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Great Improvement

Reports a Welcome Change in Her Condition

Statement by a North Carolina Woman.

"Nearly all my life I have had one cold after another and the trouble seemed like catarrh in the head. There were discharges from my ears, and my hearing became affected. I took a number of kinds of medicine but I grew worse instead of better. One day I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it, and soon found it was doing me good. I gained strength and was greatly benefited in many ways. I continued its use and now the bad feeling in my head is gone, and the earache with which I suffered has disappeared. I am now able to do my housework without help. I shall keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house as long as I live." MRS. T. G. RHYNE, Dallas, North Carolina.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE—Thirteenth Day.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Senator Goodwin, to prevent the removal of cases from the State to Federal courts. By Senator Smith, to provide primary elections for political parties. By Senator Robinson, to add new members to the board of county commissioners of Sampson county; by Senator Justice (by request), to amend chapter 329, of the private laws of 1895, and to allow surety companies to become surety for guardians, executors, etc. (practically re-enacting the old Democratic law).

Upon the suggestion of Senator Justice, Senators Glenn and Brown were appointed as a part of a joint committee to investigate the penitentiary and Senator Osborne selected to examine the evidence submitted as to the dismissal of S. Otho Wilson from the railroad commission.

The Cannon expense matter was brought up, and exactly an hour and twenty-five minutes were consumed in determining whether there should be a reduction of $60 in an account, sanctioned by the committee, of $270.60. This account has taken up more time and trouble than any other two bills introduced since the beginning of the session. Almost every day it has come up in some guise; the usual hackneyed arguments are made with regard to it; and it is always referred to the committee. Senator Glenn objected to more than $200 being paid. He said that in his section of country when a man was beaten he reached in his pocket and paid his own expenses, and asked for no money to be refunded to him. The Senator said he was not stingy; just wait till it comes to voting for appropriations for asylums and other charitable institutions and he would show that he was generous; but he thought that $370 as expenses to Cannon would be excessive and not in good policy. Senator Williams also objected, saying: Why, Mr. Chairman, I know you must be feeling easier than when in the last Legislature, but you know even that body voted no such amount as this as expenses in a contested election case." And then Senators Glenn, Williams, Hicks, Brown and others for reduction, and Coolie, Cocke, Osborne and others, favoring the committee report that the amount given only meant bare expenses, fenced with one another at length and proposed amendments and sub-amendments and motions and submotions—until finally out of all the chaos there came an amendment to give Cannon $202.50, which was adopted.

The Hertford county bill came up on second reading.

Senator Glenn rose to ask that the rules be suspended and that bill be immediately passed. He said that he spoke in the east in the last campaign, and that men and women came to him and begged to enlist the support of their countrymen in the west to rid the east of the fearful black cloud, and he had promised his God that he would do this. He said that 90 per cent. of the taxes in Hertford were paid by white men, while the government of the county was in the hands of the unscrupulous men—white in skin, but black at heart. He believed it right that five men should be appointed by this Legislature to set aside these three commissioners, and act in the interest of humanity, virtue and good government. The resolution then passed third reading.

HOUSE—Thirteenth Day.

Curtis, of Buncombe, introduced a resolution to instruct the committee on the judiciary to enquire and report whether articles of impeachment ought to be preferred against W. L. Norwood, who claims to be judge of the twelfth judicial district. (The resolution recites that evidence before a legislative committee showed that Norwood was drunk while on the bench at several places, and that he gave his formal resignation to Lusk, and that it was later sent to the Governor and accepted as a resignation, and that yet Norwood is claiming to be the rightful incumbent and is yet exercising the functions of judge when opportunity offers, and that he has been publicly drunk since the said resignation was delivered to Lusk. Norwood has been publicly drunk in Clay and Cherokee and in Bertie and in Asheville and also drunk on the trains.

The resolution then proposes to raise a committee to enquire and report as soon as practicable whether it is true that Norwood is yet exercising these functions and also whether he has been publicly drunk and also whether he is liable to impeachment as a judge dejure or de facto, and whether he should be impeached, and if the charges are sustained the committee is directed to prefer formal charges against Norwood for such misconduct in office.

Bills were intoduced as follows: By Overman, to amend chapter 47, acts 1877, by allowing administrators and executors of trustees in a mortgage to make deeds to the purchaser at sales under foreclosure. By Gilliam, to fix salaries of solicitors and require their fees to be turned into the State Treasury. By Boggs, to have the elementary principles of agriculture taught in the public schools.

A bill to give magistrates final jurisdiction in cases for carrying concealed weapons came up with an unfavorable report, and provoked considerable debate. Williams, of Iredell, said he hoped the bill would pass and that it was meritorious. Overman said that once such law was in effect for two years, but then the Legislature gave the jurisdiction back to the Superior Court. Some of the opponents of the bill said there were many magistrates not intelligent enough to have jurisdiction. Caraway raised a laugh by saying that the negro magistrates in the east were regarded as a society for the protection of criminals. Carter, Republican, of Forsyth, having taken occasion to reflect on lawyers, Moore, of Jackson, gave him a rasp and eulogized the lawyers as the friends of law and order and good government, and he was applauded when he repudiated Carter's assertion that the lawyers on the judiciary committee had reported the bill unfavorably because they wanted thereby to put fees in their own pockets. The bill failed to pass, yeas 24, nays 72. The Speaker announced the following as the House branch of the committee to investigate the management of the penitentiary: Gattis, Willard, Patterson, of Robeson.

A bill was tabled to repeal the act making two years abandonment ground for divorce, as was also the bill to prohibit the charging over 6 per cent on crop liens, etc., by merchants, etc.

SENATE—Fourteenth Day.

Reports of committees were favorable as to the bills to appoint extra commissioners for Caswell, Edgecombe and Sampson counties; to repeal chapter 401, laws of 1897; and unfavorable as to a bill to repeal the law regarding disabilities of married women, and upon a bill to punish lawyers that "conspire" to the injury of clients (Senator Lowe's bill).

The following bills were introduced: By Senator Black, to amend chapter 71, laws of 1889, by striking out, "thence through Montgomery county to Albermarle and Stanly county," and inserting "thence by way of Troy, in Mongomery county to the town of Mt. Gilead, in said county; thence to Mangum, in Richmond county;" by Senator Miller, to place a tax of $30 on billiard tables, etc.

Senator Franks was voted $160 as expenses in the contested election case.

At 11:15 a. m., on motion, the Senate adjourned in honor of Lee's birthday.

HOUSE—Fourteenth Day.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Carroll, to repeal the act of 1897, imposing a tax on inheritances; by Mr. McLean, of Richmond, to create the county of Scotland, out of the four southern townships of Richmond county (at his request this bill was read in full); by Mr. Allen, of Wayne, to so amend chapter 122, acts of 1897, as to the charter of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, so as to take all power given the Governor and place it in the hands of the board of internal improvements; also to repeal charter 150, acts of 1897, regarding the same road, so as to take from the Governor the power to appoint State proxy; by Jones (this was bill No. 400), to protect the people from court house rings. There was laughter at the title of the bill, and for information Mr. Brown, of Stanly, asked that the bill be read. The bill makes it unlawful for any board of county commissioners to employ any attorney when the latter is in any way connected with any bonded officer of the county or in any affairs in connection with the county commissioners, and it further requires that all public improvements shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after due publication; the penalty for violation of the law being $50, or imprisonment for 30 days.

At 10:50 Representative Overman said: "Mr. Speaker, in honor of the memory of the world's greatest chieftain, the Christian soldier, the patriot and the stateman, the teacher of the youth, the exemplar of all that is brave, good and true, the South's greatest hero, General Robert E. Lee, I move that this House do now adjourn."

Mr. McLean, of Harnett, moved that this be a rising vote, but the Speaker said the constitution required a yea and nay vote. The motion of Mr. Overman was unanimously adopted.

SENATE—Fifteenth Day.

Reports of committees were favorable as to bills to exempt ex Confederate soldiers from paying peddler's license; to repeal chapter 220, laws of 1897; to improve roads in Anson county; to repeal chapter 297, laws of 1895, in relation to bankruptcy (requiring that any promise or contract made by a bankrupt shall be in writing).

Bills as follows were introduced: by Senator Stanback, to incorporate the town of Mt. Gilead, Montgomery county.

The following bills passed their final readings: To pay Senator Franks' expenses incurred in taking depositions regarding the contest for his seat, $160; to increase the number of commissioners for Edgecombe county; to appoint extra commissioners for Caswell county; to repeal chapter 431, laws of 1897 (law with regard to special school tax); to appoint two extra commissioners for Sampson county.

HOUSE—Fifteenth Day.

A memorial was presented from Josiah Turner as public printer 25 years ago, asking that his bills be re-audited and any balance found due, with 6 per cent interest.

By Mr. McLean, to appropriate $16,500 for each of the years 1899 and 1900 for improvements at the Institute for the White Blind, including an electric light plant, new boilers, new wards for females, etc.; by Mr. Brown, of Johnston, to allow clerks of court, on their own motion, upon petition backed by proper proof, by a mother of an indigent child or of some good citizens, to set apart not to exceed $20 of funds paid by administrators, executors, etc., for the maintenance of indigent children; by Mr. Allen, of Wayne, to repeal chapter 217, acts of 1895, and chapter 119, acts of 1897, so as to abolish the fusion board of directors of the negro normal school at Goldsboro.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the House took up the contested election case of W. M. Dees, Democrat, against Dudley Paul, Republican, from Pamlico county, for a seat in the House. A majority report was submitted, in favor of Dees, and a minority in Paul's favor. The minority based its fight which was weak, on the sheriff's failure to read the notice to Paul and to the statement that the office of the clerk of the court was not secure. The contestant showed that the recount of the vote ordered by Judge Brown showed conclusively that in fact Dees was elected by 32 majority.

The vote was then taken on the minority report. The vote was yeas 21, nays 75, so the minority report was lost. That of the majority was adopted. George Dees was then on Mr. Winston's motion, sworn in.

Mr. Allen's (of Wayne) bills to take charge of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad were taken up. There were three bills. Mr. Allen said with entire frankness that the bills were for the purpose of placing these roads in the hands of the Democratic party and to take contol out of the hands of the Governor. He then told of how the fusionists had grabbed these roads, and given the entire control of the board of public improvements, the latter to be composed of nine members. (At present the Governor is ex-officio chairman of the ot board internal improvements and has the power to appoint the two other members). There was no further debate and the bill passed. Two other bills along the same line were taken up and passed. (One of the bills passed takes from the Governor the power to appoint the State's proxy of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad and restore it to the board of internal improvements.)

A bill to prescribe a short form of chattel mortgages and crop liens combined, also reducing fees thereon (Mr. Allen's bill) came up. Mr. Ray offered an amendment exempting Macon county. (The fee to register of deeds is 30 cts and 15 cents to the clerk as against the old fees aggregating $1.05. The short form chattel mortgages now in use at 20 and 10 cents can still be used.) Mr. Ray said that in Macon crop liens were unknown. He liked the bill for eastern counties, saying the form prescribed would take the place of the chattel mortgage. Mr. Ray said this was unnecessary as the man who took the mortage would dictate the form to be used. Several other speeches were made and then there were sent in a lot of amendments, excepting various counties. Mr. Allen made another explanation of his bill, saying the new form would be found an additional security to land owners and would save tenants nearly 95 cents. He said that if any persons here feared the bill he did not at all object to the placing in it of a provision that it should not affect the chattel mortgage form or fee. Mr. Overman said members who were sending up amendments excepting their counties were acting hastily, as the bill was in the interests of the poor tenants of North Carolina by reducing their fees. Mr. Ray's amendment providing that the bill shall not apply to the present form of chattel mortgages (fees 30 cents) was adopted. Mr. Holman, of Iredell, offered an amendment to reduce the register's fees and the probate fee to 30 cents. This was lost. Mr. Ray's amendment to except Macon was adopted. He said he had never seen a crop lien. Clay, Cherokee, Alleghany, Transylvania, Henderson, Madison, Polk, Jackson, Swain and various other counties were excepted, and the bill passed its second reading. Mr. Allen then suggested that the bill be recommitted to the committee on judiciary, in order that it can draft a bill containing all of to-day's amendments. On motion of Mr. Holman, the fees in Iredell were fixed at 30 cents.

SENATE—Sixteenth Day.

The following bills were introduced By Senator Harrison, to enable married women to contract just as feme soles; by Senator Campbell, to protect operators in bonds from loss in values; by Senator Miller, to amend section 3311 of The Code; by Senator Jackson, to amend section 3363 of The Code.

The calendar was then taken up. The following bills passed their final reading: To amend section 2881 of The Code (by making it lawful to impose a fine of $10 or ten days' imprisonment for hunting on land without written permission; to improve the roads in Anson county; to provide for the cross indexing of wills; to require the new promise or contract of a bankrupt to be in writing; to exempt Confederate soldiers from paying peddlers' tax (This was amended by adding, "and shall not act as agent for another") to encourage the killing of certain wild animals in Graham county (by giving $5 for killing panthers and wolves and $1 for killing wildcats); to protect depositors in banks by requiring officers of banks to give bonds.

HOUSE—Sixteenth Day.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Nicholson, to amend The Code in regard to vagrants, by punishing vagrancy by 30 days sentence to labor on the public roads; by Winston, to amend section 1041 of The Code, so as to punish fornication and adultery between whites and negroes by jail imprisonment of not less than four months or penitentiary imprisonment of not over five years, and make it a felony; by Mr. Williams, of Graham, to punish the carrying of concealed weapons by a fine of from $5 to $15 for the first offence, and from $15 to $30 for each subsequent offence; by Mr. Leatherwood, to amend section 2326 of The Code by continuing for 12 monts the presumption of negligence in cases agaist railroads for killing live stock; by Stevens, to provide for the punishment of pools, trusts, conspiracies and combinations; by Mr. Currie, to amend section 1, chapter 248, so that the unsupported evidence of the woman shall not be sufficient to convict.

The special order was taken up, being the bill to authorize the publication of the sketches of each North Carolina regiment in the Confederate service, 1,000 copies. Mr. Wall, of Richmond, paid Judge Walter Clarke a tribute for his labors in perpetuating these records of North Carolina, and then paid a graceful and forceful tribute to the gallantry of North Carolina's soldiers in the civil war. He was several times applauded. He thanked President McKinley for his utterance at Atlanta, which gave the finishing touch to the burial of sectionalism. He was specially applauded when he made a sharp hit at Senator Butler for his folly in introducing a bill for Federal pensions to ex-Confederate soldiers. He concluded by quoting the words of Gen. R. E. Lee: "God bless North Carolina," and then saying, to quote Kipling:

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

He was followed by Mr. Caraway, of Lenoir, in support of the bill and who was given quite an ovation when he took the floor. Mr. McLean, of Harnett, also vigorously supported the bill.

The bill passed its readings by a unanimous vote.

Inquiry was made as to the status of the bills for separate cars for whites and blacks. Mr. Allen, of Wayne, said there were three bills and that these were in the hands of a subcommittee and that there would be a hearing on them next Tuesday and an examination into their constitutionality.

A bill to make twelve months' separation ground for a divorce passed.

Married Her Convict Lover.

A dispatch from Mobile, Ala., says Miss Ionia Lay, of Montgomery, a young woman of excellent family and many accomplishments, was married at Dolive, a convict camp a few miles north of here, Saturday to Dr. W. S. Baldwin, a convict. Baldwin is a member of one of the most influential families in the State. He killed a young man named Edson in Bullock county two years ago and was sentenced for ten years. He is a highly educated and polished fellow, and has since his incarceration been serving the State as a convict physician.

Last year Miss Lay had charge of a school at Mittylones, near where Baldwin was stationed on the convict farms, and a mutual infatuation ensued. All efforts on the part of the relatives to break up the love affair were futile.

On Saturday Miss Lay boarded the train in Montgomery and came to Dolive, where the ceremony was performed. Miss Lay is a young woman of very fine character and accomplishments and believed that the law had unjustly punished her sweetheart.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Billiousness, Inactive Liver and clear the Complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea. J. A. Hardison.

The sooner a cough or cold is cured without harm to the sufferer the better. Lingering colds are dangerous. Hacking cough is distressing. One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures it. Why suffer when such a cough cure is within reach? It pleasant to the taste. J. A. Hardison.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

PECULIAR TO OUR SOIL.

Catarrh is an American disease.

Mrs. Greger, Bagby, Tex., says: "Pe-ru-na has done so much good for me that I am able to do my own work."

Mr. Jacob Griffin, Elmer, Mich., writes: "I was very nervous and unable to work. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na and am entirely well."

Esther Luther, Franklinsville, N. C., says: "I took your Pe-ru-na for deafness can hear now as well as I ever could."

Aug. Tryloff, Mt. Clemens, Mich., writes: "I had la grippe and it left me with a terrible cough. I took Pe-ru-na and was cured."

Mrs. E. Guest, Kearney, Buffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I took your Pe-ru-na for catarrh, and can say that I am now entirely cured of it."

H. Walter Brady, Cascade, Ark., says: "I had running ears. It was so offensive I excluded myself from all society. After I had borne it fourteen years I read Dr. Hartman's book called 'Ills of Life.' I took seventeen dollars worth of his remedies and am entirely cured."

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 guaranty 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 weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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CUBA AND THE CUBANS.

An Interesting Description of the Country and its People—The City of Havana, etc.

Statesville Mascot.

The following letter, written by an officer of the First North Carolina Regiment now in Havana to a friend in Statesville, gives a good description of the country and the people:

"Havana has a population of 409,000. From impressions I had before coming here I imagined it was a low, flat place, with no drainage and very filthy, and unhealthy. It is filthy, at least some parts of it, but it is being rapidly cleaned, and I think when the people get over the effects of the blockade, the city will be in good shape. The U. S. Government is having everything cleaned. Natives are hired to clean the streets, and the people are made to clean around their houses. The houses here are built of a kind of concrete rock and plaster. There are no wooden buildings at all. Underneath the top soil of the land around Havana is a lime rock foundation, and you can strike a rock quarry anywhere. It is easily quarried, and makes a fine building stone, and by burning the rock they have lime. Nearly all of the houses are one story high and have very high ceilings, with wide porches and big columns and every one of them have iron grating covering the windows, pointed and wrought in pretty styles. There are a great many fine houses in and around the city. Invariably there is a garden of palms and shrubbery either on rear or side, inclosed with a high iron fence, or with a solid wall of masonry with spikes or broken glass on top. These gardens are beautiful with their different kinds of fruit and flowers, and if one could be set down in the United States it would be a show to the people.

There are high hills all around Havana, each one crowned with a fort, and there are breast-works and block-houses covering every road and path into the city. The only way an invading army could have taken it would have been to lay seige, and shell and storm them out. If we had undertaken to storm the place with less than 100,000 men, we should have been badly left, and I expect two thirds of them would have been killed before the city was taken. No wonder old Blanco hated to give up without a fight! Havana is a queer looking place. It reminds me of pictures I have seen of ancient Rome, especially in looking at it from out here on the hills. The streets are narrow, the side-walks about 2 1-2 feet wide. The Plazza are quite pretty and are great gathering places for the people especially at night. The stores are pretty and have fine displays of almost everything. Everything here is hauled on two-wheel carts, one little mule invariably in the shafts, and two, three, or four strung out in single file ahead. They haul tremendous loads. I notice a great many ox teams out in the country. Their manner of hitching them up is different from ours. They never use a yoke, but instead a sling fitted over the head of the ox by which he pushes. I believe this plan is the better one, certainly it is more humane. The cattle are a good breed for beef, but are poor milkers. The people do not depend on cows for milk, however, but every one has goats and they milk them.

There are no large horses here except in the city, and they are shipped in from aboard. There are lots of ponies, little ugly, scrawny fellows, but very gentle and hardy. All of them single foot under the saddle. I have seen hundreds of them around here, and have my first one yet to see that doesn't single-foot.

I do not know all of the different kinds of fruits that grow here. I see something new almost every day in that line. The oranges are much better than the Florida variety, and grow in great abundance. We get them or almost nothing. Bananas are very plentiful, so also are cocanuts, mangoes, English walnuts, etc. Corn and sweet potatoes are planted about once in seven years. I notice cane ready to cut, and some just sprouting; also young corn a few inches high, other patches in a roasting ear state, and some ready to pull. It is winter here, but it is like June or July weather, especially in the middle of the day. In the mornings and afternoon it is pleasant, and most of the nights are cool. You see no galled or bare spots on the land, but everything looks green; grass of the appearance of our corn grows luxuriantly everywhere. The soil is very rich, and needs no fertilizing anywhere that I have seen. The streams, of which there a great many, are deep. In fact the country, the scenery, the beauty [illegible] exaggerated.

The people do not [illegible] so favorably. In the suburbs [illegible] are the toughest lot imaginable. The coal black coon, the straight-haired yellow, and the punkin colored, and every other kind imaginable, you will see living in the same house together. The high-toned Cubans dress well, and look like white people. They are cultured and refined and sometimes live in elegant style. I was in a Cuban's house to-day, at Jesus del Monte, a suburb south of Havana. The house looked like a palace; and inside was elegant marble floors, stained glass windows, etc. These people speak English. One of the companies of the First Regiment is out there doing provost duty. The Spanish element are quite tony. The women wear silk and are much better looking than the men. The Spanish soldiers are small, and do not look like the same race as the women. I guess they have been starved so long, and their incessant working when off duty causes them to look so puny.

Yes, there have been some right lively times around here lately, which is not surprising; and I expect there will be more of it before everything is settled. The Spanish soldiers are about all gone now. When we came the town was alive with them. Our arrival caused the Cubans to crowd out of their holes, and they went to demonstrating too much. About two hours after our arrival I went up to the Inglature Hotel and walked right into a shooting match—one fellow was shooting at another on the crowded street with a rifle, and that night there was a fusilade at the same place, in which several were wounded and one or two killed.

The day we marched through the city to camp we expected trouble, owing to the state of feeling, and being the first troops to land, we did not know what was going to happen, so 100 rounds of ammunition were issued to each man, and we came through that way, the band played national airs. The Cubans went wild, brought out their flags for the first time, yelled, danced, and shouted! I never saw or heard such a hullaballoo and it was a continuous thing clear through the seven or eight miles. The Spaniards gave us the road and we had no trouble, but when the first fire-crackers were set off the men mechanically loaded their guns. I thought myself for a short time that we were being fired upon, and everybody was surprised when they learned that it was only fire-crackers.

On the first of January the army marched into the city to do the honors, at the formal turning over of the island. We stopped opposite Morro Castle and saw the stars and stripes take the place of the Spanish flag. All of the bands in the army played national airs, the war vessels in the harbor fired salutes and the men yelled. After that we marched by the Inglature Hotel where Generals Brooke, Lee and others reviewed the troops, and thence to camp. In all we marched about 18 miles. The regiment stood it well, some of the men dancing when dismissed. A detachment of the First North Carolina was placed in Morro Castle, when vacated by the Spaniards.

In Memory of Joseph W. Watkins.

The angels came the other night
On joyful wings of love,
And took the fairest flower
And carried it home above.

He is gone to that sweet home of joy;
He has joined the angel band;
He walks the golden streets to-day
With sister, hand in hand.

Yes, he is free from all sorrow,
In that happy home above,
Where I hope, some day, to meet him,
There to sing redeeming love.

How happy was the meeting
Around the great white throne,
When loving sister and fond brother
Met Joseph coming home.

Oh yes, there was rejoicing
In that land of pure delight,
When they met our loving brother
At the golden gate that night.

They have waited, waited long,
To greet him in shore;
And now he'll sing the sweet, new song
With the angels ever more.

Yes, he will sing the sweet, new song
As he marches along the way.
And I hope to join the choir
Some bright and happy day.

He is waiting over yonder
For the friends he loved best;
He'll be glad to see them [illegible]
Home to heaven, sweet [illegible]

Oh, brother and sister, let us try
To meet our brother there,
Where Jesus lives and reigns on high,
Is my earnest wish and prayer.

—ANNA DEANE.

What Next?

It does seem as though the seedsmen would stop somewhere, but here comes a work of art. Think of it, twenty-four pages lithographed in colors, upon an entirely new plan. This, in itself, is enough to turn every woman's head. Then follow about one hundred more pages, filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Fruits and negtables, photographed from nature, all printed on fine paper and enclosed in an elegant cover of white and gold. Vick's Garden and Florial Guide also contains full descriptions and directions for Planting Flowers and Vegetables, Plants, Small Fruits, etc. It explains a new departue in selling Vegetable Seeds by weight in place of old style of packets; [illegible] and offer giving customers credit [illegible] amount of purchase to apply on [illegible] for implements and useful articles. This splendid work of art will be mailed with a Due Bill good for 25 cents worth of Seeds, for only 15 cents. Write James Vicks Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

Opposites.

Boston Traveller.

She—They say that persons of opposite qualities make the happiest marriages.

He—That's why I am looking for a girl with money.

Cause For Gratitude.

"I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured me of a bad cough and given me a good appetite. My little girl had a stomach trouble and did not see a well day up to the time she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cured her." Mrs. T. H. Sutler, Stephen's City, Va.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HILL'S TRIBUTE TO LEE.

Hon. Benjamin Hill's Splendid Tribute to General Robert E. Lee

Atlanta Constitution, 17th.

Thursday being the anniversary of Lee's birthday, will be observed as a holiday in the public schools of Alanta, Ga. On Wednesdny exercises will be held at the different schools in honor of the occasion, and talks will be made by the teachers regarding the life and character of General Lee. An extract from the speech of the late Benjamin Harvey Hill will be written upon the blackboards in the school rooms, and it is thought that the pupils will then memorize the words. It was delivered by Mr. Hill at the time of General Lee's death, and is considered one of the best offorts of the famous speaker. The extract is as follows:

"He was a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a soldier without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices; a private citizen without wrong; a neighbor without reproach; a Christain without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was Caesar without his ambition; Federick without his tyranny; Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was obiedient to authority as a servant, and royal in authority as a true king. He was gentle as a woman in life, and modest and pure as a virgin in thought; watchful as a Roman vestal in duty; submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles!"

A Woman's Terrible Trial.

New York Letter to Baltimore Sun, 18th.

Mrs. Bertha Victorson, who last night dislocated her jaw while screaming for aid for her husband, who had just taken poison is in a precarious condition at her home, 197 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn.

While the dead body of her husband lies in one room she is utterly prostrated in another. Her friends, who are in constant attendance, have already noticed that her hair, which was jet black yesterday, is turning gray.

There was no reason that her husband, Nathan, should have killed himself, except that he was out of work. In her presence he swallowed a dose of poison. She realized that he was dying, that his death would be a matter of only a few moments unless help came. She ran to her neighbors and with her jaws locked open and tried to explain.

But they could not understand, for she could not speak. Agony despair, misery, all the tortue that a woman could suffer, were blended on her countenance.

At last she seized one man and dragged him to her home and pointed to the prostrate body of her husband.

When aid was summoned, but it was too late. Nathan Victorson was dead.

Tesla's Latest Proposal.

New York Letter to Baltimore Sun.

Nikola Tesla, whose boldness in conceiving astonishing uses to which electricity may be put has given the scientific world surprises from time to time, has a new proposal.

He now proposes to destroy the bacilli of all diseases by applying millions of volts of electricity to persons afflicted The tremendous force is to be applied in such a manner that the vital organs will be free from harmful effects and so that the bacilli will be drawn from the system.

The tremendous current which Tesla proposes to apply will not be sent through the body, as in cases of persons executed by electricity, but will run along the surface.

The new plan for destroying disease germs, including even those of consumption, was outlined in an exhaustive paper which the electrician read before the Electro-Therapeutic Society and created deep interest.

Tribute to Stonewall Jackson.

A prayer made by a clergyman at the unveiling of the Stonewall Jackson monument in New Orleans, says the Buffalo Commercial, ended with these peculiar words: "When in Thine inscrutable decree it was ordained that the Confederacy should fall, it became necessary for Thee to remove Thy servant Stonewall Jackson."

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. J. A. Hardison.

When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. J. A. Hardison.

"Brown appears to be a great expansionist."

"Yes; he won't even confine himself to the truth."—Ohio State Journal.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.