

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Office in Commercial Hotel.

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And United States Commissioner,
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Forest City Hotel,
FOREST CITY, N. C.

I. N. BIGGESTAFF, PROPRIETOR,
HOUSE and furniture new. Every
thing in first-class style. Rates low.

LIFE.

As master-fingers strike the ivory keys
And bring to life what melodies they
please;
Now soft and low to soothe the thought to
sleep;
Now shrill, now ha-hi, now ponderous
and deep;
Now sobbing forth a low, pathetic strain
Suggestive of an underflow of pain;
Now sinking to the tones of whispered
prayer;
Now mingling tears and groans of wild
despair;
Now laughing in strains of hysterical
glee;
Now singing peans high of victory;
Now chanting boldly wild, exultant lays,
Now raising anthems of majestic praise—
So may we make our lives whatever we
will—
Sad and disheartened, or more bitter still;
Loveless and chilly as the wintry wind
That moans and leaves naught but a man
behind.
Or we may play upon life's dulcet keys
And waste our lives in idleness and ease,
Blowing away upon a sensuous sigh
What might have been an aspiration high.
But better far to strike a nobler strain
And from accordant notes of joy and pain
A hymn of hope melodious to raise;
And live an anthem of majestic praise.
—G. H. M.

LA PLATA'S PROGRESS.

Growth of the Argentine Republic in
Prosperity and Population.
Senor Quesada, the Argentine Minister,
has received from his government the
statistics of the commerce of that country
in 1886, and the figures are surprising.
The Argentine Republic is growing more
rapidly than any of the South American
nations, and now stands at the head of
the list. In 1886 the imports were \$115,485,388,
the greater part of which is manufactured
merchandise, including a large amount
of supplies for railway construction.
The enormous increase in the foreign
trade during the last few years is phenomenal.
In 1878, ten years ago, the imports were
only \$30,070,022, having more than trebled in ten years. In 1880
they were \$45,335,880, showing that they
have more than doubled in five years.
In 1885 they were \$95,862,633, showing
an increase of over \$20,000,000 in one
year. About one third of these imports
were furnished by England, and an average
of nearly one steamer per day arrived from
England at the port of Buenos Ayres. There
is not a European port of any importance,
either on the Atlantic or the Mediterranean,
which does not have direct and regular
steamship communication with the city of
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, the capital
of Uruguay, which lies across the River
Plate.

THE STARS AND STRIPES NOWHERE.

Not one steamer from the United States
arrived at either port last year, and what
imports there were came in sailing vessels
or by way of Europe. Most of the imports
from the United States consisted of railway
supplies, lumber, petroleum and agricultural
machinery. The people prefer American
cars and locomotives to those of the
English pattern and Pullman sleeping
cars are used on several of the roads; but
of ordinary merchandise nothing is purchased
in the United States that can be bought
elsewhere. The European steamship companies,
which control the transportation facilities,
making such rates that even those
merchants who desire to trade in the
United States are unable to do so.
The growing popularity of the agricultural
machinery made in this country is shown
by the largely increased sales, and several
shiploads were sent from New York and
Baltimore. The people of the Argentine
Republic are paying more attention to the
development of the agricultural resources
of the country, and by liberal land laws
the government is inducing immigrants
to settle in the interior. The immigration
arrivals in 1885 being in excess of 125,000,
mostly from Italy and the Basque provinces
of Spain, with a few Germans and Swiss.
The number of arrivals in 1882 was 51,503;
in 1883, 63,242; in 1884, 92,700; and in 1885,
110,200. A large number of English,
Irish and Scotch companies, with enormous
capital, are going into the interior and
establishing ranches, while others are
engaging in the business of exporting
dressed beef and mutton to Europe. This
business is becoming very extensive and
profitable, and the competition of the
Argentinians will be seriously felt by our
ranchmen in a few years. The first carcass
of dressed beef was shipped to Liverpool
as an experiment in 1877. Now there are
five companies engaged in the business,
with a capital of nearly 12,000,000 dollars,
and two lines of refrigerators ships
running regularly. The shipments of
dressed beef and mutton during the first
nine of the twelve months are \$7,250,000.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The extension of the railway system has
been quite as rapid as the increase in
the commerce. In 1884 there were less
than 2,500 miles in operation, in 1885
there were 4,987, and on the first of
January last 6,161 miles, constructed
at a total cost of \$35,000,000. The
Argentine Republic has now almost
twice as many miles of railroad as any
other country on the continent. Brazil
has nearly 4,000 miles, Chili has 1,200
miles and Peru about as much track,
but a portion of it is not in operation,
owing to the general depression in that
country since the war with Chili.
There is already one line which extends
from Buenos Ayres to the boundary
line of Chili, and there has been a
hope that the government of that
Republic would either build up to it or
permit some private corporation to do so.
But the recent action of the Congress
of Chili indicates that the gap of 140
miles which still exists between the two
oceans west of the Cordilleras, and is
now crossed on muleback, would remain.
There appears to be a decided opposition
in Chili to the construction of this road,
on the supposition that it would cause
much of the merchandise now shipped
around through the Straits of Magellan
to enter at the port of Buenos Ayres,
and thus rob Valparaiso of its commercial
prestige. The Argentine government has
granted a concession to a company to
construct another trans-continental line,
stretching from Bahia Blanca, a port
200 miles south of Buenos Ayres, where
our scientists observed the last transit
of Venus, to the port of Talcahuana,
Chili, on the Pacific coast, where
extensive coal mines. The government
guarantees a dividend of six per cent
on the actual cost of the road for twenty
years, and gives a generous grant of the
public domain. The importance of this
road is very great, not only because it
will make a large part of the pampas
accessible, but because it will afford the
Argentines a chance at the fuel deposits
of Chili.
SEARCHING FOR COAL.
At present all the coal used in the
country or by ships entering the harbor
has to be brought around the Straits
of Magellan, a distance of 5,000 miles,
or from Europe. But it is expected that
the government of Chili will refuse to
concur in the concession, even to the
extent of refusing permission for the
construction of the road, for the same
reason that it objects to the other
trans-continental line. The jealousy of
the Chilians for the Argentines is very
bitter.
But it looks as if the latter nation
would soon be able to do without Chilean
coal, for under an offer of a prize
of \$25,000 cash, scientific men have
been scouring the country for deposits
of coal, and are said to have found
large beds in the northern part of the
Republic. The Department of Public
Works, which has had the direction of
the explorations, is so well satisfied of
the genuineness of the discovery that
the prize has been awarded and operations
to develop the mine have been commenced.
The railroad which extends northward
toward Bolivia, and is intended to penetrate
to the centre of that republic and give
access to the wonderful mines there, is
progressing rapidly, and will probably
reach the Argentine boundary line during
the present year. The government of
Bolivia has made a liberal concession
of money and land for the extension
of the road, but there does not seem to
be sufficient confidence in its ability
to pay the guarantee. The country
has been suffering, like Peru, from the
results of the war with Chili, but of
late is picking up, and the concession
is a valuable one.
POPULATION AND FINANCES.
Although the Argentine Republic has
only four million population and the
city of Buenos Ayres but four hundred
thousand people, the aggregate capital
engaged in banking is \$116,000,000.
There are eight banks with more than
\$5,000,000 capital, and the bank of the
province is larger in the amount of its
capital, its deposits, its loans and
discounts than any other institution
of its kind in the world, except the
Bank of England and one bank in
Paris. Its capital paid up is \$34,436,280;
its circulation, \$65,403,000; its loans
and discounts, \$67,000,000, and its
gold reserve, \$12,403,000. The Banco
National has a capital of \$20,000,000,
with a circulation of \$39,000,000, and
a gold reserve of \$9,903,000. The
national government guarantees the
circulation of the last named bank.
Moreover, the statistics which Senor
Quesada has received show that the
last year was the most prosperous
ever enjoyed by his countrymen, and
the Argentine Republic made longer
strides towards national greatness
than ever before.—N. Y. Herald.

In the Court-room.

Judge (to a very homely old maid)—
Miss, in what year were you born?
Witness.—In the year 1866.
Judge.—Before or after Christ?
Witness.—Before.
A Bluff Game.
Doctor.—Now, my little man, you
take this medicine, and I will give you
five cents.
Young America.—You take it yourself,
and I will give you five cents better.

AN EDITORIAL POSTMASTER.

The Mail must always be put on his
Desk.
It was barely 7:30 o'clock last Friday
morning, when Major W. W. Armstrong,
ex-editor of the Plain Dealer, now
postmaster, entered the postmaster's
private office in the government building.
His usually placid brow was corrugated,
and in his eye there was a gleam which
betokened some inward agitation.
"It's shameful, shameful," said he, as
he removed hat and gloves and hung
his overcoat over the back of a chair.
Supt. Molyneux, who was nervous-
ly dusting off the desks and mantel
with a large feather duster, trembled
visibly.
"Nothing has gone wrong, Your Majesty!"
"Wrong!" ejaculated the Major,
bringing down his fist with a thump
which made the superintendent jump
a foot high. It's all wrong. The
demoralizing effect of a Republican
administration was never more clearly
demonstrated. Look here," he continued,
opening the door into the deserted
hall. "Where are our patrons? Where
is that life, that bustle, which should
characterize a well conducted business?
Why are not these halls crowded
with customers?"
"We await Your Majesty's orders,"
said the Superintendent, bowing low.
"We must advertise," said the Major,
rubbing his hand together, thoughtfully.
"Advertising is the life of trade,
the Archimedean lever which moves
the business world. I know a paper
of wide circulation and great influence
I have observed that it goes into
several families whose custom we
should strive to obtain. Suppose we
insert in this newspaper—it is called
the Plain Dealer, if I mistake not—a
paid local, calling attention to our
stock and facilities. In fact, I have
already prepared such an advertisement."
And the Major drew from his inside
pocket a piece of paper, on which
appeared the following legend:
CLOSING OUT SALE.
Must clear away our old stock
in ten days.
Special drive in two-cent stamps.
Money orders as cheap as the
cheapest.
Fine lot of old three-cent stamps,
slightly shelf-worn, but good
new—going at a bargain.
Postal notes supplied at short notice.
Do not be deceived by rival concerns
—ours is the only legitimate post-
office in the city.
W. W. ARMSTRONG, P. M.

WEALTH BENEATH THE WATER.

The memory of the loss of \$200,000
of silver and gold will survive the
drowning of 1,000 souls in a coup.
There was the Laton, for instance.
She was of thirty-two guns, com-
manded by Captain Skynner, and she
went ashore on the bank of the Fly
Island passage on the night of Octo-
ber 9, 1789. At first she was reputed
to have had \$200,000 sterling in specie
on board. This was afterwards con-
firmed by a statement that "the
return from the bullion office makes
the whole amount about £140,000
sterling." "If," I find in a contemporary
account, "the wreck of the unfortunate
Laton should be discovered, there may
be reason to hope for the recovery
of the bullion."
In the reign of James II., some
English adventurers fitted out a
vessel to search for and weigh out
the cargo of a rich Spanish ship, which
had been lost on the coast of South
America. They succeeded and brought
home \$300,000, which had been forty
years at the bottom of the sea. Cap-
tain Phipps, who commanded, had
£20,000 for his share, and the Duke
of Albemarle, £90,000. A medal was
struck in honor of this event in 1687.
There was a very costly wreck in
1767. She was a Dutch East Indiaman,
and foundered in a storm within three
leagues of the Texel, taking down all
hands but six and £500,000. The
price of four such armadas as that of
1588 went down in the last century
alone, in the shape of gold, silver and
plate. She was the annual register
ship, as the term then was, and held
in her 500,000 pastres, and 10,000
ounces of gold, on account of the
king, and twice that sum on the
merchants' account, making her a
very rich ship. She foundered and
no man escaped to tell how and when.
In the same year the Dutch lost the
Antoinette, an Indiaman, and with
her sank £700,000 sterling, besides
jewels of great value. The Royal
Charter is the most notable instance
of the wreck of a "treasure" ship that
I can just now call to mind. She left
Australia with £350,000 in her. Of
this sum, says Charles Dickens, in his
chapter on this dreadful shipwreck, in
the "Uncommercial Traveller," £300,000
worth were recovered at the time
of the novelist's visit to the spot where
she had driven ashore.—London Tele-
graph.

A Home-made Compost.

The first thought of the farmer
should be to make and use as much
manure as he can. This is the food
and subsistence of his crops which
grow and thrive in proportion to the
abundance provided for them. The
Southern climate is not favorable to the
large production of manure, because
the feed season is short and crops
of grain yielding straw are not grown.
But our farmers should not therefore
neglect other sources from which
manure can be procured. There are many
of these to which he may turn. Animal
excrement is by no means the only
available manure. Decayed vegetable
matter is quite equal to manure
from the stables, which is nothing but
decayed or decaying vegetable matter.
There are many wasted matters which
may be gathered together and mixed
with whatever animal manure can be
procured, and made into a compost
with much advantage, and increase the
bulk very many times. The South is
rich in fertilizing substances, cotton
seed, tobacco stems and other wastes,
the leaves of the forests, the abundant
weeds, the invaluable phosphates of
the eastern counties, the ashes from
our household fires, our household
wastes, the manure from our poultry
and that from our farm stock, which
should be increased as much as possi-
ble for the purpose, as well as for the
profitable uses, all these, with the ad-
dition of lime to hasten decomposition
would make up a compost exceedingly
rich in all the elements of the
food of plants. And the work of col-
lecting these materials should go on
constantly during every part of the
year.—Country Homes.

Who enjoyed the Theatre.

A lady who resides on Delaware
avenue has a girl in her employ fresh
from some region far removed from
the theatre. Thinking to give the
girl a grand treat, and knowing she
had never seen a theater, the lady pur-
chased a ticket for the play at the op-
era house. The girl went, but returned
before nine o'clock. "What is the mat-
ter? Did you not like it?" asked the
mistress. "Oh, I liked it ever so much;
it's a fine pastime." "But," inquired
her mistress, "why have you returned
so soon? Surely you didn't see it all."
"Yes, m'm, I did. I went in and look-
ed at the large picture hanging up in
front. People kept coming in, and
pretty soon there was quite a crowd all
looking at the picture. Then they took
it away and some men and women
went to talking up there where it had
been about something that didn't con-
cern me, so I got up and came home.
But I enjoyed the picture."—Wilmington
News.

KILLED HIMSELF.

ANNAPOLIS, April 20.—Lieut. Jno.
W. Dannenbower, of Arctic fame, was
found at ten o'clock this morning dead
in his quarters at the Naval Academy,
with a bullet hole in his right temple.
He was found lying on his rug in front
of his fireplace with a tag tied to his
button hole, saying "Send me to my
brother at Washington." Although he
has had mental trouble since he re-
turned from the Arctic regions, what
immediately led to his suicide is
thought to have been the grounding
of the Constellation, on its way to Nor-
folk, which he had charge of, and for
which it is supposed he had fear of
being court-martialed. Furthermore,
he was very intimate with young Robert
M. Gatewood, who recently com-
mitted suicide on the steamer Carolina,
and whom he saw in death. It is sup-
posed that this death suggested to him
the mode. His wife, formerly Miss
Sloan, of New York, is away with her
parents. Lieut. Dannenbower leaves
two children. He was about 35 years
of age, and an intelligent and polished
officer.

Several brick-yards are reported to be
started at Lumberton.

W. B. Blades & Bro. are building
another saw mill at New Bern at a cost
of \$7,000.
A spoke and shuttle block factory
will be started by Hinson & Keesler, at
Fayetteville.
It is stated that Arthur H. Lovejoy,
of Pennsylvania, will build a shuttle
block factory, at Fayetteville.
Hon. M. W. Ransom will deliver the
literary address before the two socie-
ties at Wake Forest College next com-
mencement.
Douglas Settle, son of Judge Thos.
Settle, was the successful applicant in
the competitive examination for the
West Point Cadetship from the 5th
North Carolina district.
A meeting of the executive com-
mittee of the state press association
has been called to consider the matter
of the time and place of the next an-
nual meeting of the association.
On last Monday, about mid-day, a
cyclone swept through a section of
country five miles south of this place,
and did considerable damage, unroof-
ing dwellings, destroying barns and
stables, blowing down trees and scat-
tering fences.—Chatham Record.

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Judge Schenck has become the pos-
sessor of a sword which was dug up 20
years ago on the Guilford Court House
battle field. It has a beautiful blade
on which is carved a coat of arms sur-
mounted with a crown. This is a val-
uable addition to the Judge's collec-
tion of relics.—Greensboro North State.

A negro preacher, named Whites-
ides, who has been ministering to a
congregation near Charlotte, had oc-
casion to expel one of his female mem-
bers who vowed vengeance against him.
—Shortly afterward the minister was
taken ill and came to the conclusion
that he had been "tricked," and has
since gone crazy.

The steamer Pamlico, of the O. D.
line, took out the first box of peas of
the season yesterday. It was raised
by John H. Lewis and shipped by E.
H. & J. A. Meadows. It was of the
Meadows Extra Early variety. This is
three days earlier than the first box
last spring, it having been shipped on
the 21st, by Thos. Stanly, Esq.—New-
bern Journal.

The railroad celebration at Clinton
on the 27th inst., will be a great suc-
cess. An address of welcome will be
delivered to the visitors by D. B. Nich-
ols, Esq., of the Carolina, and will be
responded to by Gov. Seales. A big
dinner, military parade, speeches and
a grand ball are among the attrac-
tions mentioned in the last number of
the Carolina.

Persons interested in the project of
building a railroad from Wilmington
to Wrightsville are pushing the mat-
ter, and there is now little doubt of
the completion of the road before another
season. We were shown a letter yes-
terday from parties with whom nego-
tiations had been pending, expressing
a willingness to fulfill their contract
and construct the road at an early
date.—Wilmington Star.

Mr. H. L. Camler, of River Bend,
Gaston county, yesterday exhibited
at this office a very peculiar species
of turtle that was caught at Hilton
and Eryin's fishery, on the Catawba. One
of its peculiarities is a finger nail grow-
ing out of its nose, and another pecu-
liarity is that its shell is beautifully
tinted and perfectly soft. Two of this
kind were caught at one haul of the
seine and they are regarded as great
curiosities. One of them will be sent
to the Smithsonian Institute.—Charlotte
Chronicle.

The Rev. Percy Eubanks, long time
a divinity student here, subsequently
admitted to the diaconate of the Epis-
copal church, having concluded his
course of theological study at Nerpo-
ta, Wis., preached on Sunday morn-
ing in Trinity church, his sermon be-
ing highly acceptable to a full congre-
gation. He officiated in the afternoon
in the colored Episcopal church. He
leaves on Thursday to take charge
of the Episcopal parishes of Lexington
and Concord, to which he has been
assigned by Bishop Lyman.—Asheville
Citizen.

The towns and cities of our state
are improving. Recently, Charlotte,
Asheville, Durham, Fayetteville, Wil-
mington, Winston and Raleigh have
adopted electric lights, and nearly all
of them have established street rail-
ways. Carthage, Ashboro, Wilkes-
boro, Clinton, Mocksville, Taylorsville,
Pittsboro, Rutherfordton, Louisburg,
Danbury and Rich Square have all re-
cently been, or soon will be, placed in
communication with the united world
by rail. Winston-Salem, with a uni-
animity that perhaps has no parallel in
the history of railroading in the state,
voted an appropriation of \$60,000 for
the extension of the N. W. N. C. R. R.
to Wilkesboro. Greensboro recently
voted \$100,000 for city improvements.
Durham, Raleigh, Charlotte, Greens-
boro and Salisbury, all have, or soon
will have, waterworks.

What our Neighbors in the Palmetto
State are doing.—A Budget
of Notes on Matters
in General.

Mrs. Matilda Strong, of Chester coun-
ty, died recently, aged about 90 years.
She was a pensioned widow of the war
of 1812.
Mr. Wiswell sold his mining interest
near Glendale last week to a Northern
Company. The agent is here and has
taken hold of the mine and will go to
work at once.
The increased acreage in sorghum
in this county is considerable. It
means that farmers are making an ef-
fort to be self-supporting and also a
protest against the cheap, doctored
syrups that are put on the market.—
Spartan.

Mr. Wm. E. Good, the father of the
victim of the recently lynched mur-
derers, is said to be greatly improved
in his mental condition, and he is now
allowed to stroll about the grounds of
the asylum. It is within the bounds of
possibility that he may soon entirely
recover.
The Railroad Commissioners will
meet here the 4th of May to investi-
gate the management of the Asheville
& Spartanburg Road. R. Y. McAden,
President, and James Anderson, Su-
perintendent of the road, E. B. Thom-
as, general manager of the Richmond
& Danville Road and the Mayors of
Spartanburg, Hendersonville and
Asheville are invited to attend the
meeting.—Spartan.

Rev. J. H. Lumpkin has resigned the
pastorate of the Richburg Presby-
terian Church to take effect on the 6th
of May. A special meeting of Bethel
Presbytery will be held at this church
at the same time. Mr. E. P. Moore,
of this place, was elected at the late
meeting of Bethel Presbytery a dele-
gate to the general assembly. Rev. J.
R. McAlpine has been called to the
pastorate of Carmel Hill Presbyterian
church.

A North Carolina wagon loaded with
whisky, on which the infernal revenue
tax had not been paid, was seized at
Wilksboro, in this county, a few days
ago. The capture was effected by
Constable Garland Smith, under au-
thority obtained from Trial Justice
Byers. The illicit dealer in whisky
made his escape, but his property,
consisting of a wagon, two fine mules
and several gallons of ardent spirits,
fell into the hands of the officer of the
law.—Greenville News.

was blown down. John Knox's black-
smith shop was destroyed, and the
railroad's water tank was blown
down. Two miles northeast of Clo-
ver the storm raged with great fury.
Here the roof was blown off the resi-
dence of John L. Jackson and all his
outbuildings, except the stable, were
demolished; the roof was also blown
off the residence of David Moore and
all his outbuildings fell a prey to the
winds. A great number of trees in
the vicinity were blown down.

A gang of thieves has been stealing
goods from the through freight trains
on the Air Line Road near Greenville.
The company has been missing pack-
ages for the last five months. The
gang had an accomplice on one of the
trains, or else one of them would
break the seal and enter a car at
Greer's or some station before reach-
ing Greenville. While the train was
in motion the goods would be selected
and thrown out in the ditch near
Greenville where some of the party
would be in waiting with a wagon.
Several arrests were made Saturday,
a week ago, most of them being negroes,
John Caldwell, a white man, a machi-
nist by trade, is arrested. After-
wards it was reported that some promi-
nent merchants were implicated in the
robberies, and that seventeen arrests
had been made. The value of the
goods stolen during the last five months
will amount to \$60,000.

Quite a severe wind prevailed on the
17th in the vicinity of Clover. In the
town the ginhouse of Jackson & Bros.
J. C. Hood is imprisoned in the
Fairfield jail for debt. The case under
which he is imprisoned is stated as
follows: Three years ago Hood ob-
tained from Lorick & Lowrance, of
Columbia, a quantity of fertilizers and
gave them a bill upon his crop. At
the end of the year, however, he did
not settle with the Columbia firm, but
settled his crop. If a common suit had
been brought Hood could have claim-
ed his homestead, but suit was brought
under Section 200 of the Code, by
which the plaintiffs were entitled to
an order of arrest and bail. At the
last term of Court Hood made default,
but the plaintiffs took a verdict from
the jury, instead of taking an ordinary
default judgment before a Judge.
Upon judgment being entered an ex-
ecution was issued against Hood's
property and lodged with the sheriff,
but was returned unsatisfied. There-
upon the plaintiffs issued an execution
against the person of the debtor under
Section 308 of the Code of Procedure,
and Hood was committed to jail as
stated. The plaintiffs say they will
pay Hood's jail expenses as long as he
desires to remain in prison.

Happenings Social, Political, Finan-
cial and Otherwise.

Several brick-yards are reported to be
started at Lumberton.
W. B. Blades & Bro. are building
another saw mill at New Bern at a cost
of \$7,000.
A spoke and shuttle block factory
will be started by Hinson & Keesler, at
Fayetteville.
It is stated that Arthur H. Lovejoy,
of Pennsylvania, will build a shuttle
block factory, at Fayetteville.
Hon. M. W. Ransom will deliver the
literary address before the two socie-
ties at Wake Forest College next com-
mencement.
Douglas Settle, son of Judge Thos.
Settle, was the successful applicant in
the competitive examination for the
West Point Cadetship from the 5th
North Carolina district.
A meeting of the executive com-
mittee of the state press association
has been called to consider the matter
of the time and place of the next an-
nual meeting of the association.
On last Monday, about mid-day, a
cyclone swept through a section of
country five miles south of this place,
and did considerable damage, unroof-
ing dwellings, destroying barns and
stables, blowing down trees and scat-
tering fences.—Chatham Record.

Judge Schenck has become the pos-
sessor of a sword which was dug up 20
years ago on the Guilford Court House
battle field. It has a beautiful blade
on which is carved a coat of arms sur-
mounted with a crown. This is a val-
uable addition to the Judge's collec-
tion of relics.—Greensboro North State.

A negro preacher, named Whites-
ides, who has been ministering to a
congregation near Charlotte, had oc-
casion to expel one of his female mem-
bers who vowed vengeance against him.
—Shortly afterward the minister was
taken ill and came to the conclusion
that he had been "tricked," and has
since gone crazy.

The steamer Pamlico, of the O. D.
line, took out the first box of peas of
the season yesterday. It was raised
by John H. Lewis and shipped by E.
H. & J. A. Meadows. It was of the
Meadows Extra Early variety. This is
three days earlier than the first box
last spring, it having been shipped on
the 21st, by Thos. Stanly, Esq.—New-
bern Journal.

The railroad celebration at Clinton
on the 27th inst., will be a great suc-
cess. An address of welcome will be
delivered to the visitors by D. B. Nich-
ols, Esq., of the Carolina, and will be
responded to by Gov. Seales. A big
dinner, military parade, speeches and
a grand ball are among the attrac-
tions mentioned in the last number of
the Carolina.

Persons interested in the project of
building a railroad from Wilmington
to Wrightsville are pushing the mat-
ter, and there is now little doubt of
the completion of the road before another
season. We were shown a letter yes-
terday from parties with whom nego-
tiations had been pending, expressing
a willingness to fulfill their contract
and construct the road at an early
date.—Wilmington Star.

Mr. H. L. Camler, of River Bend,
Gaston county, yesterday exhibited
at this office a very peculiar species
of turtle that was caught at Hilton
and Eryin's fishery, on the Catawba. One
of its peculiarities is a finger nail grow-
ing out of its nose, and another pecu-
liarity is that its shell is beautifully
tinted and perfectly soft. Two of this
kind were caught at one haul of the
seine and they are regarded as great
curiosities. One of them will be sent
to the Smithsonian Institute.—Charlotte
Chronicle.

The Rev. Percy Eubanks, long time
a divinity student here, subsequently
admitted to the diaconate of the Epis-
copal church, having concluded his
course of theological study at Nerpo-
ta, Wis., preached on Sunday morn-
ing in Trinity church, his sermon be-
ing highly acceptable to a full congre-
gation. He officiated in the afternoon
in the colored Episcopal church. He
leaves on Thursday to take charge
of the Episcopal parishes of Lexington
and Concord, to which he has been
assigned by Bishop Lyman.—Asheville
Citizen.

The towns and cities of our state
are improving. Recently, Charlotte,
Asheville, Durham, Fayetteville, Wil-
mington, Winston and Raleigh have
adopted electric lights, and nearly all
of them have established street rail-
ways. Carthage, Ashboro, Wilkes-
boro, Clinton, Mocksville, Taylorsville,
Pittsboro, Rutherfordton, Louisburg,
Danbury and Rich Square have all re-
cently been, or soon will be, placed in
communication with the united world
by rail. Winston-Salem, with a uni-
animity that perhaps has no parallel in
the history of railroading in the state,
voted an appropriation of \$60,000 for
the extension of the N. W. N. C. R. R.
to Wilkesboro. Greensboro recently
voted \$100,000 for city improvements.
Durham, Raleigh, Charlotte, Greens-
boro and Salisbury, all have, or soon
will have, waterworks.

Grover Cleveland meting out the
government as President of the whole
people of the United States; or Grover
Cleveland dealing out the spoils of his
power, for next President of the United
States. Under which King Besozant
Asheville Citizen.

South Carolina News.

Mrs. Matilda Strong, of Chester coun-
ty, died recently, aged about 90 years.
She was a pensioned widow of the war
of 1812.
Mr. Wiswell sold his mining interest
near Glendale last week to a Northern
Company. The agent is here and has
taken hold of the mine and will go to
work at once.
The increased acreage in sorghum
in this county is considerable. It
means that farmers are making an ef-
fort to be self-supporting and also a
protest against the cheap, doctored
syrups that are put on the market.—
Spartan.

Mr. Wm. E. Good