

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1879.

## Attractions.

From the Scientific American.  
Attraction is a curious power,  
That none can understand:  
Its influence is every where—  
In water, air, and land;  
It keeps the earth compact and tight,  
As though strong bolts were through it;  
And, what is more mysterious yet,  
It binds us mortals to it.  
You throw a stone up in the air,  
And down it comes—ker-whack!  
The centrifugal casts it up—  
The centripetal—back.  
My eyes! I can't discover how  
One object attracts another,  
Unless they love each other, like  
A sister and a brother.  
I know the compass always points  
Directly to the pole;  
Some say the North Star causes this,  
And some say—*Spirit's Hole!*  
Perhaps it does—perhaps it don't;  
Perhaps some other cause;  
Keep on *Percheping*—who can solve  
Attraction's hidden laws?  
A fly lights on a glass cup—  
Attraction bids him woe it;  
When he's in, attraction keeps  
The chap from paddling through it.  
Attraction lures the sot to drink,  
But when his legs give way, he fall,  
And 'traction keeps him down.  
Attraction is a curious power,  
That none can understand:  
Its influence is every where—  
In water, air, and land.  
It operates on everything—  
The sea, the tides, the weather;  
And sometimes draws the sexes up,  
And binds them fast together.

## Perfect Peace.

Who will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind  
is engaged on Thee. Job, 23: 23.  
O sweet and wondrous promise,  
In perfect peace to rest!  
Amid life's storms to lie,  
With God's love blest.  
A joy all joys above,  
Sweet, heavenly peace, unknown,  
Except to those who trust  
In God alone!  
We are helpless, Lord,  
Thou art all power and might,  
Our souls are often dreary,  
Be Thou our light!  
We have no hope but Thee;  
Oh leave us not alone,  
Till life's brief day is o'er,  
Still guard Thine own.  
Thy promise is our hope,  
Thy presence is our light;  
Without Thee all is dark,  
The noonday night.  
Then stay our minds on Thee,  
Save us, thou God of Love,  
Let Thy hand lead us on  
To joys above.  
—Sunday at Home.

## Irish Love Song.

ALFRED PERCIVAL GRAVES.  
Ah! swan of slenderness, dove of tenderness,  
Jewel of joys arise!  
The little red ark, like a rosy spark  
Of life, to his smoldering fires;  
But till you are risen, earth is a prison,  
Full of my captive sighs.  
Then wake and discover to your fond  
lover  
The morn of your matchless eyes.  
The dawn is dark to me; hark, oh; hark  
to me,  
Pulse of my heart, I pray,  
And gently gliding out of thy hiding,  
Dazzle me with thy day!  
And oh! I'll fly to thee, singing, and sigh  
to thee,  
Passion so sweet and gay,  
The lark shall listen, and dewdrops glisten,  
Laughing on every spray.  
—Spectator.

## Opinions and Advice from Senator Hampton.

What Senator Hampton said to the people  
at the fair at Abbeville, S. C., several  
days ago. He is thus reported by a  
correspondent of the *Augusta Chronicle*.  
Some of us may be disturbed at the result  
of the recent elections; I am not. I  
never expected any other result in Ohio,  
where they advocated greenbacks and  
other foolery—they deserved what they  
received. If the Democratic party will  
nominate suitable candidates, we can  
carry the election in 1880, even if Grant  
is nominated by the Republican party.  
There is one man (Hayard) were he  
nominated will insure success. Hayard is  
true to the South as I have been—he has  
been true to the teachings of the constitu-  
tion and to good government. He  
is the best citizen in New York and can  
carry that State. Nominate with Hayard,  
McDonald, of Indiana, and we can  
carry that State also; these are the only  
Democratic States North. To these add  
the vote of the South and we can elect  
the next President. We must, however,  
be prudent and discreet; we must not be  
drawn into the angry debates of congress,  
but in our legislation act for the good of  
the whole country, then appeal to the  
country at large for the justice of our  
acts and say, will you take a man like  
Hayard? Let us show that we are a  
law-abiding people. One indiscreet fool  
in the South can overthrow the work of  
many wise statesmen. I will not attempt  
to advise in reference to the two races,  
because by conciliation and a due regard  
to their rights this was one of the coun-  
cils that was successful in the election  
of '76. Stand up on the platform you  
stood upon then, for you can never  
carry the State otherwise. Stand upon  
it, because its principles are true, because  
it is right; show the colored man that  
his interests are the same, and we will  
have their aid in 1880, as we did in  
'76.

## A Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

By authority of law, I, Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, do set apart Thursday, November 27, 1879, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the manifold mercies and blessings He has vouchsafed to us during the year now passing away.

And in order for its proper observance I request the people on that day to close up their places of business, and abandoning all secular pursuits to attend their respective places of Divine worship to return thanks to the Great Ruler of individuals and nations for the peace and tranquility which we have enjoyed; for the exemption from pestilence and disease which He has given us; for the kind and friendly relations that have existed among all classes of our citizens; for the general and growing prosperity that has pervaded the whole State, and for all His varied blessings bestowed upon us, and to invoke a continuance of His watchful care and protection over us during the coming year. And while it will be becoming on that day to remember the widow and the orphan, and the poor and needy everywhere among us, and to minister to their wants, I especially commend to the prayers and gifts of the people the orphans in the asylum at Oxford, who are now dependent for a support solely upon the charity of the people, the State appropriation for that purpose being entirely exhausted.

Done at the city of Raleigh this 11th day of November, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; and in the one hundred and fourth year of American Independence.

By the Governor:  
THOMAS J. JARVIS.  
LEE S. OVERMAN,  
Private Secretary.

## The Largest Flour Mill in the World.

Among the giant mills which rise on every hand about the milling districts of Minneapolis, the great "Washburn A," says the *Pioneer Press*, looms up conspicuously. Beside it the Humbolt and the Pettit and the Arctic and others in that vicinity look like pygmies. From the canal way back to Second street, a distance of 250 feet, and with a frontage of 100 feet on the canal, the solid walls of limestone are slowly rising under the skillful guidance of Mr. McMullen, the builder of the "B" mill. These are to be carried to the height of eight stories, thus making the building not only the largest mill on the ground, but the highest in any city, for the distance from the level of the canal to the capstone will be 114 feet. To gain an idea of its size one needs to walk about it, both outside and in. The railroad which runs through the building on the second story seems to take up but little room, and yet think of a train of cars passing through any other of our public buildings, how much room would be left besides? The height of the basement story seems considerable to look at, yet one gets but an imperfect idea of the vast amount of space until he is told that the western half, which is to be used for storing, will hold 100,000 bushels. He can get another idea of its size by figuring the area, when he will be astonished to discover that there are enclosed 8,850,000 cubic feet. How much flour this monster is to turn out when completed is a secret which Mr. Washburn keeps to himself. It certainly is large enough to make from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels per day, for it will contain twice as much room as the old "A" mill, on whose site it stands, and that mill the last day it ran made over 1,500 barrels. In regard to the process to be used it is premature to speak, but this much can safely be said, it will be the most approved now in use. Mr. Washburn has been testing the Hungarian process in the "B" mill for some months past, and the conclusion has been reached that the exclusive Hungarian system has some disadvantages connected with it. A portion of the wall are now up to the third story, and the entire building will be under roof by the 1st of December. When completed, there will be nothing to compare with it in the United States as regards size and if their is anything across the water its equal, we should be very glad to hear from it.

THE COMPRESSED AIR TORPEDO.—The cigar-shaped fish torpedo gets its motion from compressed air stored inside, and this issuing at the tail, sets in motion a screw which revolves with considerable velocity. A well-constructed fish torpedo will run many hundred yards at a velocity of twenty miles an hour, and on striking its head, which contains the charge, explodes with considerable violence. The torpedo is, therefore, a weapon of terrible effect.

INTERESTING YOUNG MEN.—"The interesting young man must be pale and thin, have long hair, but no side whiskers, eat little in public, never smoke a pipe, be short sighted, have a big vein, be sour, talk about himself, be imprudent, be extreme in opinion, especially on theology and medievalism, be popular with women, not able to shoot or ride, hate wet feet, be disliked by men, and in toto, be a "double fool."—*Franklin Times*.

## Keeping the Boys on the Farm.

In an extended argument as to the desirability of farmers' sons sticking to the farm, the *Cincinnati Commercial* observes that there is a feature in this matter of sons following the calling of their fathers that is not sufficiently regarded.

"The calling of the father may rise to a higher dignity when the sons adopt the business, thoroughly learn it, and zealously and proudly pursue it. Then the accumulated reputation, capital, and business of the parent can be inherited and preserved by the sons.

"Again, it is a law of nature that holds good in all the animal kingdom, that aptness for any business may be inherited, or may be bred, as we say of stock. The great desideratum in developing a race of trotters is to insure an aptness to trot. And this comes not from stock that has habitually been used for the draught or chase or race course. If the dam trots and the sire trots we do not expect the offspring to be a running horse.

"The old Spartans understood this law developing an aptness for a given calling in the children. The Germans of olden times developed a race of warriors on the same principle.

"The law of heredity is so broad and so powerful in its influence that it extends not only to color and form of our race, but in extends to the temperamental and even to the tastes. The taste, though like the muscle and reasoning faculties, may be improved by education. Still the taste for and aptness for any calling may be increased from generation to generation.

"Then, if we are to reach the highest development as race of farmers, we must expect it through the line of descent. The son must inherit the fitness of the father, and take up the calling and business where he left off, and his son after him, and so on. When this shall become the custom in our families, then shall we see greater stability in society and a higher type of civilization. Every parent has the chief power to bring this work about. The very independence of a farmer's life is to be the germ which develops a race that can not be other than an independent people. Our nation is to achieve its greatness in the development of agriculture. Its power at home and abroad is to be established and held through the arts of husbandry, practiced by a skillful and virtuous race of farmers. All then that can be done by the state or family to enable it to dignify the calling, and to entail its blessings and influence from father to son, will add to the stability and grandeur of the nation."

CARPETING THE MISSISSIPPI AT NEW ORLEANS.—In a recent issue the *New Orleans Times* states that nearly all the first appropriation for laying cane mats along the river front, in the second and third districts of Orleans Parish, has been expended in the work.

Another appropriation of \$50,000 was made in April last, and the department had advertised for bids upon the work, returnable on the 20th of October. The laying of the mats is done in a more satisfactory manner than ever before, as the men have greatly improved in skill by experience. The regular rate of speed is now two mats per diem, each mat having length of two hundred feet and a breadth of twenty-six feet.

The mats are laid so as to lap over upon one another about six feet on each side, and are weighted down to the bottom of the river by long canvas bags filled with sand. In September the workmen were engaged below Elysian Fields street. The work in the upper district will be begun when the lower work is finished. The latter is by far the most important, and owing to the presence of projecting wharves and of shipping, most costly and most difficult.

COMPLETION OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.—The first stone of the Cologne Cathedral was laid August 15, 1248, and it is thought it will be completed in another year. The two towers have now reached their last stage, and have only to be fitted with their massive caps of solid stone work. For this purpose two great scaffolding have to be erected at a dizzy height; one of them however, already approaches completion. When the caps have been finished then a still higher story will have to be added to the scaffolding. In order to fix on the tops of the caps the gigantic foliated crosses, almost thirty feet high, which are to crown the towers. This operation will, it is expected be performed next spring.

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION.—"Somehow civilization does not grow again in the Southern country."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

"Perhaps it might if you Northern people set a better example, but when judges are shot down like dogs, as in Wisconsin, and rape, arson, murder, robbery, embezzlement, fraud and other crimes are so frequent in the Northern States, the 'Southern country' has up-hill work in its noble attempt to keep up the higher civilization of the Anglo-Saxon race. The 'Southern country' is indeed keeping up her end of the civilization line very admirably, considering the quality of the contiguous Northern example."—*Courier Journal*.

## Paper from Grass.

One of the subjects of a recent patent is the manufacture of paper pulp and paper from common grass. The patentee claims that grass treated when green and reduced to pulp, has a very flexible, silky, long, and tenacious fiber, which, when made into paper, assimilates linen paper, and, if anything possesses greater softness and transparency. Any of the common field, lawn, or meadow grasses can be used, and for this purpose it is best that the grass should be cut or mowed before it begins to bloom; but young or old may be used so long as the sap is yet in circulation and the chlorophyll, silica, and other organic and inorganic matters are not dried in, which is found to make a serious change in the quality of the fiber for the purpose of paper.

After grass is cut or mown it is passed between the rollers of a "roller press," which squeeze out the main portion of the sap and crush or loosen the fiber. When the grass has been passed through the roller press, it is next placed in a large tank of water, in which it is thoroughly washed by agitation or other suitable means, so as to move the dirt. The water of the tank may be either warm or cold, and the stand is constructed with a perforated "false bottom," on which the crushed grass rests and through which the dirt fall into the compartment below, from which a pipe extends to allow the dirt and washed-water to escape. When the crushed grass is sufficiently washed it is boiled in an open kettle or in a steam kettle with lye, in proportions of about one tenth of a pound of caustic soda, or two tenths of a pound of caustic potash, or six tenths of lime to one hundred pounds of grass. The boiling continued when an open kettle is used for four to five hours, but when a steam kettle is used, two hours will suffice.

After the boiling operation is completed the material is removed from the kettle and put into a filtering trough, in which it is beaten and filtered from one to two hours. After this it is washed until clean in clear water.

The coarse pulp or felt thus produced is refined and bleached for the production of fine papers as follows: It is first placed in a cold solution of carbonate of soda for about fifteen minutes; next in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid for about the same time, and again in a solution of carbonate of soda. It is then placed in a solution of chloride of magnesia for about thirty minutes, and after this it is placed a third time in a solution of carbonate of soda; and, finally, a second time in a solution of sulphuric acid. These operations may be repeated more or less till the pulp is as fine and white as required, after which it is finally washed in clear water. Another method is to filter the crude pulp with water glass and bleach it with a solution of chloride of lime or chloride of soda. Still another is to bleach the crude pulp in chlorine gas, then in a solution of chloride of soda, and finish with water glass, after which the pulp is washed with clear water. Papers produced from this green grass pulp are said to possess the qualities of great strength and length of fiber, tenacity, softness, and flexibility. For tissue, drawing, writing and copying papers the material is said to be admirably adapted, as it provides a fine writing surface and superior transparency even without the use of any size.

In its economical aspect, one square foot of ground gives, in the whole year, from 0.7 to 1.5 of a pound of green grass, making from 30,492 to 63,940 pounds to the acre. One pound of green grass makes one fourth to one sixth of a pound dried, or 11,979 pounds dried grass to an acre. Finally, one pound of dried grass gives about one third to one fourth of a pound of fine bleached and finished paper, or 2,911 pounds of finished paper to the acre of ground.

## A New Aid for Cotton Growers.

There is a little cotton mill in Westminster, Ga., which takes the cotton from the pod on the plantation where it grows and converts it by a simple and inexpensive process into yarn. By this transformation the cotton is increased in value from three cents to seventeen cents a pound. This is not the only advance, as the cotton if not made into yarn must be taxed for ginning, compressing, bagging, tying, weighing, storage, wharfage, and other transportation charges. The advantage of the new process is so apparent that the cotton planters seriously propose to establish just such mills among their plantations as a preparatory step to the establishment of cotton cloth manufacturing, to compete with those of New England. This method is certainly a great improvement over those that prevailed fifty years ago, before the railroad era. Then there was a mill of 400 spindles at Mill Springs, Ky. The planters of that day would haul their cotton from as far South as Huntsville, Ala., to the mill. After it was spun into yarn it was again hauled to Louisville and exchanged for goods, which were conveyed in wagons to the spot where the cotton grew.

The census of 1870 reports in Granville 162 manufacturing establishments; 6 steam engines; 53 water wheels; 637 operatives; capital employed; \$209,096; wages, \$40,370; materials, \$292,470, and products, \$467,204. The census of 1880 will show an increase of over 100 per cent. in the manufactures of the county during the last ten years. And yet this is but a small showing, compared with the facilities our country offers for a long line of manufactures.—*Torch Light*.

## A New York Jury Declares that Marriage is Legal by Mutual Consent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Several years ago Wm. R. Hines died in Europe from the result of an accident, leaving a wife, Mary Elizabeth Hines, and two children. He owned a house at Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, which his sisters took possession of, claiming it as their property on the ground that he had not been legally married and that the children were illegitimate. Suit was begun by Mrs. Hines and the guardian of the children for the recovery of the profits of the house and also for possession thereof. The main question involved was whether Mrs. Hines was the legitimate wife of Mr. Hines, or not. There had been no marriage ceremony performed, but they mutually agreed in the presence of witnesses to become man and wife. The jury on the trial decided that the marriage was binding and the children legitimate and entitled to the property. An appeal was taken to the general term of the Court of Common Pleas, and to-day that court rendered a decision affirming the decision of the court below.

## A Fresh Snake Story.

The Yellville, Ark., *Salve* tells us that Dr. Alvord, County Clerk Masterson and Mr. Leahy have just returned from a hunt on Saline Fork, Arkansas. The party had stationed themselves in the tree platforms about Yokum Blue Lick and were waiting for deer, which came there at dawn. The lick is at the bottom of a steep hill. Dr. Alvord suddenly noticed something like a hoop come rolling down the hill and across the wet lick. It was followed by three others, which rolled to where it had stopped. Mr. Leahy called out: "Hoop snakes! Watch them boys!" The snakes played around for a few minutes, and then resuming their former positions, standing on edge with their tails in their mouths, deliberately began to roll up the hill. The gentlemen rubbed their eyes and looked again. There they were rolling up hill just as fast, as quickly, and easily as they had rolled down. At first they partly agreed not to say anything about the matter, as they feared their story would not be believed. But Colonel Stark, at whose plantation they passed the next night, explained to them that the hoop snake is able to thicken itself a little in front of its point of contact with the ground and to keep this part heavier than the balance; hence as the center of gravity falls in front of its base, the snake can't help revolving in any direction in which he keeps the "wad."

## Poor Potts.

UNABLE TO FIND EMPLOYMENT, SHE TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Mattie Potts, who recently completed a walk from Philadelphia to New Orleans, and return, attempted to commit suicide last night by placing her head on the railroad track. She was observed in time and her suicidal purpose frustrated. Letters were found upon her addressed to the *New York Herald*, *Baltimore American*, *Charlotte (N. C.) Observer*, *Atlanta Constitution*, and *New Orleans Times*, stating, among other things, that poverty and a failure to find employment led to the act.

RHODA LOWREY.—Rhoda Chavis, formerly the wife of the celebrated outlaw, Henry Berry Lowrey, and Queen of Scuffletown, arrived here on the Carolina Central train yesterday morning. She is here in attendance upon the session of the United States District Court. She was a conspicuous figure in the court room during the day and attracted no little attention. *Wilmington Review*, 5th.

If you wish to see the true Republican platform for 1880 stated in a few words, you will find it given in the following from that uncompromising Republican paper, the *Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel*:  
If State lines interfere with national progress.  
Cancel them.  
If State Constitutions hamper the national purpose.  
Abrogate them.  
If State sovereignty conflicts with national sovereignty.  
Squelch it.

## NEWS BRIEFS.

It has been generally conceded that the re-adjusters carried Virginia by a small majority.

The United States Grand Jury at Salt Lake City have preferred a large number of indictments of Mormon polygamists, who are to be tried at the next term of the United States Court.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Gov. Crosswell this afternoon appointed Fernando C. Beaman United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says, a little boy at Jamestown, Guilford county, had his hand blown all to pieces, Sunday last, by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge which he was handling.

Greensboro *Patriot*: Dr. R. K. Gregory and I. F. Davis have put their heads together and made an improvement in the steam engine which practical engineers pronounce the best improvement that has been made in twenty-five years.

The Wadesboro *Herald* says, a new dwelling house, the property of Col. W. G. Smith, near his mills at Grassy Island, on the Pee Dee river, was burned on the 3rd instant. Supposed to have been set on fire by an incendiary. No insurance.

The Wadesboro *Herald* announces the sudden death, on Thursday, the 6th inst., of Col. Wm. G. Smith, of Ansonville. He stood high among his people; had been honored with several official positions, and died in the 78th year of his age.

A rousing meeting of was held in the court house at Greensboro, last Saturday night, in the interest of the Cape Fear and Yadking Valley Railroad. Several townships in Guilford county voted on the 5th on the question of subscribing to the stock of the road.

PORTLAND, Nov. 13.—It is reported to-day from Augusta that the State authorities have certificates prepared to send out giving casts to 17 Democratic Senators and 85 Representatives, giving them a majority and a quorum in case the Republicans retire.

Doubtless Horatio Seymour, Jr., feels lonesome. He is the only one of the candidates on the New York Democratic State ticket to whom the official returns give a majority, and he can express himself as Gov. Brogden did when he was elected to Congress from the second district of North Carolina in 1876—the only Republican on the State or Congressional ticket, who had a majority: "I am," said he, "the only rose left on the bush to show where the garden has been."

The good that bolting does is well exemplified in the election at New York. John Kelly's vote is placed at 75,000 and Cornell beats Robinson about 40,000. Had the Democrats been united Lucius Robinson would have been elected by 35,000 majority the *New York Times* does not see in these figures much for the Cornell men to rejoice at. It admits that the bolt was the salvation of its ticket. It says that the group of political managers who secured the nomination of Mr. Cornell and their other favorites, are boasting in "Cambyses vein" of the tremendous triumph which they have gained for the Republican party in New York. They seem to be utterly ignorant that the triumph, such as it is, was not won by them but in spite of them and that without them there is every evidence that it would have been more decisive and more valuable. In what does the triumph consist? In the election of Mr. Cornell, the peculiar pet of the managers, by a plurality which he owes entirely to a bolt in the Democratic ranks, without which bolt he would have been buried out of sight under an adverse majority of at least 30,000.—*Ral. Ob.*

M. Menier, the Paris chocolate maker, takes intense interest in scientific farming. Some interesting experiments in electrical ploughing recently made on his estate. The motive power was supplied to the plough by a Gramme machine, itself set in motion by water power, which is abundant on M. Menier's estate. The plough did the same work as if drawn by four oxen. It was a Fowler plough, with six shares. The motive power was supplied to it by a wire, at a distance of 700 metres.

## GLEANINGS.

Since 1860 the growth in population is as follows: Eastern States, 23,888,707; Western States, 7,902,632; Southern States, 4,025,984.

Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock can carry the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, and the South if nominated by the Democracy in 1880.—*Washington Gazette*.

Charles Lamb said that a laugh is worth a thousand groans in any state of the market. Hume "said he would rather possess a cheerful disposition than with a gloomy mind to be the master of an estate of £10,000 a year."

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind, and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition will waste his life in fruitless efforts and multiply the griefs which he proposes to remove.

Ask not how, but trust Him still,  
Ask not why, but wait his will;  
Simply on His word rely;  
God shall all your need supply.

As of old the manna fell  
Day by day for Israel,  
So to you shall grace be given,  
Till you rise from earth to heaven.

Some gentlemen dining at a table d'hote, the conversation turned upon oysters, which several of the company contended showed a sagacity that argued they must have brains. A young man who had taken an unusually prominent part in the conversation, to the annoyance of an elderly gentleman, his neighbor, turned to the latter and said, "Do you believe that have brains?" "Certainly I do," said the prompt and pointed reply, "since they know when to shut up."

A PETULANT SETTLER FOR SETTLE.—The best service which Judge Settle can render to his reputation and to the country is either to attend his duties as judge, letting political movements severely alone, or to resign and enter politics on a plane with other citizens. This mixing up of his judicial character with that of a political schemer is degrading to his office, is demoralizing to him and is disgusting to the country.

A Roman Catholic writer says: "Who will say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy in this country? It lives on the ear, like music that cannot be forgotten; like the sound of Church bells which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its felicitous seem often to be almost things rather than words. It is part of the national mind and the anchor of national seriousness. \* \* \* The memory of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the griefs and trials of a man are hidden beneath its words. \* \* \* It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed and controversy never soiled."

THE OHIO AT LOW WATER.—The Ohio river, which is a mile wide at Louisville, Ky., in ordinary stages of water, is now reduced to the width of a stone throw, and is in fact but a succession of great puddles. Where the river usually stretched, out broad and rough, nothing but bare white rock is to be seen, and the novelty of thing is so great that the people of Louisville throng the empty river bed seeing shells or pretty stones, or simply to enjoy the unprecedented spectacle, and on one day lately it is estimated that 10,000 persons were rambling over the dry bottom of the once mighty stream.

INCREASE IN VALUE OF COUNTY PROPERTY.—The Raleigh *Observer* says that Mr. A. J. Partin, chief clerk in the auditor's office, is preparing a table which will show the value of the property listed for taxation in each county of the State, giving the value in 1878 and showing the increase for this year under the new system, and that paper estimates that the actual increase will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. It gives the counties thus far reported, which shows the largest increase as follows:

Bancroft, 1878, \$1,938,844; 1879, \$2,681,439; increase, \$694,549.  
Caswell, 1878, \$1,696,474; 1879, \$2,043,840; increase, \$347,366.  
Iredell, 1878, \$2,233,780; 1879, \$2,651,870; increase, \$428,090.  
Johnston, 1878, \$2,414,772; 1879, \$2,935,683; increase, \$520,913.  
Mecklenburg, 1878, \$4,922,354; 1879, \$5,583,934; increase, \$661,580.  
New Hanover, 1878, \$4,362,479; 1879, \$5,138,510; increase, \$776,031.  
Orange, 1878, \$2,674,098; 1879, \$3,702,716; increase, \$1,028,618.  
Wayne, 1878, \$2,993,247; 1879, \$3,922,637; increase, \$929,390.  
A few counties, not more than a half dozen, perhaps, report a decrease in value under the new system.