FREY'S

ioned medicine that has saved the lives of little children for the past 60 years. It is a med-icine made to cure. It has never been known to fail. If your child is sick get a bot-

FREY'S VERMIFUGE A FINE TONIC FOR CHILDREN

Do not take a substitute. If your druggist does not keep it, send twenty-five cents in

E. co S. FREY

Baltimore, Md. and a bottle will be mailed you.

Sensation Sprung in

(Continued from First Page.)

books, and added that the law was the only species of gambling left which was not indictable. There is abundant authority for the appointment of a receiver. This suit was for the purpose of effecting a lease of this road. The road is not insolvent, no one is. He submitted that the case against Finch should be dismissed.

told none.

He then said: "After attentively listening to the evidence and the able argument of counsel, the court is of the opinion that there is probable cause established, which requires the defendant shall give bond for his appearance at the next term of Wake Superior Court, to answer the charge set out in the warrant. The court cannot let pass unmentioned the intimations which have been made in the evidence and in the argument that there, has been private arrangements by which if the defendant is bound over to court the solicitor is not to send in a bill and this case is to be allowed to die upon the docket. If to be whirled along on the the second such serious violation of the public. This court has no knowledge upon this subject and has not been and could not possibly be a party to it, if there were such arrangement. The court cannot but believe that the solicitor will do his duty when the case reaches his jurisdiction and if he does not, he is responsible to the people whose servant he is and not to this court. This court at least will do its duty.

Judge Clark asked the attorney general what bond he would ask. Attorney general said \$2,000, the same

Judge Clark then held Finch in a \$2.000 justified bond, to appear at the

Wake Superior Court. At this point Solicitor Armistead Jones asked leave to make a statement, and he said there was no arrangement about this case with anybody, so far as he was concerned. At 6 o'clock the hearing ended and Finch went out to get his bail. He gave Chief Clark Moody, of the state treasury, as his bondsman.

ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., March 26 .- Returns have been coming in slowly tonight and the result of the Demo- fail to enjoy the caustic remark of cratic primary election today for state officers and Congressmen cannot be conclusively announced yet. At the leigh camp of instruction: "Why, upon headquarters of both candidates for my soul yonder comes a battallion of Governor, confident claims are made | brigadier generals." The LaFayette Congressional district, Representative | which became the band of the Bethel R. E. Macon leads his opponent, Eu- regiment at Yorktown, and it got off gene Parrish. Robert L. Rogers as first by steamer to Wilmington, esahead in the race for attorney general; corted to the landing by the Indepenand early indications point to his

The race for chief justice of the Supreme Court is close and probably will have to be settled by the democratic State convention.

The Louisiana Purchase exposition is now ready for exhibits. The managers ask exhibitors to hurry forward | tears, but it was "beauty unadorned" their goods, especially those of a domestic nature.

The Name Witch Hazel.

The name Witch Hazel is much abused. E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, are the inventors of the original and only genuine Witch Hazel Salve. A certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, many counterfeits of this salve, some of which are dangerous, while they are all worthless. In buying Witch Hazel Salve see that the name F.º C. and a cure is certain. Sold by R. R.

TRINITY COMMENCEMENT.

Program for the Week Announced-List of Speakers.

(Special to The Messenger.) Trinity College, Durham, N. C., March 35.—The commencement programme has been completed, and is today given to cipline would seldom permit them to he asked a builder in his neighborhood the public.

The commencement sermon will be preached Sunday morning, June 5th, by President William DeWitt Hyde, ically called them, and the boxes of Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine, The baccalaureate address will be delivered Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock, by Dr. Frank C. Woodward, Richmond, Virginia Mr. Goodwin Davis Eilsworth '80, Washington, D. C., will make the annual address before the alumni association Tuesday evening representatives of the senior class will speak. Wednesday commencement exercises will occur and the commencement address will be given. The speaker for this hour will be Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody, of Hatvard university, Cambridge, Mass. Wednesday evening a reception will

"This is no time for mirth or laughter, 'Tis the cold grey dawn of the morning after."

There will be no "morning after,"

fore breakfast. 100 Wafers 25 Cents. For sale by Robt, R. Bellamy, Wil mington, N. C.

Its Brilliant Frontispiece -- On to Bethel -- Back from Appomattox.

Spring and early Summer of 1861, marched with exultant steps to the battleplains of Virginia and the North, hair broke the camel's back" when on waving his slouched hat in his hand, a going to Captain Starr with my grievlight in his eye and a cheer on his lips-even as the blue-eyed, tawnyhaired, but terrible gladiator, Jeb kind, and the Confederate veteran is Stuart, went singing, with his banjo probably all the better man for them on his sadddlebow to his death at Yellow Tavern; even as the magnificent household troops of Louis XIV. rode on with flashing sword in hand to the carnage of the field of Steinkirk, with a laugh and a jest on the tongue.

Those who, in wild enthusiasm, feastthe Trial of Finch. the great civil war-glowing with color, thrilling with life, vibrant with hope-could hardly realize the same material emerging from the smoke of conflict with the fall of the curtain at Appomattox, locked in the grip of the last struggle the grim figures of the supreme tragedy. But the soldier was there still. One could hardly forbear the apostrophe:

"Shrine of the mighty, can it be, That this is all remains of thee?"

Doubtless even in these first throes of the fearful struggle, there were astute politicians and wise statesmen in the South-such men as George Davis, Chief Justice Clark asked if there of Wilmington, and Warren Winslow, was any further testimony and was of Fayetteville-who smiled paternally at the war meetings, where the crowds sang "Dixie," and the women's societies, where they made harelocks and moulded bullets, and then in the solitude of their offices bent their heads, sighed and whispered. "God help them." By such men the earthquake shocks and the volcanic fires under the sit- out, guns in hand, to make a commisuation had long been felt and they had counted the cost.

But to the masses of the Southern people these first days of a beautiful summer-where the flowers budded and bloomed as if their seeds were never to the historic Nelson house, surrounded spring into life again on dead men's the mutineers with his infantry and graves; where the birds sang artillery, and made them a short, very

there be any truth in any such state- lowering smoke-filled clouds of bloody discipline, he would shoot them down ment, this proceedings would be a fields like leaves tossed in a storm without any mercy. But these cutsham and a make-believe to deceive -were but the fair days of holiday in war, only the more interesting and corps, their French caps and vivid piquant that back of it all was the blue and red, uniforms, made a strikshine of the gun-barrel and the glitter ing picture on the drill. Their gun

steps so springy, cheeks so flushed, and | graceful swing on perfect time. And hearts so aglow, as the people of Fay- they would fight. If I do not greatly etteville; and I have thought I might interest the readers of the Sunday Messenger by my recollections of the departure of the two infantry companies of this city for the front, with a narration of a few incidents of their six months' service on the Yorktown Pe-

There was great rivalry between the Independent and LaFayette Light Infantry companies, the former commanded by the late Major Wright Huske, and the latter by Captain J. B. Starr, afterwards Colonel commanding light artillery and today a hale and honored Confederate veteran. The first man then was scarred with the service of sixty-eight years; the second was a military fledgeling of five or six years. But youth is ambitious, and new blood dared attack even old age in its standoff dignity-so that by the time the Results of Primaries Claimed by Both two commands had been accepted for time. service and were ready to depart, they were as large as the regiments of 1864, and were so superbly equipped that one who remembers it all cannot Colonel, afterwards General, D. H. Hill, as they marched into the Ra-On the early returns from the first company had a splendid cornet band, dent company, Strange's cavalry, magnificently mounted and pretty much the whole town. There on the wharves, while the whistles snorted and the smokestacks puffed and the gangways were crowded with the bustle of storing baggage and camp equipage, the wives and sweethearts presented a touching picture of beauty in for the plumes and ribbons of their Sunday bonnets and dresses were adorning the proud crests and stalwart warriors, whom the captain of the steamer was already sternly warn-

ing to "come aboard." The Independent Light Infantry took its departure very shortly afterwards, and the two corps became companies Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. There are | F and H in the famous First regiment, which had not ten but twelve full companies, and was first commanded by D. H. Hill, who was succeeded by Charles C. Lee. I doubt if from 1861 DeWitt & Co., Chicago, is on the box | to 1865, anything in all the armies surpassed the appearance of this regiment on evening dress parade at Yorktown, with the lower camp forming the background, and the crash of martial music stirring the picture with life as the brilliantly uniformed La-Fayette band took the line from right

to left, and back again. The men had their trunks and their body servants, and their fine linen and some of them even their citizens' clothes, though even a rather lax dis-Cumberland, came in crowds to visit the "soldier boys," as they sophomorgood eating which they carried with them make a man's lips smack even to this day. The first box which I got from home would have filled out a the beams, watching the progress of bill-of-fare for Delmonico's; the last. | the work, when an Irishman came which was smuggled to me some way. I never knew how, about the time of the battle of Bentonsville, contained a thin side of North Carolina bacon, a the Irishman. small bag of cow peas, and two pods of red pepper to give them zest. In my old age that last box still bears a palm over the rich store of meats and daintles first received at Yorktown.

It was on the Peninsula that I received, at the age of eighteen years, be given in honor of the graduating the great shock of my life, filling me with amazement intensified by insulted dignity. A boy mountaineer sergeant of Avery's company, if I recollect aright, who did not care who I was, or who my grandfather was, if I had any, put me in a squad for cleanif you will carry a box of CALL ing up the camps on account of remiss-FORNIA PRUNE WAFERS, and take ness in guard duty the night before, a few before going to bed. They will and when, in my rage and petulance, fix you all right and tone you up be- I slighted my work, he clapped me into the guardhouse for six hours. "Well," I thought, "the world is coming to an end a little sooner than the driver, estimates that he traveled Great Britain, six were from the south scientists have been calculating-tust's 2,000,000 miles on his engine.

The Confederate soldier, in the all." I believed, with Sir Leicester Dedlock, in Dickens "Bleak House." that the "very floodgates of society were being upturned." Then the "last ance, he laughed grimly and said that sergeant had done exactly right. The war taught many a lesson of this

> The Louisiana Zouaves were part of the forces under Magruder on the Peninsula, arriving, if my memory serves me, on the day after the battle of Bethel. Sharper contrasts were never presented than were seen in the personnel of this North Carolina regiment and this Louislana command. In the first the men were as good as the officers and felt themselves to be so; many of them were better educated (Bob Sandford, of Fayetteville, always carried his Euripides and journal in his pocket to relieve the tedium of camp duty,) and not a few took a deeper view of the gravity of war situation. In social standing there was not a shade of difference between rank and file. The enlisted Zouaves were, it seemed to me, the very scum of the earth-gallows birds and prison convicts of New Orleans and other Southern cities. A broad gulf of social distinction and discipline was fixed between them and their officers, who were handsome, faultlessly groomed young fellows of the best families of New Orleans and the plantations of

The Zouaves, too, received their lesson at Yorktown. Only a few days after their coming, impatient at the delay in the serving of rations from the commissary department, they went sary for themselves, and deliberately set to work, killing the cattle of the farmers in the neighborhood. But they did not know their commander. General Magruder mounted his horse at they were not soon vigorous speech, to the effect that on throats with their faultless draw manual and evolutions were perfect. No people entered on this first act and their march, entirely from that of the great drama of four years, with of the ordinary regiment, was an easy mistake, it is part of the history of the war, that when they met Ellsworth's New York Zouaves on the field, it was a case of extermination, and that very few were left living of either command when the engagement was over

It became evident when the govern ment officers canvassed the different companies at the close of their six months' term of enlistment, that very few men of the First North Carolina regiment intended to reenlist-at least not just then. A few were heartly tired of the service, others had not even yet realized the vastness of the struggle in which the South was engaged; but the large majority were good soldiers, saw that they had got into no childs' play, had no idea of deserting their country, but they were determined to spend a short while at home before taking the field a second

The regiment returned home by Richmond in two battallions of six companies each, and I well remember the difference of bearing of the people of that city and Petersburg towards us, compared with the fervor and enthusiasm with which they greeted the regiment when it marched through their streets on the way to the scene of war. There was nothing sullen or discourteous about their bearing, but there was an air of melancholy and foreboding in the attitude of the people on the streets as the companies filed by in all the masterly precision of six months training. The truth is Petersburg and Richmond were already hearing and feeling the groaning and rumble of the earthquake, the volcanic fires were under their feet; and it impossible to be so close to an already sore beset government with-

out being appraised of the truth. Even in that November homing of the two companies I was impressed, boy as I was, with the changes that had taken place. The welcome given to the returning soldiers was, of course fervent even tumultuous; but I wondered why peoples heads had turned gray so fast, why the roses had withered from so many cheeks, and my heart was striken at the number of crippled and wounded, for it was now five months since the battle of Bethel, and many a fierce, bloody blow had since been struck.

It will be seen that no attempt has been made in the above article to take the part of an historian; the design has simply been to set forth the picturesqueess of the first days of the J. H. M. civil war.

Fayetteville, March, 23.

The Irishman Had His Doubt.

As is well known, the Rev. Robert Collyer, of New York city, was a blacksmith in Germantown, Pennsylvania, before he became a preacher. Once when there was little work at hand, wear them. The business and profession- | for something to do The latter real men of Fayetteville, and farmers of plied that all that he could give him would be a job carrying a hod. "I'm your man," replied the black-

smith, promptly. Years afterwards, while an imposing edifice was being erected in Chicago for Dr. Collyer, he was standing among along with a hod of bricks. Dr. Collyer spoke to him and he paused. "This is har-rd work, soir," said

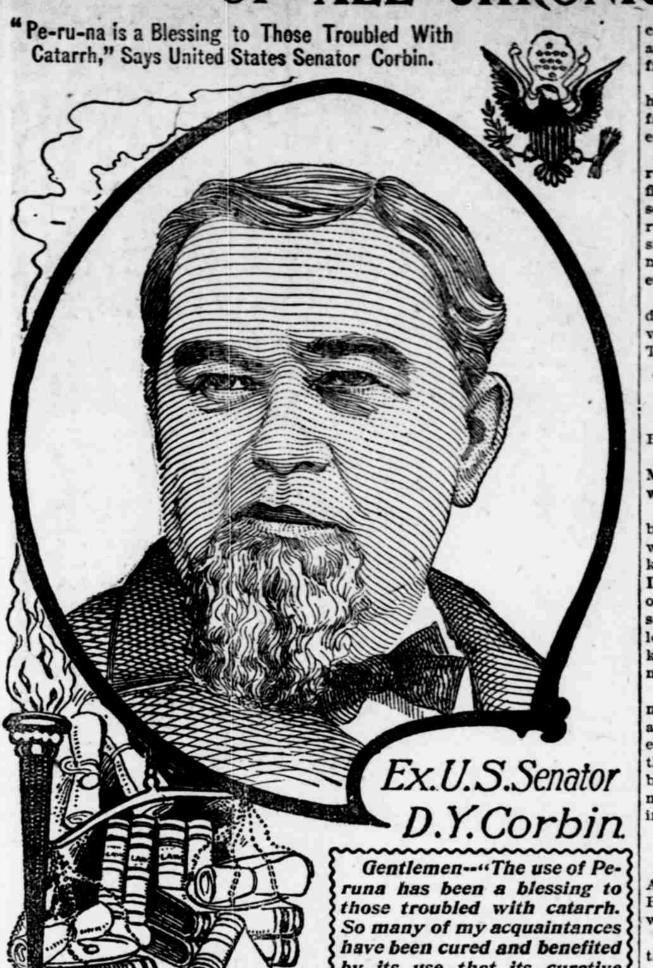
"I know that well," answered Dr. Collyer; "in my day I have carried the hod myself."

'The Irishman stared at me an instant," said Dr. Collyer, in relating the incident, "and then went on his way numbling something that sounded suspiciously like 'I wouldn't 'a' beleaved th' parson was such a liar."-Exchange.

In the south of Ireland, near Inchigeeiath, is the "Cats' Well," the waters of which are supposed to extert marvellous remedial effects upon all ailing tabbies.

James Selby, who has just com-pleted 50 years' service with the Northeastern Railway company as a

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY CATARRH THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.



Colds Not Promptly Cured Are Sure to Cause Catarrh.

Catarrh Improperly Treated is Sure to Make Life Short and Miserable.

Many Wonderful Cures Are Made by Pe-ru-na.

qualities should be generally ? recommend it as the best rem- \ cago Opera House, Chicago, III. } (mmmmmm) excretion. It pervades every part of

the human body. Peruna also cures bronchitis, coughs,

and consumption in the first stages with unfailing certainty.

Senator and cousin of Adjutant General write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a Corbin of the United States Army. full statement of your case and he will ATARRH spares no organ or func- Judge Corbin is one of the best known be pleased to give you his valuable adtion of the body. It is capable of lawyers in Chicago and stands high pro- vice gratis. destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, fessionally and socially. The above Address Dr. Hartman, President of astion, secretion, assimilation and endorsement coming from such a man The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

cannot help but add weight and importance to the thousands of testimonials from the humbler walks of life.

Catarrh is the cause of at least onehalf of the ills to which the human family is subject. Is there no way to escape from it? There is.

Peruna never fails to cure a cold. Peruna never fails to cure eatarrh in the first stage. Peruna cures catarrh in the second stage, nine cases out of ten. Toruna cures catarrh in its last and worst stages in the majority of cases, and never fails to benefit every case, how-

A book on the cure of throat and lung diseases, and catarrh in all stages and varieties, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

"My Life Hung by a Mere Thread, Pe-ru-na Cured Me."

Mrs. Sarah Smart, 276 Hayward St. Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I can't tell in words how low I was, My life hung by a mere thread. I was waiting for months to die.

"My trouble was consumption of bronchitis. I suffered no pain when I was low, but coughing and breathing kept sapping what little strength I had. I could not eat, sleep or even lean back on a chair. I was a mere skeleton. I said to my husband, 'I can't last much longer.' My neighbors say they do not know how I ever recovered. It was almost a miracle.

"I took your medicine but three months, when I could do my housework and washing, and have been doing it ever [since. Now I am able to do anything. You would never think I had been troubled with such a serious illness. I shall always keep your medicine in my house."-Mrs. Sarah Smart.

Despaired of Recovery.

Mrs. R. L. Aulich, Vice President American Genealogical Association, 604 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.,

"I know whereof I speak when I say that Pernna is a wonderful remedy for by its use that its curative colds and catarrhal trouble. Last fall I was very much debilitated from the known. I do not hesitate to effect of a cold contracted early in the summer and which I neglected. I knew edy yet discovered for that dis- \ that my system was in need of medicine ease." --- D. V. Corbin, 916 Chi- and rest, but to find the right thing was the problem. Happily I gave Peruna a trial first and have no reason to complain of the results. Within a month I had entirely recovered my strength and good health and really felt better and stronger than before."-Mrs. R. L. Aulich.

If you do not derive prompt and satis-Hon. D. Y. Corbin, is ex-United States factory results from the use of Peruna,

THE SOUTH, THEN AND NOW.

The following is an extract from speech made in the house of representatives on last Monday by Mr. Patterson of Tennessee:

Mr. Chairman, taking advantage of the latitude permitted for discussion want to say something on the political conditions as they formerly existed and now exist in the Southern States. The position of the South in the positical history of the republic has been a peculiar and an anomalous one.

Previous to the civil war there was no part of the country where political questions were more thoroughly studied, where parties were more evenly divided, and statesmanship unfettered by sectionalism seemed to have reached its fullest fruition and to produce its richest results. Of the thirteen original states form-

ing the Union, the four Southern States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia held a commanding place in the great work of government building. At the beginning of the year 1861 there were thirty-two states which constituted the American union, of which there were eleven seceding Southern States, and two-Maryland and Kentucky-which did not leave the union, but sympathized with the southern cause

From 1789 to 1861, seventy-two years of the life of the republic, fifteen presi dents had been chosen, nine of whom-Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, William H. Harrison, Tyler, Polk and Taylor-came from the Southern States of Virginia and Tennessee, the length of whose combined service was forty-nine years, while the elder and younger Adams came from Massachusetts, Van Buren from New York, Fillmore from New York, Pierce from New Hampshire, and Buchanan from Pennsylvania, with a combined service of twenty-three years.

During this period there were fourteen vice presidents of the United States, six of whom were from Southern States.

We also find that of the thirty-six justices of the supreme court appointed during this time twenty-one were southern men, and of the four chief justices, three were from the south. There were twenty secretaries of

state from 1789 to 1861, twelve of whom were from the south. There were twenty-three secretaries of the treasury, eight of whom were from the south.

Of the thirty-two secretaries of war sixteen were southern men. The first secretary of the interior was | name. appointed by Taylor in 1849. From that time to 1861 there had been six secretaries appointed, three of whom were from the south.

the south. The office of secretary of agriculture was not created until 1889, and the first

There were twenty-five secretaries of

appointment was made by President President, if a stranger from some Cleveland in that year. Of the nineteen postmasters-general. six were from the south.

There were twenty-seven attorneysgeneral, and fifteen were from the Southern States. There were twenty-seven speakers

of the house, twelve of whom were

southern men. Of the twenty-four diplomatic ripresentatives and charge d'affaires Of the thirty-three representatives

to France, eighteen were from the

Of the nine representatives to Austria, three were from the south. Of the twenty representatives to Russia, eight were southern men. There were no ministers to Germany

previous to 1871, at winch time the first

was appointed by President Grant. There were no ministers to Italy previous to 1861, when the first was appointed by President Lincoln. There were twenty representatives to the Spanish court, of which twelve were from the Southern States.

The first half of the period from 1789 to 1861 was one of momentous events, in which the experiment of self-government was tried; great states were admitted into the Union, and the principles of republican liberty fixed

on the American continent. In these fruitful and eventful years the influence of the southern man on the history of his country can not be overestimated. Washington, a Virginian, is described by the English historian Green as the "grandest figure who ever stood in the front of a na-

tion's life." Then there was Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the first statutes for religious liberty passed in this country and the reach of whose broad statesmanship has been the wonder and admiration of all mankind.

James Madison was called the 'Father of the Constitution." and John Marshall, the greatest judge who ever adorned the bench of any land, was for thirty-four years the expounder of its principles and fixed forever its vigor and soul on the jurisprudence of his country.

All down the line in statesmanship, diplomacy, and military achievement the names of southern men were thick on the roll of honor. (Applause.)

It was during the administration of southern men as presidents that vast territorial domain was acquired, out of which states and territories have been erected and constitutional government ordained for the people. In a speech made in the senate of

the following colloquy occurred: know that any monument has been erected over the grave of Jefferson in

Mr. Chase: I am glad to hear it. No monumental marble bears a nobler

Mr. Steward: The inscription is "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of

Mr. Chase: It is an appropriate in- ing cancerous growths. scription and worthily commemorates distinguished services. But, Mr. foreign land should ask me for the Tasmania, Victoria leading with 28,monument of Jefferson, I would not 592 acres, followed by South Austratake him to Virginia and bid him look lia, with 20,860 acres. The total on a granite obelisk, however admira- number of acres in grapes in all Ausble in its proportions or its inscriptions. I would ask him to accompany me beyond the Alleghenies, into the midst of the broad northwest, and

would say to him: "Si monumentum quaeris circum-Behold on every side his monument 50,000,000 roubles, or about \$27,000,-These thronged cities; these flour- 000.

Ishing villages; these cultivated fields: these million happy homes of prosperous freemen; these churches; these asylums for the unfortunate and the helpless; these institutions of education, religion, and humanity; these great states, great in their present reenergies by which the resources of the future are to be developed; these, these are the monument of Jeffer-

(Applause.)

Mr. Chairman, I have called attention to some of the achivements of southern men before the civil war, when both north and south were divided upon national, not sectional, questions; when the forum was one of free discussion, and before the black pall of universal negro suffrage had settled upon the south, paralyzing her energies and baffling the aspirations of her people. Since the war all this glorious record has been reversed, and the south for forty years has been a political pariah.

A blight has fallen upon the fair tree which before had flowered and fruited in such magnificent luxudi-Since the civil war there has been

neither a president nor vice president elected or nominated by either political party from the southern states. Of the fourteen secretaries of state appointed since 1865, none have been

from the south. Of the nineteen secretaries of war, none were from the south. Of the sixteen secretaries of the interior, two were from the south.

Of the twelve secretaries of the navy, two were from the south. Of the four secretaries of agriculture, none were from the south.

Of the twenty postmasters general. five were from the south. Of the eighteen attorney generals,

three were from the south. Of the eleven speakers of the house, two were from the south.

Of the twenty members of the supreme court, five were from the south. Of the thirteen ambassadors, ministers, and charge de affaires to Great Britain not one was from a southern the United States in 1850 by Salmon state. Of the ten to France, only two P. Chase, then a Senator from Ohio were from the south. Of the nineteen and afterwards chief justice of the to Austria-Hungary, three only were Supreme court of the United States, from the south. Of the twenty to Russia, three only were from the Mr. Chase: Mr. President, I do not south. Of the sixteen to Germany, none were from the south. Of the eighteen to Italy, none were from the south. And of the sixteen to Mr. Mason: There is a granite spain, two were from the south. Today there is not one cabinet of-

Henry Morris, an Englishman who has given much attention to the subject of cancer, recently called attention Virginia for Religious Freedom, and to the pernicious influence of the clay the navy, thirteen of whom were from | Father of the University of Virginia." | pipe and the decayed tooth in caus-

ficer or head of department and not

one ambassador to any European

court from any southern state.

Grapes are grown for table fruit and for wine in every state except tralia is 63,733 acres, producing 5,-196,212 gallons of wine and a considerable quantity of raisins.

In Russia altogether there are about 85,000 elementary schools, th total cost of their maintenance being