcity, local or general, of faint stars would afford evidence of an approach to the limits of the system; it would indicate a determinate boundary to Milky Way.

It is practically certain that such a boundary must somewhere exist. Were the stars agglomerated in the Galaxy infinite in number they would emit an infinite quantity of light; and (unless on the gratuitous assumption of its extinction in space) our skies should blaze with a uniform and unendurable lustre. But the sum total of stellar radiations striking the earth is very small. It has been estimated at one tenth of full moonlight; it is in reality probably much less. The grand aggregate number of stars, however, corresponding to that amount of light comes out, by a recent computation, at no less than sixty-six milliards, and the frontier line of the system constituted by them is drawn at the the average distance of stars of the seventeenth magnitude. All this is, of course, largely hypothetical, but it is a certain and curious fact that we receive much more light from stars invisible than those visible to the necked eye. All the lucid orbs might, in fact, be withdrawn without sensibly diminishing the general illumination of the sky.

The consentration of the stars towards the Milky Way appears, from the evidence of Schonfeld's zones, to be far less marked in the southern than in the northern hemisphere. Photographic statistics will supply the means of deciding whether any such difference really exists. They will, hower, test the truth of M. Celoria's interesting theory of a double Galaxy. The sideral world is, in his view, composed of two rings of stars at widely different distances from us, one inclined at a considerable angle to and including the other, the sun being situated in the plane of neither, and excentrically towards both. We shall see whether the twenty millions about to be chartered conform to this plan.—Daniel Kirkwood, in the Sideral Messenger.

To Preserve Cut Flowers.

Cut flowers may be preserved fresh, it is said, for a long time in the following manner: Get a glass shade and place it on a non-porous vessel to form a stand; put water round the bottom to keep the shade air tight, then procure fresh cut blossoms, put them in water immediately, drop into the water in which the flowers are placed a small quantity of spirit of chloriform and place the shade over them at once. The flowers thus treated, some writers says, will keep fresh for months, but one should hardly expect they would be in a very fresh condition after their four weeks' confinement, but the new process is worth trying. Care should be taken to have all in readiness. As soon as the chloriform is put in place put the shade over them, and water always kept round the bottom. A large soup plate would do for this.—Scientific American.

Steamers in 1887.

The number of steamers existing in the world last year was estimated at 9,969, of an aggregate burden of 10,531,843 tons, and this was made up as follows: Iron steamers, 8198 of an aggregate burden of 8,911,409 tons; steel steamers, 770 of an aggregate burden of 1,206,962 tons; and wooden steamers, 822, of an aggregate burden of 308,655 tons. Of the steamers afloat in 1885, 5,792 were owned by the united kingdom and its colonies, the aggregate burden being 6,685,801 tons. The other countries of the world owned last year the following steamers: Germany 598; France, 509; Spain, 401, the United States, 400, Norway, 287; Russia; 212; Brazil, 141; Japan, 105; Greece and Turkey, 82 each, Belgium, 68; China and Portugal, 27 each; Hawaii, 21; Mexico, 15; and miscellaneous, 50.

Higher Education and Higher Dressing.

A Kentucky girl, "S. G. H.," writing to the New York Star thus eloquently argues against an almost universal folly in her sex: But they must forsake some of their ways, must give up some of their fashionable follies that render them still unworthy of the great trusts they would assume. I will speak first of the fashion of dress—I might say of undress. Perhaps I am too provincially Southern to rightly appreciate the artistic beauty and attractiveness of the statuesque style of undraped female figures. Perhaps so; but I find even the most fashionable men of the East are equally so in this matter of taste.

For the life of me I cannot understand why women should be less modest than men in the display of their personal charms. It is merely a fashion, they say. True, but why does this heathenish fashion still linger in a Christian land? Is it in women the instinctive desire to appeal to the basest passion of man to reach him through his vilest appetite? Is it an allurement? Does women unconciously use this fashion as a temptation to man? Can it be that while society and the law, which is man, has hedged women around with protections and restraits she is really, as Pope says "at heart a rake?" Or is it that having been denied the advantages of culture and spiritual enlightenment, condemned to the sensualities of life, she realizes that her only legitimate attractions are those which are personal—flesh and blood?

That we wear any clothing at all is proof of our guilt and degradation. The most gorgeous and costly robes are, in the eyes of God, but badges of our shame. They cover our poor feeble frame, deformed by sin, loathsome from disease and decay and utterly bereft of their pristine dignity, beauty and glory. If any of us, by reason of God's mercy, should be endowed with any unusual comeliness of person, do not let us be weak or wicked enough to vaunt our gift in the faces of the less fortunate, or use it as an allurement to vice.

That exposure of a woman's person in a sleeveless, neckless dress is a temptation of the arch tempter no one can doubt. To a pure man it may not be, but, according to the affirmation of nine-tenths of the men we meet, there are not many perfectly pure. How many were without sin in the crowd that wanted to stone the woman of Scripture? How many stones were cast at her? Men are to-day just what they were then, and what they will be until women cease to appeal to their basest passions to attract them. Remember, the man after God's own heart was wrecked by the sight—only the sight—of a bare, beautiful woman, and she was all unconcious of the ruin she wrought him. And this weak man slew a giant in his early youth. We have as valiant men in in our day, but we have men as weak as David when tempted by Bathsheeba.

Oh, daughters of Eve, learn a lesson of modesty, humiliation and wisdom from the sad and wonderful story of Eden and from the fall of the great King David. The regeneration of the world is to come through women. There is no promise to man. Then what a fearful responsibility rests upon you. The work is already begun and men begin to realize that the education and occupation that makes women hopeful, brave, independent and free renders her all the more attractive and companionable. He no longer values her for her flesh and blood attractions. The right of sufferage and all the rights we want and that God gave us in the beginning will be ours if we will cease to tempt men to wrong as our illustious ancestress did in Paradise. She lost her rights through this and we are without ours because we will not rid ourselves of our fatal inheritance.

It is the sensualism of woman which keeps her chained to man, and she hugs her chains. It is true that these women do not want their freedom; they do not want higher education; they do not want the right of suffrage.

How the Englishman Lives.

An Englishman is nothing unless he is independent, and to carry this theory out, mark how he lives! His valet is Swiss, his Cook French and his clerk German. He drinks French and Spanish wines, Scotch and Irish spirits, and American and German beer. He burns Russian and American oil and candles. He decorates his home with Italian and French pictures, Grecian and Italian statuary, and bric-a brac from every quarter of the globe. He ammuses himself with the translation of a French novel, or goes to the theatre to see the adoption of a French play, or to hear an Italian singer or German music. He has his bill of fare printed and written in French, and eats French sardines, West India turtle soup, Scotch fish, French entrees, French oysters, Belgian poultry, French eggs, German fois gras, Italian cheese and Austrian bread, and when he leaves his card instead of farewell, he says:—"Pour prendre conge!"—London Judy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, 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 Staton & Zoeller. [21lyr

Anecdotes About Thurman.

A friend of Judge Thurman, who knows him both in a social and business way, gave some interesting facts to the New York Herald correspondent about the ex-Senator.

"To judge from the newspaper stories," he said, "one would imagine that the Senator was a most inveterate snuff taker. Now, that idea is all wrong. The Senator uses snuff very moderately—in fact, I have often known the snuff in his box to become dry and caked up simply because he used it so sparingly. That shows you how moderate he is.

TEN CIGARS A DAY.

"By the way, did you ever hear anything about the Senator's smoking? No! Well, I thought not. Everybody knows that he is a snuff taker, but few have ever thought about his using tobacco in any other form. The truth is, the Judge smokes more than he snuffs; he will average ten cigars a day."

"Are they good or bad?"

"I am not much of a smoker myself, but I should say they were of average quality and medium strength."

What kind of snuff does he use?"

"It is the ordinary Scotch snuff, Maccoboy I think it is called. He carries it in a plain box, and unlike the snuff takers of a century ago, has no weakness or vanity for fancy or expensive boxes."

THE BANDANNA.

"What is the regulation Thurman bandanna—linen, cotton or silk?"

"Silk, and although some of the papers have said linen they do not know what they are talking about. However there is nothing peculiar about the bandanna. It is the ordinary kind, such as can be bought in any store, and Mrs. Thurman has bought them for the Judge in this city and New York and other places. And while talking about that let me tell you that when Judge wears a dress suit he always has a white handkerchief in his pocket."

"What is the Senator's home life like?"

"He is devotedly attached to Mrs. Thurman and his children, a son and two daughters, both of whom are married. He is simple in his habits. There is a good deal of the old school courtliness of manner about him, but he is never austere and frigid, and I have known him to be interupted in the midst of matters of importance by some pronounced bore and yet he never displayed the slightest signs of impatience

BIBLE READING.

"The Jude makes a practice of reading the Bible through in three languages every year. Every day he reads a chapter or so in Latin, French and English, and then he compares the three versions to see how they correspond."

"I suppose you are familiar with the newspaper story of Judge Thurman having kept a private bottle in his Committee room when he was in the Senate?"

"I don't know about that, but I do know that there isn't a drop of liquor kept in the Judge's house. Mrs. Thurman is a strict believer in temperance and for that reason the Judge defers to her wishes and keeps no liquor on hand.

"The Judge reads a good deal. He sits up nearly every night until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning studying historical, scientific and philosophical works. He is very kind to young men and has a special affection for them.

A Southern member of Congress says that the red bandanna is going to make large numbers of negroes vote the Democratic ticket this fall, as they all use the red bandanna, and the fact that it is the emblem of the Democratic party will inspire them with confidence.

A Boston man in the trade, who was here to-day, said that all the New York wholesale houses have sold out their stocks of bandannas and that the New England mills are now running night and day to fill orders.

Fair Trade in Chickens.

Let us see!

Two women had thirty chickens each, which they took to market. They agreed to divide equally the proceeds of their salef.

One sold her chickens two for a dollar, getting for the thirty chickens $15.

She other sold hers three for a dollar, getting for her thirty chickens $10

This made $25 realized for the sixty chickens.

The merchant, called on to divide the money said:

"You sold your 30 chickens 2 for $1, and you sold your 20 chickens 3 for $1. That is 60 chickens at the rate of 5 for $2. Well, 5 into 60 goes 12 times—twice 12 is 24. That makes $24 your chickens have brought."

But, as shown above, the women actually had $25 in pocket. And yet the merchant's figures were right!

Do figures lie?—Atlanta Constitution.

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at Staton & Zoeller's Drug Store. 25t1

Bonaparte in History.

Prince Napoleon does not like to have his title-deeds of empire destroyed; but although the name of the Great Napoleon is written on granite, like that of other men, good and bad, his nephew may be sure that his uncle's reputation as a moral being has gone past recall, and that even as a faithful servant of France his wholesale claim is no longer admitted. If anything be clear in this world, it is this, that Napoleon Bonaparte used his almost matchless qualities of all kinds to serve himself. He, an Italian, threw a dazzling halo of glory round the nation he made use of, and he left her, when Europe closed in on him, with frontiers more restricted than those bequeathed by Louis XIV., who also squandered her resources upon his own glory. Louis XIII and Richelieu, with smaller means, did much more solid work towards making France than Nopoleon, although his Italian genius ranks far higher than that of the King and his Minister. It cannot be truly said that the man who drew twice on Paris enemies enraged by every outrage, nor that his nephew, the vanquished of Sedan, did the best they could for the country which adopted them The first conferred glory and plunder, and the second brought France that temporary tranquility which enabled material prosperity to blossom; but both drew down the lightning-shafts of dire calamity, and no amount of clever essays, controversial or denunciatiory, will persuade or cajole a country which has suffered such a repetition of substancial loss and humiliation, to forgive the family to serve the interests of which Prince Napoleon wields his incisive pen. To criticise his large pamphlet in detail, for he too is a pamphleteer, would require a volume; and the laudatory memoir of himself, prefixed to the book by M. de Beaufort, is not worth comment. We must therefore be content to intimate its character, aim, and place in the vast Napoleonic controversy.

As to Napoleon himself, he will always be colossal, an intellectuaul prodigy, whose size grows and grows on the mind the more he is examined. He stands the first of his generation in that species of magnitude, and contemplating him men will never cease to wonder and admire. But as in his composition there was hardly a shred of morality, as from the outset to the end he was the incarnation of selfishness, and as he used his vast endowments to promote his own interests and his own glory—and it is "la gloire" which the Prince worships—his memory must endure the penalties which, in the long run, among the great as well as the small, such deficiencies and excesses are sure to incur. "Conduct is fate," he said, and exemplified the aphorism in his own life. It would be wrong to say he did no good; he did much, and it makes up, in some degree, for a huge pile of evil; but it would be hard to prove that his good works were done either from a sense of duty to his fellow-creatures or to the State. His codes, his campaigns, his roads, his fine administrative labors, were done for himself, and therein lies his commendation on the page of history. Prince Napoleon might have composed a better defense of his uncle than he has composed; but he could never have argued, reviled, or explained away the radical defects which mar the splendid figure of Napoleon Bonaparte.—The Spectator.

Strong Warning to Wives.

Mr. E. T. Viett has furnish the following epitaph, which was copied from a tombstone in Holydown Church, Cumberland, England:

Here lies the bodies
of Thomas Bond, and Mary, his wife.
She was temperate, chaste and charitable:
But
she was proud, peevish and passionate.
She was an affectionate wife and a tender
mother:
But
her husband and child, whom she loved, seldom saw
her countenance without a disgusting frown,
while she received visitors, whom she despised,
with an endearing smile.
Her behavior was discreet toward strangers;
But
imprudent in her family.
Abroad her conduct was influenced by good
breeding:
But
at home ill-temper.
She was a professed enemy to flattery and
was seldom known to praise or commend;
But
the talent in which she principally excelled
were difference of opinion and discovering
flaws and imperfect ons.
She was an admirable economist,
and, without prodigality,
dispensed plenty to every person in her
family;
But
would sacrifice their eyes to a farthing candle,
She sometimes made her husband happy with
her good qualities;
But
much more frequently with
her many failings.
Insomuch, that in thirty years of cohabitation
he often lamented
that, maugre all her virtues,
he had not, in the whole, enjoyed two
years of matrimonial comfort.
At length,
finding she had lost the affection of her
husband, as well as the regard of her neighbors,
family disputes having been divulged by
servants,
she died of vexation July 28, 1768.
Her worn-husband survived her four
months and two days,
and departed this life November 28, 1768,
in the 54th year of his age.
William Bond, brother to the deceased,
erected this stone
as a weekly monitor to the surviving
wives of this parish,
that they may avoid the infamy
of having their memory handed down to
posterity
with a patchwork character.

Charleston News and Courier.

In League with Monopolies.

The following is a drubbing administered by a Maryland tariff reformer upon the Republican party in general, and Tom Reed, of Maine, in particular:

Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, criticized Mr. Reed's remark, made several days ago, to the effect that it was not worth while to keep on lying on this subject, tariff, and indignantly protested against the indirect assertion that the members were liars. The gentleman from Maine, did not seem to realize that a man could try to be funny without being insolent, and that he could even succeed in being a clown without being vulgar and offensive.

The gentleman (Reed) might be right when he said that, there were no monopolies in this country, but he (Raynor) seriously questioned the integrity of the motives, and proposed to prove that the Republican leaders were in league with those great centralizing wealth getting combinations. Mr. Raynor then read newspaper articles embracing a circular from Mr. Foster, President of the Republican League, calling for aid to repel the attacks on the protective system, and a reply of a United States Senator declining to contribute, and warning the manufacturers that when the Mills bill reached the Senate, action would be taken which would open their eyes to the fact that the Republican party was no longer their humble servant, and would no longer contribute to a tariff campaign, while the manufacturers gathered the profits. Mr. Raynor added; the the facts set out which had not been challenged, showed a criminal combination between the republican leaders and the manufacturers, that was a serious question, and it required more than the prancing of a of a buffoon to divert attention from it. The man who aids on the floor to declare that there were no monopolies in this country, while he was himself hoisting the dervish of monopolies, was only fit to play part of harlequin in a political menagerie, and he figured in a very poor light before the Nation as the Delphic Oracle of the Republican party The Democracy would force the Republicans to paint upon their banner, "There is no monopoly in this land," and would fight them in every town and hamlet until that banner dropped in the dust.

The Pope's Triple Crown.

The popes did not always wear the three-crown tiara, says the Catholic News. At first they wore an ordinary miter, with one crown around it, and then a second was added to it, then a third, when it took the name of triregno (three kingdoms). This explains why sometimes the simple miter is used and sometimes called the triregno.

We read of the form and splendor of the pontificial miters in pontificial inventories. Some of them weighed as much as ten pounds, or even more they were decorated with cameos and stones, inlaid with with figures, rings and other precious ornaments, fastened to the miter like drooping pearls, crosses and other kinds of jewels then known. In 1499 Eugene IV. had a miter made in France by Lorenzo Ghiberti, which weighed five pounds, of which four pounds were of precious pearls and gems and cost over 40,900 gold ducats. It was the miter which Eugene IV. afterward pledged to Florence for $50,000, which he gave to the Greeks, who intervened in the Council of Florence in 1849. Till the end of she last century there were four precious miters in existence—two made for Pius V., and Paul V., the latter of whom spent $70,000 on his miter, and two were made for VI. The two first were kept in Castle St. Angelo and were taken out for great ceremonies.

When taken out they were guarded by the Pope's jeweler, and were accompanied by the same jeweler all through the procession and ceremonies of the day. Even when placed on the altar they were under the jeweler's custody. The other two miters were kept in the pontifical sacristry Pius VI.'s first miter was made in 1680 It had a gold foundation, decorated with gold threads and pearls threaded with silver, also many precious stones of all kinds. At the back it was decorated with pontificial arms. The ribbons were also covered with gold, pearls and diamonds. The second miter of the Pope was made in 1781, and was decorated in the same manner, only in a different pattern, and the foundation was in silver instead of gold. All these four miters were broken up by Pius VI., in 1797, in order to pay the French what was stipulated in the peace of Tolentine. Not one of the miters offered to Leo XIII., for his jubilee is of the value of the above stated miters. But even the present ones are valuable enough especially for these days.

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