

THE MAXTON UNION.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR INTEREST.

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MAXTON, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890.

\$1.00 A YEAR

TOWN DIRECTORY.

B. F. McLEAN, Mayor.
H. W. NATT,
O. H. HOOKER,
W. S. BYRNES,
W. J. CURRIE,
Commissioners.
A. BURCK, Town Marshal.
LODGES.
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, No. 1,720 meets on second and fourth Wednesday's at 7:30 P. M. J. B. WEATHERLY, Dictator; B. F. McLEAN, Reporter.
Y. M. C. A., meets every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. W. M. BLACK, President.
MAXTON GUARDS, W. M. BLACK, Captain, meets first Thursday nights of each month at 8 P. M.
CHOSEN FRIENDS meet on second and fourth Monday in each month. Argus Shaw, Chief Counselor; S. W. P. Ham, Secretary and Treasurer.
MAXTON LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIANS, meets every Friday night, except first in each month, at 8 o'clock.
ROBINSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY, W. M. Black, President.
W. M. Black, 1st Vice President.
W. M. Black, 2nd Vice President.
W. M. Black, Secretary and Depository.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J. C. Evans, Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D.,
W. M. Black, Rev. O. P. Meeks,
W. J. Currie, Jos. McCollum,
J. P. Smith, Duncan McKay, Sr.,
J. B. Brown, Dr. J. L. McMillan.
ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE.
J. P. Smith, D. H. McNeill, J. A. Humphrey,
President of next meeting—Lumberton, N. C.
Time of next meeting—Thursday, May 20th, at 11:30 o'clock a. m.
Bills and testimonials can be purchased of W. M. Black, Depository, Maxton, N. C.
Branches and Bible Societies in the county invited to send delegates.
Forward all collections to Wm Black, Treasurer, Maxton, N. C.
CHURCHES.
PRESBYTERIAN, REV. DR. H. G. HILL, Pastor. Services each Sabbath at 4 P. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
METHODIST, REV. J. W. JONES, Pastor. Services each Sunday at 11 A. M. Sun-School at 9:30 A. M.
MASONIC.
MAXTON LODGE A. F. & A. M., meets 1st Friday night in each month at 8 P. M.
GENERAL DIRECTORY OF ROBINSON COUNTY.
Senator, J. F. Payne.
Representatives, T. M. Watson,
D. C. Regan.
County Commissioners,
E. F. McRae,
W. P. Moore,
B. Stancil,
T. McBryde,
J. S. Oliver,
C. S. C. B. Townsend,
S. H. H. McEachen,
R. G. Deeds, J. H. Morrison,
T. S. W. W. McJannet,
J. A. McAllister,
J. S. Black,
A. S. McQueen,
J. A. McAllister,
Supt. Pub. Instr'n, J. A. McAllister,
Supt. of Health, Dr. F. L. R.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM ALL OVER THE SOUTHLAND.

Accidents, Calamities, Pleasant News and Notes of Industry.

VIRGINIA.

J. C. Brain, representing a large English syndicate is trying to buy eight of the largest tobacco factories in Danville and organize them in one stock company. He was also in Lynchburg, and it is said that he obtained options on several large tobacco factories in that city.

A case has been arranged at Norfolk to test the constitutionality of the meat inspection law.

A fair will be held at Danville for the benefit of the Confederate Veterans Home in that city.

The embryo city of Glasgow, just above the confluence of James and North rivers at Balcony Falls, is rapidly looming up as an industrial centre. The Rockbridge Company, of which ex-Governor Lee is president, Hon. Wm. A. Anderson, vice president, and Maj. Miles M. Martin, general manager, have already accomplished much in the laying out of the town, grading streets and constructing houses.

A sad and most shocking double tragedy occurred near Lynchburg Wednesday. At Bald Eagle Dam on James River, while James Campbell, a most worthy farmer, was burning a plant bed, his little daughter's clothes took fire and she was burned to death in a few minutes. Soon after hearing of the sad accident, the near relatives of the family, living on the opposite side of the river, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hight, took a small boat and attempted to cross the river which was high, to help the afflicted. The boat went over a dam, both were drowned, and the bodies have not yet been found. The drowned left three children, helpless at home.

TENNESSEE.

The question of issuing \$500,000 of thirty-year 5 per cent. corporation bonds for permanent improvement of the streets of Chattanooga was submitted to a vote of the people Wednesday, and was ratified by a majority of 688.

The Woodbury mining company are developing a silver mine at Lascasses, near Woodbury.

William Silvey, of Flowery Branch, Ga., arrived in Chattanooga in search of his wife and two children, who left home last Sunday. He found them living with James McDaniels, who has a wife and three children living at Flowery Branch. The Police arrested McDaniels and Mrs. Silvey, but the Recorder dismissed the case on the promise of Mrs. Silvey to return home with her husband. They left for home, McDaniels remaining.

At Nashville, W. T. Ownby scored his second signal victory in his libel suits against the Nashville American. The American filed demurrers to Ownby's bills in the second and third libel suits, brought by him, stating in substance, that plaintiff's petition failed to make a case of libel and should be dismissed. Judge McAllister overruled these demurrers, and both those cases will go to trial upon their merits. A similar demurrer in the first suit was previously overruled, so that Mr. Ownby's three damage suits for \$25,000 each are all yet in good standing in court.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The town commissioners of Marion have decided to issue license to sell liquors in that town and have fixed the license tax at \$750. A bar has been opened in the Flemming House, and others are in prospect.

Mr. Blanton, late of the firm of Blanton & Dysart, will establish a bank in Marion. The lot has been bought and the material for the building is being placed on the site.

The manufacture of cigar boxes is a new enterprise to be set on foot in the Twin City at an early date.

Miss Elise V. Lee, a Presbyterian missionary, of Mills river, Henderson county, will start the first day of April for Matamoros, Mex. She goes under the auspices of the Presbyterian Mission Board and will join other missionaries in Mexico.

The grounds for Trinity College are being prepared at Durham. They will embrace 60 acres.

\$1,425 has been subscribed thus far in Charlotte to celebrate the 20th of May, Mecklenburg Independence day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

New York capitalists have secured an option on about 500 acres of land on both sides the Saluda river, near Greenville, with a view of erecting a cotton factory.

The Department has established a postoffice at Lindsay's station on the S. C. Railroad to be known as Lindsay. Mr. John D. Taylor has been appointed postmaster.

W. K. and Arthur Pelzer and others, of Charleston, have organized a \$200,000 company to erect a fertilizer factory at Montgomery, Ala.

The cotton-seed oil mill and fertilizer factory at Spartanburg to be erected will be known as the Proculo Mills. The capital stock will be increased from 25,000 to \$50,000.

A commission was issued at Columbia for the organization of the Aiken Pine Elixir Manufacturing Company of Aiken, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling "Moseley's Aiken Pine Elixir," a medicine and tonic made from the leaf of the pine tree. The capital stock is to be \$3,300 in shares of \$100

each, all of which is held by Aiken citizens.

The South Carolina Railroad's earnings for February show up handsomely, the increase of total earnings over February, 1889, being \$22,845, or 18 per cent. The passenger earnings increased \$2,725, or nearly 13 per cent.; the freight earnings \$19,072, or over 19 per cent., and the tonnage 27,997 tons, or 43 per cent.

W. P. Frost and others, of Charleston are organizing a stock company to develop phosphate lands in Florida.

GEORGIA.

The cotton receipts at Savannah this season will fall but little short of one million bales.

The incorporators of Augusta's new glass factory announce subscriptions of \$46,000 to the enterprise.

The city council of Columbus has placed upon the people the responsibility of determining whether it is advisable that an expenditure of \$10,000 should be incurred by the city to aid in the holding of an exposition this fall. An election is to be ordered.

The Continental Chemical Co. has been incorporated by S. K. Platshek and H. H. Livingston, with a capital stock of \$5,000 to manufacture drugs, chemicals, etc., in Savannah.

The melon growers of southwest Georgia are preparing for the handling of the biggest crop of watermelons that Georgia has ever known. Tuesday the initial step toward an organization of all the fruit, vegetable and melon associations was taken. The season of the melon opens early in June and this year will not last longer than forty-five days. During that time it is estimated that nearly 12,000 carloads of melons will be shipped to the north, east and west.

OTHER STATES.

The low lands of Mississippi and Arkansas are completely inundated, and the floods are practically beyond control.

A company has purchased 2,000 acres of phosphate lands Citrus county, Fla., near Dunnellon, of Senator Mann at \$40,000.

A Jacksonville firm has just received a large order for Florida live oak timber to be shipped to South Africa. The timber is designed for strength and durability as is especially required in all timber which is used in connection with heavy drilling and hydraulic machinery.

Doolittle's Two Wives.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 1.—[Special.]—Edward Doolittle, an engineer on the Alabama Great Southern railroad, was killed in a collision on that road February 12. A few weeks later his widow, Mrs. Josephine Doolittle, filed in the probate court letters of administration. Mrs. Mary Doolittle, of South Carolina, through her attorneys has filed notice of a contest of the letters of administration. Mrs. Mary Doolittle says she, too, is the widow of the dead engineer. She says he deserted her and their three children in South Carolina, a few years ago, and she only heard of his whereabouts and his second marriage when she read in the papers a notice of his death. Doolittle had been living here about three years, and had an excellent character. Both women have marriage certificates, and the case promises to be an interesting one, from the fact the dead engineer left enough property to make a fight for its possession.

A Confederate Camp in New York.

New York, April 1.—The Ex-Confederate soldiers of this city propose to inaugurate a camp of ex-members of the Confederate army and navy. Recently a meeting was held and a committee appointed with this end in view. A circular letter has been sent out for this purpose. Among other things the letter declares that the public has no more conservative or patriotic citizens than those who fought on the other side in the late war. Ex-Confederates were asked to meet and renew the friendship and maintain the sentiments of fraternity born of hardships and danger shared on the battlefield. It is proposed also to assist the widows and orphans of deceased comrades. Among those who have signed to the call are W. S. Keiley, Major Joe H. Stewart, S. Calhoun Smith and Thomas L. Sneed.

Mrs. Harrison at Asheville.

Mrs. Harrison and party arrived at Asheville, N. C., from Chattanooga Wednesday, and remained in their private car till morning, as accommodations could not be furnished at the hotels or account of the great crowd visiting there. Manager Steele, of the Buttery Park Hotel, tendered the hospitalities of his house during the day.

At 10 o'clock a committee of citizens took the party in charge for a two hours drive. At 12 o'clock lunch was served for the guests and committee at the Battery Park. The party left in the afternoon for Washington. They were enthusiastic over the beauty of Asheville, and Mrs. Harrison told the Associated Press representatives that she intended sending the President there this summer.

Medicinal Virtues of the Apple.

The medicinal virtues of the apple are being sounded on all sides in Europe. It is said to neutralize the evil effects of eating too much meat and German chemists state that it is richer than any other fruit or vegetable in phosphorus, an element which is of use in the renewal of the essential nervous matter of the brain and the spinal cord.—Commercial Advertiser.

Newspapers in California claim that fire can be raised in that State as good as any of those that are imported.

Does Farming Pay?

The State Chronicle, of Raleigh, N. C., after commenting upon the loss sustained by farmers in the cotton section, says:

While this temporary depression rests heavily upon a large body of our farmers, it is gratifying to know that in the tobacco section of the State, although the crop has not been large, the farmers have been paid larger prices for their tobacco and are more prosperous than for years. And the best part of this is that the bright tobacco belt, which was once supposed to embrace only a few counties, extends from the Virginia line to Pitt county on the one hand, and to South Carolina in another direction. Five years ago Nash county had never raised any bright tobacco and its farmers did not know that the soil was adapted to it. A number of farmers tried it, and now Nash ranks with the best of the old tobacco counties. On the 14th day of February Mr. R. H. Ricks, a prominent farmer of Nash, sold in Henderson, 22 lots of tobacco, 4,579 pounds, for \$1,931.77, an average for all grades of \$42.25 per 100 pounds. He had in tobacco last year 45 acres and will average for the entire crop \$45 per 100 pounds. Mr. Ricks says that farming does pay, and will this year plant 75 acres in tobacco. What is true of Nash is in less measure true of Wilson county, which is preparing to follow the example of Nash.

Vance county farmers find that farming pays well. In December, 1889 Mr. D. Y. Cooper bought a farm of 519 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Henderson, for which he paid in cash \$5,080. This year the crop of tobacco alone on that farm will bring him over \$6,500 to \$7,000. Mr. Cooper owns three farms near Henderson which cost him about \$10,000. They pay him annually a 20 per cent. dividend. Of course he has the best tenants that can be had, and makes every edge cut. But so do all men who understand their business. What enterprise in the State is paying so handsomely a dividend? Mr. Cooper says that raising bright tobacco does pay, and pay handsomely. On the same road, and in the same neighborhood in which Mr. Cooper's 518 acre farm is situated, are other farmers who have done quite as well with tobacco. Mr. S. H. Satterwhite, a progressive young farmer, sold the product of two acres for \$695.50. For about 200 acres of land he paid \$1,000, and now from two acres he gets nearly enough to pay the purchase price. The value of his tobacco crop alone this year will be about \$5,000, and it has not cost him to exceed \$1,000 to make it. Besides the tobacco, he has made all his supplies. On the same same road Mr. Frank Wortham and Mr. Thomas B. Floyd, both progressive young farmers, made a success. Mr. Wortham sold one 2-horse load of tobacco for \$650.55. His crop will bring him about \$4,000, and he made it and his supplies at a cost of about \$1,000. Mr. Floyd, with two horses, will sell his crop for \$3,000. In this same neighborhood we might give the experience of other gentlemen who will answer the question, "Does farming pay?" in the affirmative.

MARYLAND'S TREASURY SHORT.

An Honorable Name Now in Disgrace Through Dishonesty.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 1.—The Governor sent a message to the legislature to night transmitting a communication from L. Victor Baughman, State comptroller. The comptroller states that he has discovered a misappropriation of State securities in the hands of State Treasurer Stevenson Archer. Treasurer Archer is lying critically ill at his home. The bond of the State Treasurer is \$200,000. The involvement of the name of State Treasurer Archer, with illegitimate use of funds of the State, was so unexpected to every one that his friends are not yet able to fully realize it. Whatever the amount of defalcation, the State is secure.

The Georgia Editors.

The Georgia Press association visited the sub-tropical exposition at Jacksonville, Fla., where they were received and shown about by Director General Moran, Secretary Adams and Representative Dillon.

As the party entered the building the band played spirited airs. President Dillon made a short speech of welcome, which was replied to by President W. L. Gleason. The visitors expressed themselves as delighted with the exposition. The party spent a portion of the afternoon in sight-seeing, and at 3:30 o'clock took the steamer H. B. Plant for a trip up the river to Sanford.

The editors were guests of the Plant Investment company and will be given a trip to Cuba by that company.

According to a high authority in the English navy, the decision has been made that masts and spars are hereafter to be banished from all fighting vessels.

HINTS FOR STOUT PEOPLE.

BY A PROPER DIET THE WEIGHT MAY EASILY BE REDUCED.

Processes of Nutrition—Starvation and Violent Exercise Unnecessary—Diet for a Stout Person.

The most recent investigations, says Dr. Walter Mendelson, show clearly that the albumen in the food is the principal source of the fat formed in the body. This albumen, after it has reached the cells of the tissues, undergoes certain chemical changes by which part of it is converted into fat, and part goes to the nutriment of the tissue cells. Many experiments have been made which prove this conclusively. Thus dogs fed on lean meat accumulate considerable fat. One fed on lean meat and palm oil, which contains no stearic acid, stored up fat, having the usual amount of stearic acid normal to dog's fat.

It is not asserted that all fat deposited is formed from albumen. A certain amount of that taken as food is stored up. But the increase of body fat occurring after eating much fat, though in part a direct result, is chiefly brought about indirectly, the food fat shielding from oxidation that which has previously been formed from the albumen. Thus, when a dog is fed on meat and mutton suet the dog gets fat, not because the mutton suet is changed into dog's fat or is deposited as suet, but because the more ready oxidation of the suet prevents the fat proper to the animal's tissues from being destroyed by the various activities of the animal.

It is in the same way the starches and sugars act. They are not ordinarily converted into fat, but are so converted only when taken in abnormally large quantities. But when taken with the ordinary food, they are more easily oxidized than the proper fat of the body, and so the proper fat accumulates instead of wasting.

The sources of fat in the body were found to be three: First, the splitting up of the albumen of the food; second, the transfer of that fat digested as food; and third, fat formed from starches taken in too large quantities.

The next step was to consider what conditions of the body tended to hoard up this fat. It is known that all the cells of the body have the power of splitting up relatively complex chemical compounds into bodies of simpler composition. It is further known that certain external agencies have the power of modifying the chemical powers of the cells. Thus quinine, alcohol, morphine, low temperature, deficient food supply, deficient oxygen, diminish the powers of the cells, while excess of food, high temperature, and muscular activity increase them. It is further known that the disintegrability of the different classes of food brought to the cells varies. Of the three classes into which all foods may be divided the albumens (lean meats) are most easily split up by the cells, the sugars coming next, and the fats last.

It has been determined that the following quantities of the food classes are equivalents in that each yields an equal quantity of energy measured as heat. Fat, 100 grams; albumen, 211; starch, 232; cane sugar, 234; glucose, 256.

From this it appears that an accumulation of fat will most readily occur when the diet contains an overplus of fat. It is supposed that a man who required 118 grams of albumen and 259 of fat should take albumen only he would have to eat six pounds of lean meat alone to keep up his supply. But he could not digest so much meat as that. If he took the albumen and excluded fat, he would have to take a pound and a quarter of starch to make up for the fat omitted. If the man ate all three kinds of food he would need 118 grams of albumen, 100 of fat, and 368 of starch. An excess in any one would produce an accumulation of fat. Now, ordinarily no man habitually eats meats composed of any one or any two sorts of these foods. If he did he would hardly accumulate an overplus of fat, because the monotony of the diet would produce a lack of appetite, and so he would not become obese. But on a mixed diet, containing plenty of fats and starches, a little more albumen than is needed to maintain the equilibrium of fat and flesh may be eaten. This surplus of albumen fat would make itself apparent in the form of the eater.

In treating obesity, the individuality must be kept in mind, but in general the aim must be to make the consumption of fat exceed the production. In the great majority of cases, in spite of what fat people say, the cause of the fat is the eating of either too much food or food of an improper quality, combined with a lack of exercise. It remains, therefore, suitably to regulate the diet and exercise, bearing in mind that the change must be gradual to be beneficial, and that anything approaching to starvation must be avoided. It must be a general plan to give much albumen and relatively little fats and sweets. This is done in order that the cells, from the abundance of nourishment brought to them, shall be capable of great chemical activity; and further, that the tissue fat formed from the albumen shall not be preserved from oxidation by the presence of the more readily oxidizable fats and starches.

For a diet list for a corpulent person the Doctor recommended the following:

Breakfast—One cup (6 ounces) tea or coffee, with milk and sugar, two or three slices (2 1/2 ounces) of bread, butter, half ounce, one egg, or 1 1/2 ounce meat.
Dinner—Meat or fish, 7 ounces; green vegetables, such as spinach, cabbage, string

beans, asparagus, tomatoes, beet tops, etc., 1 ounce; farinaceous dishes, such as potatoes, hominy, rice, macaroni, etc., 3 1/2 ounces, or these may be omitted and a corresponding amount of green vegetables substituted; salad, with plain dressing, 1 ounce; fruit, 3 1/4 ounces; water sparingly.

Supper or Luncheon—Two eggs or lean meat, 3 ounces; salad, three-quarters of an ounce; bread, one slice; fruit, 3 1/4 ounces; two ounces of bread (two slices) may be substituted for the fruit, tea, or coffee, 3 ounces; no beer, ale, cider, champagne, sweet wines, or hard liquors must be taken. Milk, save as an addition to tea or coffee, must be taken rarely.

It is important to remember that as the fat becomes reduced the diet must be modified somewhat, giving more of the sweets and fats, lest the albumen, as well as the fat of the body, be consumed.

Under a proper diet the patient feels better instead of weak or in any way worse. A feeling of lassitude is an indication that the muscular tissues, as well as the fat, are being reduced. It is imperative that the patient should not be impatient or in a hurry to get lean. It is only by slow degrees that the cells can be habituated to a mode of action in harmony with the welfare of the whole system.

Scientific Hair Splitting.

Professor J. T. Richardson, of the Lick Observatory, in speaking of the nicety required in astronomical observations, said to me some time ago:

"Few persons are aware of the nicety required in astronomical observations. The rod used in measuring a base line is commonly about ten feet long, and the astronomer may be said to apply the very rod to mete the distance of the stars. An error in placing a fine dot which fixes the length of the rod, amounting to one-thousandth of an inch—the thickness of a single silken fibre—will amount to an error of seventy-five feet in the earth's diameter, of three hundred and sixteen miles in the sun's distance, and to more than sixty-five millions of miles in that of the nearest fixed star. As the astronomer in his observations has nothing further to do with ascertaining lengths or distances except by calculation, his whole skill and artifice are consequently exhausted in the measurement of angles—being by these alone that spaces inaccessible can be compared. Happily a ray of light is straight; were it not so in celestial spaces, at least, there would be an end of astronomy. Now, an angle of a second—3600 to a degree—is a subtle thing. It has an apparent breadth utterly invisible to the unassisted eye, unless accompanied with so intense a splendor—as in the case of a fixed star—actually to raise by its effect on the nerve of sight a spurious image having a sensible breadth. A silk-work fiber, such as has been mentioned, subtends an angle of a second at three and a half feet distance; a cricket ball two and a half inches in diameter must be removed in order to subtend a second to 43,000 feet or about eight miles, when it would be utterly invisible to the naked sight, even were it aided by a telescope of the same power. Yet it is on the measure of one angle second that the ascertainment of a sensible parallax in any fixed star depends; and an error of one-thousandth of that amount—a quantity still unmeasurable by the most perfect of instruments—would place the star too far or too near by 200,000,000 miles, a space which light requires 118 days to travel."

Squirrel Shooting.

If the tree is not hollow, then look for the foxey little fellow generally on some one of the larger limbs near the body of the tree, or fork of large limbs. Inspect the limb inch by inch. Don't try to take in the whole top at once, but dwell on a point, and perhaps you will observe a paw or a few hairs, or more probably one side of the head sufficient for the eyes to observe you; or when watching intently and shifting your position you will see a quick, slight movement, thereby detecting the fellow in trying to put the limb more effectually between him and you.

If you have the ability to detect differences in the shades of color the more successful will you be in discovering the game, because he hugs the limb closely, spreading himself out as thin as possible, his color blending with that of the limb. If you prefer to shoot alone, have a boy with you, and if you use a rifle, the best arm for the purpose, take a stand from the tree as far as you can see well into the top, with your gun ready to bring to the shoulder in an instant; then send your boy to the opposite side of the tree to make a racket, and you will see your squirrel spring into view.

I say, take a stand as far from the tree as you can well do and see into the top. My experience is the nearer the horizontal line of aim is the easier the shot. Of course you will shoot off-hand and at the head.—Forest and Stream.

Alliance Agricultural Works.

Major George Christman, Jacob Wiesler, and Mr. Prince, representing the Farmers' Alliance of the United States, have concluded to establish the Alliance agricultural works at Iron Gate, Alleghany county, Virginia. The works will employ from 300 to 500 hands, and their products will go to every sub-Alliance in the country, representing four million members.

Ex-President Cleveland is prime mover in a plan to celebrate the next birthday of Hon. Allen G. Thurmas, in November 18th, in grand style.