

The Tarboro' Daily Southerner.

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

VOL. 72. NO. 51.

TARBORO', N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1894

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

OSSEY BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
TARBORO, N. C.
In Tarboro' office every Monday, and
Rocky Mount balance of week.
Adjustment of claims a specialty.

PAUL JONES,
City and Counselor at Law
TARBORO, N. C.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Practices in the Courts of Edge-
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SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTER,
Paper hanging a specialty.
TARBORO, N. C.

O. THE PUBLIC,
I am Prepared to do all work in
the

Undertaker's Business,
at the shortest notice. Having con-
ducted with my shop the repairing
business. All work left at my shop
shall have prompt attention.

PRICES MODERATE,
Also a first-class HEARSE for hire
Thanking my friends for their
former patronage, I hope to merit
the same, should they need anything
in the

Undertaking
or
Repairing Business

My Place is on Pitt Street Three
Doors from the Corner of Main.

E. J. SIMMONS.

J. I. WALLS,
Fashionable Tailor,
TARBORO, N. C.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD
For 1894
WILL BE WITHOUT QUESTION
AMERICA'S

Leading Family Paper.

The reputation that the Weekly Herald
has enjoyed for many years of being
the best newspaper in the South is
materially added to during the year of
1894. No paper or expense will be spared
to make it in every department the most
reliable, interesting and instructive
of all weekly newspapers in this
country. It will be improved in many ways.

A number of new features and depart-
ments will be added. The latest develop-
ment in all fields of contemporaneous busi-
ness interest will be ably discussed from
week to week by accomplished writers.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD
will be given in a concise but complete
form. Every important or interesting
event, either at home or abroad, will be
fully described in the columns of the
Weekly Herald.

In politics the Herald is absolutely in-
dependent and sound. It tells the rights
and wrongs of all sides without fear.
Farmers and stock raisers cannot afford
to be without the Weekly Herald during
the coming year. It will contain a regular
department each week devoted exclusiv-
ly to subjects of timely interest to them
and giving many valuable suggestions and
new ideas.

The women and children of the land
will find in the Weekly Herald a welcome
visitor. The household and children's
pages will be both instructive and enter-
taining. They will contain a large
and complete list of women's work.

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.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
Only \$1.00 a Year
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THE WEEKLY HERALD,
HERALD SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

HOME FERTILIZER.

Colton, Corn & General crops.
Used and endorsed by leading farmers
in North Carolina and the South for the
past twenty years. Read the following
certificates, and send for pamphlet giving
directions for mixing, teaching, etc.

MARVILLE, N. C., Sept. 20, '93.
Messrs. Boykin, Carmar & Co.
Gentlemen: The chemicals I bought of
you for making "Home Fertilizer" con-
tinues to give satisfaction. I only use it
under cotton. You know I must think it
good, or I should not have used it so long.

This makes 16 or 17 years that I have
been using it with, not on crop time.
Yours truly,
THOS. S. EVANS.

CHERRY, S. C., Oct. 16, 1893.
Messrs. Boykin, Carmar & Co.
It gives me pleasure to say we have been
using your "Home Fertilizer" continously,
and expect to continue to do so. Of course, we
are entirely satisfied that it pays us to use
it.

W. W. McKEAY,
H. M. McKEAY,
BOYKIN, CARMAR & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Top Dress all Crops With Cereale

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Grows and keeps the hair
soft and shining. It is a
sure and safe remedy for
dandruff, itching scalp, and
all other ailments of the
scalp. It is also a
valuable hair restorer.

AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE
The Parker's Lung Balm
is a powerful and
effective remedy for
consumption, cough,
and all other ailments
of the lungs. It is
also a valuable
remedy for
asthma, bronchitis,
and all other
respiratory ailments.

EPSS'S COCOA
Breakfast-Supper.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of diges-
tion and nutrition, and by a careful applica-
tion of the fine properties of well-selected Co-
coa, Mr. Epss has provided for our breakfast
and supper a delicate, nourishing and properly
sugarless food. It is a healthy and refreshing
food which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.
It is by the judicious use of such articles of
diet that a constitution may be gradually
built up until strong enough to resist every
tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle mal-
adies are floating around us ready to attack
wherever there is a weak point. We may
escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves
well fortified with pure blood and a properly
sugarless food. —Civil Service Gazette.
Made up in bottles of 4 oz. and 1 lb. Sold
only in half-pound tins. By Grocers, labelled
thus:—
JAMES EPSS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic
Chemists, London, England.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Eye and Skin Ointment
is a certain cure for Chancres, Eyes,
Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles,
Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head,
and all other eruptions of the skin.
Solely prepared by Druggists.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS
For putting a horse in a fine healthy
condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders.
They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure
dysentery, relieve constipation, correct
kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving
new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25
cents per package. For sale by druggists.
Sold by STATION & ZWILLER, Tarboro, NC

WILLIAMS & CULLEY,
111, 113 and 115 Bank Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
LARGE STOCK OF FINISHED
Monuments and Gravestones.
Ready for immediate delivery.
March 31, 1

BARBERS,
UNDER HOTEL FARRAR
TARBORO, N. C.

TIN SHOP.
I AM DOING A
Tin, Slate and Roofing
BUSINESS
as cheap as any.
I do repairing in
Tin, Iron and Copper
promptly.

J. T. WARD,
Austin Building.
I make the most superior Coffee
Pot ever offered to the public. 131st

TOMBSTONES.
The undersigned informs his
friends that he is still representing
P. W. Bates

Marble Yard,
and can furnish Tombstones of all
kinds at lowest prices. Orders left
with me will receive prompt atten-
tion.
Yours truly,
THOS. E. LEWIS
Tarboro, Aug. 31. 8m

LAND FOR SALE.
I will sell my land at public auction be-
fore the Court House door in Tarboro, N. C.,
on Monday, 12th day of November,
1894, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder
for cash. The land adjoins Levi I. Har-
rie, E. E. Kight and others, it being the
portion of land allotted to me in the divi-
sion of my father's land. For a better
description, reference is made to said di-
vision.
This October, 25, 1894.

NETTIE HARRIS.

CONSTIPATION

Is called the "Father of Diseases."
It is caused by a Torpid Liver,
and is generally accompanied with
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
BAD BREATH, Etc.

To treat constipation successfully

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

It is a mild laxative and a tonic to
the digestive organs. By taking
Simmons Liver Regulator you
promote digestion, bring on a regu-
lar habit of body and prevent
Biliousness and Indigestion.

My wife was severely distressed with Constipation
and coughing, followed with Bleeding Hemorrhoids.
After four months of Simmons Liver Regulator
she is almost entirely relieved, gaining strength
and health.—W. B. Lantz, Delaware, Ohio.

EVERY PACKAGE
Has over 25 Cents in red wax wrapper.
J. H. KELLEN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

COUGHS COLD'S STOMACH COLIC, LA GRIPPE, HEADACHE,

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE

MOVES THE BOWELS GENTLY, relieves the
cough, cures the feverish condition
and headache and prevents pneu-
monia. Cures in one day. Put
up in tablets convenient for
taking.

PRICE, 25 Cts.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LA CRIPPE, HEADACHE,

COUGHS, COLD'S, LA CRIPPE, HEADACHE,

COUGHS, COLD'S, LA CRIPPE, HEADACHE,

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COUGHS, COLD'S, LA CRIPPE, HEADACHE,

COUGHS, COLD'S, LA CRIPPE, HEADACHE,

A BIG FRUIT FARM.

It embraces 2,864 Acres on a
Battle Ground.

It is said to be one of the largest in
the United States—Fourty-Five Thousand
and Four Acres in One Orchard.

A dispatch from Millville, W. Va.,
says: Just across the line which di-
vides Loudoun county, Va., and Jerf-
erson county, W. Va., and located in
the latter, is a fine fruit farm, said to
be one of the largest in the United States
east of the Rocky mountains. This estate
comprises a little less than 2,400 acres, and
is situated on the far-famed Loudoun
heights, noted for the many interest-
ing events which occurred there dur-
ing the late war, and rising about 1,000
feet above Harper's Ferry, which was
famous in history before and during
the war, and where there is scenery of
which President Thomas Jefferson de-
clared: "It is worth a trip across the
Atlantic ocean to see." All along the Blue
Ridge mountains, to which range Loudoun
heights belongs, are foothills on which
are fine flowing springs.

The present owners of the estate
are Messrs. Charles and Louis Becker.
While looking for investments, the
Messrs. Becker purchased a tract of 500
acres in this belt, and on the first
season set out a peach orchard of
33,000 trees. Since then eight other
tracts have been added, and now the
Beckers' fruit farm comprises 2,864
acres in one continuous tract, and is
one of the largest fruit farms in the
world. The orchards contain 46,000
peach trees, 8,500 quince trees and
about 15,000 plum, damson
and pear trees. The peach trees
25,000 are in full bearing, ripening
from July to November.

The method adopted in these or-
chards of "heading in" the peach
trees close to the ground is followed.
The strength that would go to main-
tain three or four feet of branchless
trunk by other methods is thrown
into the very fruit producing
branches. This results in produc-
ing a pyramidal-shaped tree, with
strong, but not brittle, branches ca-
pable of sustaining a large yield of
fruit without bending or breaking,
as would be the result of a like yield
on trees of ordinary growth. An-
other important consideration is the
fact that these trees are much less
affected by high winds, a feature of
much importance when the fruit
commences to get ripe enough to
pick.

It is a rare thing to find a peach
tree on this large farm with a trunk
six inches long from the ground to the
branches. The pruning is done
in sunlight to the center of the trees
and to slightly check a too free
growth of some of the higher
branches. The general plan has
been to plow and harrow the or-
chards early in the spring. Some
orchards have crops of corn and
potatoes growing therein, and others
have received regular cultivation
without being planted with any
other crop.

Extensive as are these peach or-
chards they are not the only fruit
trees that are planted in large num-
bers. There are also orchards con-
taining 1,800 plums in variety, 1,600
damsons, 4,700 apricots, 500 Japan
persimmons, 7,000 quinces and cher-
ries, nectarines, English walnuts,
Italian chestnuts and paper-shell
almonds.

The vineyards cover sixty acres,
which are to be extended to contain
100 acres. They contain 60,000 vines,
38,000 of which are in full bearing.
The grapes grown on the Blue Ridge
mountains mature from ten to twenty
days earlier than those grown in
the eastern States.—Pittsburgh Tel-
egraph.

The Humbug of Rainmaking.

Now as to the possibility of produc-
ing rain by artificial means. It
is never safe to say what things are
possible and what thing are im-
possible to man. What the future
may bring forth no one can tell. At
the present time there is no evidence
to show that even the smallest local
shower has been produced artifi-
cially. Further than that, it is safe to
say that no method of producing ar-
tificial rain has yet been publicly
proposed which suggests to one fa-
miliar with the scientific principles
involved even a possibility of suc-
cess. That such attempts have re-
ceived the official recognition and
financial support of congress is only
another evidence of the gross igno-
rance of scientific principles which is
prevalent among our so-called edu-
cated men. That some of the men
who advocate these wild schemes are
honest in their motives cannot be
questioned, but that all the profes-
sional rainmakers are conscientious
less fakirs is scarcely more ques-
tionable. That many of them are
able to submit testimony as to the
efficacy of their systems is equally true
of every patent medicine fraud and
electric-healing quack who has ever
swindled an ignorant public.—Popu-
lar Science Monthly.

Duddeleh (dress goods counter)
Aw—Miss Gaygirl, I suppose I may
put your refusal of me down to an
aw—an antipathy to living in a
flat.

Miss Gaygirl (ribbon department)
—No to living with one.—Buffalo
Courier.

The Late Editor Walters.

The third of the Walters, the great
family of London newspaper pub-
lishers, has passed away. The grand-
father of the dead John Walter
founded the London Times over one
hundred years ago. The father
made the journal a power in the
land, and his eldest son made it
famous all over the world as "The
Thunderer." The prosecution of
Farnell upon the strength of the
forged Pigott letters almost
wrecked Mr. Walter's fortune and
prestige; but by his wonderful alert-
ness and vigor he regained every-
thing nearly all his old influence. He
was throughout his lifetime an un-
crowned sovereign of the English
public, and in his death there has
been silenced one of the most com-
manding voices of liberal British
journalism.—Philadelphia Record.

Improved the Stock.

President Scott, when he first took
hold of the Cincinnati Southern, was
greatly annoyed by the claims for
horses and cattle killed by trains of
the road on their way through Ken-
tucky. It seemed as though it were
not possible for a train to run north
or south through Kentucky without
killing either a horse or a cow.

And every animal killed, how-
ever scrawny, scrubby or mis-
erable it may have been before
the accident, always figured in
the claims subsequently presented
as the best blood in Kentucky.
"Well," said Scott, finally,
one day, "I don't know anything
that improves stock in Kentucky like
crossing it with a locomotive."—
Argonaut.

Her Affection.

Ex-Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island,
is living in a small cottage near
the beach at Narragansett Pier. He
discharges the duties of chief of po-
lice at the pier.

An Ex-Governor New Chief of Police.

Chicago Post.

COSTLY LUXURIES.

Value of Some of the Royal Crowns
of Europe and Asia.

Regal crowns are an expensive
luxury for the people of these back-
ward countries which still prefer to
have kings to presidents. One of the
most costly crowns in existence is
that of the king of Portugal. The
jewels which ornament it are valued
at eight million dollars. The crown
which the czar of Russia wears on
special occasions is also one of the
most precious in the world.

The crown which represents the
scepter of five magnificent dis-
monds resting on a large uncut but
polished ruby. The small crown of
the czarinas contains, according to
authorities, the finest stones ever
strung. The crown of the queen of
England, which is valued at \$1,800,-
000, contains a great ruby, a large
sapphire, sixteen small sapphires,
eight emeralds, four small rubies,
1,300 brilliant-cut diamonds, four
pear-shaped pearls and 209 of other
stones. In his state clothes, includ-
ing the crown, the sultan of
Johore wears diamonds worth \$12,-
000,000. His collar, his epaulets, his
cardie and his cuffs sparkle with the
precious stones. His bracelets are
of massive gold, and his fingers are
covered with rings which are almost
priceless. The handle and the blade
of his sword are covered with pre-
cious stones.

The most costly insignia of princely
dignity, however, are those of the
sultan, or maharajah of Baroda, in
India. The chief ornament is a neck-
lace of five strings containing 500
diamonds, some of which are as large
as hazelnuts. The upper and lower
rows consist of emeralds of the same
size.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

**A Dance Given in a Room, 1,000 Feet
Below the Surface.**

The father of the late Charles
Branding, whose death took place
recently, and who was the stepfather
of the earl of Jersey, was, in the
palm days of the coal trade, a mem-
ber of an association known as the
"Grand Alliance." When coal was
won in the Goshforth colliery, in 1829,
Mr. Branding and his partners gave
a grand subterranean ball. The ball-
room, says the New Castle Chronicle,
was situated at a depth of nearly
1,100 feet, and was in the shape of
the letter L, the width being 15 feet,
the base 22 feet and the perpendicu-
lar height 48 feet. Seats were placed
round the sides, the floor was dried
and flagged, and the whole place
illuminated.

The company began to descend in
appropriate dresses about 9.30 in
the morning, and continued to ar-
rive till 1 in the afternoon. The men
engaged in the work, their wives
and daughters and sweethearts, sev-
eral neighbors, the proprietors and
agents and sundry friends of both
sexes who had courage to avail them-
selves of the privilege, all found their
way to the bottom of the shaft. Im-
mediately on their arrival there they
proceeded to the extremity of the
drift, to the face of the coal, where
each person held a piece as a memo-
rial of the visit and then returned
to the ballroom. Dancing was con-
tinued till 8 o'clock in the afternoon.
No distinction was made, and ladies
joined in the general dance with
men's daughters. All returned in
safety and in nice, clean, well-lined
baskets. Between 200 and 300 persons
were present, nearly one-half of
them being of the female sex.

CHARGED BY A BUFFALO.

**After the Excitement and Danger Were
Past the Victim Collapsed.**

"It is strange how a man man-
ages to bear up during excitement
and danger, but gives way after the
danger is over." So writes Mr.
Charles Montague, after relating an
exciting adventure of his own in
Africa. With another man and a
dog, Sancho by name, he had ven-
tured into a thicket after a wounded
buffalo. He was in advance, behind
a small tree, when the buffalo faced
him, with her head raised. This
was followed by a charge.

The temptation was too great, al-
though the shot was most difficult
account of the buffalo's attitude. I
tried to shoot her through the brain,
but failed. The instant I fired she
gave a wrathful grunt and came at
me, crashing through the bush as if
it were grass.

C. was forty yards behind me, and
I was in a dead line between him and
the buffalo, so that he could not fire
without danger of killing me. It
was a ticklish situation. If I stood
behind the tree it would be no pro-
tection, for the buffalo would be
brought up dead by it, and in a mo-
ment would rush round it and gore
me.

On she came, grunting every inch
of the road. As she came within
three yards of me she lowered her
head for a toss, and simultaneously
I sprang to the right behind the tree,
and she thundered past.

She wheeled round instantly to
charge me again, but at that mo-
ment, as she wheeled, C's rifle rang
out, and she fell stone dead with a
broken neck.

Now my nerve gave way, and I
found myself trembling like an aspen
leaf, so that it was with difficulty I
succeeded in filling my pipe.—
Youth's Companion.

Ex-Governor New Chief of Police.

Chicago Post.

CAMELS IN ARIZONA.

History of a Herd That is Running
Wild in the West.

Expected to Do a Carrying Trade Over
the Great Western Wastes of
Nevada—Too Slow for Energetic
Americans.

The camels now running wild in
Arizona are the descendants of a
small herd originally imported for
use in the state of Nevada. In the
early days of mining on the Com-
stock, long before there were any
railroads in the Great Basin region,
it was thought that camels might be
profitably used about the mines, par-
ticularly in packing across the sur-
rounding deserts, and "twelve ships
of the desert" were accordingly pur-
chased and brought to Virginia City.
They were wanted for use in pack-
ing salt from the Salt Springs salt
marsh to the Comstock reduction
works. This salt deposit lies far out
in a desert region, and to reach it
many waterless stretches of sand
and alkali had to be traversed.

The camels were able to cross all
the deserts in perfect comfort, carry-
ing heavy loads of salt and find-
ing means of subsistence in the
prickly and bitter plants and shrubs
everywhere to be found in abun-
dant. In short, the animals did as
good work here in our desert as
they are able to do in any country
in the world, but they were too
slow.

The camel may be fast enough for
a trail, but he is too slow for an
American.

When the occupation of the can-
els as packers of salt was gone they
were sold to some Mexicans, who
used them for a time in packing
wood down out of the mountains.
The Mexicans took them up rocky
trails into the rugged hills and used
them the same as they used a mule
—unmercifully. They soon killed
three of them, wrangled the beasts,
and would have killed the remainder
had not a Frenchman, who owned
a big ranch on the Carson river,
below Dayton, taken pity on the
poor, abused creatures and bought
the whole of them. This French-
man had been in Algeria with the
French colony, where he had devel-
oped an affection for the camel—
probably owed the animal a debt of
gratitude for having saved his life
on some occasion. He had no use
for the beasts, therefore he turned
them out to roam the desert plains
at will.

The animals, left to shift for them-
selves, soon waxed fat and increased
and multiplied. In a few years,
from nine the herd had increased to
thirty-six, old and young. The
Frenchman then sold the whole lot
to be taken down to Arizona, to be
used in packing ore down of a big
mountain range. It was said there
was a good, smooth trail, but the ani-
mals found all the rocks, and soon
became footsore and useless, when
all were turned adrift to shift for
themselves. They have regained
the instincts of the original wild
state of their species and are very
wary and swift. They fly into the
scrub bushes, impenetrable to men,
when approached. Some of the old
animals, however, occasionally ap-
pear in the vicinity of the settle-
ments. Of late it is reported that
for some reason, perhaps because
they frighten and stampede their
horses.—N. Y. Ledger.

Something About the People.

It is a mistake to think that the
majority of Norwegians have light
hair. In Bergen and other towns I
notice quite as many people with
dark hair, and in certain sections
the women are very beautiful. In
the fields many are seen in their
bright red jackets making hay, and
at work, strange to say, they make
almost as quick time as their music.
I saw a party of girls turning hay
on the hills back of Bergen. They
worked with a rapidity that was
astonishing. Their plan of drying
hay is original; they place sticks in
the ground about three or four feet
apart in a long row, and then the
ropes or cross poles along the sticks,
on which they hang the grass to dry.
High up in the mountains there are
numerous level spots where rich
grass grows, and the sturdy girls
climb up to them, cut the grass, hale
it, and by means of a long wire
stretched down the mountainside, slide
the bales down. Sometimes they
run half down several thousand
feet by means of these wires.

These peasant girls are a happy
lot and thoroughly enjoy life. When
a wedding occurs in the country all
work is suspended for miles about
it, and the ceremony usually lasts six
days. The bride is rigged out in a
gorgeous costume, and dancing and
feasting are the order of the day.—
Chicago Post.

Abstruse Mathematics.

"Now, Johnny," said the arithme-
tic teacher, "suppose that one man
were to put a stone two feet thick on
top of another five stones, and the
next day another on top of that, and
keep on thus for five years, what
would be the result?"</