Webster's Weekly.

"THE WEALTH OF THE MIND IS THE ONLY TRUE WEALTH."

VOL. XXII. | J. R. WEBSTER, Editor and Propt'r. | REIDSVILLE, N. C., JULY 5, 1894. | Subscription One Dollar a Year. | NO 27

W. P. MEBANE. H. R. SCOTT, Reidsville N.C

Mebane & Scott,

Attorneys-at-Law,

MADISON & REIDSVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in Rockingham promptly every Monday, and careful attention to all business entrusted.

Reidsville Lodge No. 264, A. F. & A. M meets every Saturday night before Thursday nights. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Danville Lodge No. 49 K. of P. meets in their Hall every Monday night at 8:15 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome to attend a cordial welcome to them. R. H. CHANCE, K. of R. and S.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,

Danville, Va.

Yates and Richardson

Proprietors,

Situated in the Heart of the City.

A Well Kept Two Dollar House.

A number of Good Sample Rooms

Shirts, Collars & Cuffs.

Just opened a complete and nobby line of

Colored Bosom Shirts,

with cuffs attached, to wear with white collars. They are spring novelties. We have also a neat line of

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

in spring patterns. Our white shirts, collars and cuffs are of the standard brands and made by the best manufacturers.

We have just opened a complete line of

SPRING HATS!

All styles, sizes, colors and prices.

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THE HABERDASHERS,

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A complete stock, rough and dressed

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Doors and Windows, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Always on hand.

Wall Paper, Mantels and Hearths.

Plans and estimates on application.

Reidsville, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1894.

"I DYE TO LIVE AND LIVE TO DYE."

WINSTON-SALEM

Steam Dyeing

—AND—

Cleaning Works.

Repairing a Specialty.

OFFICE 118 Main Street, Winston.
DYE WORKS, Saffron.
Dec. 1st, 1893.

Use Ladies' Choice Plain,

(Strong)

and North State Mills,

(Sweet)

SNUFFS.

These brands are the only snuffs manufactured in North Carolina and every true and loyal North Carolinian should see to it that no other snuffs are either sold or used in this state.

These goods are

THE VERY BEST

of their kind in the market, and are made exclusively of tobacco.

Nrtho Carolina Leaf.

We guarantee the quality of our goods. There is none better.
Orders and correspondence solicited.

R. F. Morris & Son Manufacturing Co.,

DURHAM, N. C.

Oct. 19, 1893.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.

Samuel Spencer, F. W. Huldekoper and Reuben Foster, Receivers.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE & NORTH CAROLINA DIVISIONS.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT JUNE 17, 1894

SOUTHBOUND.	DAILY. Nos. 35 & 9.	No. 11.	No. 37.
Lv Richmond	12 40 pm	12 50 am	.....
Lv Burkeville	2 30 pm	2 40 am	.....
Lv Keysville	3 11 pm	3 20 am	.....
Ar Danville	5 31 pm	5 35 am	.....
Lv Danville	5 50 pm	7 00 am	5 40 am
Lv Reidsville	6 41 pm	7 50 am	.....
Ar Greensboro	7 28 pm	8 40 am	6 58 am
Lv Goldsboro	*2 00 pm	5 00 pm	.....
Ar Raleigh	4 05 pm	8 20 pm	.....
Lv Raleigh	*4 10 pm	5 45 am	.....
Lv Durham	5 15 pm	6 44 am	.....
Ar Greensboro	7 20 pm	8 35 am	.....
Lv Winston	†6 0 pm	*5 40 am	6 05 pm
Lv Greensboro	7.35 pm	8 45 am	6 58 am
Lv Salisbury	9 08 pm	10 25 am	8 11 am
Ar Statesville	.....	11 19 am	.....
Ar Asheville	.....	4 00 pm	.....
Ar Hot Springs	.....	5 36 pm	.....
Lv Salisbury	9 15 pm	10 30 am	8 11 am
Ar Charlotte	10 40 pm	12 00 nn	9 25 am
Ar Spartanburg	12 57 am	2 45 pm	11 37 am
Ar Greenville	1 52 am	4 05 pm	12 28 pm
Ar Atlanta	5 20 am	9 30 pm	3 55 pm
Lv Charlotte	10 50 pm	.....	9 30 am
Ar Columbia	2 15 am	.....	12 55 pm
Ar Augusta	8 45 am	.....	4 02 pm

NORTHBOUND.	DAILY. Nos. 10 & 36.	No. 12.	No. 38
Lv Augusta	7 00 pm	.....	1 30 pm
Lv Columbia	3 20 am	.....	5 10 pm
Ar Charlotte	6 40 am	.....	8 30 pm
Lv Atlanta	9 00 pm	8 00 am	12 00 Nn
Ar Charlotte	6 30 am	6 40 pm	8 29 pm
Lv Charlotte	7 00 am	7 00 pm	8 39 pm
Ar Salisbury	8 28 am	8 25 pm	9 49 pm
Lv Hot Springs	.....	12 41 pm	.....
Lv Asheville	.....	2 30 pm	.....
Lv Statesville	.....	7 11 pm	.....
Ar Salisbury	.....	8 00 pm	.....
Lv Salisbury	8 33 am	8 30 pm	9 49 pm
Ar Greensboro	10 05 am	10 05 pm	11 09 pm
Ar Winston	*11 15 am	† 9 25 am	9 25 am
Lv Greensboro	10 10 am	12 01 am	.....
Ar Durham	12 00 nn	3 35 am	.....
Ar Raleigh	1 00 pm	7 30 am	.....
Ar Goldsboro	3 00 pm	1 00 pm	.....
Lv Raleigh	5 45 am	4 10 pm	4 10 pm
Lv Greensboro	10 10 am	10 10 pm	11 09 pm
Ar Reidsville	10 57 am	10 58 pm	.....
Ar Danville	11 45 am	11 40 am	12 27 am
Ar Keysville	2 18 pm	3 20 am	3 00 am
Ar Burkeville	3 00 pm	4 08 am	4 08 am
Ar Richmond	4 00 pm	6 20 am	6 20 am

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

John Gill, Receiver

Condensed Schedule.

In effect June 24th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND—No. 2.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 am
Arrive Fayetteville	10 10 am
Leave Fayetteville	10 27 am
Leave Fayettville Junction	10 30 am
Leave Sanford	11 48 am
Leave Climax	1 46 pm
Arrive Greensboro	2 16 pm
Leave Greensboro	2 55 pm
Leave Stokesdale	3 48 pm
Arrive Walnut Cove	4 20 pm
Leave Walnut Cove	4 33 pm
Leave Rural Hall	5 01 pm
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 pm

SOUTH BOUND—NO. 1.

Leave Mt. Airy	9 45 am
Leave Rural Hall	11 06 am
Arrive Walnut Cove	11 35 am
Leave Walnut Cove	11 42 am
Leave Stokesdale	12 07 pm
Arrive Greensboro	12 55 pm
Leave Greensboro	1 02 pm
Leave Climax	1 30 pm
Leave Sanford	3 17 pm
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	4 28 pm
Arrive Fayetteville	4 34 pm
Leave Fayetteville	4 45 pm
Arrive Wilmington	7 55 pm

NORTH BOUND—No. 16.

Leave Ramseur	6 50 am
Leave Climax	8 40 am
Arrive Greensboro	9 25 am
Leave Greensboro	9 40 am
Leave Stokesdale	10 53 am
Arrive Madison	11 50 am

SOUTH BOUND—NO. 15.

Leave Madison	12 30 pm
Leave Stokesdale	1 25 pm
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 pm
Leave Greensboro	3 00 pm
Leave Climax	3 55 pm
Arrive Ramseur	5 35 pm

All trains mixed and run daily except Sunday.

Connections North bound, with the Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison.

Connections South bound, with the Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison; Richmond & Danville Railroad at Greensboro; Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Atlantic Coast Line at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent

J. W. FRY;
General Manager.

THY BLESSED WILL.

Lord, I have been waiting
To know Thy blessed will, and be at rest.
I know that Thou hast led me, though my heart
At times has wayward been. Too oft my feet
Have strayed, and ceased to follow in Thy steps;
But, when, repentant, I have turned again,
Thy hand has always been outstretched to mine,
And with a loving clasp has held me up.
Methinks, today, I love Thee more because
Thou hast forgiven much, and in my soul
There springs a new desire to show my love
By walking hand in hand with Thee. My trust
Is perfect only when I lean my head
Upon Thy breast and underneath the arms
Of everlasting love doth compass me;
Then, alone, I find Thy grace sufficient,
And human weakness lost in strength divine.

Lord, help me thus to live and do Thy will
O make me perfect in my love to Thee!
Let all my wishes and my hopes be such
As Thou canst bless, and lead me forth to do
The work in life Thou shalt prepare for me.
Thou knowest that I would not idly wait,
And yet I could not go without Thy word.
I hear the Spirit's voice in accents plain;
My trembling heart can do no less than send
A quick response, obedient to my Lord.
Thou knowest all the way, and I can trust
Thy guiding hand amid the darkest hours.
Lord take me, keep me, make me all Thine own;
So shall Thy presence be my earthly rest,
My home, at length, with Thee in paradise.

—Frances E. Becker.

THE REVENGES OF TIME, VANCE VINDICATED.

Fayetteville Observer.

The professional friend of silver who voted for unconditional repeal was indeed "a knave or a fool." The truth of the prophetic dictum of the late Senator Vance is well illustrated in the following admirable article from the Raleigh News and Observer:

The Washington Post contains two thoughtful articles, one on the avarice that kills, in which that paper points out that British capitalists have overreached themselves in degrading silver. On this the Post remarks.

"Indications multiply to the effect that the London capitalists who control the money markets of the world have over-reached themselves in degrading silver for the purpose of enhancing the value of their gold property. The consummation they had in view has not materialized. Instead of collecting what was due them in a highly appreciated coin, they now discover that, so far as concerns a large class of debtors such as those of India, South and Central America and Mexico. They have simply destroyed the capacity to pay at all by impairing the value of the only medium through which those countries can achieve solvency."

Then follows a statement of facts that South America is in a terrible financial condition and that "Mexico has notified the money lenders of Europe that if they persist in making silver worthless they may whistle for their money."

The Post concludes that article as follows: "The fact remains, however, that the London financiers are in a fair way to become the chief victims of their own insatiate avarice. In forcing the gold standard upon the world they have made gold more valuable, to be sure, but they have at the same time crippled Asia and America, and to that extent narrowed the field in which their money may be profitably employed. It would seem, upon the whole, that the evolution set in motion by the demonetization of silver in India and accelerated by the action of our Congress last year has been anything but beneficial to the world at large, and least of all to those at whose behest it was conceived."

As to all that, we hazard two comments at this point: First that the United States Congress demonetized silver when it stood three cents above par, when the silver bullion in a silver dollar was worth 3 cents in the market more than the bullion in the gold dollar; and instead of a fault being imputed to the avaricious Londoner, that fearful crime against society should be laid at the door of the Republican Congress.

Since the American Congress defiled gold, all the trouble has come, and because of that miserable false step.

The Post speaks of the evils that have followed the action of Congress last year, in repealing the Sherman Act and doing nothing more. And yet the Post was a strenuous supporter of the demand to repeal the Sherman Act when there was no likelihood of anything more being done. Indeed we recall but few who stood with us in our declaration that we would never give our sanction to the repeal of the Sherman Act and stop there. It was not the Democratic platform; it was not required by any exigency; the theory on which the demand rested was unphilosophical; the alleged reasons were all vagaries; and the theories unsound.

The evils at which the Post hints as having followed are now being felt, and the trouble is being more deeply set as every month passes.

The great banks of Europe are, however, protecting themselves. Since May the Bank of England has added thirty-five millions of dollars to its gold reserve; the Bank of Germany has added $15,000,000, and the Bank of France of $7,000,000. Our Treasury has lost $40,000,000 in same period, and now has less gold than ever before since the panic of 1873, notwithstanding the recent purchase of $50,000,000 of gold by an issue of bonds.

The second article in the Post directs attention to the fact which we have heretofore been at pains to point out that the Republican party is shifting its ground—and are about to change places with the Democrats on the money question. The Republicans first demonetized silver; they prevented free coinage when it could have been accomplished without financial risk; they allied themselves to gold and destroyed bimetalism by making the silver dollar in effect and substance a subsidiary coin; and they rendered the passage of the Sherman repeal possible. Their voting power in the Senate constrained the Democrats there to allow that measure to pass. Now they propose to reverse policies and to put Democrats before the people in the attitude of being unfavorable to bimetalism, and to gain power by declaring their own fealty to that policy. The Post, in commenting upon some remarks made by Governor Stone, of Missouri, on this subject, adds:

"We can conceive of no greater humiliation to the Democratic party than to have the principles for which it has so long contended appropriated by the opposition, and receive their ultimate vindication at the hands of a party which has heretofore antagonized them.

"A change of lines is evidently contemplated by the Republican managers, and such a change as will, to an important extent, involve the dispossession of the national Democracy of ground which it cannot abandon without its practical destruction as an organized political force. Gov. Stone's alarm is by no means groundless; even his strictures on Democratic apathy at Washington are not wholly unwarrantable. As to the tariff the action of the present Congress, if not in all respects what it should be, will have to be accepted as the best that could be done under existing circumstances. As to silver, our Democratic friends will do well to bear seriously in mind what Senator Squire, of Washington, a Republican Senator says: "There is no doubt that an urgent necessity exists for action on the silver question, and if favorable legislation is not taken by the present Congress, it will be by the Republicans when they return to power.'"

We make much of all this. It is important. It is largely true. For ourselves we adhere to bimetalism. We agree that the welfare of the people and of the world is bound up in this cause and it ought never to be forsaken.

SILVER'S TIDAL WAVE.

ARKANSAS REPUDIATES GOLDBUGS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—The hottest and most exciting debate that ever took place in a convention in this state occurred in the state Democratic convention over the adoption of the silver plank in the platform. Several times during the discussion the delegates were wild with rage and excitement. The committee appointed to prepare the platform reported as follows:

"To the end that taxation may be distributed on an equitable basis and accumulated property pay its fair share of the expenses of the government, we favor an income tax.

"We still consider the act of 1873, whereby silver was demonetized as the greatest legislative crime of the century, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, as it then existed. We are opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace."

State Senator Adams, representing the administration forces, offered the following substitute for the silver plank:

"We demand the free coinage of gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, upon such ratio as shall include the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal purchasing power of every dollar in the markets and in payment of debts."

The reading of this substitute was the cause of the greatest excitement among the delegates. In an instant fully a hundred delegates were on their feet clamoring for recognition and in the excitement some of the delegates came to blows.

After a dozen ineffectual attempts to call the previous question, delegates called for the question. The roll being called, the administration resolution was defeated by a vote of 349 to 92.

Colonel A. H. Sevier then offered a resolution endorsing President Cleveland's administration.

After ten counties had voted solidly against it the resolution was withdrawn.

Twenty-five ballots were taken today for state land commissioner without result. The committee adjourned at 8 o'clock tonight until tomorrow.

DECLARES FOR FREE COINAGE.

DEMOCRATS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT'S STATE PUT OUT A PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 28.—The democratic state convention at Springfield, Ill., dealt with the administration yesterday as follows:

"We endorse the action of President Cleveland and the public services of all democrats in executive and legislative stations in all things that they have done to give force and effect to the principles of the party as laid down by the Chicago convention of 1892, and we condemn the contemptable partisanship which seeks to prolong for party advantages that period of financial depression and unrest which has been the direct outcome of republican legislation and profligate expenditures and extravagant notions of the republican leaders, who have spent a surplus, plunged the treasury into a deficit and now seek to take advantage of their own wrong by blocking every measure of relief and whining over and resisting every effort to rehabilitate the country from the exhaustion attributable to their own misconduct."

The following is the silver plank:

"We again declare our loyalty to that time-honored principle of the democratic party which favors honest money, the gold and silver coinage provided by the constitution of the United States, and a currency convertible in such coinage without loss to the holder. We insist that justice to all citizens requires a strict adherence to this democratic principle, and we demand that the government shall spare no effort to bring about a proper ratio between the values of gold and silver, so that parity may be maintained between the two metals and all mints thrown open to free coinage. We declare that this has for years been the cardinal doctrine of the democratic party, and we denounce the republican party for its constant and persistent efforts to demonetize silver and thus increase all public and private debts.

WHAT DO WE LACK?

Biblical Recorder.

As has been often observed, our sovereign commonwealth cannot complain of a lack of law nor a scanty supply of law-makers and executors of the law. And it has been the observation of centuries that the Anglo-Saxon race holds it to be disgraceful to have a law and not enforce it. For not to do so is a step towards lawlessness—anarchy. A venerable aged man told us once upon a time that we should observe law because it is law, whether the particular law is in itself worthy or not. And the man spoke wisely. Now North Carolina has an anti-trust law—which is worthy of the regard of all of us because it has been incorporated into the statutes of our State, if for no other reason; but to all appearances the law is null and void, for none doubts that a trust operates in our State,—which is criminal. We have upholders of the law,—Gov. Carr and Attorney General Frank I. Osborne, for instance. What do we lack? Shall the answer be "Power?" We hope not; and yet we hesitate to ascribe evil things to State officers.

Does it not seem passing strange that North Carolina should say no word while another State, not half so concerned as it is, is attempting to throttle the American Tobacco Co, which comes within the definition of trusts as written in our laws. It is somebody's business; and sombody is either very busy or very careless of their business.

This much is beyond question: If the American Tobacco Company cannot be reached by the laws of our State relating to trusts, etc., we may better, for the conscience of our officers of the law and our own self-respect, at least, have no such law.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Durham Globe.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, MOREHEAD CITY N. C., June 29.—First on the programme yesterday morning was Rev. J. M. Horner, of Horner School, Oxford, whose subject was: "The Relation of Preparatory Schools to Colleges." Preparatory school and college should be under different management, and different communities. Because the discipline of a college is different from that of a school, and the influence of the college students is bad upon the school boys. Preparatory schools in North Carolina are troubled because colleges in this state have lower requirements for admission than these of some other states. This creates difficulty when the same school is preparing some boys for North Carolina colleges, and some for colleges, in other states. Mr, Horner said the colleges ought to have higher requirements. He claimed that this would increase their numbers, for boys that go to college ill prepared, do not succeed, and leave after one year. A college that is strict in its requirements for admission, commands the respect of boys. The speaker referred to boys of good ability, that have no desire for a higher culture than the school affords. He thinks colleges could influence many of them to such higher education, by having members of their faculties to visit the schools, and to speak to the students on literary subjects, and arouse their ambition.

Next Prof. M. H. Holt, one of the principals of Oak Ridge Institute, spoke on the same subject. Primary schools secondary schools, and colleges are all engaged in one purpose, and should work in harmony. For the sake of this, the college work should begin where the preparatory school leaves off and the preparatory school's work should cease where the college work begins. Mr, Holt thinks colleges by lowering their standards, and city public schools by raising theirs, are tending to crowd out the private preparatory schools. The rivalry between the State University and the church colleges has had the result of making them value numbers more than scholarshid. Mr. Holt read from many college presidents, all declaring that a preparatory department in college tends to lower the college standard, and make the institution rather a high school than a college.

President Shearer of Davidson college, followed. His subject read: "The Relation of Colleges to Preparatory Schools." Dr. Shearer began by giving a history of his early life as a teacher in primary and in secondary schools. He believes in the secondary school. He held that southern colleges were more thorough than northern, and referred to the fact that recently 60 per cent of the honors at Princeton college were held by southerners. At the same time there were 500 northern and 100 southern men at Princeton. Dr. Shearer admitted that boys are received at Davidson that do not come up to the requirements of admission. These boys are taught preparatory subjects, but the college has no recognized preparatory department.

Little time was left for general discussion after Dr. Shearer had sat down Superintendent Howell, of Goldsboro, made a short statement of the work done by the high school department of the city graded schools, particularly of the Goldsboro school. They do good preparatory work, as is proved by the standing of the boys and girls they send to college. Last year there were 34 boys and girls attending colleges or high schools, who went from Goldsboro graded schools.

A dozen years ago he could count upon the fingers of one hand all the Goldsboro boys and girls off at school and college at any given time. City graded schools, instead of injuring the first-class preparatory schools, have greatly aided them. Mr. Howell thought the criticisms of the college made by the first two speakers were well taken. North Carolina colleges ought to raise their requirements for admission and adhere to them. He was glad to know of the standing that Southern boys held at Princeton and other Northern colleges. But instead of proving the high character of Southern colleges, Dr. Shearer had only made them on good preparatory schools He saw no difference between admitting boys to college, unprepared to enter the freshman class, than in having a preparatory department.

It was decided to postpone further discussion of the question until the next morning.

State Superintendent Scarborough delivered an address in the assembly hall last evening.

BRO. MARSHALL DOWNS DR. KINGSBURY.

A Richmond clergyman said last Sunday in a public address that one of the sublimest sentences in the literature of the world consists of nine words of one syllable each—to wit: "And God said, let there be light, and there was light."—Richmond Dispatch.

If the preacher had given the exact translation—the literal translation of the Hebrew, the sentence would have been more sublime still—"And God said, let light be, and light was." The sentence above is in eight words; this is in six.—Wilmington Messenger.

When once you get at it, you'd as well give a little thing like this correctly. If it is sublimity and literalness one is after, here's the reading:—"And God said, 'Light be,' and light was." Blow the dust off of your Hebrew with your office bellows and see if that isn't right. Only five words, too, notice.—Gastonia Gazette.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller of Canajoarie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman Druggist, Catskill, N. Y; says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy. that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested.

Trial bottles free at Irvin & Purcell's, Drug Store. Regular size 50ct and $1.00.

ONLY LIVE PLACES ATTRACT LIVE MEN.

Manufacturers Record.

In commenting on the work of the immigration convention at Augusta the Landmark of Statesville, N. C., points out the fact that immigrants do not settle in a location that shows no signs of activity on the part of its own people. "No live man," says the Landmark, "ever yet settled in a dead town, and if immigrants see none of the inhabitants of a country making any money, they are apt to conclude that there is none to be made there." The suggestions of the Landmark are very apt and timely. It points out in the continuation of its discussion the necessity of activity and enterprise on the part of any section desiring new settlers. The truth of its statement finds emphasis in the work done by Major W. L. Glessner, the commissioner of immigration for the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad, to whose great success the Manufacturers' Record has already referred. When Major Glessner undertook to induce people to move South he carried a number of well-to-do people from Ohio to points in Georgia with a view to inducing them to engage in fruit culture. "This is," said he, "a splendid region for raising peeches." But when they looked around the country for a few days and found that nobody was raising peeches they rather questioned the truthfulness of Major Glessner. They could not believe that it was a good region for raising peaches when nobody was attempting to do it. He tried to get other people interested in other lines of agriculture, and found the same objection. No outside man would agree to undertake to do what local people who had lived there all their lives had never done. After many efforts to accomplish something he was finally able to get local people to go into fruit raising, and thus, in connection with a model farm established by the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad for the purpose of showing what could be raised in that section of the country, he had an object-lesson before every man whom he brought down into Georgia. He could then say to them, "this is a good region for raising peaches," and from the orchards proved the truth of it. For five years his work amounted to comparatively little, because he was working with conditions against him. When local people and the railroad had demonstrated the desirability of the country for fruit production, then outsiders commenced to settle there very rapidly, and in the last five years over 9000 well-to do people from other sections have been induced to locate along the line of that one road. Sometime ago it was extremely difficult to get Northern people to believe that the South was a good place in which to manufacture cotton. "If," said they, "the advantages for cotton mills are so great, why don't the South build mills and manufacture its own cotton." Argument, statistics and everything else proved unvailing, but after the South commenced to build mills freely and demonstrated to the world its unequalled cotton manufacturing advantages, then outside money commenced to turn to Southern cotton mills very liberally for investment. The same thing was true in iron-making. Southern men had first to demonstrate at Birmingham the great advantages of that section for pig-iron making. Their early efforts were met with ridicule by the best iron makers of the North, but after a few years, when they had demonstrated that iron could be made in Alabama at a lower cost than it was being made at any other point in the United States, then the Northern money commenced to go into Alabama iron and coal interests. At the Augusta convention Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, stated that the South must work out its own salvation; that it needed an immigration of ideas as well as of people, and that its own people—farmers, merchants and business men—must settle down to the development of their own country. And every careful student of the situation will recognize the fact that while there may be exceptions, it is generally true that it is the wide awake country or the wide-awake towns that secures the location of outside men and money. The place that is content to wait in idleness, trusting for others to come in and utilize its resources and create wealth, may be a place of wonderful advantages, but in the race of progress the place that makes its attractions and advantages known, even though they be somewhat less than those of other places, will win.

WHY EDITORS ARE UNBELIEVERS.

Selected.

Rev. Dr. Talmage gives the following sensible reasons why skepticism exists among the newspaper men: "One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the world than any other profession. Through all the newspaper offices pass day after day all the wickedness of the world, all church bickerings, all vanities that want to be repaired and all the mistakes that want to be corrected, and all the dull speakers that want to be eloquent, all the meanness that wants to get its name noticed gratis in its columns, in order to save the tax of the advertising columns; all the crack philosophers with stories as long as their hair and as gloomy as their faces. Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day and the temptation is to believe in neither God man or woman. It is no surprise to me that in my proffession there are skeptics. I only wonder that journalists believe anything."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WORK.

New York Tribune.

The girl who if ashamed of work is a common person in this Democratic country. This is probably one of the necessary evils arising from the abandonment of fixed standards of social rank. The vulgar and foolish are apt to measure the consideration due an individual by the length of her purse. Thus it comes that flaunting indolence is set up as the standard of a lady by a large class who are too stupid to understand any other distinction.

The beautiful old definition of a lady as loaf-giver—the gentle dispenser of kindness and charity or Philip Hamerton's newer definition, "a woman in a high state of cultivation," are ignored, and a "lady" comes to mean any woman, albeit ignorant of grammar and all those, who can afford to live without work. Carlyle in that wonderful collection of essays "Sartor, Resartus," says: "Ye must either work or steal, by whatever name you call your stealing." No woman who lives in indolence can be in a "high state of civilization." Wealth does not give her the right to be a dull clod. The wealthiest women are oftentimes the busiest ones. A gentle women whose life and wealth was devoted to others died not long since, clearly the victim of overwork for the good of others. Similar instances are not unknown. Certainly the plodder at the factory, in the kitchens and workshops of our land are not the only workers. All noble, conscientious women have work enough to fill all their time.

The idle woman, who is the ideal lady of the ignorant is bitterly punished for her waste of precious time. No sin is more frequently condemned by Holy Writ than idleness, and no exception is made in favor of the rich. The power to waste does not give any one the right to do so.

The girl who is so lacking in self-respect as to be ashamed of any honest work commands no respect. She who endeavors to do whatever work her hands find to do in the best and most thorough manner, as by God's law, makes that and the action fine. It is not so much the work as the manner in which it is done that ennobles or disgraces the worker. A well scrubbed floor is a much more useful work than a stupid oil painting in which much valuable canvass and other material has gone to waste. Intelligence and faithfulness tell in every department of work. Respect your work whatever that work may be, and remember that the best, brightest and wisest of men and women will respect you for it.

AN OPEN SECRET.

The marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla has attracted wondering attention from all directions. Even those familiar with the medicine business have been amazed at the rise of Hood's Sarsaparilla from an obscure beginning and its steady advance to the first place among the medicines of America. Men are asking, what is the secret of success? Well, there is a secret, but an open one. It is simply this: Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit.

It does accomplish the most remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and all blood diseases; it does relieve the misery of dyspepsia and indigestion; it does cure sick headache, create an appetite and overcome that tired feeling; it does cure catarrh, rheumatism, and malaria.

A PHILOSOPHIC VIEW.

Statesville Landmark.

Notwithstanding the hard times, corn and beans continue to grow. Cabbage and potatoes still respond to the coaxing hoe and plow. Cream still yields butter, and the spring chicken is as tempting as ever. The pot will not boil unless somebody builds a fire under it, however, and nothing that Congress can do will keep the cut worms out of the garden nor the weeds down. Men, women and children must do these things. There must be diligence and industry. The world is not in such bad shape as some people think. Everything does not work for evil. For example, one women says, "That is nice butter and costs only twenty cents a pound; the first I have bought this year for less than twenty five—it has been so high one could not afford to buy it." Another said: "La sakes, don't you know a body can't get more than twenty cents for butter nowadays; times are so hard. The farmers will starve." So it goes. It is, as the ancient adage says, an ill wind that blows good to none. The low price of buying and there are more buyers than sellers and when men and women have no money to buy with and no factory to work in, they may, if they will, go and build for themselves a living place in the country, where no man who will work has ever starved or been forced to beg his bread.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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The toes retain their natural positions

Outwears the old style.

The big toe, having room enough, stays inside

Ingrowing nails, corns, bunions, etc., due to wearing the old style stocking, are prevented or relieved by Waukenhose.

Young men, if you want to save money and at the same time have the nicest fitting socks you ever wore, write to Averett's Shoe Store, Danville, Va., and get a half dozen pairs of the above named celebrated socks. No one has ever used them who could be persuaded to buy other kinds afterwards. A full supply for Ladies and Boys always on hand.

A full supply of the latest and most popular shapes and styles of Hats, Shoes, &c., for young and old men and children now in stock.

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