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BUSINESS CARDS.
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McBRAYER & RYBURN,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, N. C.
Office in Commercial Hotel.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
And United States Commissioner,
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New Tin Shop.
Having opened a Tin Shop in A. R. Eskridge's old stand, Shelby, N. C., soliciting the patronage of those needing tin work. Tin roofing and sheet iron, copper, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

T. W. EBELTOFT,
—DEALER IN—
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ARTIST'S
Materials, etc. Will receive sub-
scriptions for THE NEW ERA and
other leading publications. If you need
anything in his line, call on him at the
Post Office Building, Shelby, N. C. 59.

WATT ELLIOTT,
Fashionable Barber and Hair-Dresser,
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Commercial Hotel,
SHELBY, N. C.
J. W. CLARKE, Proprietor.

GUTHRIE HOUSE,
Rutherfordton, N. C.
This house is conveniently situated on
Main Street, to the Depot and busi-
ness part of town and has been newly re-
furnished with spring beds and mat-
trresses. Table furnished with the best of the market
affords. Polite servants who give every
attention to guests. Porter meets all
trains. Sample room in the house. First-
class livery stables attached.

THE AIR LINE HOTEL,
Black's, S. C.
One of the Neatest, Cleanest and
Best kept hotels in the State.
Careful attention at all times.
Miss M. E. BLANTON,
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BLACK'S, S. C.
This house is conveniently situated on
Main Street, to the Depot and busi-
ness part of town and has been newly re-
furnished with spring beds and mat-
trresses. Table furnished with the best of the market
affords. Polite servants who give every
attention to guests. Porter meets all
trains. Sample room in the house. First-
class livery stables attached.

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 psalms 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 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 is also increasing very rapidly, the 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 Argentines 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 refrigerator 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 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 \$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 Nacional 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.

Altogether, 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 nervously 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 inside 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 as 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.

"We'll have 'em here in hordes before the week's over," continued the Major. "Now you just send in the foreman and the men, will you? I want to talk to them."

"But they are all distributing just at this moment, your Majesty."

"Of course, of course—distributing the dead matter."

"No; the live matter."

"Wh-what's that? You don't mean to say that they are distributing live matter? Great heavens! No wonder this office is going to the dogs. Well, well, we must put a stop to that. Hereafter, no type must be distributed under any circumstances until it is dead. Has the morning mail arrived?"

"Oh, yes, several of them."

"Indeed, then why is it not laid on my desk?"

"Well you see, Mr. Jones—"

WEALTH BENEATH THE WATER.
Ships Which Have Gone Down with Treasure on Board.
The memory of the loss of \$200,000 of silver and gold will survive the drowning of 1,000 souls in a *conv.* There was the *Latent*, for instance. She was of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captain Skynner, and she went ashore on the bank of the Fly Island passage on the night of October 9, 1780. At first she was reputed to have had \$200,000 sterling in specie on board. This was afterwards contradicted 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 *Latent* 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. Captain 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 Telegraph*.

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 possible for the purpose, as well as for the profitable uses, all these, with the admixture 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 collecting 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 purchased a ticket for the play at the opera house. The girl went, but returned before nine o'clock. "What is the matter? Did you not like it?" asked the mistress. "Oh, I liked it ever so much; it's a fine painting." "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 looked 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 concern me, so I got up and came home. But I enjoyed the picture."—*Wilmington News*.

KILLED HIMSELF.
Suicide of Lieutenant Dannenbower of Arctic Fame.
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 returned from the Arctic regions, what immediately led to his suicide is thought to have been the grounding of the *Constellation*, on its way to Norfolk, 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 committed suicide on the steamer *Carolina*, and whom he saw in death. It is supposed 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.

Making Butter.
There is no other farm product which may be made so profitable as butter. It takes nothing from the soil and cows may be fed upon a farm for centuries without any loss of fertility to the land, if butter is the only product sold and the manure is saved and returned to the fields. Butter, too, is always salable, and if it is good quality it always sells at a good price. The main point is to make good butter. It is as easy to make butter that will bring 50 cents as 15 or 20 cents, and if the quality is fine one need not seek long for a market, will not be obliged to sell it at home or trade it for groceries or dry goods at the country store. To make good butter one must observe the most perfect cleanliness in every particular. Few people really understand what this implies. It is not an outward show alone but an inward principle, so to speak; for to be clean in the sense in which a fine butter maker considers this virtue is to observe every propriety in the feeding and general management of his cows in the stable; in the milking, churning, making and packing of the butter. Every impurity of food, air, or water and utensils is to be most strictly avoided, and even the person and habits of the people employed about the dairy must be free from every sort of impurity.

Another equally important requisite is the observation of an even temperature in the setting of the milk and in churning. This temperature is 60 to 62 degrees, when shallow pans are used, but when the deep pails are used to set the milk in a cool spring tank, 45 degrees is the proper temperature. But, for churning 62 degrees is the standard. In the summer a variation of three degrees lower, or 59 degrees may be made, and in the winter the cream may be warmed to 65 degrees without injury.

The various prices paid for butter go to show how much is lost by making a poor article. The market reports show a variation of from 15 to 35 cents for ordinary qualities; but a large quantity of the finest butter is sold to private families and to hotels and boarding houses at still higher prices. The mountain, with its fine pasturage, its pure water, pure air, and favorable temperature, can produce as fine butter as is made elsewhere in the world, and "N. C. Mountain Dairy" might be made a popular brand for the world.—*Country Homes*.

Fighting Mad Dog.
Last Saturday a strange dog went on the premises of Capt. Morris, and attacked his dogs, and then started away. Mr. Mack Morris, surmising that the animal had the rabies, and fearing that he might come up with his little sister, who was fishing in a stream near by, armed himself with a double barreled gun and went in pursuit. He soon overtook the dog and opened fire on him, but failed to kill. The dog then rushed at Mr. Morris, he trying to discharge the other barrel of the gun, meantime, but it would not go off. The dog was then so near him that he dealt him a blow across the head with the butt of the gun, which broke in two, leaving him unarmed. The now wounded and infuriated animal sprang upon Mr. Morris, biting him several times on one hand and knee. He choked the dog off and worked on his throat with a pocket knife. Leaving the dog for dead, he returned, summoned Dr. Hicks, had some fresh cut from the wounds and then had them cauterized. He is improving.—*Rutherford Banner*.

Under which Senator Voted?
Grover Cleveland meting out the government as President of the whole people of the United States; or Grover Cleveland dealing out the spoils of office as partisan administrator of his power, for next President of the United States. Under which King Besontant Asheville Citizen.

LAST WEEK IN THE STATE.
Happenings Social, Political, Financial 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 societies at Wake Forest College next commencement.
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 committee of the state press association has been called to consider the matter of the time and place of the next annual 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, unroofing dwellings, destroying barns and stables, blowing down trees and scattering fences.—*Chatham Record*.

Judge Schenck has become the possessor 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 surmounted with a crown. This is a valuable addition to the Judge's collection of relics.—*Greensboro North State*.

A negro preacher, named Whitesides, who has been ministering to a congregation near Charlotte, had occasion to expel one of his female members 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-Berlin Journal*.

The railroad celebration at Clinton on the 27th inst., will be a great success. An address of welcome will be delivered to the visitors by D. B. Nicholson, Esq., of the *Catawba*, and will be responded to by Gov. Seales. A big dinner, military parade, speeches and a grand ball are among the attractions mentioned in the last number of the *Catawba*.

Persons interested in the project of building a railroad from Wilmington to Wrightsville are pushing the matter, and there is now little doubt of the completion of the road before another season. We were shown a letter yesterday from parties with whom negotiations 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 & Eryin's fishery, on the Catawba. One of its peculiarities is a finger nail growing out of its nose, and another peculiarity 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 Episcopal church, having concluded his course of theological study at Nerpo, Wis., preached on Sunday morning in Trinity church, his sermon being highly acceptable to a full congregation. 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, Wilmington, Winston and Raleigh have adopted electric lights, and nearly all of them have established street railways. Carthage, Ashboro, Wilkesboro, Clinton, Mocksville, Taylorsville, Pittsboro, Rutherfordton, Louisburg, Danbury and Rich Square have all recently been, or soon will be, placed in communication with the united world by rail. Winston-Salem, with a unanimity 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, Greensboro and Salisbury, all have, or soon will have, waterworks.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.
What our Neighbors in the Palmetto State are doing.—A Budget of Notes on Matters in General.
Mrs. Matilda Strong, of Chester county, 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 effort 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 murderers, 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 investigate the management of the Asheville & Spartanburg Road. R. Y. McAden, President, and James Anderson, Superintendent of the road, E. B. Thomas, 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 Presbyterian 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 delegate 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 authority obtained from Trial Justice Eyers. 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 blacksmith shop was destroyed, and the railroad's water tank was blown down. Two miles northeast of Clover the storm raged with great fury. Here the roof was blown off the residence 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 packages 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 reaching 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 machinist by trade, is arrested. Afterward it was reported that some prominent 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 obtained 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 sold his crop. If a common suit had been brought Hood could have claimed 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 execution was issued against Hood's property and lodged with the sheriff, but was returned unsatisfied. Thereupon 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.

MAKING BUTTER.
There is no other farm product which may be made so profitable as butter. It takes nothing from the soil and cows may be fed upon a farm for centuries without any loss of fertility to the land, if butter is the only product sold and the manure is saved and returned to the fields. Butter, too, is always salable, and if it is good quality it always sells at a good price. The main point is to make good butter. It is as easy to make butter that will bring 50 cents as 15 or 20 cents, and if the quality is fine one need not seek long for a market, will not be obliged to sell it at home or trade it for groceries or dry goods at the country store. To make good butter one must observe the most perfect cleanliness in every particular. Few people really understand what this implies. It is not an outward show alone but an inward principle, so to speak; for to be clean in the sense in which a fine butter maker considers this virtue is to observe every propriety in the feeding and general management of his cows in the stable; in the milking, churning, making and packing of the butter. Every impurity of food, air, or water and utensils is to be most strictly avoided, and even the person and habits of the people employed about the dairy must be free from every sort of impurity.

Another equally important requisite is the observation of an even temperature in the setting of the milk and in churning. This temperature is 60 to 62 degrees, when shallow pans are used, but when the deep pails are used to set the milk in a cool spring tank, 45 degrees is the proper temperature. But, for churning 62 degrees is the standard. In the summer a variation of three degrees lower, or 59 degrees may be made, and in the winter the cream may be warmed to 65 degrees without injury.

The various prices paid for butter go to show how much is lost by making a poor article. The market reports show a variation of from 15 to 35 cents for ordinary qualities; but a large quantity of the finest butter is sold to private families and to hotels and boarding houses at still higher prices. The mountain, with its fine pasturage, its pure water, pure air, and favorable temperature, can produce as fine butter as is made elsewhere in the world, and "N. C. Mountain Dairy" might be made a popular brand for the world.—*Country Homes*.

Fighting Mad Dog.
Last Saturday a strange dog went on the premises of Capt. Morris, and attacked his dogs, and then started away. Mr. Mack Morris, surmising that the animal had the rabies, and fearing that he might come up with his little sister, who was fishing in a stream near by, armed himself with a double barreled gun and went in pursuit. He soon overtook the dog and opened fire on him, but failed to kill. The dog then rushed at Mr. Morris, he trying to discharge the other barrel of the gun, meantime, but it would not go off. The dog was then so near him that he dealt him a blow across the head with the butt of the gun, which broke in two, leaving him unarmed. The now wounded and infuriated animal sprang upon Mr. Morris, biting him several times on one hand and knee. He choked the dog off and worked on his throat with a pocket knife. Leaving the dog for dead, he returned, summoned Dr. Hicks, had some fresh cut from the wounds and then had them cauterized. He is improving.—*Rutherford Banner*.

Under which Senator Voted?
Grover Cleveland meting out the government as President of the whole people of the United States; or Grover Cleveland dealing out the spoils of office as partisan administrator of his power, for next President of the United States. Under which King Besontant Asheville Citizen.

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