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WADESBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1890.

WHOLE NUMBER, 492

DR. J. T. J. BATTLE OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERV ICES TO THE PROPLE OF WADESBORO AND VICINITY.

RAPHAEL ALLEN Barber. HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOF &G. Shaving, &c., done with neatness and dispatch. Shop near Mr. Bruner's Baker 7.

W. A. ROSE, GENERAL INSURANCE AGF INT Represents the leading Fire and Life Insurance Companies,
Office—Martin Street, Wadesboro, N. C. 6

W. F. GRAY, D. D. S., DENTIST, (Office Over L. Huntley's Stor .) Wadesboro, North Car olina.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRAL STED. Anson Institute.

WADESBOIO, N. C. D. A. MCGREGOZ, A.B., PR INCIPAL, BEGINS MONDAY, JAN. 6TH, 1890. TUITION IN LITERARY DEPA RIMENT—\$2, \$3 and \$4 per month. To No deduction made for keeps time.

T. J. INGFRAM. Corner Wade and Rutherf ord streets, WADESBORO, N. C., Will continue to f arnish

his patrons w ith BEEF Mutton, Pork, Poul try, Butter,

Eggs, Fresh Oyst ers, Fish, Fruits and Veg etables, And whatever else can sa' asfy the appetite of a gentleman-always gi wing the best the market affords.-I will pay the highest merket price for Cows Hogs, Sheep, Chicken., 27tf

LOOK 'DUT!

Great Excitement in Wharftown

The WHALE has T breatened to Swal low Everythin; that is High.

And I have just receiv ad a large and selected Stock of General Me rehandise which I am Forced to Mark Down at the lowest prices to keep the Whale from getting them. Come and get bargains and See Thie Whale.

Highest prices paid for all kind of country JOHN A. KENDALL,

Wharftown, N. C.

-FOR-

1890. Some people agree with THE SUN'S opinions

about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind. Democrats know that for twenty years

THE SUN has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with fearless intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE SUN'S fault if it has seen further into the

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that will probably determine the result of the Presidential election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN. Daily, per month, -Daily, per year. - -.

Sunday, per year, -Daily and Sunday, per year, Daily and Sunday, per month, Weeekly Sun, one year. - - -Address THE SUN, New York.

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A Perfect Magazine of good things, you get free for yourself and five of your neighbors by writing your name and theirs on a Postal Card and sending it to THE CONSTITUUION.

Don't delay. Write quick.

Administrator's Notice.

Having been appointed this day, by the Clerk of the Superior Court for Anson County, Administrator of Joseph A. Morton, dec'd, I bereby notify all persons having claims sainst the decedental present the same to be by January 2nd, 1891, or this notics will a pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons wing decedent must pay at once. This Deceder 27th, 1889. JAS. T. FORTER,

Admir of J. A. Morton, dec'd was woke up by this ere feller hollerin' "Murder." "Two of you search the park," esdered the sergeant. "That should have "Great Heavens! It is Mr. Templeton!" Adm'r of J. A. Morton, dec'd This interruption came from the one



CHAPTER L

"MURDER! MURDER!

HE place was Union

after midnight.

of Washington. One of them left the

corner of Fifteenth street and Fourth

avenue, and walked in the direction of

Fourteenth street and Broadway; an-

other left the corner of Fourteenth

street and Broadway, and walked in the

direction of Fifteenth street and Fourth

avenue. These two met closely, having

walked on the same line in opposite di

rections. The third left the corner of

Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue

and walked in the direction of the park,

had only reached as far as the iron rail-

ing which insures the father of his

country the uninterrupted enjoyment of

that ride upon which he set out some

thirty or forty years ago; he had loitered

along with the air of one who had no

purpose in his walk, smoking with leis-

But the third, having the shorter dis-

tance to go, was near enough to see the

man who had come from Fifteenth street

about to pass the other, catch him by the arm and peer sharply in his face, and

alling saw a glittering flash in the night,

an uplifted arm brought down swiftly,

heard a blow-a groan, saw a body fall-

edy, enacted almost at his very feet, he

The square, which but a moment be-

boxes and tramps, plenty, in the park,

These produced a crowd, while a po-

"Who did this?" demanded the officer,

casting a glance at the fallen man.

"The man is dead," he exclaimed.

"Heavens! The knife is still sticking

"Yes, I did," said the man who had

"Stand here till I can take your name

and address," said the policeman, "but I

He rapped several times on the pave-

ment with his long night club; the sig-

nal was promptly answered from differ-

ent quarters; among others who came

After he had heard all that could be

told him he dispatched an officer for the

"Albert Wessing," was the reply.

"Well, Mr. Wessing, I suppose you

with me to the station house. Don't

leave. You are a valuable witness-the

Before the valuable witness could re-

From each side a man forced his way

to the spot where lay the body. One,

who came from the Fourth avenue side.

had a loose coat thrown over his night

shirt; his bare feet were thrust into slip-

pers, and his suspenders were gathered

around the waistband of his trousers

like a belt: he had evidently dressed

with great haste. As he came forward

he said: "No, not the only witness, for I

"Where were you?" sharply queried

"Looking out of the window of my

room," replied the newcomer, pointing

to the Union Square hotel. "I was pre

pared for bed, but I threw on some

Then, perceiving that the sergeant scru-

"Have no fear concerning me, ser

reant; I am well known in the city. I

am a practicing lawyer; my name is

Henry Holbrook; I have lived a long

time at that hotel. The night clerk will

"Yes," said the man beside him, "he

gave the alarm in the hotel as he came

This satisfied the sergeant, for he rec-

ognized in the man the night clerk of the

"But why have you not searched the

park for the murderer?" asked Holbrook. "He ran in the direction of Seventeenth

street and Broadway. I followed him

until he was lost to my eyes in the trees.

"Yes," said a frowsy tramp, "I saw a

man running through the park when I

As he ran he threw off a coat."

only one who saw the deed committed.'

He lifted the arm of the victim.

Then he told what he had seen.

in him. Did any one see this?"

for it was a summer's night in August.

liceman came running from Fourteenth

the three, was quickly thronged.

"It is you, is it? Then take this."

The other two walked briskly.

heard these words:

disappear into the park.

"Murder! Murder!!"

No one answered.

He examined the body.

first shouted "murder."

must have help."

was the sergeant.

had given the alarm.

ply two things occurred.

the sergeant.

clothes and came down."

inized him, he added:

rushing down stairs."

coroner.

When the other two met, the third

on a line with the monument,

square; the time, an hour

Three men, leaving

three different points on

the square, met a little

north of the monument

FROM THE DIARY OF A LAWYER AND THE NOTE BOOK OF A REPORTER.

By BARCLAY NORTH.

Copyrighted, 1889, by O. M. Dunham. Published by Special Arrangement through the American Press Association.

> who had come from the Broadway side; he had been bending over the prostrate body, and as the two officers moved off at the command of the sergeant, they had opened the ranks of those crowding about, thus enabling the light to shine

upon the dead man's face. 'Who are you?" demanded the sergeant, grasping the arm of the newcomer as he straightened up. The policeman who had come first at

the cry of murder recognized the Sliding up to the superior officer he

"He's all right, sergeant; I know him; head barkeeper over here on the corner Morton house. Then, moved by the recollection o

sundry sly imbibations, he added: "A perfect gentleman." "Oh!" said the sergeant. "Who is Mr. Templeton? What do you know about

"Not very much," replied the bar keeper. "Comes into our place pretty often. Usually stops in on his way uptown of an afternoon. Sometimes comes in at night, but not often. He was in

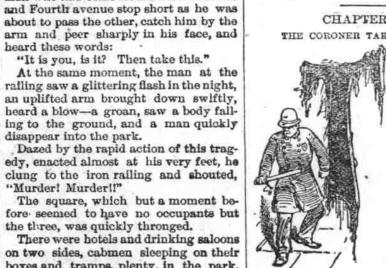
our place half an hour ago." "Had he been drinking?" "Not much in our place."

"Was he intoxicated?" "Oh no, he never gets drunk, Very careful drinker. There were some friends with him. They all went out together.' "Was there any quarreling among them?"

"No, very friendly and jolly." "Still it might have been one of them who knifed him." "No." said Holbrook, "I saw this man

standing on the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway. He parted from them and came this way; the others went down Fourteenth street toward the North river. The arc lights made everything clear to me, and there were few people in the square." "Yes, that is so," remarked Wessing.

CHAPTER IL THE CORONER TAKES CHARGE.



HE coroner came up at this moment and the sergeant gave him all the facts in his possession. The official, who was a physician, examined the "Death was in-

stantaneous." he said: "the knife the ribs and pierced the heart; a powerful blow." The two policemen who had gone into the park return-

ed. They brought with them a pair of trousers, a coat and a hat; they had been found at different places, but on a line with the supposed flight of the murderer; first the coat, then the trousers and lastly the hat-tossed on one side or the other, on the grass. The coroner closely examined them,

and then handed them to the sergeant. There was nothing whatever in the pock-They were of cheap quality, such as

you see in front of Chatham street clothing stores on wire frames, marked six, eight and ten dollars the suit. Apparently they had never been worn

being folded in piles on the counters, were still in them. "Worn for the purpose of being thrown off," commented the sergeant. "Where

"We didn't find any." "Look again," The two efficers moved off to obey the

Then he asked the name of him who "Has the body been searched?" asked the coroner. will not like it, but you will have to go

Little was revealed. A handkerchief, a pair of kid gloves, a card case filled with cards, bearing the name of "James Holroyd Templeton," a receipted tailor's bill, a wallet containing memoranda, descriptions of real estate in various parts of the city, a gold toothpick, ninety-one dollars in bills, less than a dollar in silver change, a gold watch and chain, a few These articles were placed in the hand-

kerchief, tied up, and given to the coro-"The body may be removed, sergeant," said the coroner. "Have the clothes taken to the station house. Have you

the names and addresses of the wit-"Yes; also the names of those who were last with the deceased." "That is well."

"Except the address of this man." turning to Wessing, who had never left the side of the sergeant. "I am a stranger in the city," he replied. "I live in Philadelphia; I came from there this evening."

"You came last night." "Yes, since this is the morning, a new "Where are you stopping?" Wessing hesitated.

This made the sergeant suspicious. "The truth is, sergeant," said Wessing, "I have not taken lodgings yet. My valise is over there at that hotel," pointing to Fourteenth street. "I was about to

"Um. Well, I will accommodate you with lodgings for the rest of the night." "Why," said Holbrook, "he saw no more than I did." "That may be," replied the sergeant, grimly, "but he may know more than

hetter account of himself than he has

This made Wessing smile, "That I will do, but I prefer doing it at the station house rather than in this crowd."

"Well. let us go,"

was strongly attracted by Wessing.
"As you please," rejoined the sergeant; then turning to an officer he said: Watch the body; I will send a litter to you as soon as I can." Arriving at the station house, after all had been excluded except the coroner

"I will go, too," said Holbrook, who

and Holbrook, Wessing gave a straightforward account of his coming into the city from Philadelphia the night previous, and his determination not to register himself at any hotel until after he had taken something to eat; that havingeaten at an eating house on Fourteenth street and lit a cigar, he thought he would smoke it in the park and cool off before he returned to the hotel. He gave names and addresses in Phil-

adelphia whereby his statements could be verified by telegraph. The sergeant, however, determined to hold him until verification could be

To this Wessing acquiesced so readily that Holbrook was convinced he had nothing to fear from investigation. So expressing himself, he remarked to the sergeant: "Be careful you do not

have a suit for false imprisonment on your hands." This made the sergeant uneasy. The coroner laughed, but would say nothing to relieve the officer.

"Have no fear," said Wessing, "you are only doing your duty." This complaisance secured for Wessing the captain's room for the night rather than a cell. Holbrook, having nothing to detain

him, went away. When he reached the square he went over to the spot where the murder had been done. He had no purpose in going there; an irresistible impulse—a strong fascination-drew him thither.

The square was deserted again and quiet reigned. The revelers had gone back to their haunts, the tramps to their benches in the park, the "night hawks" slept again on their boxes, while they awaited the belated ones who might require their services. The moon shone brightly. The silence was oppressive; unbroken only at intervals by the snatches of drunken song in the distance and the occasional rumble of the trains on Third

Holbrook meditated on the uncertainty of life. The man Templeton was young, strong, in health, and in a moment he had been struck down and was dead. He walked the streets late at night himself at times, and the same fate might as | zled witness, 'if you know somethin' was not a murder for the purpose of robbery. And was it a wanton blow struck in sheer wickedness through lust for blood? Hardly such things do not occur in our civilization. There was a motive for the act, a strong one doubtless. The discovery of the motive would lead to the discovery of the murderer. The first effort of the police would doubtless be to discover that motive.

As he stood something sparkled, under the sudden flaring of a distant electric light, at his feet, He picked up the shining object. It was a cuff button-a round, gold

button with a diamond imbedded in its Holbrook looked about him. The murdered man must have lain upon it. "When was that lost?" he muttered to himself. "Does it have any connec-

tion with this murder?"

"Pshaw," he added, "it may have lain there all night. But stop! The street sweeping machine passed over this spot twenty minutes or less before the two met and would have swept it away." He examined it closely,

"The button belongs to a who commands money and is particular in his dress. Good! Bar keepers and policemen do not wear diamond buttons of this kind, nor cabbies, nor tramps sleeping in the park, nor indeed many lawyers. It belonged either to the murdered man or his murderer." He felt pleased with himself and

thought he would make a shrewd detective. "Perhaps it belongs to the coroner." he said aloud. "Not probable." he added. on another thought. "A coroner awakened in the middle of the night to view before, for the creases, which come from | a body recently killed would hardly ar-

ray himself with diamond buttons. At all events I suppose I must turn it over to the authorities. In the meantime 1 shall go to bed." He put the button in his purse and en-

tered his hotel,

It was a curious coincidence that at the moment Holbrook picked up the button a young man of fashion, who had just returned from his club to his apart- ity being used in war under my plan. ments, half a mile distant, took off his cost and discovered that the buttonholes of his right cuff were torn out and his cuff button gone. He looked at it a moment, muttered an

oath and asked himself, "How was that Then he proceeded with his disrobing.

A Good Bargain.

A schoolboy defined strong drink as "the stuff that causes the most human happiness-by lettin' it back-handed process of reasoning:

At a temperance meeting where humorous Irishman was acknowlwho gave them to me.' .

his drink and I was to keep my take a turn in the park, smoke my cigar fine boots. I got the best of the bargain, and I'm going to stick to it."

Gratifying to All. you do. At all events, he must give a of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy ing to the California Fig Syrup trouble.
For sale by McLendon & Parsons, For sal

Druggists.

WITNESS AND JUDGE.

Divinity Does Not Hedge a Squire in

An amusing scene was recently enacted in a country court room in Maine. The trial Juctice, a big, compous official, with a voice like a crombone, took it upon himself to examine a witness, a little, withered old man, whose face was as red and wrinkled as a smoked herring. 'What is your name?' asked the

'Wy, Squire,' said the astonished witness, 'you know my name as well as I know yourn.'

'Never you mind what I know, or what I don't know,' was the caution been occupied for thirty years or given with magisterial severity. 'I ask the question in my official capacity and you're bound to answer it under oath.'

With a contemptuous snort the witness gave his name, and the questioning proceeded. 'Where do you live?'

'Wal, I shum!' ejaculated the old man. 'Why,' he continued, appealing to the laughing listeners, 'I've lived in this town all my life, and so's he,' pointing to the Justice, 'an' b' gosh, to hear him go on you'd think-'

'Silence!' thundered the frate Magstrate. 'Answer my question or I'll fine you for contempt of court.' Alarmed by the threat the witness named his place of residence and the examination went on.

'What is your occupation?' 'Huh?'

'What do you do for a living?' 'Oh, git out, 'Squire! Jest as if you don't know that I tend gardens in the summer season an' saw wood land." After buying the land a house taken office before there was a fight. India, the West Indies, and Africa;

'As a private citizen I do know it, but as the court I know nothing expecting soon to be able to build af- men; second, he had to attend to than 1,000,000 of the 38,000,000 in about you, explained the perspiring terwards of frame, as in New Eng the assaulter in his capacity of the British Isles; by probably 57,-

'Wal, 'squire,' remarked the puzoutside the court room an' know nothin' in it you'd better get out an' let somebody try this case by New England people, and more and the officers have quite an income. | 000 people in India and other British that's got hoss sense.'

The advice may have been well meant, but it cost the witness \$10.

A Novel Mode of Warfare,

Western Electrician. A New Jersey inventor thinks he has hit upon a method of establishing peace permanently upon the earth by means of electricity. He does not propose to remodel human nature, but expects to make warfare so deadly that it will be sheer madness for one nation to attack another. According to his plan, warfare would result in the substantial extermination of all who ventured to engage in

it. The inventor describes his idea thus: "In a word, my scheme is to produce artificial lightning. Thus far the experiments have been confined within narrow limits, but with the use of a small dynamo attached to my favention a slight shock can be produced, effective enough to kill the flies in a 20x20 room, I claim, with the use of powerful dynamos, under my plan, a flash of lightning can be directed againt an army a mile or more away and without injury to the party operating the gun, scattering death and consternation among the troops. With powerful dynamos thousands of soldiers can be killed at a flash, and a number of flashes are enough to destroy an army. It can be used at any time except on rainy or damp days. If the effect of giv this discovery would be, as I hope, to put an end to war, I should feel repaid, but I dread to think of electric-The consequences would be enormous. It means nothing less than extermination to the opposing army. Before going any further with it, I would ask your opinion as to the effect upon war of an instrument such as I have binted at. Would it retard or facilitate war?"

Death and Sorrow.

Herny Ward Beecher. A plow is coming from the far end

The furrow is sure to strike the daisy, painted years ago, when times were there is loaded with carbonic acid several related their experiences, a stands as simple and radiant and ex- the home missionary societies of dif- to the influence of this gas, the nerve Druggists. pectant as ever; and yet, that crush- ferent denominations, wearing too centers loose consciousness and senedged to be the chief speaker. He ing furrow, which is turning and often a sadly dilapidated and deserted subility, apparent sleep creeps over had on a pair of fine new boots. Said turning others in its course, is draw- look, and the appearance of the peo- the system, then comes stupor and he, "A week after I signed the pledge ing near, and in a moment it whirls ple, far oftener in my experience, then the end." I met an old friend, and he says, the heedless flower with sudden re- than at the the East, indicating an "Them's a fine pair of boots you have versal under the sod. And as is the absence of hopefulness for the future on.' 'They are,' says I, 'and by the daisy, with no power of thought, so and a sort of dogged resignation to same token 'twas the saloon keeper are ten thousand thinking, sentient the inevitable. Do not forget that I flowers of life, blossoming in places am speaking of the settlers in scat-"That was generous of him,' says of peril, and yet thinking that no tered settlements on the prairie and furrow of disaster is running in to- in timber. Many a time, entering

ST. HELENA, NAPA Co., CAL., May 1, '89 solicitation on the part of the dealers ture Mr. Cook gives of farm life of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy
Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent
laxative known, illustrate the value
like a new man. I can freely recom
are that farmers in the Middle States,
are that farmers in the Middle States,
was troubled with copper colored eruptions,
was troubled with copper colored eruptions.

Farming East and West.

resources than the average Western

country." A few years ago wheat

acre. By constant cropping the ay-

erage has been reduced to fifteen

bushels, and the farmer, by hauling

his crop anywhere from one to twen-

ty miles, can get sixty-five cents -per

bushel. The question is then asked,

"With wheat at sixty-five cents,

corn at thirty cents, oats at twenty

\$10 per acre. The buyers were in-

dustrious and not weighted by in-

temperate habits, sicknesss or unus-

rie today, with considerable improve-

and many times have put the ques-

the sections he describes. His advice to such as are restive and desire to Since Judge Knott's article on the try their fortune in the West is to abandoned farms of New Hampshire stay at home and cultivate their lands and Vermont, and subsequent com- to the best of their ability, with munications in the Eastern papers on schools and churches close at the the unprofitableness of farming in hand with social surroundings that New England generally, other writ- are congenial. It may be a desirable ers have been discussing the subject thing, he says, to import Scandina of the profitableness of farming even | vian colonists to occupy the deserted in the new States of the West. The farms of New England, for they con most interesting paper on the pres stitute the very best element of our ent condition of Western farming is immigrant population, but it would one from Mr. S. M. Cook, which is be much better, he thinks, if native published in the Springfield (Mass.) Americans could be induced to take by some writers it is said that 50,-Republican. Mr. Cook has recently the vacant farms and apply to their returned from an extended tour of improvement the same labor and enobservation of the condition of the ergy that they would be compelled Western farmer on lands that have to exercise at the West. more, as in Kansas and other prairie How Law Led to Crime. States, and for a lesser period in the two Dakotas and Montana. Premising San Francisco Chronicle. that his observations cover a period | I wonder whethes really crime or far behind in the race. German is of more than twenty years, being re law came first. Law came very now spoken by 10,000,000 persons in newed from time to time through all early in the history of things. the Austro Hungarian empire; by 46,that interval, he states that Horace If I remember aright, Adam and Eye 000,000 in the German empire; by Greeley's advice, "Go West, young were instructed not to eat fruit in 40,000 in Belgium, and by about 2.

man," while it may have been good the garden of Eden. So it would 000,000 in the little Alpine country advice in the time when given, is no seem that law came first and led to of Switzerland. Besides the counlonger so, the conditions have been crime, and it still seems to. There is tries mentioned, in which German is so greatly changed. Twenty-five or a quiet little place in the Santa Cruz usually classed as the native tongue, thirty years ago good land could be mountains where the simple inhabibought for a dollar and a quarter an tants lived for years with no law at all. acre, and with Indian scrip for less. The dread policeman's star did not da, giving a total of about 60,000,000 Since then all the best land has been shine out in the dark nights; there who use the German language. taken up, except the tracts held by was no court house, no jail, no use the railroads, at from two dollars and | for them. They were happy, innoa half to five dollars and upward, cent people. One day the office seek according to location. Anything at ers found out this Arcadia and made German. French is now spoken by all desirable of wild land will now a dead set for it. The profit went to the cost the settler eight hundred dollars discoverer, I suppose, and he grabbed for one hundred and sixty acres, "a all of the offices. He became deputy 200,000 in Alsace-Lorraine, by 600,sum that would buy," he says, "quite | coroner and justice of the peace, and | a respectable farm, with fair build- being the surgeon, the community United States and Canada; 600,000 ings, in many parts of New Eng | was at his mercy. He had hardly in Hayti, and by 1,500, 000 in Algiers, of logs or sod has to be built. Thous He had first, in his capacity as a in all 45,000,000. ands put up such houses years ago, surgeon, to attend to the wounded | English is spoken by all but less land, but they or their children still justice of the peace; but to his chagrin 000,000 of the 60,000,000 inhabitants occupy the same, or others like it. the wounded man did not die, and now believed to be in this country; "I am now speaking," he says, "of a he couldn't sit on the body as coroner. by 4,000,000 persons in Canada; by section of the Northwest settled long | And over since that little Arcadia | 3,000,000 in Australia; by er than I have indicated, much of it has become a riotous kind of place, West Indies, and perhaps, by 1,000,attractive in its natural features and

Who Can Best be Spared? would average twenty bushels per The Medical Record. your employers ask themselves when business becomes slack, and when it is thought necssary to economize in the matter of salaries. "Who can best be spared?" The barnacles, the shirks, the makeshifts, somebody's proteges, somebody's nephews, and cents, potatoes at fifteen cents and capacially somebody's good-for hav five dollars per ton, how much nothing. Young men, please rememprofit can the farmer make?" But ber that these are not the ones who the land, it is argued, must be in- are called for when responsible posicreasing in value. To this Mr. Cook tions are to be filled. Would you replies: "I will answer by citing like to gauge your own future for cases in as favorable a location as the a position of prominence? Would certainly. The section is a very fertile your getting such a position? Inquire one, and the original settlers almost within! What are you doing to entirely from New England. The make vourself valuable in the posiago for \$15 per acre. Other land doing with your might what your alongside was sold by other parties hands find to do, the chances are ten at the same time to New England to one that you soon become so valsettlers and mortgaged at a rate of 10 uable in that position that you canper cent. The purchasers after hav- not be spared from it; and then singing struggled for a dozen years in ular to relate, will be the very time vain to lift the mortgage gave up, when you will be sought out for and the land can be bought today for promotion for a better place.

Do the Dying Suffer Pain? ual misfortunes. Land on that prai. St. Louis Republic. The rule is that unconsciousness. ments, can be had for what it cost not pain, attends the final act. A the owners 20 years ago, and there natural death is not more painful are two churches near and school than birth. Painlessly we come; houses, in these respects a far more whence we know not. Painlessly desirable locality than the average. we go; where we know not. Nature The young man's prospects for bet- kindly provides an anæsthetic for tering himself in rising values do not the body when the spirit leaves it, seem very flattering." Twenty five Previous to that moment, and in years ago what the farmer had to sell preparation for it respiration becomes brought much more than now. There feeble, generally slow and short, ofwas a market almost at his door and ten accompanied by long inspirations prices were good, for the influx of and short, sudden expirations, so immigrants and the absence of rati- that the blood is steadily less and less roads rendered the demand equal to oxygenated. At the same time the the supply. The conditions are now heart acts with corresponding debiliall changed-the many producing ty, producing a slow, feeble and ofand comparatively few buying for ten irregular pulse. As this process home consumption. "Riding through goes on the blood is not only driven the Agency here? My little boy that of a long field and a daisy stands the country one sees but few new to the head with diminished force was affected with worms is cured and alone." Here Patrick seems to give nodding and full of dew-dimples. painted houses; he will see many, and in less quantity, but what flows getting fat and rosy. My father is credit to the rumseller by a similar The furrow is sure to strike the deign. It casts its shadow as gayly, and ex- better, sadly in need of a new coat gas, a powerful anæsthetic, the same hales its gentle breath as freely, and now; churches, generally assisted by as derived from charcoal. Subjected

> Mercurial Poison Mercury is frequently injudiciously use

oison. Its after effects is worse than the original disease. B. B. (Botanic Blood Baim) contains no mercury, but will elimi-"'It ways,' says I, 'but I made a ward them, that no iron plow of bargain with him. He was to keep trouble is about to overturn them.

ward them, that no iron plow of their dwellings, I have found well write to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincing prof of its curative virture.

"It ways,' says I, 'but I made a ward them, that no iron plow of their dwellings, I have found well write to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincing prof of its curative virture.

tion, Do you like Western better caught malaria in Louisana, and when the the entire chest. To the citizens and afflicted of the Valley:—I deem it my duty to give this recommendation without any Wm. Richmond, Atlanta, Ga., writes The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy of the pleasant liquid fruit reme "My wife could hardly see, Doctors called

THE FUTURE LANGUAGE.

How the English is Forging to the

The language in which Shakespeare and Milton wrote was the language of less than 6,000,000 of human beings, and when Washington was President less than 16,000,000 of people used the English tonge. At the same time (time of our first President) French was the mother tongue of at least 30,000,000 of people, and 000,000 of Freuch speaking people were living at the time of the revolution of 1789. This state of affairs is now completely reversed. Between forty and fifty years ago the English language equalled the German in the number of those who spoke it, and now the latter is left it is spoken by about 2,000,000 persons in the United States and Cana-

With French the case is much the same, but the gain during the past century has been smaller than that of the 38,000,000 inhabitants of France, by 2,250,000 people of Belginm, by 000 in Switzerland, 1,500,000 in the

colonies, bringing the total to near 100,000,000.

Rye as a Green Crop.

The use of rye, to plow under as a green manuring crop, has some special advantages. It may be sown any time in autumn, after the crops of potatoes, corn and other growth have been removed, and even during mild days with open soil, in winter. Land which otherwise would lie idle is thus employed in producing a useful growth. Inquiry is made as to the best time for plowing it under. There are two periods, according to the objects intended. If it is to be plowed under in spring before it has made average of farming communities, you like to know the probabilities of much growth at this season, and the ground is to be planted with early crops, less benefit is obtained from it as an enricher of the land, than if writer, sold land there fifteen years tion you now occupy? If you are allowed to grow a few weeks. The best time, however, is just before it is heading out. If left till the heads are fully formed, or till the seeds are formed and ripening, the straw has become harder and more woody, and does not fully rot in the soil till another season. The earlier it is sown in autumn, the stronger the growth becomes before winter, and the more ready it is for early spring plowing. But this is of less consequence if the rye is to be allowed to grow till the middle of May or later, and then plowed in for corn or fodder corn, or millet. We have sowed rye during open weather in February, and had a moderate crop the following summer. and it will occasionally happen that this may be done to advantage, if for plowing in during the latter part of May or in June. It is important that plenty of seed be used-not less

SAN MARCOS, Tex., Sept. 17, 1887.

turning under.

than three bushels to the acre, in or-

der that a copious growth of the rye

and its roots may be secured for

MR. WM. RADAM: Dear Sir-The Microbe Killer, I find, is a splendid thing. Can I get proving very fast. Very respect., Mrs. ALICE LEE.

For sale by L. J. Huntley & Co.,

For the Grippe.

"A gentleman from Russia" tells the New York World that with the first symptoms of the grip, if a bag of powdered allspice or pimento be worn over the chest and a little sprinkled in the boots, immediate relief will be obtained. The spice cre-Blood ates a certain glow which relieves quicker and is more efficacious than A. F. Britton Jackson, Tenn., writes: "I linen and be large enough to cover

> There as many accidents and diseases which affect Stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly reneeded by the use of Dr. J. H McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

The city of Atlanta, which in 1880 had a population of 37,000, now claims a population of 87,000, showing an increase of 10,000 a year.

mend it to any one having the above trouble.

H. E. ROBINSON.

For sale by L. J. Huntley & Co.,

Druggists,

The Middle States, and defend the Middle States, and even in New England, if they are far better off than those of the West in better off than those of the West in system in fine condition.

L. P. B. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., writes:

Was troubled with copper colored eruptions, loss of appetite, pain in back, aching joints, and fine eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and fine debility, omaciation, loss of hair, sore throat, and great nervousness. B. B. B. put my better off than those of the West in system in fine condition.