The M[illegible]elligence[illegible]

JAMES Q. BOYLIN, Publisher. [illegible]dated July, 1888. PRI[illegible] $1.50 a Year.

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1898. THE SUN. 1898.

BALTIMORE, MD.

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FOR THE PEOPLE, AND WITH THE PEOPLE
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FEARLESS IN EXPRESSION.
SOUND IN PRINCIPLE
UNWAVERING IN ITS ALLEGIANCE TO
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Ably edited writers of practical experience, who know what farming means and what farmers want in an agricultural journal. It contains regular reports of the work of the Agricultural experiment stations throughout the country, of the proceedings of farmers' clubs, and institutes, and the discussion of methods and ideas in agriculture. Its market Reports, Poultry Department and Veterinary column are particularly valuable to country readers. Every issue contains Stories, Poems, Household and Puzzle Columns, a variety of interesting and selected miscellaneous matter and other features, which make it a welcome visitor to city and country homes alike.

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Best medicine made for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Swelled Joints, Stiff Joints, Stiff Neck, Stiffness, Backache, &c. Price from 25c. to $1.00 per bottle.

TESTIMONIAL

WADESBORO, N. C., Feb. 12, 1897.

W. D. HAMMOND, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—I was attacked with rheumatism in my hip about the middle of January, following typhoid fever, which caused me to suffer excruciating pain at times, and after using various remedies I found no permanent relief until I decided to try the liniment made by you. I used about a gill, and was able to walk without the aid of a cane. I believe it a dead shot for rheumatism.

Very truly,
JNO. L. CARPER.

For sale by W. D. LAMOND,
Wadesboro, N. C.

Notice by the Executors of the Will of William Fuller Stubbs.

The undersigned having qualified before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Anson County, as executors of the last will and testament of William Fuller Stubbs, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit the same to us on or before the 15th day of December, 1898, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment. This December 9th, 1897.

W. J. F. S. STUBBS,
R. E. LEE NORWOOD,
Executors of William F. Stubbs, deceased.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY

Superior Court before the Clerk.

L. C. J. Ratliff, plaintiff,
vs.
W. N. Ratliff, Walter Carpenter, Jesse A. Carpenter, Alonzo Ratliff, Mary Ratliff, S. C. Ratliff, Jennie Ratliff, W. L. Little and N. L. Hightower, defendants.

PROCEEDINGS FOR ALLOTMENT OF DOWER—NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA To Mary Ratliff, S. C. Ratliff, Jennie S. Ratliff and Jennie Ratliff, greeting:

You are hereby notified to appear before the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court, for the county and State aforesaid, at his office at the court house in Wadesboro, on the 12 day of March, the 25th day of January, 1898, and answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff, which is on file in the said office, or judgment will be rendered according to the prayer of said Petition. This proceeding is instituted by said plaintiff to procure an allotment of dower in the lands of which her deceased husband was seized and possessed during his coverture with said plaintiff. Witness my hand at office in Wadesboro this December 11th, 1897.

JOHN D. McLAUCHLIN,
Clerk of Superior Court.

Berkshire Pigs.

I have a very fine lot of Berkshire Pigs for sale, and as I am going to stop raising them they will be sold at a sacrifice. They are now ready for delivery.

J. G. BOYLIN.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Too Much Knife!

The use of the surgeon's knife is becoming so general, resulting fatally in such a large number of cases, as to occasion general alarm.

Mr. William Walpole, of Walshtown, South Dakota, writes: "About three years ago, there came under my left eye a little Mole, about the size of a small pea. It grew rapidly, and shooting pains ran in every direction. I became alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it cancer, and said that it must be cut out. This I would not consent to, having little faith in the indiscriminate use of the knife. Reading of the many cures made by S. S. S., I determined to give that medicine a trial, and after I had taken it a few days, the cancer became irritated and began to discharge. This after awhile ceased, leaving a small scab, which finally dropped off, and only a healthy little scar remained to mark the place where the destroyer had held full away.

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is in the blood and it is folly to expect an operation to cure it. S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real remedy for every disease of the blood. Books mailed free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

T. T. BENNETT, JNO. T. BENNETT
CRAWFORD D. BENNETT.

Bennett & Bennett,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Wadesboro, - - - - N. C

Last room on the right in the court house. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Special attention given to the examination and investigation of Titles to Real Estate, drawing Deeds and other instruments, Collection of Claims, the Managing of Estates for Guardians Administrators and Executors, and the Foreclosure of Mortgages.

Will attend the courts of Stanly and Montgomery counties.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to them.

T. L. ELLIOTT,

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Frey's Vermifuge
has cured children for 50 years. Send for Book about the ills and the [illegible]

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Fourteen years experience. Can be found in Caraway's store on Wade street.

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and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, Pork, etc. Quick sales; prompt returns. Consignments solicited. Market reports, references, etc., free upon application. 105 S. Front St., Wilmington, N. C.

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SURGEON.
WADESBORO, - - - N. C.

Railroad calls by wire promptly attended. Office on east National Hotel.

THE SH[illegible]

He Fough[illegible] --He H[illegible] Who E[illegible] Half W[illegible] a File [illegible]sary to acco[illegible] fal Order.

Norfolk Landmark.

Among the multitudinous documents in the library at Fort Monroe there is not one of more absorbing interest than the diary of Brevt. Lieutenant John J. Craven, surgeon United States volunteers, who was the physician in charge of the fort when Jefferson Davis was within its walls. The diary gives a graphic account of the prison life of Mr. Davis and contains many incidents that reflect his devotion to the Lost Cause. Its pages are not colored by sectional feeling, but on the contrary, they bear the unprejudiced testimony of a medical advisor, who was not blind to the character and attainments of his patient. It covers a period of about six months, during which time Dr. Craven attended the president of the confederacy almost daily.

While the narrative in the main is not new to some of our older readers, there are many who have never seen it and it will be read with interest even by those to whom it is not unfamiliar.

The propeller, William P. Clyde, having on board several important prisoners, dropped anchor in Hampton Roads on the 19th day of May, 1865. The prisoners were Jefferson Davis, president of the confederacy; Alexander H. Stevens, vice president; John H. Reagan, postmaster general; Clement C. Clay and others of lesser note. Mrs. Davis and her four children were also on board the Clyde, which lay in the Roads several days before any move was made to transfer the prisoners. On May 31st Mr. Stevens and Mr. Reagan were removed to the gunboat Tuscarora, which immediately started with them for Fort Delaware.

General Nelson A. Miles arrived at Fort Monroe from Baltimore on the afternoon of May 22d. He relieved Colonel Roberts of command of the fort and at once made preparation for the transfer of Mr. Davis from the Clyde to his prison-house. Rows of guards were stationed on either side of the route from the engineer's landing, where the prisoners were to be put ashore, to the water battery postern. That was done to keep back the crowd that had gathered to catch a glimpse of the distinguished prisoner.

The landing of Mr. Davis was under the immediate inspection of Major-Gen. Halleck and the late Charles A. Dana, who was at that time assistant secretary of war. Col. Pritchard, of the Michigan cavalry, who immediately affected the arrest of Mr. Davis, was in command of the guard from the vessel to the fort. First came General Miles, holding the arm of Mr. Davis. Following them came Colonel Pritchard and Mr. Clay, with a squad of soldiers in the rear. Mr. Davis wore a plain suit of confederate gray and a gray slouch hat. He looked much worn and very haggard. He was placed in casemate No. 2 and Mr. Clay in No. 4. In Nos. 1, 3 and 5 guards of soldiers were stationed.

On the morning of the 23d of May the proud spirit of Jefferson Davis underwent a severe trial—a trial which was probably severer than has ever in modern times been inflicted upon a man of such eminence. On that morning he was shackled. Lieutenant Craven's story of the circumstance is as follows:

Captain Jerome B. Titlow, of the third Pennsylvania artillery, entered the prisoner's cell, followed by the blacksmith of the fort and his assistant, the latter carrying in his hands some heavy and harshly rattling shackles. Mr. Davis feverish after a sleepless night, was reclining on his couch when they entered. His food of the day before was still lying untouched on a tin plate near him.

"Well," said Mr. Davis as they entered, slightly raising his head. "I have an unpleasant duty to perform, sir," said Captain Titlow, and as he spake the blacksmith took the shackles from his assistant.

The prisoner leaped from his bed with flushed face and his countenance grew livid and rigid as death. He gasped for breath and clutched his throat with the thin fingers of his right hand. Then, recovering himself slowly, while his wasted figure towered up to its full height, appearing first to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror, as he glanced from the captain's [illegible] be- [illegible] each [illegible]d. Davis [illegible] death [illegible]nstitu- [illegible]s nerves [illegible]burdened. [illegible]st solicita- [illegible] shackles were [illegible]ed on the 28th of May. Dr. [illegible] also recommended that his [illegible] allowed the use of tobacco, and this privilege was granted.

For sometime after his incarceration a Bible and prayer-book were all that Mr. Davis was allowed to read. Newspapers were strictly prohibited. On June 24th permission was granted for him to have miscellaneous literature. On the same day he was informed that he would be allowed to walk on the ramparts one hour each day.

Dr. Craven noticed that Mr. Davis' meals were rarely touched, and asked permission to supply from his own table the prisoner's food. After some delay this request was granted, and the foolish idea that the prisoner would attempt self-destruction with a knife or fork should they be allowed him, was abandoned. Mrs. Craven and her daughter prepared, with their own hands, such delicacies as they thought would tempt the appetite of the fallen leader.

Mrs. Davis wrote Dr. Craven several touching letters, containing anxious inquiries regarding her husband's treatment and his health. She had read in the newspapers the most distressing reports as to his critical illness and cruel treatment and begged for a line that would convey the truth. Dr. Craven was not allowed to answer the letters, however, and the grief-stricken woman was compelled to bear the insufferable suspense.

Mr. Davis and his physician became very friendly. They discussed art, science and literature, and derived mutual pleasure from frequent interchange of opinions. The president of the confederacy often spoke of slavery. He laid aside the prejudices of a politician and spoke of it as a philosopher and as a friend to the negro.

Of all the criticisms of his enemies, there was no other that affected him as much as the odious, absurd and malignant insinuation that he was in some way connected with the assassination of Lincoln. "Of Mr. Lincoln," sas Dr. Craven, "he spoke not in affected terms of regard or admiration, but paid a simple and sincere tribute to the goodness of his character, his honesty of purpose and his Christian desire to be faithful to his duties."

On November 10th Dr. Craven was ordered that in future, when attending Mr. Davis, he confine his conversation strictly to professional matters. This edict precluded a continuance of the close relations that had existed between the two men for several months. At that point the diary closes.

His splendid self-control was the element of Mr. Davis' character that most forcibly impressed Dr. Craven. He appeared to have accepted in good faith the new order of things which the great conflict and the defeat of the south had made necessary.

"His feeling for friends and those who were friendly toward him," says Dr. Craven, "was very strong, and his fidelity to them was remarkable. Of none of God's creatures, not even his most bitter enemies, did he think or speak unkindly."

Resignation.

He was a fine fellow, but he would drink. As far as money was concerned he could afford it, but from the standpoint of his health he could not. So it was decided among his friends that he should be influenced to take the gold cure. He refused to take it.

"But," protested his friends, "your physician says that if you keep on drinking you will surely go blind. Now the question is simply this, do you prefer being cured of the drink habit and retaining your sight, or do you prefer to keep on drinking and go blind?"

The young man paced the floor for some time, and was in a brown study. Finally he turned to his friends and with a resigned expression of countenance, replied, "Well, I guess I've seen about verything."—Exchange.

J. C. Berry, one of the best known citizens of Spencer, Mo., testifies that he cured himself of the worst kind of piles by using a few boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He had been troubled with piles for over thirty years and had used many different kinds of so-called cures; but DeWitt's was the one that did the work and he will verify this statement if any one wishes to write him. For sale by Jas. A. Hardison.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gained 10 pounds in ten days. Over 150,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c. or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

THE LUXURIOUS SENATE.

The Members Cost the Country $13,000 Each Per Year—Salary the Smallest Part of the Cost.

Walter Wellman, in Asheville Citizen.

I have seen a good deal of the parliamentary bodies of the world, and there is nothing in Europe that equals our Senate for genuine, lavish, luxuriousness. The Senate employs a greater number clerks and assistants than any other legislative body in the world approximating it in size. It is remarkable fact that the salaries of the Senators form only a little more than one-third of the actual expense.

The cost of running the Senate during the last fiscal year was just $1,214,823.50. Of the sum only $440,000 was paid out for salaries of the Senators themselves. The official figures show that $86,000 was paid out for mileage of Senators, or almost $1,000 to each Senator, under the absurd old law which allows each of them 10 cents a mile for transfer to and from Washington, although a majority of them ride on railway passes.

Other items of expense in the grand total are: Salary of the Vice President, $8,000; salaries of officers, clerks, etc., $458,935; one month's extra pay to officers and employes (how generous the Senate is!), $47,027; salaries of capitol police, $26,011, and contingent expenses, $148,336.

In other words, each Senator costs the people in round figures as follows per year:

His Salary	$5,000
His travel to and fro	1,000
People to wait on him	5,650
Policemen to guard him	300
His miscellaneous expenses	1,650
Total of each Seenator	$13,600

It may seem surprising that it requires almost $8,000 a week the year through whether the Senate is in session or not to pay the salaries of the officers and clerks and employes of the Senate. But look at the number of them.

To attend to the affairs of the Senate there are employed a secretary, a chief clerk, a financial clerk, a minute and journal clerk, an enrolling clerk, an assistant financial clerk, a reading clerk, a librarian, an assistant librarian, 11 clerks not classified, a keeper of the stationery, with two assistants, a secretary and messenger to the president of the Senate, a telegraph operator, a telegraph page, a chaplain, a clerk to printing records, a sergeant-at arms, his clerk, an assistant doorkeeper, his assistant, a postmaster, his assistant, 7 mail carriers, 4 riding pages, with horses, a superintendent of documents, with five assistants, a superintendent of folding rooms, with 4 assistants, a chief engineer and 3 assistant engineers, 3 elevator conductors, 2 machinists, an upholsterer and locksmith, 2 carpenters, 2 telephone operators, a keeper of the bath, a keeper of the stables, 4 holstlers and a wagon master.

This is only a start. There are 65 clerks to committees and 3 assistant clerks, and 29 Senators are provided with a personal clerk at the expense of the government. Then there are messengers to committees and laborers and folders and firemen galore, besides the 15 or 20 bright page boys who flit about the floor of the Senate. So it is not difficult to see where the $505,000 a year for employes goes to.

And how does the Senate manage to spend $3,000 a week for contingent expenses? Easily enough. Last year it cost more than $22,000 to provide the Senators with stationery and similar supplies. Horses and wagons cost $5,000. Fuel for heating the Senate cost [illegible]000. Purchase, repairing and cleaning furniture cost $6,000. To fold the speeches designed for constituents cost more than $14,000. The packing boxes which the statesmen use in shipping books and other things to their homes costs $1,000 for material alone. The expenses of special committees which go out for investigations were $10,000 last year. It cost $25,000 a year to report the proceedings of the Senate stenographically. Last March the Senate took charge of the inaugurial ceremonies for which an appropriation of $5,000 was made. See how closely the calculation was made as to the actual expense—when everything was counted up and the bills all paid there was just $37.21 left.

A Juvenile Logician—"Ma, is there any pie left in the pantry?"

"There is one piece, but you can't have it."

"You are mistaken, ma, I've had it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE TOMB OF ABRAHAM.

He was Buried in the Cave of Macpheiah and the Mohammedans Are Keeping All Heretics Out.

Jonh L. Stoddard's Published Lectures.

But of far greater interest than this pool of Hebron is an object now inclosed by the massive walls of a Moslem mosque. The Christian traveller may survey their exterior at a respectful distance, but if he places the slightest value on his life he should not try to enter the inclosure. Beneath the mosque, which these high battlements surround, there is a cave. It is the cavern of Macphelah which Abraham, on the death of his wife, Sarah, purchased as a family burial place, nearly 4,000 years ago. Here he himself was also buried: and, later on, within this cave were laid to rest Isaac and Jacob, with their wives—Jacob's body having, at the patriarch's request, been brought from Egypt to be placed there by the side of his wife, Leah. Moreover, since it was embalmed after the manner of Egyptians, his features probably remain well-nigh intact to-day.

It is humiliating to admit that neither Jew nor Christian can today stand beside the tombs in which repose the founders of the Hebrew nation. But such is the fact, for the Mohammedans guard with jealous reverence the tomb of Abraham for whom their name is "The Friend of God." It is a singular coincidence that such a title should be given him by Moslems, for in the epistle of St. James we read: "Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness, and he was called the Friend of God." Of course no illustrations of the tombs themselves can be obtained so long as such restrictions exist but one may view at least the entrance to the patriarch's sepulchrer guarded by solid masonry and iron bars. By a special firman from Constantinople, in 1862, the Prince of Wales was admitted here, attended by Dean Stanley. In 1866 a similar favor was accorded to the Marquis of Bute, and three years after to the crown Prince of Prussia, the late Emperor Frederick. One can imagine, therefore, what chance there is for ordinary tourists to enter.

According to the accounts of those who came here with these princely visitors the tombs of Abraham, Sarah, Jacob and Leah are in seperate apartments, lined with marble and approached through silver gates. The place of honor, in the centre, is occupied by the tomb of Isaac. Between the tombs of Abraham and Isaac is a circular opening and it appears probable that the structures which are seen are merely modern cenotaphs, the actual sepulchres being in a subterranean cavern at a still lower depth with pieces of paper which represent the accumulutions of centuries. They are written petitions to Abraham which pious Moslems have droopped though and aperture above.

"Is this the real cave of Macphelah?" we inquired. "Can this be the actual tomb which Abraham acquired 40 centuries ago, with all the formality and care revealed in the description given of that bargan in the book of Genesis?" It seems at first incredible, but the are many arguments in favor if its genuineness.

He Had Not Eaten for Nine Days.

New Yok Dispatch.

Directed by the janitress, a policeman went to a room at 100 West Thirty-third street, to-day, where he found a man in the last stage of staavation. The man was Dr. Charles Smith intelligent, cultured and youthful.

The only article of furniture was a bed and Smith was lying on it dressed and scarcely able to talk. He had eaten nothing for nine days. Physicians at Bellevue Hospital say his recovery is doubtful.

J. M. Thirswend, of Grosbeck, Tex., says that when he has a spell of indigestion, and feels bad and sluggish he takes two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers at night, and he is all right the next morning. Any thousands of others do the same thing. Do you? Sold by Jas. A. Hardison.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

STUDENTS STARVING.

Dr. Harper Tells of a Startling State of Affairs at the Chicago University—Three Died from That Cause.

Baltimore Sun.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, at the twenty-first convocation of the University, held at the Auditorium last night, made the astounding assertion that of five deaths which have occurred at the University in the last five years, three may be attributed directly to starvation. His address has created a sensation here. The president stands by his declaration, although he refuses to give any names.

Investigation at the University today developed the fact that among the 1,200 students enrolled there are scores compelled to struggle along on the seantiest food to pay their way. This applies not only to young men, but to young women as well.

"The question of providing nutritious food for students of the [illegible] an important one," [illegible] dent Harper, "and [illegible] been forced upon our attention more than once in a painful way. I did not overstate the question in my address last night, when I said that hundreds of students in the University are living upon a diet which does not properly support brainwork.

"Many are literally starving. The University is turning out men of strong intelligence, but weak bodied. Some of them are moral and intellectual dyspeptics. It cannot be expected that they will be of much use in the world. If the body is not properly nourished, the mind will refuse to act as it should, and I therefore hold that it is necessary to take care of and cultivate the one as well as the other.

"This is a subject upon which I have thought deeply, and nothing but the lack of funds has prevented me from carrying out some of my ideas. What is needed is a place where the students can get good food cheaply. By good food I mean wholesome food that is well and properly cooked. Some of them board in restaurants, which is not so bad; others live at the fraternity houses where the food is excellent, but others "batch it" and live on the smallest sum with which they can get along."

Important announcements wete made by President Harper at the convocation. One of these was a gift of $300,000 by John D. Rockfeller to enable the University to swell its income for the year, beginning July 1, 1898, to $729,000, the sum needed to carry on its work as planned.

The Times says that Newell Robinson a Southern Railway section hand, living about a mile south of Hendersonville, was severely cut with a razor in the hands of his wife, Thursday afternoon of last week. They had been drinking, and it is said, engaged in a hand-to-hand fight. Robinson knocked the woman down twice, but she was plucky, and succeeded in getting several telling strokes on the back of his head and neck with a razor. The wounds were dressed by Dr. L. B. Ashworth, and although it took sixteen stitches to close the wounds, he thinks they are not fatal.

Physicians are the friends of the family. HARPER Whiskey is the friend of the physicians. A most valuable assistant and one that can be trusted. Sold by MILLS & MILLS, Wadesboro, N. C.

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WOOD'S SEEDS are specially grown and selected to meet the needs and requirements of

Southern Growers.

Wood's Descriptive Catalogue is most valuable and helpful in giving cultural directions and valuable information about all seeds specially adapted to the South.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Potatoes Seed Oats and all

Garden and Farm Seeds.

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SEEDSMEN, - - RICHMOND, VA.
THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.