

The Wadesboro Messenger and Wadesboro Intelligencer.

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Wadesboro, N. C., Thursday, June 23, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 913

Your friends may smile
But that tired feeling
Means danger. It
Indicates impoverished
And impure blood.
This condition may
Lead to serious illness.
It should be promptly
Overcome by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies and
Enriches the blood,
Strengthens the nerves,
Tones the stomach,
Creates an appetite,
And builds up,
Energizes and vitalizes
The whole system.
Be sure to get
Only Hood's.

R. 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, Collec-
tion of Claims, the Managing of Estates for
Guardians, Administrators and Executors,
and the Foreclosure of Mortgages.
Will attend the courts of Stanly and Mont-
gomery counties.
Prompt attention given to all business in-
trusted to them.

Covington & Redwine, Monroe, N. C.
T. L. Caudle, Wadesboro, N. C.
**Covington, Redwine
& Caudle,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Practice in all the State, and United
States Courts.
Special attention will be given to exami-
nation and investigation of titles to Real
Estate, the drafting of deeds, mortgages,
and other legal instruments; the collec-
tion of claims, and management of estates for
Guardians, Administrators, and Executors.
Commercial, Railroad, Corporation and
Insurance Law.
Continuous and painstaking attention
will be given to all legal business.
Office in the Smith building.

W. A. INGRAM, M.D.
SURGEON,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Road calls by wire promptly attended
Office opposite National Hotel.
W. F. GRAY, D. D. S.,
Office in Smith & L. Enlap Building.
Wadesboro, North Carolina.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

**FIRST-CLASS
Meat Market.**
I am still conducting a first-class Meat
Market at Wadesboro. The best of Beef and
other Fresh Meats on hand at all times.
T. J. INGRAM.

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A. S. MORISON,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
EYE-GLASSES & SPECTACLES.
Watches, Clocks, Eye-Glasses, Spec-
tacles and Jewelry of all kinds re-
paired on short notice.
Inspected Watches for S. A. L. R.
R. four years.
Fourteen years experience. Can
be found in Caraway's store on Wade
street.

Notice.
I will pay at my office in Wadesboro, N. C., on and after April 27th, 1898, a divi-
dend of 7 per cent on all claims against the
Bank of New Haven at Wadesboro, N. C.,
which shall have been proven before
me at that date.
JAS. A. LEAK,
Receiver.

**PARKER'S
HAIR BALM**
Cures itching scalp, keeps the hair
soft and healthy, and prevents
dandruff. It is the best
preparation for the hair.
Solely and exclusively
preparation for the hair.
Solely and exclusively
preparation for the hair.

SPANISH DISASTER.
**Her Reverse on the Sea and
Many Defeats At The Hands
of The British.**
London Spectator.
Of late Spanish statesmen, admirals
and generals have been doing a great
deal of boasting in regard to the past
glories won by their seamen. The im-
pression gained from reading their state-
ments is that Spain's career at sea has
been one grand series of successes. In-
stead, the fact is, it has been one grand
series of disasters. And particularly so
when her fleets met the men-of-war of
the Anglo-Saxon.

In Spain's early history there is little of
a maritime nature. Most of her fighting
was done on land and with well equip-
ped armies she won enough money to
enable her to employ the best military
talent of the day. By a stroke of luck
Spain found herself the ruling power
over vast areas of land and with money
enough on hand to employ men to ex-
plore the furthest ends of the earth for
her. At one time Spain was really the
first naval power.

But even when circumstances made
her the first of naval powers Spain was
never equal to the task she undertook.
A great Italian sailor secured for her
the empire of the West. The fighting
 prowess of two great military captains won
for her Mexico and Peru. Her splendid
armies conquered Portugal and brought
her the widest colonial dominion of the
age.

But it was not by sea that Spain won
her supremacy, and not by naval vic-
tories that she laid her grip on every quarter
of the globe. Even when her power
and wealth seemed irresistible, when her
military reputation was at its height,
when the world was strewn with her ter-
rories and the ocean laden with her
galleons and fleets, her real naval power
was utterly incommensurate with the
astonishing pretensions which it made.

As soon as England and Holland laid
a finger on her maritime empire crum-
bled into dust. The Armada only re-
vealed a fact which English sailors had
long suspected, and the consciousness
of which explains Drake's sublime con-
tempt for the menaces of Spain—the fact
that, even at the zenith of their fame, the
Spaniards had no mastery of the arts by
which the sea is held.

In there on record a battle which shows
that Drake and Blake and Jervis and
Nelson were mistaken in their low esti-
mate of Spanish seamanship. Can any of
us recall the name of any great Spanish
naval victory since Lepanto, which was
won largely by Venetian crews.

If we look at the history of Spain since
the Armada we find only a succession of
naval disasters, a succession of triumphs for
any State which has ventured to grapple
with the Spaniards on the seas.

Take the history of the seventeenth
century and follow the career of the
Dutch admirals, and of the greatest of Nel-
son's predecessors, Blake. Take the
eighteenth century and notice how even
Alberoni and Patiño failed, with all their
efforts, to resuscitate the fleets of Spain.

Take the modern war in Chili and
mark how few antagonists Cochrane
could find there worthy of his steel.
Even in the days of her greatest power
at sea Spain was notoriously deficient
in the capacity of her sailors and since those
days she has steadily declined.

Today Spanish gunners and Spanish
engineers are confessedly among the
worst in Europe. It would be little short
of a miracle if it should turn out that
Spain within the last two decades had
bred a race of seamen capable of re-
versing the unvarying misfortunes of the
past.

For proof of the foregoing it is only
necessary to turn back a few pages of his-
tory to show just how incapable the Span-
ish seamen are. Not only are they
weak in science and discipline, but they
have not shown the bravery of the Anglo-
Saxon sailors. A study of the records of
the British navy of even recent years will
show that for bravery and valor the
Spaniards can give no points to the
Anglo-Saxon. Spain can show not a single
engagement in which her men displayed
the bravery the English have on many
occasions.

Every student of British history knows
of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.
But that is too long ago. To come to a
more recent date, 1770, is far enough
back to show what is intended. At this
time the Dons had built up quite a formidable
navy and become very insolent again.
Piracy was encouraged to such an extent
that England had to interfere to teach
a lesson.

For a number of years there was con-
tinual fighting and engagements were
very frequent. The most important of
these engagements are as follows:
March 17, 1794—The British brig Zebra,
of sixteen guns, stormed and captured
Fort Royal, Martinique. This was a hot
fight of many hours and the Spanish out-
numbered their adversaries almost four to
one.
March 17, 1796—British frigate Diamond
and the Liberty, an eighteen-gun
brig, destroyed the batteries of Port
Sporal and nine warships. The Dia-
mond was in command of Sir Sydney
Smith and the Liberty in command of
George Mackinley, an ancestor of our il-
lustrous President.
February 18, 1797—Admiral Sir John
Jervis, in the old Victory, famed afterward
as Lord Nelson's flagship, had an action
with the Spanish fleet and destroyed nearly
all of them and captured four ships of
the line.
May 6, 1798—Two brigs, the Badger,
of ten guns, and the Sandfly, of eight
guns, had an engagement with four
Spanish frigates. It was a fierce battle,
but one that did not last long, owing to
the accuracy of the British gunners.
Three of the Spanish vessels were sunk
and the fourth, the Santa
Dorotea, was captured and after-
ward did good service fighting for
England.

November, 6, 1799—The Speedy, a
small brigantine, carrying eight four-
pounders, engaged twelve Spanish
gunboats and successfully defended a
convoy of merchantmen at the same
time.

May 6, 1801—Lord Cochrane, in the
Speedy, ranged up alongside of the
Spanish frigate Gamo, and after a hard fight,
in which the Gamo was nearly wrecked,
captured her. The crew of the Gamo was
455 all told. The crew of the little
Speedy was but 38.
July 13, 1801—The Ocean, an English
line-of-battle ship, and seven small gun-
boats met a large French and Spanish
squadron in the Straits of Gibraltar, and
after a fierce fight destroyed all but one
frigate, the San Antonio, of seventy-four
guns, which was captured and put under
the British colors. The English loss was
trifling.

February 3, 1805—The Arrow and the
Acheron, both sixteen-gun brigs, protect-
ed a convoy of twenty-eight merchant-
men against two powerful Spanish frigates
and thrashed them off.
August 23, 1806—Capt. C. Brisbane, in
the Arethusa, a small Corvette, captured
the Spanish frigate Pomone.
January 1, 1807—Capt. Brisbane, in the
Arethusa, assisted by four other vessels,
captured the port of Caracas.
November 24, 1807—Lieutenant Mc-
Kenzie, in a small cutter, captured ten
gunboats and a privateer. He destroyed
them all.

April 34, 1808—Capt. Searle, in a little
gun brig, the Grasshopper, and a cutter
under command of Lieutenant Baugh,
engaged all the Spanish gunboats at Faro.
The engagement was a hot one, but
as usual, the Anglo-Saxon triumphed.
Not a ship was left to fly the Spanish
flag. The English loss was very small.
The list could be lengthened con-
siderably, always with the same re-
sult. Such victories as the Spaniards
may have gained over the Eng-
lish were always done by vastly
superior numbers.

The same may be said of their "victories"
in the nude implements of the savages
against the armor and guns of Euro-
peans. When there has been anything
like equality on both sides the Spaniards
have invariably been defeated. And so
it must always be for the reason that
the Anglo-Saxons are the most resourceful
race that ever lived.

A LYNCHING IN ALABAMA.
**A Mob Takes Charge of Five
Negroes Who Murdered Two
Old Men and a Woman For
Money.**

Montgomery, Ala., June 16.—On Tues-
day night seven miles from Wetumpka,
Wm. Garden and his wife, an old couple,
and Wm. Carlee, also an old man, were
murdered and their house burned to con-
ceal the crime. Garden hoarded his
money, and the parties were murdered to
secure it. Yesterday Sol Jackson, Lewis
Spier and three other negroes were arrested
for the crime. Late this afternoon a
crowd of 500 men from the neighbor-
hood of the crime gathered at Wetumpka
to mob the prisoners. Since they have
been in jail two of the murderers, Jackson
and Spier confessed and told where they
buried the money—\$400.

The mob broke into the jail about 5
o'clock, but were unable to get into the
inner cage where the prisoners were.
The sheriff telegraphed the Governor for
troops and at 8 o'clock tonight about 50
of the former members of the militia
companies, left here on a special train.
A few minutes after 8 o'clock word was
received here that the mob succeeded in
getting blacksmith tools, broke open the
cage and secured the prisoners. The in-
tention of the mob, it is stated, is to take
them to the scene of the crime and hang
them. The military company will not
reach Wetumpka in time to oppose the
mob.

Lynched for the Usual Crime.
Cincinnati, O., June 16.—A Times-Star
specialist from Glasgow, Ky., says that
Caleb Grimes, colored, was taken from jail
at 1 a. m. and hanged to a tree. A note
pinned to the body directed that it be
not disturbed till noon today. Gains
had assaulted a 4-year-old girl on Tues-
day and was then saved from death by
the mercy of the victim's mother. Fifty
men on horseback were the lynchers.

Mr. John Bevin, editor of the Press,
Anthon, Iowa, says: "I have used Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy in my family for fifteen years,
have recommended it to hundreds of others,
and have never known it to fail in a single
instance. For sale by Jas. A. Hardison.

**HOW are the children
this summer?
Are they doing
well? Do they
get all the benefit they
should from their food?
Are their cheeks and lips
of good color? And are
they hearty and robust in
every way?**
If not, then give them

Scott's Emulsion
of cod liver oil with hypo-
phosphites.
It never fails to build up
delicate boys and girls.
It gives them more flesh
and better blood.
It is just so with the
baby also. A little Scott's
Emulsion, three or four
times a day, will make
the thin baby plump and
prosperous. It
furnishes the material
necessary for
growing bones
and nerves.

Dr. J. A. Hardison, N. Y.

THE COTTON SITUATION.
**The Present Position Is, Per-
haps, The Most Curious In Its
History.**
New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The present position of cotton is, per-
haps, the most curious in its history. The
season now drawing to a close will never
be forgotten by anybody who passed
through its long and unbroken depression.
The commercial year of 1896-97 ended
with the visible supply drawn down to
the famine point, and the visible supplies
were probably, the smallest ever known,
if we except the period of the civil war.
All eyes were fixed on the new crop, as it
was perfectly well known that anything
like a disaster would mean something
like the excitement that has for many
months prevailed in wheat. A large
part of the delta had been overflooded,
and much land had to be replanted late
in June. It was generally thought
that, under the circumstances, anything
like a large crop was physically impos-
sible. As a matter of fact, the overflooded
lands gave a phenomenal yield, and a
monster crop was produced everywhere
outside of Texas. Mr. Neill was the first
to sound the alarm when he announced
his belief that a growth of 9,750,000 bales
was beyond the hazard of the seasons.

That well-known authority gradually in-
creased his estimate until he rested in the
neighborhood of 11,000,000 bales, which is
now known to be approximately the true
figure.
Just as this monster crop began to
move the disturbing influences of quaran-
tines in the South made themselves felt.
The condition of European politics was
extremely unsettled, and the Cuban
question was looming large on our own
horizon. This combination of circum-
stances produced a silent panic in the
South, and cotton was persistently sold
for the auction block. The public re-
membered that middling had sold at 47.8
cents a pound with a crop of 9,900,000
bales. It seemed to the average man that
the price must surely go to 44 with a crop
of 11,000,000. But the event falsified the
prediction, and 5-13 was found to be the
price at which statistics and all other in-
dications of a bearish nature lost their force.
The demand for actual cotton has never
slackened for a moment. It would, in-
deed, seem that the position of cotton at
the beginning of this season was some-
what similar to the position of wheat.
There was an enormous crop, but the
world needed, or thought it needed, every
pound of it. If that view is correct, the
South simply sold its birthright for a mess
of pottage.

No cotton crop has ever been moved
with such an utter absence of the very
semblance of speculation. The producer
and the consumer have been brought
more closely together than ever before.
The price was extremely low because of
speculation held aloof and the prodigious
had a very poor opinion of the value of
his goods. If it had not been for the de-
pleted condition of the stocks in the out-
side, prices would, undoubtedly, have sunk
to a figure that would have astonished the
most inveterate "bear."

As we are now only three months from
the close of the season, we can get a fairly
clear idea of the general situation. Ac-
cording to Secretary Hester's report of
Friday last, the world's visible supply of
American cotton is now 8,712,883 bales,
as against 8,301,833 at the corresponding
date in 1895. The visible supply of all
kinds is now 8,000,833 bales, as against
8,647,858 at the corresponding date in
1895. But, while there is a deficit of sup-
ply of 628,780 bales as compared with the
last big crop year, the deficit in the price
is much more striking still. At this date
three years ago the quotation for mid-
dling on the spot was 67.8. The future
market was quoted as follows: June, 69.7;
July, 7.08; August, 7.08; September, 7.06;
October, 7.04; November, 7.07; Decem-
ber, 7.10. So we see that with a dimin-
ished visible supply of nearly 700,000
bales, prices are approximately 1 cent per
pound lower than in 1895. From this
standpoint it is fortunate that the deficit
in the supply is not twice as large as it
actually is, for in that case we might logi-
cally expect record-breaking prices.

There is another very curious fact to
be noted in the present position of cotton.
While July contracts are selling slightly
over 6 cents October deliveries are being
done at about 10 points less. We find
just this condition of things in the wheat
market, in a more active form, for Sep-
tember contracts are selling for about
one-half the price of May position. No-
body will deny that the current price of
wheat is very high. The South has an
interest in knowing whether the same
remark applies to the present price of
cotton. Only the future can solve the
riddle.

One of the strongest phenomena of the
time is the tremendous change that seems
to have come over the speculative tem-
perament of the South. The "bear"
seems to have things all his own way,
just as the "bull" used to have in the
days of yore. This change is the legiti-
mate result of bitter experience.

"Do you remember," said Miss
Ancient Oldgirl to Colonel Crabtree,
"how when you were a young man I
you proposed to me and I rejected you?"
"It is one of the happiest recol-
lections of my life," said the colonel,
with an air of gallantry. "And Miss
Oldgirl is still wondering."
—Puck.

The Chief Burgess of Millsburg, Pa.,
says De Witt's Little Early Balm is the
best pills he ever used in his family dur-
ing forty years of house keeping. They
cure constipation, sick headache and
stomach and liver troubles. Small in size
but great in results. J. A. Hardison.

"I think De Witt's Little Early Balm is
the finest preparation on the market
for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of
Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will
think the same. It also cures hemorrhoids
and all skin diseases. J. A. Hardison.

**WAR TARIFF AFFECTS EV-
ERYBODY.**
**Far Reaching Effects Just Real-
ized—A War Stamp Must be
Paid For Every Business Trans-
action—Some of the Details of
the Law Explained.**
Raleigh Post.

The war tariff act passed by Congress
is a subject of much discussion now.
People are just beginning to realize its
effects.
The banks will have a heavy burden
to bear. The new law prescribes a tax
of \$50 on the first \$25,000 of their capital,
and \$2 on each \$1,000 additional. On
every bank check or draft or certificate
of deposit a 2-cent stamp will have to be
pasted.

THE TAX ON LEASES.
Leases on property must bear a 25-cent
stamp if it is for one year; 50 cents for
three years, and \$1 for leases for a longer
term. So on every mortgage executed
here for more than \$1,000 and less than
\$1,500 there is a stamp-tax of 25 cents,
and 25 cents for each additional \$500. If a
note comes due and is not paid, and is pro-
tested, a 25-cent stamp must go on the
protest notice. So, if a check or bill of
exchange is protested.

A power of attorney to sell or lease
real estate also requires a 25-cent stamp,
and incorporated companies or associa-
tions to cents.
Thousands of telegraph messages pass
through the offices each week, and the
tax will amount to a goodly sum in the
course of two months.

One of the most disappointing features
of the bill is the tax on amusements.
Every entertainment to which an admis-
sion fee is charged will be subject to \$10,
except where otherwise specified. This
tax holds good for a year, so amuse-
ment managers may take out the licenses
at the beginning of the season.
Sales and agreements to sell securities
of any kind, promissory notes, foreign
certificates issued by notaries and other
law officers, all these carry their share of
taxation.

An inheritance tax is also claimed on
all bequests of more than \$10,000.
Each druggist who puts up a com-
pound of his own will have to buy
stamps to put upon his bottles at the rate
of one-quarter of 1 cent on a 5-cent arti-
cle; one-half of 1 cent on a 10-cent arti-
cle; 1 cent on a 25-cent article; 2 cents on
50-cent articles, and so on.

The stock and share-brokers will pay
\$50 each as a license tax. Every time
one of them sells 10 shares of stock it
means \$2 more, either out of his pocket
or pocket of the man who owned the
stock.
The money-lenders will
pay \$100 each under the same tax.
Missouri rooms must pay \$5 for each
bed in a table.
Who when business documents are con-
sidered that it is made apparent how
thoroughly the work of creating sources
of revenue has been done by the Con-
gressional committees. There is not any
form of business paper that will not be
subject to a stamp tax, ranging from 1
cent up to \$5. Every time a bill of more
than \$5 is paid the creditor must put a 1-
cent stamp on it, under a penalty of a
fine of \$1,000, or five years at hard labor
in a penitentiary.

Murphy's Natural Mistake.
Tid-Bits.
Officer (to new servant) Murphy,
I have left my mess boots out this
morning. I want them soled.
Private Murphy—Very good, sor.
Officer (later in the day)—Did you
take those boots, Murphy?
Private Murphy (feeling in his
pockets and putting on the table 18
pence)—Yes, sor; and that's all I
could get for them. The corporal
have given 2 shillings had it been
pay day. (Collapse officer).

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal.,
says "I have used Chamberlain's
Pain Balm in my family for fifteen years,
and have never known it to fail in a single
instance. For sale by Jas. A. Hardison.

SYRUP OF FIGS
NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS
is due not only to the originality and
simplicity of the combination, but also
to the care and skill with which it is
manufactured by scientific processes
known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP
Co. only, and we wish to impress upon
all the importance of purchasing the
true and original remedy. As the
genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured
by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.
only, a knowledge of that fact will
assist one in avoiding the worthless
imitations manufactured by other parties.
The high standing of the CALIFORNIA
FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical
profession, and the satisfaction
which the genuine Syrup of Figs has
given to millions of families, makes
the name of the Company a guarantee
of the excellence of its remedy. It is
far in advance of all other laxatives,
as it acts on the kidneys, liver and
bowels without irritating or weaken-
ing them, and it does not gripe nor
nauseate. In order to get its beneficial
effects, please remember the name of
the Company—
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

**A HORRIBLE CUSTOM WHICH HAS
BEEN PRACTICED BOTH BY INSUR-
GENTS AND SPANIARDS.**
New York Herald.

To those familiar with the horrors of
Cuban warfare there is nothing startling
in the reported mutilation of the bodies
of the gallant marines who fell in the
first night attack on the American camp
at Guantanamo. Hardly a combat has
occurred between the Spaniards and in-
surgents which has not been attended by
this revolting practice, of which, if all the
stories can be believed, neither side has
been guiltless.

The hatred engendered by this mar-
derous conflict has been such that Cu-
bans and Spaniards alike seem to have
been possessed of the demonic passion
of wreaking vengeance on the bodies of
the fallen enemy.
To disfigure, to mangle, to commit
nameless indignities on the dead has been
almost as variable a custom as it is among
the most savage tribes.

It has been a common custom among
the Spaniards whenever a rebel chief was
killed to drag his nude and mangled
body into the nearest town at a horse's
tail and parade it in triumph, nominally
in order that the body might be fully
identified. When Nestor Aranguren
was killed his body, literally covered with
wounds inflicted by bullet, bayonet and
machete, was taken into Havana and ex-
posed to the gaze of curious thousands.
The same frightful spectacle was seen
when Castillo was killed a few months
before. It excited no attention, being
evidently regarded as a custom.

The Cubans have always claimed that
they respected the bodies of the dead, but
there are well-authenticated instances
where they have committed the most
frightful mutilations on wounded Spaniards
who have fallen into their hands. I
recall one instance when a soldier was
sent back to Havana with his tongue cut
out.

A Consumption Cure.
Atlanta Journal.
It is said that pulmonary consumption
has killed more human beings than all
the wars ever waged, and there is good
reason to believe that the statement is
true.

Anything, therefore, that promises to
lessen the ravages of this dread disease
must be received with deep interest and
lively hope.
Dr. J. B. Murphy, and eminent surgeon
of Chicago, claims to have discovered a
new and practically infallible cure for
consumption. Simply stated, Dr. Mur-
phy's plan is to apply surgical science to
lung treatment by infusing nitrogen gas
into the diseased member, quieting it to
a state of collapse and trusting nature to
do the rest. He would relieve the dis-
eased member from active service, as it
were, and during its period of rest would
treat it with a pleuritic effusion accom-
plished by a simple surgical opera-
tion.

Dr. Murphy does not rely on theory as
the foundation for his faith in this treat-
ment. He says he has effected several
cures with his treatment in cases which
seemed utterly hopeless. The Chicago
Chronicle devotes much space to an ac-
count of the Murphy treatment and seems
to be greatly impressed by it.

It says:
"The evolution of the diagnosis and
treatment of tubercular diseases is one of
the most striking examples of genuine
progress known to the scientific world.
Countless experiments have been made
along the line of inoculation and other
alleged specifics, with the result that con-
sumption has at least been diagnosed as
contagious but not hereditary. It has
been amply proved that nature, receiving
proper encouragement in the earlier
stages of the disease, will throw off the
dread destroyer. Villemin first began to
inoculate animals with tubercular mate-
rial in 1865 and Klebs and Auerbach made
further demonstrations on the same line
that were accepted as most important by
the medical world. Other German sci-
entists paved the way for the great dis-
covery of Koch, that only inoculated tu-
berculous matter can produce consump-
tion, although some persons are more re-
ceptive to the germs from hereditary lack
of resistance than others. The supreme
effort of medical science has since been
made to discover the weapon that would kill
the germs of the disease. The strength-
ening of the entire body is still an im-
portant adjunct of modern treatment, but
science has insisted that there must be
some method of local treatment that will
successfully grapple with the destroyer.
A pure atmosphere, wholesome food, eq-
uitable temperature and a maximum of
sunshine are as essential as ever in the
general treatment, but the specific treat-
ment is being mapped out on more ad-
vanced lines."
"Dr. Murphy deserves the gratitude of
the entire human family for increasing
the hope that by a resort to simple sur-
gery this specific cure may be within easy
reach."

Value of Expert Knowledge.
A North Carolina hilltop on which
a fine house had been built proved to
have such an attraction for lightning
that the owner, in fear for his life,
moved out at last and let the place
go to ruin. A Pittsburg man read the
newspaper stories of the "lightning-
haunted" hill, meditated a
while, finally bought the place for
little or nothing, and in less than
six weeks located an almost inex-
haustible iron mine. For twelve
years it has annually yielded iron
enough to pay for whole plant four
times over—which the purchaser
probably considers reasonable re-
ward for the exercise of the gift
which Yankee call "gumption."
—Youth's Companion.

Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dys-
pepsia and other diseases due to impure
blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TONGUES IN TREES.
**How to Find The Points of The
Compass in the Forest.**

The many different methods to deter-
minate the cardinal points while in the
mountains, in both heavy timber and
small brush, or upon the featureless ex-
panse of a great marsh, are exceedingly
numerous and reliable enough for all
practical purposes during an every-day
life in the bush, unless a very long jour-
ney is to be made, which would make it
necessary to hold on a very fine point
while making a long distance.

We will first take notes on the conifer-
ous trees—pines, firs, spruce, cedars, hem-
locks, &c. The bark of these is always
lighter in color, harder and dryer on
the south side of the tree; while it is in
color much darker, it is also damper and
often covered with mould and moss on
the north side. The gum that oozes out
from wounds, knotholes, &c., is usually hard
and often of beautiful amber color on
the south side, while on the northern side
it remains sticky longer and gets covered
with insects and dirt, seldom drying out
to more than a dirty gray in color.

On large trees that have rough bark,
especially during the fall and winter
months, the nests and webs of insects,
spiders, &c., will always be found in the
crevices on the south side. A preponder-
ance of the large branches will also be
found on the warmest or southern side of
the trees. Also, the needles of all the
above-mentioned trees are shorter, dryer
and of a yellowish green on the southern
side, while they will be found longer,
more slender and pliable, damper to the
touch and darker green, in color on the
north side. The cedars and hemlocks, as
if trying to outdo the others, always bend
their slender tops of new growth toward a
southern sky.

The hardwood trees are equally as
communicative, and have all the charac-
teristics, as far as regards their trunks,
of the coniferous trees, except the absence
of gum; but this is more than made up
by the fungus growth of mould and mosses
that is very noticeable on the north
side of these trees.

The edges of rocks, which may be part
of stupendous mountains, or merely occa-
sional cropping out here and there in the
woods, or, perhaps, some great boulder
alone by itself, a silent witness of the
glacial period, all alike testify to the effect
of the light and shade. The sunny side
will usually be bare, or at most, boast of
a thin growth of hard, dry kind of
mosses, and that will grow only when
having the light, while the northern side
will be found damp and moonly and often
covered with a luxuriant growth of soft
clump mosses that love the shade, while
every crevice will bear aloof beautiful and
gracefully waving ferns.

The forest floor on the sunny side of
hills, ridges, clumps of trees, bushes, big
rocks, &c., is more noisy under the foot-
fall than on the northern side of such
places, where the dead leaves