THE MORGANTON HERALD.

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[Written for The Herald.

SETTLING A CONTINENT.

HE COLONISTS OF NEW ENGLAND.

An Interesting Paper on the People Who Settled the New England States.

A little more than two centuries ago New England was one vast forest. Here and there a little space was cleared, a little corn was raised; a few Indian families made their temporary abode, and the savage occupants of the land spent their lives mostly in hunting and fishing. How did these early pathfinders of the sea designate New England? Had the unknown region a name? Yes. It is said that long before any Englishman is known to have set foot upon it, the barbarous name of Norombega is laid down upon ancient maps. Whence or how it came there is a mystery. In the following short account we shall see how a handful of poor people, knit together in a common bond of brotherhood did at last what the greatest lords with the most ample means had been unable to accomplish.

Toward the end of Elizabeth's reign, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh determined to attempt an English settlement in North America, but Gilbert in the attempt perished in a storm at sea, which Longfellow has described in his poem of the same name:

"Southward with fleet of ice
Sailed the corsair Death.
Wild and fast blew the blast.
And the east-wind was his breath.

Southward, forever southward,
They drift through dark and day;
And like a dream, in the Gulf Stream.
Sinking, vanish all away."

The queen then gave Raleigh a chance to make the trial, granting him the exclusive right to plant colonies, or open a trade with distant lands. His expedition landed on the south coast. In the queen's honor, and because she was a maiden sovereign, the whole territory lying between Florida and Nova Scotia was then called Virginia, and it was by this name New England first became known to Englishmen. After making great exertions, Raleigh, however, failed to establish a permanent settlement.

We next read of Gosnold's colony, which, after many perils, landed at Martha's Vineyard. Meeting with many discouragements, this, too, proved a failure, and the settlement was soon abandoned. Two years later a noble French gentleman, named De Monts attempted to plant a colony in a remote corner of New England. Among the hundred followers he had collected, was one Samuel de Champlain, to whom, of all the early explorers New England was the most indebted. He was a native of the same province as De Monts, his patron. He made the first authentic map of New England, was the founder of Quebec, the discoverer of Lake Champlain and the historian of his time. Like its predecessors, this colony also ended disastrously.

Twenty-three years had passed since the granting of Raleigh's privileges, which were set aside, now that Elizabeth was dead and James on the throne. He granted charters to two great companies, one of them called the London Company, the other the Plymouth Company, and Virginia was divided in nearly equal portions between them. The former took the south half, or South Virginia, and was so called, because formed of noblemen and merchants of London. The latter was similarly formed at Bristol, Plymouth, etc., and took the northern half, extending from Pennsylvania to Nova Scotia. Unfortunately, Lord Popham, Lord Chief-Justice of England, and master-spirit of the Plymouth Company, their noble patron, died the same year (1607) and the plantation being deprived of its head, with homesickness and discontent every day increasing, it was speedily decided to give over the attempt to remain in the country. This decision was immediately carried out.

In the month of April, 1614, some London merchants fitted out two ships for a whaling voyage to North Virginia, with Captain John Smith the animating spirit of the whole enterprise. After a stay of three or four months he went back to England in one of the ships, and prepared a map and description of the new country, to which he now gave the name of New England, King James granting the privilege to call it such on the new charter, which name, as we all know, it has since retained.

About this time, in England, Holland, France and Germany, there was a great difference of opinion in matters of religion Men everywhere were thinking for themselves, instead of accepting the opinion of pope, bishop or priest. For many years the Church of England had sternly persecuted those Protestants who disobeyed its ordinances or who wished to worship God independently of its forms and ceremonies. Those who wished simply to reform the mother church without leaving it were reproachfully called Puritans, and those who wanted nothing at all to do with it were called Separatists. Driven by this persecution to seek an asylum in some foreign land, a congregation of these people fled with their pastor into Holland, where they were free to worship God as they pleased. Here they dwelt in peace and love for twelve years; but, after much anxious thought, they decided at last to seek another home in a distant land. So the Pilgrims formed themselves into a company, fixing the shares of stock at fifty dollars. Every settler sixteen years old was to be equal to one share. Every man who furnished an outfit worth fifty dollars was to have an additional share, and children between ten and sixteen years of age were to be counted as half a share. All the settlers bound themselves to work together for seven years, their labor to go into a common fund, and all to be supported from it. At the end of that period the property was to be divided according to the shares. For seven years they were to put all their hardships, dangers and work on an equality with the money advanced by the merchants, who would thus be enabled to speculate on their toil. Being people of small means they procured money on hard terms of certain London merchants with whom they formed a partnership. With this money they purchased the Speedwell, of forty tons, and hired the Mayflower, of 180 tons. A fair wind soon brought the Speedwell to Southampton, where the Mayflower, with other emigrants, was waiting for her.

On the 5th of August, 1620, the two ships put to sea. Shortly after sailing, the Speedwell sprung a leak, and both ships had to put back to Plymouth. This mishap discouraged many of the colonists from going on. The Speedwell proving unseaworthy, the Mayflower on the 6th of September sailed alone with one hundred and two passengers on board, and on the 11th of November the storm-tossed vessel rode safe within the harbor.

Before going on shore the Pilgrims drew up a compact by which they agreed to be governed, and signed it before landing. It is said that no simpler form of government was ever devised. In a few terse sentences it embodied the whole philosophy of government. They amply proved its sufficiency, for it was the only organic law they ever had. It therefore stands alone in history as the first act of self-government by the people of New England.

It should be remembered that the Pilgrims had not meant to settle in New England at all, but were in a measure driven to do so by the lateness of the season and the refusal or inability of their shipmaster to take them further south.

The story of their landing on Plymouth Rock, December 20th, 1620 is familiar to us all—that spot which will ever be held sacred to every true American. Mrs. Hemans, in her poem of "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers" has beautifully expressed it:

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast.
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed.

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes,
They the true-hearted came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame."

This spot was chosen principally because a large tract of land had already been cleared by the Indians at this place, and lay ready to their hand to plant or build upon. From this time the colony, with varying fortunes, continued to increase till it overspread the land.

(To be Continued.)

The Federal Court at Asheville.

Marshal Allison and Messrs. Armfield and Goolsby returned from Asheville court last Saturday night. The court occupied the full two weeks term, about 600 cases being disposed of. Marshal Allison paid out $10,000 to witnesses and about $2,000 to jurors, and he yet owes about $1,000 to witnesses. $10,000 being all the money he had at present for that purpose. About 450 or 500 of the 600 cases were disposed of by the parties submitting. There were several cases of considerable importance, in one of which Senator Vance and Justice Avery, of the Supreme Court, were witnesses.

The marshal brought home with him three prisoners who were sentenced to the Albany penitentiary—John and Frank Lewellyn, father and son, convicted of complicity in the murder of Deputy Marshal Brockus, and one O'Dear, convicted of perjury. These prisoners will be kept in jail here until after the Federal Court at Charlotte, which begins the second Monday in December, when they, with a number of others, will be taken to Albany. The elder Lewellyn is very old and almost blind.—*Statesville Landmark.*

How a Sick Man Voted in Virginia.

Mr. P. A. Baylor, a member of the Staunton bar, has for some time been an invalid confined to his room. His residence is just across the street from the second ward voting place—the engine-house. Too feeble to go to the polls, a novel plan was adopted for receiving his vote. A double string was run from his chamber window across to the poll. His Democratic ballot was put on it and drawn slowly across the street. When it arrived at the box the judge of election took it off and put it inside. Both the invalid voter and the election judge were in sight of each other from the starting of the ballot until it was safe in the box.—*Staunton (Va.) Vindicator.*

The Value of a Package.

The contents of a 25-cent package of Simmons Liver Regulator will cure many a sick-headache. It's the woman's friend. It cured me permanently of Sick Headache—C. S. Morris, Brownsville, W. Va. Take it dry on the tongue or make a tea.

Constipation is the parent of innumerable diseases, and should, therefore, be promptly remedied by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills do not gripe, are perfectly safe to take, and remove all tendency to liver and bowel complaints.

OUR STATE.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 603¼ miles.
Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
Number of electoral votes, 11.
Number of cotton factories, 160.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Area of Dismal Swamp, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,570.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (census 1890), 1,617,047.
White population (census 1890), 1,049,191.
Colored population (census 1890) 567,170.
Indian population (census 1890), 1,671.
Total water-power, 3,500,000 horse-power.
Average mean rainfall, 52 inches.
Western boundary—longitude, 81 degrees, 42 min. 20 sec.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Farenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell's Peak, 6,888 feet.
Number of bales of cotton consumed, 147,683.
Assessed value of railway property, $23,654,335.74.
Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.
Number of boats engaged in general fisheries, about 3,000.
Limit to State and county taxes, 66⅔ cents. Limit to poll tax, $2.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.
The highest town in the State is Boone, Watauga county, 3,250 ft.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.
Highest point of Smoky Mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.
Value of real and personal property, bank stock and railroads, is $262,796,816.
Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent.; by contract, 8 per cent; usury forfeits interest.
Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.
The highest point of Blue Ridge mountains in the State is Grandfather mountain, 5,897 feet.
The average date of the first killing frost is October 10th, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
Public school system adopted 1840. At present there are 4,168 white and 1,192 colored school houses. School age, 6 to 21 years.
The census of the children of school age is, whites, 386,360; colored, 211,696; total, 598,256. Enrollment, white, 215,919; colored, 110,441.
The grand total of receipts for public schools for the year ending June 30, 1892, is $775,449.63. The total expenditures for the same period are $760,931.04.
The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape, the General Assembly having power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.
Married women retain all their real and personal property exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers for their work are required.
Legislature, biennial in odd numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, $4 per day.
Homesteads are allowed to the amount of $1,000 value, and personal property to the amount of $500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children, and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Another Frog and Snake Story.

Some time ago the *Landmark* printed a story about a frog taking a stick in its mouth to prevent a snake swallowing it; and later Mr. Hal. Fetter's story about a partridge holding a leaf over its body to hide itself from a hawk. A gentleman recently related to us another frog and snake story—equally as good if not better than either of those referred to—which is vouched for by Mr. W. A. Myers, of Osbornville, Wilkes county, who, if we remember aright, was an eye witness of the occurrence. The frog in this instance was a bull-frog and not a toad-frog. A black snake, looking for his dinner, had seized the frog by the hind-leg and attempted to swallow it. The frog seized hold of a bamboo brier with its mouth and held on like grim death while the snake tugged at its extremities. The snake wrapped his tail around a convenient shrub to give himself more purchase and least back to his work with a will but it was no go. The frog held on to the bamboo brier and as the snake could not pull him loose he finally gave it up as a bad job and retired from the field.—*Statesville Landmark.*

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Tull, Druggist.

PAYS BETTER THAN BANK STOCK.

THE CULTURE OF PECANS.

An Industry Which Brings Fortunes to Those Engaged in It.

While the growing of oranges, lemons, prunes, figs, etc., pays large profits, yet they do not equal the profit to be had in the growing of the Texas thin shell pecan, which grows well wherever the black walnut or the hickory grows.

Many things the pecan has in its favor which are not found in most of the fruit and nuts of other trees In the first place, the cost of planting is very small in comparison with other trees. The largest Texas thin shell nuts will cost but three dollars per acre for planting, while hardly any other orchard trees can be planted for five or ten times as much. The care a pecan grove requires is very little up to their bearing, and then only the cost of marketing the product. Unlike most fruits, the pecan nuts can be kept for months, and sold when desired or when the market is most favorable.

Commencing (by using dynamite in preparing the ground) bearing at six years of age, the trees continue bearing their lifetime, which reaches hundreds of years. It is a rare thing among the finest trees of Texas to find a dead pecan. Planting 35 feet apart enables the grower to plant any crop, which is not higher than the trees, on the same land, as they should have all the sun and air they can get. The cultivation increases the growth and production of the pecan, which will make rapid strides in growth over the wild trees. Planting, equi-distant, trees of the same age and height, the chances of larger yields are increased, with also a larger grade of nuts.

This industry is in its infancy, but is bound to become one of the leading ones in every section of the country, not being confined to certain localities, like oranges and lemons and like products, to small territory.

The Texas thin shell pecan is the favorite nut everywhere. Growing only on this continent, we have the world for a market. No one need be afraid of an oversupply, for the demand will, for years to come, be greater than can be supplied. The discovery of dynamite for preparing the ground for planting pecans is timely. With small expense you can tear up the ground to the depth of eight feet, and four to six feet wide, which furnishes a reservoir for moisture, besides permitting the roots to grow rapidly. The dynamite can be used with perfect safety by anyone, as it explodes below the surface, and the only effect seen is the lifting of the ground slightly, which falls back at once, and thorough pulverization has taken place.

The value of a farm is very much increased which has a good pecan grove upon it. As soon as a tree will bear fifty pounds of the Texas thin shell pecans, the returns from an acre earn a good 10 per cent. on valuation of land at $100 per acre. Not only this, but the increased yield goes on until the tree is 25 or 30 years old. We have trees here eighteen years old which earn $30 and upward per tree, at not an extravagant price for the nuts either. The pecan has no enemies worth mentioning, as the leaves and sap are bitter and acrid and repel insects which are pests on many trees. We know of no trees growing, which, all things considered, have greater value and pay larger net profits year after year than the pecan. A grove of 50 to 100 acres of pecans, when they come into bearing earns a good fortune annually, safer and better earnings than the best bank in the country for capital invested. —*Herbert Post, Fort Worth, Texas, in Charlotte, N. C., Observer.*

Judge Parker's Famous Charge.

In referring to the death of Judge Richard Parker, of Winchester, Va., a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"While on the bench the famous trials of John Brown and his accomplices in their invasion of the State on October 16, 1859, came before him at Charleston, Jefferson county. The spirit of fairness and justice with which he conducted this trial has no superior here or in any other country. His splendid charge to the grand jury was admired even by those who were most antagonistic to the South.

"The following is an extract: 'In all your present acts you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Do but this, gentlemen, and you will have fulfilled your duty. Go beyond this, and in place of diligent inquiry and calm investigation which you have sworn to make, act upon prejudice or from excitement or passion, and you will have done wrong to that law in whose service you are engaged. As I said before, those men are now in the hands of justice. They are to have a fair and impartial trial. We owe it to the cause of justice as well as to our own character that such a trial shall be afforded them.'"

True Economy.

No matter how many hundred doses of any other medicine are offered for a dollar, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the cheapest blood purifier sold, though druggists, because it's guaranteed, and your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure.

With its use you only pay for the good you get.

Can you ask more?

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

FLORIDA'S NEW CROWN.

Miss Helen Gould, Heiress to $15,000,000, Will Wed a Boy Artist.

A special to the *Chicago Post* from New York, says: "Helen Gould, the twenty-one year old daughter of the Wizard of Wall Street, and heiress of $20,000,000, has followed in the footsteps of her brother George, and chosen a life part far from the stage. The fortunate man is Harry Woodruff, a young actor, known in the profession as "the boy ingenue," and now playing in the "Charley's Aunt" Company at the Standard Theatre. This will be Actor Woodruff's last season on the stage, at least for some time. He has handed in his resignation, to take effect next Saturday night, and upon his retirement will go to Yale College to study law, preliminary to espousing Miss Helen in wedlock. The courtship of Actor Woodruff and Miss Gould has been going on for a long time, and George Gould until lately has bitterly opposed it. It is only recently, after losing no time attempted to break off the affair, that he has given his consent on condition that Woodruff retires from the stage and takes a two-year course at Yale. George Gould has consented to pay all his college expenses, and it is said to have given the young man $20,000 to keep his mouth closed about the matter until the expiration of the two years of probation. If at the end of that time the young couple are still in love George Gould has agreed that they shall get married."

A Big Southern Canal Scheme.

A report comes from Atlanta, Ga., that a company in which New York people are principally interested is being formed in the metropolis to construct a series of canals to connect the navigable waterways in Georgia and Alabama. It is argued that by cutting 150 miles of canal in the States mentioned that boat transportation can be established on the Alabama Coosa, Chattahoochee, Altamaha, and Savannah, affording easy communication between Atlanta, Montgomery, Birmingham, Savannah, Mobile and Selma, Ala. One of the projectors of the scheme advises the *Manufacturer's Record* that the plan of the canal system is as follows:

Beginning on the Tennessee river between Decatur and Gunnersville, Ala., thence south to Birmingham, and southeast to Coosa river, and down that stream to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile. Another section is planned to extend from Montgomery east to Columbus, Ga., and north on the Chattahoochee to Atlanta. The plan also includes a waterway from Columbus to the Ocmulgee river, down this to the Altamaha, and via that river to Brunswick, thence east to Savannah.

It is estimated that the canals can be cut at an average expense of $5,000 per mile, owing to the swampy region through which they would pass. The idea is to build steel barges with steam wheels for use on the system, although the idea of electric propulsion by means of the trolley system has been thought of. The correspondent further writes that if the vessels are built a boat-building plant is to be created for turning them out at Birmingham, and a ship-yard with a Simpson dry-dock at Mobile. The company it is said, is to have $5,000,000 capital.

The proposed system of waterways, if completed, would be about 575 miles long in Alabama and 400 miles in Georgia.—*Exchange.*

Injuries to Railway Postal Clerks—A Proposed Relief Fund.

During the past year there were 423 accidents to railway postal clerks, in which 10 clerks were killed, 66 seriously and 101 slightly injured. Superintendent James E. White, in his annual report to the Postmaster General, earnestly recommends the passage of a bill which he has drafted, and which provides that, beginning with the commencement of the first fiscal year after the approval of this act, there shall be withheld from the salary of every person employed in the classified railway mail service, a sum equal to 2 per cent. per annum of his salary, which shall constitute a fund to be known as the railway mail service relief fund. That this fund shall be applied to the relief of any employe who, in the line of duty, shall be permanently injured or disabled. That if any employe shall be killed in the line of duty, or shall die as a result of an injury received within a year, leaving a widow or minor children, there shall be paid to said widow a sum equal to one year's salary.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Have you pains in the back and a weak feeling when you stand for any length of time? That is caused by Kidney Disease and may lead to Bright's Disease if not stopped at once. Take Stockton's Antinephritic; it gives strength and tone to the kidneys and will make you feel like a new man. It has saved hundreds of others and will cure you. For sale by Davis Bros.

Norwood, Tenn., March 6, 1893.

The Stockton Medicine Co., Nashville Tenn.: Gentlemen: I have had muscular Rheumatism and Indigestion for a number of years, and had lost hope of ever finding any relief, as the most skilled physicians had failed in my case, but I am happy to state your Antinephritic has made a complete cure, and I do most heartily recommend it to all for Rheumatism and Indigestion. I will gladly answer all inquiries in regard to Antinephritic.

Yours respectfully,
W. E. Bennett,
210 Broad Street.

For sale by Davis Bros.

Going the Sniptonage and What the "Sniptonage" Is.

The question of coining the "sniptonage" has created much public attention. It was rumored that the administration designed to coin the sniptonage into standard legal tender dollars and this rumor brought forth many protests from the newspapers. The latest rumor is that Secretary Carlisle believes that there is no authority to do this without an act of Congress and that the department will recommend the passage of an enabling act.

It is just as well to understand definitely and accurately just what the sniptonage is. Generally it is a charge levied on bullion brought to the mint to be coined. But the sniptonage now under discussion is the difference between the coinage value and the bullion value of the silver bought under the Sherman act. It count numbers $50,000,000 worth of silver bullion was bought under the act and Treasury notes to that amount were issued to pay for it. But the silver bullion so purchased is sufficient to coin $60,000,000 standard legal tender silver dollars.

The proposition now is to coin $50,000,000 of this bullion and leave in the Treasury only $10,000,000, which will be all that is required to pay the Treasury notes if they should be presented and have to be paid in silver coin. Many excellent financiers contend that the redemption fund of $50,000,000 Treasury notes should be silver worth that sum, and not merely that number of lightweight dollars. Under existing law the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to coin one ounce of the tons of silver which have been locked up in the Treasury vaults under the Sherman act, except so much as may be required to redeem Treasury notes presented for redemption. Suppose that all the Treasury notes were so presented for redemption in silver, all could be redeemed and enough to coin $50,000,000 would still remain. What would be done with it? Would it have to remain a dead asset on the hands of the government, of no more value than the money in Robinson Crusoe's cave or than old iron? For what cannot be used has no value.

But in point of fact it is exceedingly unlikely that the redemption of any of these notes in silver will ever be demanded. So far when ever one has been presented for redemption gold has been asked. It is true that the law makes these notes payable in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. But it has been the policy of the administration to pay in gold when so requested, and that must continue to be the policy of the government if the silver dollars are to be kept of equal purchasing power with gold. As soon as silver is offered and gold refused the silver dollar will be discredited and gold will go to a premium. So far gold has always been demanded, and the gold in the Treasury has increased almost as the notes were issued, the operation of the Sherman law being to substitute silver in the Treasury for gold.

It is not to be expected that any great part of the silver bullion will ever be used for the redemption of the notes. No one is likely to ask for the exchange, for the notes are worth more than their face value in silver. They are more convenient to handle and they are a promise of the government to pay. They are only here the silver bullion behind them, but the entire credit of the government, whose policy is to pay them in gold, and Mr. Carlisle is of opinion that the department has ample power under existing laws to borrow gold to pay them or any other obligation of the government payable in gold.

We may, therefore, conclude that whether the sniptonage is coined or not, the credit of the obligations will be promptly met with the best money.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Case of Dr. Isham.

In reference to the case of Dr. Isham, an account of whose arrest at Morganton is printed on the first page of this paper, it might be added that Statesville physicians, in anticipation of the coming laws, had employed counsel and assisted to prosecute him had he written any prescriptions. But having been arrested at Morganton, the doctor made no attempt to practice here. One physician claims that the simple act of writing a prescription, whether a fee is taken or not, makes him amenable to the law of this State. That law being intended for the protection of the public and not physicians, the home physicians intend to see that it is complied with.

Dr. Isham was billed for a number of other points in the State, but he returned from here to Tennessee and will await the disposition of his case in Burke Superior Court.—*Statesville Landmark.*

Four Big Successes.

Having the united merit to merit does make good all advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have realized a phenomenal sale: Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed; Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfection. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer who sells one is stocked for with will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold by John Tull, Druggist.

NORTH CAROLINA JOTTINGS.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

Items of Interest from North Carolina Towns.

...J. D. Dinkins, a saloonist of New Bern, was robbed by a burglar Wednesday night of last week. The party is supposed to have secreted himself in the saloon before the doors were closed. He entered the safe and secured over $1,200 in cash. At last advices no clue to the robbery had been obtained.

...The Hickory *Press and Carolinian* says that Mrs. R. C. Hook was given, by Mrs. Frank Hook, through mistake, about six grains of morphine. The blunder was soon discovered, and Dr. W. L. Abernethy being promptly summoned to the lady's bedside, managed to relieve her of the deadly grip of the poisonous drug. The morphine was mistaken for quinine.

...The *Journal* says that the boring of the wells for the Southern water works has led to a discovery by Mr. R. Berry of a deposit of green sand marl containing glauconite, which, judging from appearances, is about a score of feet in thickness. Mr. Berry has made an examination sufficient to determine the presence of glauconite but not to determine the percentage of it. The State chemist will do that.

...The stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad met in Greensboro a few days ago and succeeded in compelling Treasurer Lamb to turn over to the Board of Internal Improvements the $1,200 in cash and securities belonging to the road. The latter will now be sold to the highest bidder. The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, which has been operating the road, will probably bid for it.

...A Shelby correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says Garland Goode and Wallace Hamper, two desperadoes who have been terrorizing the community of the southwestern portions of Cleveland and Rutherford counties, were shot and killed by a posse of citizens while resisting arrest, Sunday night, the 19th inst., near Island Ford, Rutherford county. For quite a while these outlaws have been committing their depredations, stealing cotton, horses and mules, clothing, and, being near the line, would cross over to South Carolina and dispose of their booty.

...A letter in the Charlotte *Observer* says there is much talk among veterans down there of a series of reunions "on the battlefields around Richmond and Petersburg." We trust that the talk will result in favorable action. Our Virginia cousins would be glad to see their North Carolina brethren here whenever they can make it convenient to come. The war is getting far back in the past, and our veterans ought to let slip no opportunity of meeting one another, particularly where it is possible to do so on fields cemented by their blood and glorified by their valor.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

...Says the Salisbury *Herald*: "Mr. J. N. Smith lives in Sharon township, Mecklenburg county. He is very fond of honey, and generally has a good deal of it on hand. He'll be a little careful hereafter, though as to eating it. Several days since, while enjoying some of his own make, he suddenly felt a stinging sensation in his mouth and throat. In a little while his throat began to swell, and, becoming alarmed, he got his wife to examine it. She found lodged in the upper part of the throat the stinger of a bee. After it was removed Mr. Smith was relieved of his pain, and by the use of different remedies, the swelling disappeared."

Nothing a woman or the comfort and solace in health, but she becomes "run down in spirits, and lies in pain," after marriage. This is especially true of the every where changed relations bring on restlessness and incompetent position to contract for men, as the days pass become "gone." To all such Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a great boon. It cures most by the sudden correction and "breaking down" pains, illness, and irregularities of the female organs. It invigorates and promotes the whole system, strengthening the nerves, and imparting new life to the tired and debilitated, bringing back the "rose to the cheek," and the "roses to the eyes." Sold by all druggists, under guarantee from its makers of satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded.

One dollar, etc.

The matter of this paper will be pleased to have that there is at last one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

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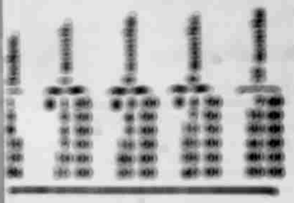

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