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THE ANSON TIMES.

R. H. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor. The Liberty of the Press must be Preserved.--Hancock. TERMS: $2.00 per Year

VOL. II. WADESBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1882. NO. 49.

ANSON TIMES.

Succeeds The Pee Dee Herald.

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Six Months	1.00
Three Months	50

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, first insertion	$1.00
Each subsequent insertion	50
Local advertisements, per line	10

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☞ *THE "TIMES" HAS BY FAR THE* LARGEST CIRCULATION *OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE PEE DEE SECTION.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

SAM J. PEMBERTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALBEMARLE, N. C.
☞ Attends the Courts of Anson, Union, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery and Rowan, and the Federal Courts at Charlotte and Greensboro.

H. R. Allen
DENTIST,
☞ Office S. E. corner of Wade and Morgan streets (near the Bank.) 25-y.

A. J. DARGAN, J. D. PEMBERTON.
DARGAN & PEMBERTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WADESBORO, N. C.
☞ Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

JAS. A LOCKHART,
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WADESBORO, N. C.
☞ Pratices in all the Courts of the State.

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☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims.

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Walker & Burwell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will attend regularly at Anson Court, and at Wadesboro in vacation when requested.

CYRUS J. KNIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SWIFT ISLAND, N. C.
Will practice in the courts of Anson and adjoining counties. 31-1y

HOTELS.

WAVERLY HOUSE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
This favorite family Hotel is situated on King street, the principle retail business street, and nearly opposite the Academy of Music.
The WAVERLY under its new management has recently been renovated and refurnished, and is recommended for its well kept table and home comforts.
Rates $2 and $2 50 per day, according to location of room.
The Charleston Hotel Transfer Omnibuses will carry guests to and from the House.
G. T. ALFORD, Manager.

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Prices Reduced to Suit the Times.
CALL AND SEE US.

PURCELL HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Recently thoroughly overhauled and renovated. *First-class* in every respect. Location desirable, being situated near all business houses, Post-office, Custom House, City Hall and Court House.
RATES.....$2.00 and $2 50 per day.
Our motto is to please.
B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.

Depot Hotel,
D. J. GASHERIE, Proprietor.
☞ Convenient to all the trains.
A full stock of Groceries and Confectioneries always on hand.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Newly Furnished and Entirely Renovated. Sample Room for Commercial Travelers. Terms, $2.00 per day. Special rates by the week or Month.
F. A. McNinch, Prop'r.
20-tf

VENABLE WILSON,
Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes.
Fine Goods a Specialty.
Repairing solicited. Work done with neatness and dispatch. Call and see him, in the post office building. 2-1y.

J. C. Brewster & Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Hardware.
Wholesale and Retail.
Orders promptly filled, and at the lowest prices. 23-1y

W. H. Hughes,
CHINA, CROCKERY,
Glassware, Lamps, Table Cutlery,
Plated-ware, Refrigerators, and Tea Trays.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
3 Doors from the Yarboro House.
39-6m

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER. Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all **Malaria, Bilious attacks,** Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, **but is no intoxicating beverage.**

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or **sleepless** at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe **purgative, alterative** and **tonic** can never be out of place. The remedy is **harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.**

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,
And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.
Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.
J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.
P. M. JANNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

☞ Take only the **Genuine,** which always has on the Wrapper the **red Z Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.**
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCHEDULES.

Carolina Central R. R. Comp'y.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30, 1881.

On and after Jan. 1, 1882, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1.	Leave Wilmington,	8 20 p m
	Arrive at Charlotte,	5 50 a m
No. 2.	Leave Charlotte,	10 10 p m
	Arrive at Wilmington,	7 32 a m

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAIN.

No 5.	Leave Wilmington at	5.40 A. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	.....
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.55 P. M
No. 6.	Leave Charlotte at	4.15 A. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	.....
	Arrive at Wilmington at	5.55 P. M

Trains Nos. 1 and 5 make connection at Charlotte with A. & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.
Train No. 6 makes close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for points North.
Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.
V. Q. JOHNSON, Gen'l Sup't.

Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., June 5, 1879.

On and after Friday, June 6, 1879, trains on the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

No. 1—Leave		No. 2—Leave	
Raleigh,	8 00 P. M.	Hamlet,	2 30 A. M
Cary,	8 31 P. M.	Hoffman,	3 14 A. M
Apex,	8 53 P. M.	Keyser,	3 37 A. M
New Hill,	9 14 P. M.	Blue's,	3 54 A. M
Merry Oaks,	9 36 P. M.	Manly,	4 13 A. M
Moncure	9 56 P. M.	Cameron,	4 56 A. M
Osgood,	10 17 P. M.	Sanford,	5 41 A. M
Sanford,	10 44 P. M.	Osgood,	6 02 A. M
Cameron,	11 27 P. M.	Moncure,	6 25 A. M
Manly,	12 09 A. M.	Merry Oaks,	6 42 A. M
Blue's,	12 29 A. M.	New Hill,	7 00 A. M
Keyser,	12 48 A. M.	Apex,	7 23 A. M
Hoffman,	1 14 A. M.	Cary,	7 59 A. M
Ar. Hamlet,	2 00 A. M.	Ar. Raleigh,	8 30 A. M

Train number 1 connects at Hamlet with C. Railway for Charlotte and all points south. Train number 2 connects at Raleigh with the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad for all points north.
JOHN C. WINDER Superintendent.

Cheraw & Darlington R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 28, 1880.

On and after Monday, the 28th inst., the train on this road will run as follows—making connection at Florence with trains to and from Charleston, Columbia and Wilmington—both ways:

GOING DOWN.

Leave Cheraw at	10 30 A. M.
" Cash's,	10 50 "
" Society Hill,	11 15 "
" Dove's,	11 45 "
" Darlington,	12 15 P. M.
" Palmetto,	12 35 "
Arrive at Florence,	1 00 "

COMING UP.

Leave Florence at	2 35 P. M.
" Palmetto,	3 00 "
" Darlington,	3 15 "
" Dove's,	3 40 "
" Society Hill,	4 05 "
" Cash's	4 25 "
Arrive at Cheraw,	4 50 "

Close connection made at Florence with trains to and from Charleston and Wilmington, every day except Sunday.
B. D. TOWNSEND, President.

Cheraw & Salisbury Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Until further notice, the trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Wadesboro,	7.15 A. M.	Cheraw,	3.20 A. M
Cheraw,	9.25 A. M.	Wadesboro,	5.30 P. M

Making close connection both ways at Cheraw, with Cheraw & Darlington train, and at Florence with the Northeastern train.
B. D. TOWNSEND President.

Silver and China.
LAW'S S. & C. HOUSE,
Raleigh, N. C.
INEST TRIPLE PLATE AND CHINA WARES. 33-1y

RESOLVE.

Build on Resolve, and not upon regret,
The structure of thy future. Do not grope
Among the shadows of old sins, but let
Thine own soul's light shine on the path of hope
And dissipate the darkness. Waste no tears
Upon the blotted records of lost years,
But turn the leaf, and smile, oh smile to see
The fair white pages that remain for thee.

Prate not of thy repentance. But believe
The spark divine dwells in thee; let it grow,
That which the upreaching spirit can achieve
The grand and all creative forces know.
They will assist and strengthen, as the light
Lifts up the acorn to the oak tree's height.
Thou hast but to resolve, and lo! God's whole
Great universe shall fortify thy soul.
—*Ella Wheeler*

The Bombardment of Alexandria and Its Interest for Artillerists.

Speaking of the efficiency of the heavy ordnance in the late bombardment of Alexandria by the English, the London *Spectator* says: The works of Alexandria were shelled for more than ten hours by eight ironclads, mounting sixty-two heavy, armor-piercing guns—an armament greatly exceeding that of Gibralta at the present time. The conditions were highly favorable to the ships. The sea was calm, the return fire "weak and ineffectual." Even the fact of the smoke hanging low was not altogether disadvantageous to the attack. It necessitated temporary cessations of fire, but it may, at the same time, have served to veil their targets from the Egyptian gunners. Their fire is stated to have been good in direction but bad in elevation, which the showing-up of the masts of the ships, while their hulls were obscured, may serve partially to explain. Moreover, the men working the machine guns in the tops and on the upper decks of the ships were not exposed to a return fire of similar weapons or of small arms from the shore. The Fgyptian shells hardly ever burst and never penetrated the armor belts of the ships, so that there were none of the frightful scenes between decks which occurred during the Chilian war. There was no dread of torpedoes—an important factor in modern naval warfare. On the fighting decks, or in the turrets of the ironclads, the men working the guns must very soon have realized their security, so that the conditions of their shooting would correspond more nearly to those of target practice than could ordinarily be the case in action.

Realizing all these favorable circumstances it is not to be wondered at that slight symptoms of disappointment appear in some of the earlier telegrams—disappointment, not at the results, but at the expenditure of time and metal required to produce them. It may, perhaps, have been expected that the works would have been at once rendered untenable, under the shower of enormous shells poured into them; that no gunners could be found to stand to their guns under such a few d'enfer; that the guns themselves must all be dismounted and the works ruined in an hour. Yet the Alexandria, Superb and Sultan, assisted by a flanking fire from the Inflexible, hammered the northeastern defenses all the morning—latterly at eight hundred yards' range, according to the *Times*—without absolutely silencing them, and it was even found desirable to send the Temeraire to their assistance; while the Mexfort engaged by the Monarch, Penelope, Invincible, Temeraire, and apparently by one turret of the Inflexible, continued to reply till after 11 A. M. "The enormous power of modern English artillery" may, as the *Saturday Review* states, have been "amply demonstrated," but the conditions were highly exceptional, and the expenditure of material was very great.

The task of silencing an enemy's work is capable, however, of being underrated. It can be accomplished only in two ways, either by throwing powerful shells with low velocities at high elevations into the interior space, dismounting guns, damaging carriages and making life impossible, or by battering down material defences and destroying by direct fire the embrasures and the guns in them. But good earthworks stand a great deal of knocking about, as the Plevna redoubts proved. Exposed masonry may be "crumbled into powder" and parapets "knocked into shapeless heaps," as is stated to have been the case at Alexandria; but shapeless heaps will still afford cover. Much of the earth thrown up by the shells falls back, it is disintegrated, has lost its consolidation and some of its resistance to penetration; but it may require the cumulative effect of several shells striking near the same spot to effect a complete breach, laying open the work in rear. Guns mounted in well-built casemates can hardly be destroyed except by direct fire, and such fire, to produce speedy effects, must be extremely accurate.

There was, doubtless, plenty of indifferent shooting at Alexandria, indifferent, that is to say, relatively to target practice. The *Times'* correspondent "saw several of the Inflexible's shells burst right over the centre of the town," and from the notes taken by an Englishman in the town and published in the *Daily News* of the 18th, it is clear that the shells of the fleet were flying about pretty freely. The firing of the Monarch is specially noted as disappointing. This vessel fought throughout under weigh, that is to say, in the normal condition of naval warfare, but with the very great advantage of a stationary target. The Alexandria, Sultan and Superb also seem to have made less satisfactory shooting, till anchored.

On the other hand, the work of the gunboats appears to have been extremely good. The little Condor, with her single 7-inch gun and two 64-pounders, engaged the Marabout work—"the second strongest fort," according to the *Times*, mounting "four powerful guns and twenty smooth-bores"—for an hour quite alone, and, aided by the Bittern and Beacon, seems to have given a very good account of her antagonist. The material damage these little boats effected was doubtless small, but their success in silencing the enemy's fire compares favorably with that of the great ships. Moreover, they were never once bit.

The Needs of the South.

With a crop of 6,000,000 bales of cotton, and the ability to raise an abundance of wheat and corn, the South ought certainly demonstrate its ability to support itself. The present high price of meat should admonish our farmers that they must bring their corn cribs and smoke houses nearer home. Besides cotton they must make a plenty of food, and this more than anything else would add to southern prosperity and render her independent of the great west for her supplies of these necessaries.

But there is another lesson the South has yet to learn. She has to demonstrate that there is no need of her paying tribute to the North and West for implements, machinery and other accessories that are required for the cultivation of her lands, and it is gratifying to note the efforts that are being made at various points in the South to supply these articles. In commenting upon this new development upon the part of the South the Savannah *News* truly asserts that every additional factory erected for their manufacture is an added factor to the work of southern progress. If farming implements and machinery can be made at the North, transported here and sold at a price satisfactory to the manufacturers, there is no reason why they should not be made here at a profit and be sold at less cost to our farmers. The materials for their construction are abundant in our section. Skilled labor can be easily obtained, if not in sufficient quantity at home, it can be secured from abroad, if once the need of it is made known.

"The fact that the southern farmer has made enough from his land to support his family from the labors of the season just closing, and with the profits of his cotton will be prepared to enlarge his operations, is the strongest argument to induce immigration that has been advanced in years. Let the next season make a similar, and, if possible, a better showing, and our waste places will of necessity fill up. Moreover, let the would-be immigrant know that he will not only find land here, but also the means to cultivate it, and he will be the more ready to cast his lot with us."

To many, remarks the *News* it may appear that the time is not yet at hand for "new departures." So thought the planter, who for years picked his cotton and looked to the West for his stores. Happily he has changed his mind and can now meditate upon his folly, with the calm satisfaction that it will delude him no more. This change, we are happy to believe, has been brought about largely by the persistent efforts of the press, which, in and out of season, pointed out to the farmers of the South the path to true independence. More remains to be done. The South has entered upon the high road to prosperity. Let the press of the South lose sight of nothing that will contribute to the increase of that prosperity. Our thriving cotton factories are an irrefragable argument in themselves for the diversity of southern industries. Those industries can be varied indefinitely if the purpose is formed and the will is shown to have them so.

"The South's one purpose should be to grow wealthy. With wealth will come power, and with power respect. Every southerner should resolve to enhance by his labors the general good. In doing so he will advance his own well being and have the satisfaction of knowing that, however it fared with himself, his children will rank in the republic as did his fathers. This is the lesson that confronts the South, and it remains for the press of the South to enforce it until it shall have been thoroughly learned.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

"For whom are you tolling the bell?" asked a gentleman of a sexton in a country village. "For Mrs.—," was the reply. "What?" said the gentleman; "she is not dead!" "Not dead! Then I have tolled a lie!"—Eli Perkins.

The Girl Fishing for a Husband.

The season's husband fishery at the Summer resorts is generally reported a failure. One reason why the fishery failed was that the bait was too gorgeous. While it compelled admiration, it dazzled those who admired it. Its glitter was beautiful, but a glance at it was enough to drive the poor fellows away with feelings of thankfulness for their escape. While plainer and less expensive girls meet their mates, the elegantly over-dressed lady remains solitary.

If the girl who is fishing for a husband makes any mistake it is that of thinking that the young man who is looking for a wife wants a costly piece of goods for show. Some young men want this, but there are few who can afford it, and even those who can are in many instances afraid to yoke themselves to it. They know that a too showy young woman, even if she has wealthy parents, is apt to be full of troublesome whims and of notions very difficult to satisfy. Even if they be so sordid that they would like to marry for money these young men know enough to reflect that riches sometimes take wings and go out of sight. They stop and consider that if there be wealth and whims, when the wealth flies away and leaves nothing but the whims, the residue is an exceedingly undesirable piece of finery.

Every Summer there is a complaint of the lack of young men at the watering places. This year the complaint is louder than ever. One of the reasons is that the extravagant display made by some of the girls frightens them away. They cannot afford such expensive luxuries as these girls appear to be. They go fishing or boating or hunting by themselves, or take long pedestrian tours out of reach of the girls. The girls mean while sit on the fashionable hotel porticoes, with their papas and mammas, and lament and wonder.

The girl who lets nature take its course; who avoids putting herself on exhibition as if for sale, who makes no more display than is consistent with gracefulness, beauty and good common sense, is reasonably sure of one of two things. Either she will make a delightful wife for some sensible and worthy man, or else she will turn out a happy and lovely old maid. Better be a nice spinster than an unloved wife, married for money or show.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Advice to Young Writers.

William Cullen Bryant once gave the following sensible advice to a young man who had offered him an article for his paper:

"My young friend, I observe that you have used several French expressions in your letter. I think, if you will study the English language, that you will find it capable of expressing all the ideas that you may have. I have always found it so, and in all that I have written, I do not recall an instance where I was tempted to use a foreign word, but that, on searching, I have found a better one in my own language. Be simple, unaffected; be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word when a short one will do as well. Call a spade by its name, not a well known oblong instrument of manual labor; let a home be a home, and not a residence; a place not a locality, and so on of the rest. When a short word will do, you always lose by a long one. You lose in clearness; you lose in honest expression; and in the estimation of all men who are capable of judging, you lose in reputation for ability. The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a thick crust, but in the course of time, truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of us all, but simplicity and straightforwardness are. Write much as you would speak, and as you think. If with your inferior, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superior, no finer. Be what you say, and within the rules of prudence. No one ever was a gainer by singularity of words or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying bladders of strange gases to breathe; but one will enjoy better health, and find more time for business, who lives on common air."

Sidney Smith once remarked: "After you have written an article, take your pen and strike out half the words, and you will be surprised to see how much stronger it is."

An Austin boy who is very selfish, and wants everything he sees, no matter whether he has any use for it or not, was seen on the avenue a few nights ago with an umbrella hoisted.

"In the name of common sense, boy, what have you got that umbrella spread for, when there is neither rain nor sunshine?

"This is the only time I can get to use it. When it rains or shines the old man is so mean that he uses it himself."—*Texas Siftings.*

Nerves, brain, and muscles gain strength and the power of endurance by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Household Rights of Woman

No one who has not been tried can imagine the discomfort and inconvenience that results from irregularity in regard to meals. The whole business of the day is broken up by the tardiness of part of the members of the family, and it is unjust to practice it; and yet many men who would chafe and fret if their business was delayed never give a thought to the fact that it is just as inconvenient for their wives to wait for them. Order is the first law of nature, and it should be the same in families. A regular day and hour for especial purposes make housework easier and far more pleasant, and this order should be recognized by each individual in the family, and it is the mistress's privilege to insist upon her rights in this respect.

Again, the various contrivances and improvements, for making housework less laborious, and thereby saving both time and strength, should be considered as great a necessity in the house as upon the farm. A woman does not grudge the money expended for machinery in cerrying on the business of the farm, and if she did it would probably make no difference, and it is just that she, too, should avail herself of the helps that lighten the labors of her department. Spirits of ammonia is useful in expediting the tiresome business of house-cleaning. And it does not cost but little, yet how very few housewives ever think of availing themselves of its assistance, because, forsooth, it costs so much; and just the same with other articles of utility, and a wife will make a martyr of herself by scrubbing and working, even unto death, to save a little expense.

Afraid to Face the People

From time immemorial the people of North Carolina have been in the habit of having contestants for public offices to come before them and present their claims and discuss the issues of the day conjointly. This custom gave to us before the war a race of public men unsurpassed in power upon the hustings. Of late years, however, this venerable custom has been discarded. And by whom? Not by the Democrats. Jarvis did his best, in 1880, to get Buxton to vanvass the State with him, but he would not. Dr. Mott refused to allow Dockery to stump the State with Bennett, and Bennett has since made a formal overture to his antagonist for joint appointments, but Dockery will not consent. We ask the people to mark these things. Our speakers ask those of the opposition to come out into the presence of the sovereign people and discuss with them the issues of the day before the electors of the State. They decline to do it. Why? If their cause is a good one why are they not willing to come out and defend it against the attacks of its adversaries? By their refusal to do so they acknowled its weakness, and so they go their own way, two or three of them in a drove for self-protection, telling their own story in their own way and taking care that it shall not be contradicted where they will be called upon to make it good.

We can trust the white people of North Carolina to pass the proper judgment at the polls upon a party which is afraid for them to hear the truth and the whole truth.—*Statesville Landmark.*

Not to Be Discouraged.

At Dalton, Ga., they pointed out an old darkey who was to be married that evening, and I took a seat by him on the depot platform and said:

"Uncle Reuben, is it true that you are to be married to-night?"

"Yes, sah—yes, sah, you's hit it 'zactly right, sah."

"Were you ever married before?"

"Why, bress your soul, boy, dis will be my fo'th wife!"

"How long since your last one died?"

"Jist free weeks next week Saturday."

"Isn't it pretty sudden, when you have been a widower only two weeks?"

"I reckon not, sah. I doan' see how I kin help de old woman any by trabblin' round alone."

"And they tell me you are over 70 years old?"

"Yes, sah—I'ze risin' of 73."

"And you don't even own a chicken?"

"No, sah."

"And the bride is as badly off as yourself?"

"Jist 'zactly, sah."

"Don't the future look a little dark to you?"

"See heah, white man," replied the old chap; as he slid to the ground and brushed the dust off his coat tails, "I doan' like dat sort o' argyment! Ize ole an' poo' an' doan' know much, but I ain't de sort of a mule to take a fo'th wife widout all 'rangements to board wid her fadder an' gin him my note wheneber anythin' am due! Spose Ize gwine to be sleepin' in fence co'ners an' libin' on green apples kase my las' ole woman tuk a noshun to die? No, sah! I isn't dat sort a mourner! Ize got to aige whar' Ize got to tooken car' of if I has to mar'y free w'ves to do it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Good Old Times.

Dearly beloved, so there are many men in Burlington, who sigh for "the good old times" when our times surpass those of Solomon more than his days surpassed the years of Egyptian bondage. You can buy a box of matches to-day for five cents, while Solmon's throne of ivory and gold couldn't have bought one match. The queen of Sheba thought Solomon's wisdom greatness beyond comprehension; what would she say could she only have beheld a yard engine of the Burlington and Northwestern narrow gauge? The weight of gold that came to Solomon in one year was six hundred three score and six talents of gold, but with all of that he couldn't buy a common hard coal base burner. He had fourteen chariots and twelve thousand horsemen but he couldn't telegraph to Hiram that he wanted a cedar raft as soon as it could be shipped and he couldn't even give his messenger a horse that could trot in 2:30. There wasn't a newspaper nor a printing press in his kingdom, so he didn't know what it was to write "dimes" and see it printed "dinners." There are conveniences to-day in the county almshouse that Solomon had to go without. We can buy a watch for $20; yes for $5, that he couldn't have bought with his kingdom. We haven't so many wives as he had, but we have better children; much better, indeed, for while Solomon had the theory of training children all right he never put it into practice in his own family.

There are no times like these we live in. There will never be any to equal them until we are dead, and then times will be better and grander than they are now. Enjoy your own day, then. Remember that the world is better to day, dearly beloved, than it was when you came into it; and that it is going to be a great deal better still when you go out of it. It is getting better all the time, and thou dost not enquire wisely when thou sayest, "What is the cause that the former days were better than these?"—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Couldn'Shut Him Up.

Little Johnny Fizzletop went to the circus and was very much absorbed in the equestrian perfomances, which seemed to puzzle him exceedingly.

"Don't you think he rides well?" asked the parent whom Johnny took to the circus.

"Yes," replied Johnny, "but why does he try to run on the horse's back for? The horse will take him around anyhow. He can't get around any faster by jumping. If he wants to go faster than the horse why don't he get off the horse and run on the ground if the horse is not fast enough for him, say, ma?"

"If you will keep your mouth shut you shall have a glass of nice red lemonade."

"But, ma, if I keep my nouth shut how will I drink the lemonde? I have to open my mouth just a little, anyhow, to let the lemonade run in. Ma, is the elephant going to ride that velocipede across that little wire before he is fired out of the cannon, or or only afterwards, ma? I say, ma,——

The rest of the conversation was lost in a glass of auburn lemonade. People sitting in the vicinity say that the performance in the ring was a mere sid-show compared to Johnny's subsequent performances.

Mrs. Surratt's Daughter.

Annie Surratt, the poor girl who suffered so terribly as to make her old while yet young in years, lives near her brother John. She is the wife of Prof. Tonry, who is now the leading chemist of Baltimore. After her mother had been hanged, and her own mental faculties had been shattered by the agonies she had undergone, the innocent girl was ostracised and persecuted to an extent that is a disgrace to our socalled Christian civilization. Years after, when Mr. Tonry—then a government clerk—dared to marry her, he was dismissed from office for the offense. For a time they were very poor, but being turned out of the government office proved to be the making of him after all. They are now prosperous enough in a worldly point of view, but the once blithe and beautiful Annie is a wreck, both mentally and physically, with hair as white as the driven snow, though but little more than 36 years of age. She never recovered from the shock of that awful day, the last of her mother's life, and is subject to fits or extreme nervousness, bordering upon delirium.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

If you shake up a basket of fruit or of gravel, the smaller portions will go toward the bottom; the larger wil come toward the top. This is the order of nature. There is no way of evading it. And the same order prevails in the basket of human life. The world's shaking will send the smaller characters downward, and bring the larger ones toward the top. The larger characters are not to blame for this. The smaller ones have no right to complain of it. It is the shaking that does the business.

SOME BIG THINGS.

The greatest obituary bard is George Washington Childs, A. M., of Philadelphia.

The three biggest railroad kings—W. H. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and Russel Sage.

The biggest fraud—the fraud by which Rutherford B. Hayes was put in the White House.

Master Warner of Atlantic, Iowa, is not yet 4 years old, but he weighs nearly 400 pounds.

The biggest diamond in New York city is worn by Dock Commissioner Jacob Vanderpoel.

The greatest navy in the world is that of England. The most invisible one is the United States Navy.

The greatest cornet player is Levy. He measures fifty-six inches around the chest, and is said to have the largest lungs of any musician in the world.

The largest diamond cutting house is in Amsterdam, where they employ 400 men. The famous Kohinoor diamond was cut there. The cutters make from $7 to $12, and even $14 a day.

The largest suspension bridge will be the one now building between Brooklyn and this city. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches. The entire length of the bridge is 5,989 feet.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's new locomotive Jumbo has seven feet driving wheels, and has drawn a train from Philadelphia to Jersey City, a distance of ninety miles, in eighty minutes.

Jumbo is the largest elephant in the civilized world. He is 11 feet 6 inches in height. The measurement of his ears when outspread is 15 feet, and he can reach upward 26 feet with his trunk.

Probably the biggest feet are those of a Chicago girl named Lizzie Mertz. They are said to measure 16 1-2 inches each. It is reported that she once kicked a young man and fractured his spine.

Fortress Monroe is the largest single fortification in the world. It has already cost the Government over $3,000,000. The water battery is considered one of the finest military works in the world.

The loftiest active volcano is Popocatepetl (smoking mountain), thirty-five miles southwest of Pueblo, Mexico. It is 17,784 feet above the sea level, has a crater three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep.

The longest span of wire is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah, between Bezorah and Sectanagrum. It is more than 6,000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each 1,200 feet high.

The largest university is Oxford, in Oxford, England. It consists of twenty-five colleges and five halls. Oxford was the seat of learning in the time of Edward the Confessor. It claims to have been founded by Alfred.

The largest ship is the Great Eastern. She is 680 feet long, 83 feet broad, and 60 feet deep, being 22,927 burden, 18,915 gross and 13,344 net register. She was built at Milwall, on the Thames, and was launched Jan. 31, 1857.

The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior. It is 400 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 32,000 square miles. Its mean depth is said to be 200 feet, and its greatest depth about 900 fathoms. Its surface is 635 feet above the sea.

The largest tunnel in the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 900 feet below the surface at Audermatt, and 6,600 feet beneath the peak of Kastelhorn, of the St. Gothard group. The tunnel is 26 1-2 feet wide, and 19 feet 10 inches from the floor to the crown of the arched roof. It is 9 1-2 miles long, 1 5-8 miles longer than the Mt. Cenis tunnel.

The largest trees are the mammoth trees in California. One of a grove in Tulare Cuunty, according to measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey was shown to be 276 feet high, 106 feet in circumference at base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

The largest empire in the world is that of Great Britain, comprising 8,557,658 square miles, more than a sixth part of the land of the globe, and embracing under its rule nearly a sixth part of the population of the world. In territorial extent the United States ran a third, containing 3,580,242 square miles, including Alaska; in population it ranks fourth with its 50,000,000 people. Russia ranks second: 8,352,940 square miles.

That feeling of languor and debility that follows physical exertion, removed by using Brown's Iron Bitters.