State Librarian

The Tarborough Southerner.

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

VOL. 72. NO. 15. TARBORO', N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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will be given in a concise but complete form. Every important or interesting event, either at home or abroad, will be duly described in the columns of the Weekly Herald.
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A brilliant array of novels and short stories by the best writers in America and England has been secured, so that fiction will be one of the most attractive features in the Weekly Herald during 1894.
In fact, the Weekly Herald will be a magazine of the highest order, combined with a complete newspaper.
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contain ever comfort, luxury and necessity with which to tempt the taste of the artistic as well as the thrifty housewife.
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with knotted fringe and hemstitched.....$6 a dozen.
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Teem with novelties, beauties and exquisite fabrics of the most celebrated manfacturers.
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Sheer and cool for hot days.
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Elegant and comfortable for calling or evening wear.
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OUR PRICES ARE IN
keeping with the time—lower than ever before.
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There are single retail shoe stores in our large cities which sell 2,000 pairs of shoes a day, making a net profit of $250,000 a year. We sell shoes low, but we sell a great many pairs, the clear profit on our ladies', misses' and childrens' shoes is at least ten cents a pair, and on our gents' and boys' shoes 15 cents a pair. We shall establish shoe stores in each of the fifty largest cities of the U. S., and if they sell only 500 pairs of shoes a day they would earn $525,000 a year. We should be able to pay a yearly dividend of $5.25 a share, or over 50 per cent. a year on the investment. We sell the stock at $10 a share. The price must inevitably be much more than $10 a share. No stock has ever been sold at less than this price, which is its par value. Stock non-assessable. Incorporated, Capital $1,000,000. We have over 1,000 stockholders, and the number is increasing daily. Some of the principal stockholders are: T. S. Walling, N. Y.; I. J. Fuller, Boston; N. A. Reed, Jr., Chicago; J. B. Campbell, Chicago; W. M. Kavanaugh, Little Rock, Ark.; I. H. Rich, Chicago; J. F. Turner, Phila.; B. Harding, N. Y.; E. J. Payne, Battle Creek, Mich.; F. P. Hulbert, Arcade, N. Y.
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the celebrated Female Regulator are perfectly safe and always reliable. For all irregularities, painful Menstruations, Surppession, etc., they never fail to afford a speedy and certain relief. No EXPERIMENT, but a scientific and positive relief, adopted only after years of experience. All orders supplied direct from our office. Price per package, $1.00, or six packages for $5.00, by mail postpaid. EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED. Particulars (sealed) 4c. All correspondence strictly confidential. PARK REMEDY CO.,
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Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of the late Sarah N Bass, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me on or before April 1, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of same. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt payment to me or my attorneys. J. W. BASS, Adm'r,
Whitakers, N. C.
JNO. L. BRIDGERS & SON, Att'ys.
March 29, 1894. 13t6

What Causes Pimples?
Clogging of the pores or mouths of the sebaceous glands with sebum or oily matter.
The plug of sebum in the centre of the pimple is called a blackhead, grub, or comedone.
Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence,
Inflammation, pain, swelling and redness, later pus or matter forms, breaks or is opened, the plug comes out and the pore is once more free.
There are thousands of these pores in the face alone, any one of which is liable to become clogged by neglect or disease.
What Cures Pimples?
The only reliable preventive and cure, when not due to a constitutional humor, is
Cuticura Soap.
It contains a mild proportion of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, which enables it to dissolve the sebaceous or oily matter as it forms at the mouths of the pores.
It stimulates the sluggish glands and tubes to healthy activity, reduces inflammation, soothes and heals irritated and roughened surfaces and restores the skin to its original purity.
This is the secret of its wonderful success.
For bad complexions, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, dry, thin and falling hair, scaly and irritated scalps and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.
It is preserving, purifying and beautifying to a degree hitherto unknown among remedies for the skin and complexion.
Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.
Sold throughout the world.
POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

Women full of pains, aches and weaknesses find comfort, strength and renewed vitality in Cuticura Plaster, the first and only pain-killing, nerve-strengthening plaster when all else fails.

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I AM DOING A
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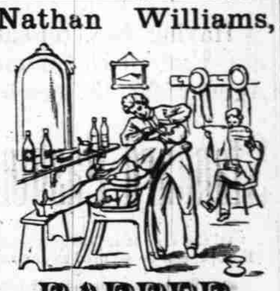

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March 31, 1

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$525 Agents' profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New article just out. A $1.50 sample and terms free. Try us. Chidester & Son, 28 Bond St., N. Y.

THE YUKON COUNTRY.

Life in the Rich Mining Camps of Forty Mile, Alaska.

Pioneers in the Gold Diggings of the Far North—The High Earnings and Correspondingly High Prices—The Short Operating Season.

This camp of Forty Mile was discovered last summer and is the richest yet struck in Alaska, paying $300 a day to the man, says the Montanian. The nature of the Yukon country is such that it is a tolerably hard place to get to. The honorable class of old-time miners have possession and tough characters, when found, are at once ordered to leave, several having come out recently.

I will give you prices of a few articles in Forty Mile: Flour, $14 per 100; bacon, 33 cents per pound; beans, 22 cents, and canned fruit, 60 cents. A Mackinaw shirt costs $8, and a pair of gum boots one ounce of gold dust. Now comes the root of all evil—whisky. This sells for 50 cents a drink and $8 per bottle. You can buy everything that a miner needs for less than you can take it in for, as the natives will charge 18 cents a pound to carry it over the mountains, a distance of thirty miles, and no one should take anything with him except clothing.

The town of Forty Mile is at the mouth of Forty-Mile creek on the Yukon. It has two general merchandise stores. One belongs to the Northwest Trading company and the other to our old-time Montana friend, Capt. John Healy. There are two saloons and one cigar factory here and 150 miners' cabins, with about 350 mines. These make up the town of Forty Mile.

All the northern part of Alaska is more or less a level country, and it is difficult to get sufficient grade for sluice boxes, and in many places they are compelled to use rockers or wheel the dirt to water. Timber is very scarce, and in many places they are compelled to haul it forty or fifty miles with dog-trains. A dog will draw about 300 pounds on the snow. Game is scarce, except rabbits and grouse. You may kill a caribou or moose, and again you may not see one for weeks or not at all. Two steamers play up and down the Yukon, one belonging to John Healy and the other to the trading company at Forty Mile. The ground never thaws out in that country, not over five or six feet at most, and they have never been able to dig through it. They work down as far as the frost is out the first year and then wait for the "never-setting sun" of the next summer to thaw it deeper. The miner can run his sluice-boxes but three and a half or four months of the year. The rest of the time he can whipsaw timber for boxes and such sawed stuff as he may require. Some spend the winter trapping furs, but they must be on hand by June 15 or their claims will be jumpable, according to the Yukon code of laws.

There is one thing I almost forgot to mention. It is the moss, which covers all the ground, except what the water runs over, such as the shallow bars along the creek. This moss is from six to eighteen inches thick and must be removed in order that the ground may thaw out. The boys generally make a winter's job of stripping off this moss.

Like Her Elders.

Edith, who is eight years old, was invited to a children's party. Her blonde hair is perfectly straight, but was becomingly arranged, and she started off evidently well pleased with her personal appearance. On her return her mother asked: "Did you have a nice time, Edith?"

There was a moment's hesitation, and then the little girl responded: "Yes, I had a good time, but I should have had a better one if it hadn't been for my hair."

"Why, Edith, what was wrong with your hair?"

"Well, it don't curl, and all the other girls' hair was kinky. I shan't go to another party without my hair can be fixed in kinks."

The next week, when another invitation came for the little girl, her hair was curled and fluffed out in the most approved style. Then her mother led her up to the mirror and said: "There, Edith, what do you think of it?"

Edith regarded herself soberly for a moment and then, turning slowly around, she said: "It's vain, but I like it."—Youth's Companion.

An Old Legend.

There is a legend as old as the Bible itself—in fact, it has a Biblical basis (although it is doubtful if the translations concerning that remarkable occurrence are true to the ancient text)—that "Lot's wife, (fleeing from Sodom) looked back from behind him and became a pillar of salt." Prof. Metzger of the order of St. Benedict, who wrote at about the beginning of the eighteenth century, tells us that "that wonderful salt statue still stands on the shores of the Dead sea and must ever so stand as a perpetual memorial of disobedience." Ghleard, the monk, who visited the Holy Land in 1722, also mentions seeing Lot's wife, and adds that her dog, also a statue of rock salt, still crouches at her feet. That this is all myth and legend there is not the shadow of a doubt, modern travelers only mentioning it in order to get an excuse for quoting from old-time authors.

QUEER THINGS.

A Few Incidents Which Deserve to Be Remembered.

Queer things happen in this locality. Here are some of them which I have heard lately, says a writer in the Buffalo Express.

A North Collins farmer tells a story around the Washington street market to the effect that one of his hens laid an egg the other day which contained a live snake. He thinks the bird must have been suffering with delirium tremens at the time.

A truck gardener in Holland has cultivated a new variety of onion and has named it the "James G. Blaine Onion." It can no longer be said that the great man from Maine is without a monument to his memory.

A man in Wyoming county has a cow with a tail which is shaped exactly like a large snake. The cow was once bitten by a rattler. Before that time her tail was like any other cow's tail. But the wound is supposed to have had such an effect on her mind that it changed the shape of her caudal appendage.

A Lockport man has a long beard which he wears in a strange fashion. He braids it carefully and coils it around his neck like a scarf.

A merchant in Rochester discharged his clerk the other day because the youth would insist on wearing a boutonniere on the back of his coat between his shoulder-blades. The young man offered no excuse for his eccentricity, but it is supposed he wanted to impress on his employer the fact that a free American citizen had the right to wear flowers wherever he wanted.

The Baron Munchausen.

Southey wrote to Sir Walter Scott: Of Baron Munchausen I can tell you something. Some years ago in London I was a little startled at hearing a foreigner ushered under this title into a musical party. As this naturally led to inquiries on my part, I was referred to the gentleman himself, who very good-humoredly told me he was the nephew of the celebrated Baron Munchausen, who was a minister under Frederick of Prussia.

It seems the old baron was a humorist who, after dinner, especially if he happened to have any guests who were likely to be taken in by his marvels, used to amuse himself by inventing or retelling such marvelous adventures as are contained in the volumes which bear his name. He added, his uncle was in other respects a sensible, veracious man, and that his adventures were only told by the way of quizzing or amusing society.

A starving German literatus, whose name I have forgotten, who knew the baron and thought he had been neglected by him, compiled the book in revenge, partly from the stories of the baron, partly from other sources and partly from his mother wit. It proved a good bit for the bookseller, as the baron's name and humor were well known, and by degrees made its way into other countries as a book of entertainment.—Familiar Letters of Walter Scott.

Taken at Her Word.

To be taken too literally at one's word is often more annoying than not to have proper attention paid to one's expressed wishes. This has been the experience of a young Washingtonian who aspires to a place in the literary world. Having in contemplation a new story, she decided to go to the country for several weeks during the throes of literary composition. To this end she wrote and engaged a room in a quiet farmhouse, telling of her purpose in securing accommodations. At the same time she stated that she wished to be left so absolutely alone that not only was she to have the privacy of her room undisturbed but she preferred not to have her thoughts interrupted by conversation while at table. The answer proving satisfactory, she went down in the country for at least a fortnight's stay, after the manner of a beloved literary model. The family at the farmhouse so faithfully carried out their part of the bargain that meals were carried on in the most profound silence. After the first greeting upon the arrival of the literary young woman she might have been housed with deaf mutes for any outward evidence to the contrary. Overtures on her part toward conversation were wholly ignored, and after three days of the most appalling silence the lonely girl, realizing that she had been beaten at her own game, gathered up her belongings and returned with all speed to Washington.—Kate Field's Washington.

Their Favorite Authors.

Every great man has had a favorite author. Demosthenes studied Thucydides; Brutus copied Polybius that he might always have the manuscript at hand; Voltaire was a constant reader of Racine and of Massillon's sermons; Diderot read the Bible, Homer and Richardson; Fenelon was lost without a Homer; Montesquieu studied Tacitus; Bourdaloue read every year the epistles of Paul and the works of Cicero; Grote carried a copy of Lucan in his pocket; Liebnitz always had a Virgil in reach; La Fontaine read Rabelais; Quevedo adored Don Quixote; Rousseau read Plutarch, Montaigne and Locke; the earl of Chatham read Barrow; Charles V. and Napoleon Bonaparte both thought Machiavelli the greatest author that ever lived.

CHECKMATED.

Chagrin of a Thieving Customer in a Barber Shop.

The Adroit Purloining of Personal Property—The Bold Game of One Young Man—How the Proprietor of the Place Checkmated Him.

There is a gang of thieves in this city who steal hats and coats from barber shops, says the New York Herald. They do not visit the swell shops in the fashionable localities, but confine themselves to the streets in the vicinity of Third avenue, where the barbers are not naturally suspicious of a stranger. Their mode of operation is clever and the theft is never discovered till the miscreant has made good his escape.

One of these thieves usually enters the barber shop when all the chairs are occupied. While ostensibly waiting to be shaved he makes an inventory of the hats and coats on the rack and keeps his eye on the article he desires to purloin. When the barber has finished shaving him he cleverly dons the best coat and hat in the shop and leaves his own tattered clothing instead. I entered a barber shop in Yorkville the other day, and had removed my hat and coat, when a young man who had just been shaved walked over to the hat rack and took from it a hat that had turned green from age. He stood, apparently dumfounded, gazing at the hat in his hand, without uttering a word. Believing the young man had been made a victim of these thieves, I inquired if the hat wasn't his own, and he mumblingly replied he didn't think so, and, to my utter surprise, he made no boisterous exclamation of being robbed, as is usually the case with one who has been victimized, but sauntered out of the shop, muttering something that wasn't audible to anyone in the shop.

Meanwhile the proprietor and his assistants, who were at work on their customers, and who had appeared to be oblivious of the young man's presence, gave vent to loud and continued laughter. It was a few minutes before I could ascertain from the proprietor the cause of all this merriment. He said: "That young man is one of those thieves, and the week before he entered my shop to get shaved, and left with a new hat belonging to one of my customers, leaving behind an old hat. When my customer saw what had happened he was angry, and would not take the old hat that the young thief left, and swore he would never enter my place again. I determined to save the old hat in hopes that the thief would return some day, and my hopes were gratified to-day by the same young man walking in with the new hat on that he had taken a week ago. He removed the hat, placed it on the rack, and proceeded to the chair to be shaved. This afforded me an opportunity of catching him at his own game. I went into the back room where I had stored the old hat he had left, and brought it out, and placing it on the rack removed the new hat and placed it in the back room where I had kept the old one. Hence his surprise on seeing his old hat that he had left with us a week ago. I shall now regain my lost customer by restoring him his own hat."

I learned from other barbers that hats and coats had been stolen from their shops in a similar manner, and their eyes are wide open to catch the miscreants.

A Famous Musical Name.

Bach is the most famous musical name in the history of art. Musical archives contain the names of 247 Bachs, who in one way or another, but generally as organists, distinguished themselves both by composition and performance. Jean Bach's last, and in some respects greatest work, "The Art of Fugue," was left unfinished by the failure of his eyes. His friends urged him in his old age to write a treatise on fugue and fugue making. He started to do so, but, after writing a few pages, threw away the work in disgust, exclaiming: "I cannot teach by precept, only by example," then recommenced the work on a different plan. He took one simple subject, and on it wrote sixteen fugues and four canons in every style of composition. It is considered to be the most splendid legacy of his genius.

A Charming Russian.

One likes to read how the czarina constantly accompanies her husband in his rides and drives. Not only does it indicate wifely devotion, but it proves an intrepidity too often denied as an attribute to woman. It is said that she thinks her presence is a defense from nihilists. Certainly she knows that a shot aimed at him might reach her, that a bomb under the carriage would not be discriminating. Yet she hopes that her presence may prevent the bomb-throwing, and she equally hopes that the bullet may reach her, if so it be that she saves his life. She is very small, and the contrast between her figure and that of the czar, who is almost gigantic, is very remarkable. Her oldest boy is like her in size, a fact that somewhat troubles the Russian people, accustomed to great size in rulers. But his mother's training has developed in him a strong, resolute character, conscientious and studious, and capable of standing by a conviction.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

SILVER DOLLAR'S HISTORY.

Various Designs and Inscriptions Used on the Coin Since 1793.

The silver dollar is always being discussed in the journals. Some of the facts concerning it are of interest. Here is its chronological history: Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 126 grains; fineness, 892.4. Weight changed, act of January, 18, 1837, to 412½ grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 900. Coinage discontinued, act of February, 1873. Coinage reauthorized, act of February, 1878. Amount coined from March, 1878, to December 31, 1887, $283,295,357. Total amount coined to December 31, 1889, $357,969,239.

The first silver dollar was put in circulation in 1793. "It was a crude design," says a historian. "On the obverse or face of the coin was imprinted the head of a young lady whose hair was flowing to such an extent that she looked as if overtaken in a fierce gale of wind." In 1796 congress stepped in to the aid of the typical damsel and tied her hair up with a bit of ribbon. The fifteen stars were after this reduced to the original thirteen, in recognition of the number of states. In 1836 the design was again changed, and the silver dollar bore the figure of a woman in a flowing garment. The designer neglected to put on the thirteen stars and the coin was called in. Anyone now in possession of one of those dollars has a valuable souvenir. The new design had the lady surrounded by the stars.

The dollar of 1838 was the first artistic piece of silver coined by the United States. In April, 1864, the first dollar having the legend, "In God We Trust," was coined. In 1873 the era of what was called the trade dollar, of 900 fineness, began. That troublesome coin ran its erratic course in five years. In 1878 the liberty dollar made its appearance. Miss Anna W. Williams, a teacher in a school at Philadelphia, set for her portrait, her profile being then considered the most perfect obtainable. Her classic features still decorate the silver dollar.—Chicago Post.

THOUGHTLESS CRUELTY.

The Wearing of the Little Chameleon While Alive.

There is a loud protest in Boston against the advertisement of dealers offering for sale live chameleons, with chain and pin attached, to be worn on the coat or cloak lapel as an ornament. The S. P. C. A. has been appealed to, and will take action in the matter, if possible. One citizen says through the Transcript: "Will you kindly allow me a little space in your columns to enter my protest against the wholesale transportation of chameleons from the south to serve as advertisements for certain stores in our city. The delicate little creatures, of so much use in their own climate, are brought here to be confined by a chain and pin to some thoughtless purchaser's coat or dress, and live but a few days or weeks at the most. It is impossible to give them the 'insects which form their sole food' (Encyclopedia Britannica) and this, combined with the cold climate, makes their life here one of suffering, finally ending in starvation. To add to this, the chain placed about their throats or bodies prevents the exercise of the functions peculiar to the species—the power of very largely inflating their lungs and throats with air.

"To one who has seen them running about on the plants and shrubs of the gardens of the south and doing their little best to preserve the balance of nature in destroying unwelcome insects, it is most pitiful to see the beautiful little creatures chained like prisoners and helplessly starving to death. To those who have looked upon them merely as curiosities, a moment's thought will suffice to turn their curiosity to pity and make them long, with the writer, to be able to stop this thoughtless, useless and cruel traffic."

A Possibility.

Little Dinah—Oh, Miss Minnie! You ain't gwine to hang up a stockin' wid a hole in it, is you?

Minnie—Yes, I am. And I'm a-doin' it a-purpose, too. I want Santa Claus to see that I don't want any little bits o' things. Anything that'll stay in my stocking 'll have to have some size to it.

Little Dinah—Well, ef you gwine to do dat, Miss Minnie, won't you please, ma'am, lemme hang one o' mine under yours, so's I can ketch de drippin's?—Harper's Young People.

He Couldn't Say.

Willis—We hired a new cook yesterday.

Wallace—What's her name?

Willis—Her name? Oh, I don't know. She didn't stay long enough for us to learn that.—Truth.

Peanut Soup.

If you would like to try a new soup, says a New York authority, that has a fine flavor and a great deal of nutriment, shell a pint of peanuts, remove the red, paper-like covering, and roast the nuts, or you may roast them in their shells. Grind the nuts to a fine flour or powder in a mortar, or by rolling them on a board. Use the powdered nuts in a cream soup, made from a pint of milk and a pint of water, a small tablespoonful of flour and a large one of butter rubbed together, and season with salt and white pepper to taste. The soup may also be made without milk, using a quart of water, and serving with a thin slice or two of lemon in each dish. Add the sliced lemon to the soup just as it goes to the table and serve hot. The value of the peanut as a food has been suggested by Dr. Furbinger in a German medical journal. He finds by analysis that it contains forty-seven per cent. albumen and nineteen per cent. of fat, and nitrogenous extractive. On that account, he believes, it would be a good food for the corpulent diabetic and those subject to disease of the kidneys, who have to avoid food containing much animal albumen.

The Jewish New Year.

Rosh Hashonah is the Jewish New Year. Two days are celebrated, in accordance with the custom of the old Jews, who were uncertain as to the exact date of the New Year because of the confusion in which they found the calendar. They celebrated two days so as to be sure not to miss the right one. The Reformed Jews celebrate but one day, the first, which fell on September 11 in the year 1893. Rosh Hashonah means the feasts of trumpets. According to the Jewish chronology this is the beginning of the year 5654. The head woman in every Jewish household lights three candles at the first appearance of the three stars. On New Year the ram's horn is sounded in the Jewish synagogues, the significance of which is to remind the people that the new year is being ushered in, that new resolutions may be formed and preparations made to live better during the year. The ceremonies are also preparatory to the more solemn day of atonement—the tenth day of the month, Tishri.

Had No Eyes, But He "Saw."

"I should like to have the key of the unoccupied house, —Wharton street," requested a well-dressed man, as he entered the office of a down-town real estate agent.

"Yes, sir," and the key was handed over. As the caller departed it was noticed that he kept prodding the floor with his cane as he walked. But his gait was almost as brisk and as straight as though he had no affliction whatever. This was remarked as he left the office.

He returned a half-hour later with a step as quick as ever, and with business in every motion.

"I like the house," he said, as he handed over the key, "but there is considerable repairing to be done. The paint should be renewed. The front bedroom and dining-room are sadly in need of repairing," and so he went on until he had enumerated a half-dozen things that were necessary to be done.

It afterward transpired that he had acquired all his knowledge simply by the sense of touch. His examination had been as thorough as though he had had the use of two good eyes. It was really a remarkable performance.—Philadelphia Call.

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