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ARP ON LYNCHING.

The Georgia Philosopher Writes a Strong Letter Regarding this Practice. I had not intended to write anything more upon lynch law, but recent utterances from the press and the pulpit provoke me to say that the people of Georgia do not deserve the condemnation of friends or foes for their consent to lynchings when the crime is one that is lawless. Our people are as humane and law-abiding to-day as they were thirty, forty or fifty years ago, and the records of the courts prove it in 1861 there were 236 white convicts in the penitentiary; now there are but 198, and in the past ten years in that state and given the figures which show 224 cases, and the negro criminals outnumber the whites six to one in proportion to population. In Georgia they outnumber the whites sixty to one and it because of our scattered and uneducated population in that State. Before the war that crime was unknown and almost unheard of in the south. I never heard of a case in North Georgia. In 1852 I had occasion to visit Cedar Bluff in Alabama and my companion, Judge Underwood, stopped the horse to show me a pile of stones that was heaped up around a head and fastened. "That is a lynch," said he, "mark the place where a negro brute was burned two years ago and also mark the place where he committed the crime and then murdered his victim." That was the only case that came to my knowledge. During the war, when hundreds of thousands of only white men, and children were negroes, not a deed of violence or a betrayal of trust was heard of from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; and General Henry R. Jackson eloquently said of them, "they deserve a monument that would reach the stars."

How is it now? Nearly 3,000 colored convicts are claiming a life term, and 300 whites, and the nameless crime is committed by negroes somewhere every day in the year. What is the cause of this alarming degeneracy of the negro? I heard a preacher say the other day that lynching for this crime or any other was the evidence of a degraded and lawless public sentiment. He is mistaken. It is rather the evidence of minds charged, perhaps overcharged, with love and respect for wives and daughters, and no man who has neither is a fit juror to try the case. He is incapable of understanding or appreciating the fact that the white man's law hangs over the farmer's home, be it ever so humble. Parental love is nearly all that these people have to give to their children and they give that and cherish them and will defend them as a tigress defends her whelps. What is the majesty of the law over the white child's fallen victim? He is a brute? What is it to the neighbor who all these years has been from time to time apprehending a similar visitation? What does a young man, whether preacher or editor or lawyer, know about it? Jean Inglelow (God bless her sweet memory!) makes the most instructive statement to feel for mothers of stormy nights and feel for wives that watch ashore. "Who knows the peril of the deep like fisherman? Some of those learned judges and lawyers and preachers of Atlanta have given vent to language that is bitter and malignant against the negro. I have heard it. It is to be noted that they have lived in the city of the police by night and by day and within black walls and with neighbors at hand on every side. What can they know of the peril of the farmer whose wife visits a neighbor, or whose children have to go a mile away to school.

Perhaps some inquiring mind will ask what has happened about it? Twenty years ago I moved from the city in the country and farmed there for ten years, and all that time the apprehension grew stronger and stronger, for there were negroes all around me on the farms, and more negroes not far away working in the mines. I never expressed my fears, not even to my wife; but when our boys all left the farm for other avocations, and I had to be away most of the time, my wife became alarmed, and I immediately left the farm and moved to town for security. So did every neighbor that I had, and our school was broken up and the whole settlement abandoned and turned over to negro tenants. The school house was a mile away, and I used to look with parental eagerness for the first appearance of the children's hats as they rose into view over the distant hill. Until the negroes realized the common peril that environs the country people, I have a poor opinion of opinions unless they come from those who are competent to judge. "Great men are not always wise," saith the scriptures. The nearer the press is to the people, the country people the more they are to be trusted, and even justify the speedy execution of this class of criminals. The preachers and the press may fluninate and the governor proclaim, but I cannot help rejoicing at every capture and every execution. The law's duty has nothing to do with it. It is the spontaneous outbreak of emotions long felt and long smothered, and those emotions are based upon love—love for home and wife and children, love and respect for the wives and daughters of the neighbors. Lynching negroes for this crime is no evidence of lawlessness among our people. The crime stands on its own feet as a atrocity for which no law is adequate and remedy has yet been found. Why it should be on the increase in defiance of lynchings we cannot tell. It may be that since the war northern philanthropy, supplemented by southern office-seekers, have so excited his conscience and his desire for social equality that his fear of punishment has been allayed. But certain it is that the race has not yet been greatly intimidated by lynchings, and they are consistent martyrs by most of their preachers and teachers and editors. How many more outrages there would be if these lynchings should stop there could only conjecture. Bishop Turner proposed a day of fasting and prayer for the deliverance of his people from these horrible lynchings, but not a word about the outrages that provoke them.

But it is curious and somewhat amusing to read the different counsils in this general bill in indictment against the people who resort to violence. Some assert vehemently that there is a defect in the law's machinery, and some say not. One preacher says that 88 per cent of those indicted escape. One more would come square up to Judge Dooly's estimate when he said: "Give Dooly the jury, I charge you to do it."

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in life. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to depend upon symbols or narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Buy McLaughlin's of your druggist, under name only to cure \$5.00. It is the best and cheapest medicine for the liver and bowels. Cures sick headache.

FOUGHT IN FRONT OF CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. White Describes the Moonshiner's Battle in Stokes County. Raleigh News and Observer. Rev. John E. White, secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board, yesterday brought from Stokes county some additional facts about the moonshiner's battle at Oak Ridge church. Sunday, at the annual session of the Pilot Mountain Baptist Association. Mr. White had been preaching and members of the congregation were on the point of leaving for their respective homes, when George Preddy, a revenue officer, arrested Jim Taylor, a celebrated blockader.

"It was the most desperate struggle I have ever seen," said Mr. White. "There was a big crowd present, pistols were drawn, women screamed, men looked ugly and it was anything else but pleasant for the most disinterested spectator. I have often had my meetings closed with a shouting but never before with a shooting." Preddy is a newly appointed deputy marshal for Stokes county. He succeeded Jim Smith, who, while a marshal, Mr. White tells me, was a "hardner" of Jim Taylor, the moonshiner. This being the case, Taylor openly ran a moonshine corn juicery and kept a barroom, without license, on the public road.

But on August 1st Smith's term of office expired and he was succeeded by Preddy. On receiving his commission Preddy sent Taylor word that he had four warrants for him and that he was going to arrest him. Taylor replied by sending back the message: "Get four more and put them up to the highest bidder." Preddy was at the Association Saturday, says Mr. White, looking for Taylor, but he was not there. But Sunday Taylor came to the Association with his wife. Preddy was on the lookout for him. As soon as the sermon was concluded Taylor got up and left the church before the congregation was dismissed. His wife followed him. Discovering that Preddy was present Taylor attempted to leave the grounds in his buggy before the congregation dispersed. With his wife beside him he drove in front of the church and Preddy immediately approached the buggy and commanded him to surrender. Taylor leaped from the buggy with his pistol in his hand. As he jumped out Preddy shot him, the ball passing through the hand in which Taylor held the pistol and grazing the hand of his wife in the buggy. The woman screamed and a terrible struggle ensued for ten minutes. Preddy was assisted by four men in trying to tie Taylor. Taylor's clothing was torn from his back. After at least ten minutes the officers were still unable to tie him.

Then Preddy said, "Jim Taylor damn you, you have done enough to justify me in killing you and I'm going to do it. Stand back!" And Preddy waved his pistol around the crowd and took aim at Taylor's head, as he lay on the ground. A bystander caught Preddy's arm. Taylor then said, "I'll go." The officers tied him. But by that time he had changed his mind and refused to get into the cart. Preddy took aim at him again, threatening to shoot him. Taylor then climbed into the cart and was taken to Danbury jail. "The screams of the female members of Taylor's family and the tumult of the crowd present," said Mr. White, "made a scene of great excitement lasting over an hour."

Taylor's brother-in-law, a young boy about 17 years old, jumped on his mule, as soon as the officers started to Danbury, and rode off to summon aid to help take Taylor from the officers. But they did not attempt it and he was taken safely to jail at Danbury. "I saw four pistols drawn in the crowd. I do not know for whom they were drawn, though the sympathy of the crowd was decidedly in Taylor's favor, except among the very best people." "Taylor has been a desperado for years. He keeps an open bar on the road, pays no tax for his bar or on his whiskey and has always defied arrest. He usually carried with him a Winchester rifle."

LARGE COTTON CROP IS IN PROSPECT.

Outlook Fine for One of the Largest Crops in Years—The Acreage Is Very Large and Price Will Not Be High—Market Short on Raw Material. Atlanta Constitution. The prospects are very bright for the largest cotton crop that has been raised in the history of the south. A larger acreage has been planted than heretofore, and the conditions have been exceedingly favorable. Recent reports from a part of the south crop that the farmers have forsaken other crops and are relying in some localities almost entirely for the year's yield on cotton. In the Mississippi valley the recent floods had a tendency to increase the fertility of the soil, and in those places where the waters went down soon enough to plant the crop the farmers will gather a third more to the acre.

In Georgia the farmers have not heeded the words of the emigration agent, and the reports show more of the soil of this State to be covered with cotton than ever before. It is now said that they have only planted enough to grow a third more crop for home consumption. They are now much encouraged by the outlook of the market and will send in their bales as soon as the crop is picked.

None of the raw material is now on hand for present consumption, and many of the mills in the north and the east have been compelled to shut down for the lack of the raw product. Some of the mills in North Carolina have recently been forced to apply to the eastern markets for enough cotton to fill the orders they have now on hand. This has caused the market to have an upward tendency, and a few stands crop cents. The first bale has not yet been received in Atlanta, although the crop is well advanced, and the indications point to a rapid influx when it begins to mature.

Colonel R. F. Maddox, who is closely identified with the cotton trade in the south, and is thoroughly conversant with the existing conditions of the crop, speaks very assuredly of a large crop and lower prices. "From what I can learn," he said yesterday, "the farmers have planted more cotton than in any previous year. They have been favorable for the growth and maturity of the largest crop in the history of the world, for the south is the bottom world to a very great extent." "The acreage in Georgia is very large. The farmers know that cotton is the greatest paying crop in the south, and they are not going to let it go. They are sure to realize more than they have in any other crop. Much fertilizer has been used, and this has helped to mature an earlier crop than would have otherwise been." "The whole south is about the same extent of the cotton crop in other States will be greater than heretofore. There is no way to explain this other than to say that it just happened. The farmers want money, and they think this is the best way to get it. They have learned that cotton will get more to the acre in this year than in any other year. The yield can plant, and with judicious care it will always yield well, provided it is a good season."

RAW MATERIAL SCARCE. "The market now is short on the raw material, and it is in demand. The mills are running at full capacity. The factories better than in southern ones. I understand that the raw cotton has been brought from the east to supply some of our southern mills. I believe that eventually the mills of the east will be brought to the home of the raw product." "Going to the factory production, the price will be correspondingly low. It is now at about 7 cents, or a little above. This price is unusually low for the season. Do not believe the price will reach 10 cents this year." If it remains in the neighborhood of 7 or 8 cents, the farmers will be exceedingly well satisfied. They know this, and are not pining. In fact, the people who live on the farms were never in a better condition. They have a sufficiency of all they need. They do not want money. They are not borrowing as in previous years, and I believe that this year when the crop are all harvested they will have had a marvelously prosperous year."

WHEAT AND SILVER.

The gold organs are now pointing to the divergence between the price of wheat and the price of silver, and declaring with some show of triumph that the recent fall in wheat exploits the argument of the bimetalists that silver and the staple crops rise or fall together. But some very able editors are calling attention to the matter and pondering their thoughts. And this is all the more singular since some of the newspapers engaged in "gloating" over the situation print in parallel columns a complete answer to their own arguments. In one column they say a free coinage fallacy is exploited by the upward tendency of wheat, and in another column they print a full explanation of the divergence. They print the explanation and then ignore it.

The truth is that the providential causes which have cut short the wheat crops in Argentina, in Russia, in India and in Germany, have temporarily given the advantage to the American wheat growers. The situation is such that the American wheat growers should be getting \$1.50 a bushel for their wheat. They are receiving about 70 cents. But this is 20 cents more than they would receive if the world's crop of wheat were an average one.

It is plain to be seen, therefore, that the divergence between the price of wheat and that of silver is due to the fact that the American wheat growers are called on to supply the world's demand for the cereal. The particular circumstances that have brought this about are purely providential in their character, and are therefore, outside of all argument. They cannot be relied on to establish a theory or to upset a fact. They may occur again next year, or fall to occur during the next century. Meanwhile, it should be clearly borne in mind that bimetalists have never contended that wheat and silver, or cotton and silver, would rise and fall together under all conditions and circumstances. Their contention, which has been established by irrefutable data, is that, other things being equal, the price of silver and the prices of the staple crops will rise or fall together, or, to put it in simpler terms, that the average of prices over a series of years will show that silver and the staple crops rise or fall in the markets together.

Extraordinary conditions—such as the failure of wheat crops in other countries—may be taken into consideration. They are unforeseen and stand apart. When wheat falls as the result of the closing of the Indian mints, wheat and cotton did not respond to the same extent. Just at present wheat shows an upward tendency because our wheat growers are unexpectedly called on to supply the world's demand for the cereal. It is therefore, a very unfortunate year, or the year after? Do the gold economists propose to make crop failures in other countries the basis of permanent prosperity? Do they propose to maintain the gold standard by claiming that, among other things, it is essential to produce crop failures in all countries, except the United States? Along with the increased demand for American wheat, there is a decrease in the demand for silver. Japan is no longer a purchaser; the demand from China is falling off, and the condition of India is such that we want no more of that country's silver. Thus we have conditions that explain the temporary divergence in price. On the other hand we have with us an object lesson in cotton. With the crop out of the hands of the farmers and at the heels of the season, it is bringing not more than 7 cents on the farm.

So far as the price of wheat and silver are concerned, we can confidently promise our gold economists that they will even up. When competing nations make average it will be found that the price of wheat will fall to the silver level. We would remind the gold editors that true economists do not wait to establish theories on the basis of temporary and extraordinary conditions. They know that data based on these are misleading and wholly untrustworthy.

SOME RELIGIOUS STATISTICS

Increase in the Number of Churches and Preachers of the United States in Ten Years. New York Sun. The United States is the only country in which an official census omits matters relating to the religious belief of the inhabitants. In every European country, in Canada, South America, India and Australia, when a census is taken by government or local authority, inquiry is made into the religious belief of the inhabitants, and the custom is universal to inscribe to the minor children of a family the religion of the parents guardians. In the United States, however, the antipathy to the admixture of religion with secular matters has always served as a bar against inquiries by census officials on religious matters, and the nearest approach to such information has come, therefore, from statistics of church sittings. There is kept, too, but by no official authority, a record of the number of ministers of each religious denomination, and a comparison of the figures for the last few years is interesting as showing the changes going on in the various denominations.

Ten years ago there were in the United States 38,522 Baptist churches and 25,377 Baptist clergymen. There are now 45,802 Baptist churches and 31,573 Baptist clergymen. Ten years ago there were in the United States 48,263 Methodist churches and 28,075 Methodist clergymen. There are thirteen sub-divisions of American Baptists and seventeen American Methodists, but for purposes of ordinary computation they are spoken of as Methodists and Baptists collectively. Ten years ago there were in the United States 6,910 Catholic churches and 7,658 Catholic clergymen. Ten years ago there were 7,992 Lutheran churches and 4,215 Lutheran clergymen. There are now 9,493 of the former and 5,685 of the latter; the increase being in a considerable measure to the large and steady immigration from north Germany and Scandinavian countries to the United States. Ten years ago there were returned in the United States 369 synagogues and 303 rabbis occupying pulpits in Jewish synagogues. There are now returned 548 synagogues and 290 rabbis though obviously the latter number is much too low and the disparity arises from the fact that there are a considerable number of rabbis who do not appear in the church records as such, as they follow other pursuits. Ten years ago there were in the United States 12,437 Presbyterian churches and 9,654 Presbyterian ministers. By the last figures at hand there were 14,530 Presbyterian churches and 13,476 Presbyterian ministers. Ten years ago there were 3,350 Episcopal churches and 4,139 Episcopal clergymen in the United States. There are now 5,979 of the former and 4,580 of the latter.

All religious organizations in the United States have grown in membership and church accommodations during the last ten years, but the gain as the figures show, has been somewhat unevenly distributed.

Longfellow's First Poem. MR. FINNEY'S TURNIP. [Longfellow composed the following poem in half an hour, when only 9 years old.] Mr. Finney had a turnip, And it grew, and it grew, And it grew behind the barn, And the turnip did no harm, And it grew and it grew, Till it could grow no taller; Then Mr. Finney took it up And put it in the cellar. There it lay, there it lay, Till it began to rot; When his daughter Susie washed it, And she put it in the pot. Then she boiled it, and she boiled it, As long as she was able; Then his daughter Lizzie took it, And she put it on the table. Mr. Finney and his wife Both sat down to sup; And they ate, and they ate, Until they ate the turnip up. —Boston Pilot.

The Colored Deacon's Figurative Prayer. Roanoke News. A white minister, after conducting services at a colored church, asked an old deacon to lead in prayer. The brother in black offered a fervent appeal for the white brother and said: "O Lord, gib him de eye ob de eagle det he spy out sin afar off. Lay his hands to us Goshop plough. His tongue to de line ob truth. Nal his ear to de Goshop pole. Bow his head way down between his knees, and his knees way down in some loneome, dark and narrow valley where prayer is much wanted to be made. Nout him wid de kerrosene ole of sinasion and sot him on fire."

THE PICKPOCKET'S DEATH.

Yonks's Companion. It is an evident fact that the body when it has long been a slave to evil passions, finds its next to impossible to break its chains. The mind may passionately desire righteous living but the abused nervous system fallen into iron habits, refuses the soul's best.

Canon Gore writes that he was once present at the death-bed of a pickpocket, a man who professed himself to be sincerely penitent, and who believed in the forgiveness of sins. He had said good-by to his world and the clergyman sat by his bedside waiting for his last moment to come. Suddenly the sinking man exclaimed, in a hoarse and painful whisper: "Look out for your watch!" They were his last words. He had died in their utterance, and the clergyman's watch was found in his lifeless hand. He had not been able to resist the nervousness of an article that could be stolen. His enfeebled will could not prevent the muscles falling into their old habits; but his mind—his soul, shall we say—protested to the last.

Finger And Thumb in a Negro's Pocket. Greenville, S. C. News. A negro vagrant was arrested and carried before Magistrate O'Shields yesterday. An examination two fingers were found in his pocket. The doctors say they were cut from a living person several months ago. He also said one was a thumb and that originally belonged to a woman. If any reader of the News has lost such fingers be sure she can regain them by appearing before Magistrate O'Shields and proving property.

Strychnine For Quinine Causes Two Deaths. Durham Sun. Information reaches Durham of a sad affair that happened at Bennett, a station on the Durham and Northern road, Tuesday, by which two persons lost their lives. A colored woman by the name of Mrs. Will Bailey, by mistake took strychnine for quinine. She also gave a dose to a child of her sister. The poison acted in its deadly work. The woman's mistake was not discovered in time to save their lives.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assuredly the food standard of all forms of adulteration compared to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Another Fusion Blunder. The Law Making State Board of Equalization is Inoperative Says Chairman Wilson. News and Observer. It seems that the last Legislature did nothing right. The members were so busy creating offices for themselves, that they had no time to look after legislation. Where they were not ignorant, they were so utterly careless and inattentive to their duties that they took no notice of conflicts existing in the laws passed.

When the law was passed creating a State Board of Equalization, there was a great flourish of trumpets, and the people were informed that the "reformers were going to so equalize the burdens of taxation that the inequalities that had formerly existed would hereafter be conspicuous for their absence." The law was passed—the evil was remedied and the news went out that reform was triumphant and the wicked tax-droppers were no more to be permitted to escape their just share of the burdens of taxation.

In an interview, Maj. James W. Wilson, chairman of the Board of Equalization, has this to say in relation to the law: "The act creating this board requires all the property to be reported to the Auditor and given to us by August 16th, this year. Up to this date only thirty-four counties have made returns. It is impossible to take action until all are in. If all are here by the 16th, it will give only fifteen days to equalize and return to each county for revision of its lists, and then to return to our board. This is an impossibility. It would require at least two months to correct properly and make reports, but sheriffs are required to have their tax lists in hand by September 1, and persons failing on that day to pay their taxes are liable to imprisonment for such failure. The bill which created our board is a copy of the Idaho law, and is not at all suited to North Carolina. In one place it requires the sheriff, and in another the register of deeds, to make returns. There is dispute as to which shall do it, and as a result, the work is not done by either."

Condition Powders for Porters. The use of pulverized cayenne pepper or capsicum, so often advised and resorted to, should be discouraged on account of its strong, penetrating and almost poisonous nature. While it may prove efficacious for the moment, after its influence has been dispelled it leaves the system more enfeebled than at the outset. In its place some recommend the following compound: Carbonate of iron, one ounce; anise seed, two; powdered ginger, six; mustard, one; table salt, two; sulphur, two; licorice, four; powdered charcoal, fourteen. These powdered and mixed thoroughly make two pounds of good condition powder, and if kept in a tight box will do serviceable for a long time. A teaspoonful in ten quarts of soft feed, or in that proportion fed every day in warm weather, or every other day in stony and cold weather, will prove of service. For growing chicks, one-half the amount of powder in the same quantity of feed is sufficient. A teaspoonful of tincture of iron to each gallon of drinking water should be provided in all bad seasons.

A Big Mosquito Bite. Wilmington, Del., Dispatch, 2nd. Samuel Barnes, of this city, returned from Ocean City, Md. today, suffering from a painful wound caused by a mosquito bite. While standing on a board pier he was bitten on the jugular vein by a mosquito. In such quantities that several hundred were sucked and his shirt was covered with blood. While Barnes' companions rushed for a doctor the deed was applied a big poultice to the wound, which finally stopped the flow of blood.