

HOOR ABOUT QUININE AS A PREVENTIVE

It appears as if there are two opinions about the use of quinine as a prophylactic. Dr. Thomas G. White gives his experience and observations in the Charleston News and Courier. He found in a malarial district where he was stationed during the war, that those who took whiskey in moderate doses before breakfast each morning escaped disease just as well as those who took quinine in doses of three or four grains. But others, it seems, who tried the whiskey in different localities did not escape the fevers. Dr. White also tells of how the whiskey-drinking section also escaped an epidemic of jaundice, whilst others who did not take the whiskey had it. Wonderful whiskey! But Dr. Worth reports another astounding fact. It is that those who had taken quinine when attacked with pneumonia had "well marked hepatic complications."

"Further, in pursuance of our observations to reconcile a preconceived theory on my part that the use of quinine continuously predisposed to hepatic derangements, I recollect distinctly in conference with Dr. Purcell we found that a percentage of those who having pneumonia and suffering from the complications described had been such as had used the quinine as a prophylactic throughout the summer and had been judicious, and that one or two cases which we particularly noticed as uncomplicated had not previously been judicious, and had either used the prophylactic or the unadulterated whiskey during the same time. This in spite of the well known and sufficiently admitted depressive effects of quinine and of the acknowledged and well established specification of the drug as an anti-periodic insufficient doses.

"From this, as well as from my previous experience, I have established, to my own satisfaction at least, that the use of quinine for purposes of prophylaxis may be of insidious mischief, and if effectual in that regard is to say the least, liable to objections that may be discovered at a remote period from the disease it is originally given to counteract."

His subsequent practice, he says, confirms the theory he formed first in the war. If what Dr. White says should turn out to be correct, and the matter deserves the attention of physicians, there may be a considerable change in the practice of the future. If whiskey should be after all the great prophylactic, it is to be apprehended that chills will be on the increase.

We have seen within a fortnight two new views in medicine advanced—new to our unprofessional eye. A very strong assault is now waging against vaccination. Medical writers declare it is very injurious, is no preventive of small-pox, is almost certain to develop other diseases, especially diphtheria and so on. This is a new view to us, although it may be old to the medical profession. And now comes another theory that whiskey is the real prophylactic against malaria, whilst old fashioned quinine is insidiously mischievous and may cause unsuspected diseases to develop hereafter. Which is the right view it is not for us to say. We would suppose that Dr. White would be a very popular physician in his section.

FACTS. We have published the fact already, but it will bear repeating, and this time editorially. North Carolina makes a better average to the acre than any Southern State in the production of cotton. Now remember that. Then again remember this fact: that North Carolina raises the finest tobacco in America, secures the highest prices and gets less credit abroad than any other State in the Union. North Carolina makes more money to the acre, or to the mule, or to the hand in tobacco-raising than any other State. Be sure to remember that. North Carolina makes more rice of a first-rate quality to the acre than any other State. Facts are facts, and the above are facts.

De Jarrette was too insane to be hanged, but not insane enough to be confined. He has returned to North Carolina as free as the winds. It does look as if the criminal laws were still very defective. His own sister lies in the grave sent there by his own murderous hand, whilst he walks about among the sons of men acquitted of all blame because he was insane. Human life is woefully cheap in this great country. In proportion to population there are about ten murders in the United States to one in England. Is it because the law is defective, or juries are corrupt, or judges unfaithful; or is it because there is a much greater amount of unadulterated devilry among the citizens of this free country than in the mother country?

During the week, up to Thursday, the arrival of immigrants at New York had reached 14,000.

A SAMPLE MALINGERER.

That highly interesting specimen of a maligner, Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is a study. He is a fair sample of that class of negro-philiacs who hate the South because of the iniquities of their forefathers. He told a wild story in the Senate about a Yankee who had been burned out in Mississippi, having lost two cotton factories giving employment to hundreds of operatives. The Mississippi Senators took after the lie and ran it down. Then Dawes said it was not cotton factories but a cotton gin. The next time was that he was mistaken as to the gin being in Mississippi, but it was in either Louisiana or in Texas. The name of the victim of this stupendous Southern outrage is Charles Heath. Within a few days another paper has contained in full his statement. It is a terrible story of brutality and bulldozing. It is shocking to one's senses—quite blood-curdling.

This was the very thing old Dawes was in search of. This was the very grist his outrage-mill stood in need of. "Now I will give it to them," said the veteran reprobate; "now I will let a tale unfold that shall squelch fairly and forever those Southern fellows with their 'plantation manners.'" What followed? Dawes had his say. The statement of this Massachusetts Minchhausen—this Charles Heath, the sufferer and fier—was paraded in the South. And now how stands the case for the poor South? Let us attend to the record.

First, a Massachusetts gentleman (for there are many gentlemen there; all are not Daweses and Heaths), telegraphs to Senator Jones, of Louisiana, that this veritable Charles Heath has such a very dilapidated reputation for truth that he ought not to be defended by the Dawes who is always picking at the South. This is point number one. But this is not all. Attend!

Second, Senator Jones stated that a complete vindication of the people of Caldwell county, Louisiana, would be sent to Washington at once, and then we shall learn more of this Massachusetts liar who becomes the accuser of a whole people because, as he alleges, his cotton gin was burnt. But this is not all to date. Attend farther.

Lieut. Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, telegraphs to Senator Jones that this fellow Charles Heath—old Dawes's friend—burned actually his own property to get the insurance, as there was \$4,000 upon it. Ah, do you see? The appraisers allowed the old villain \$1,000, which was just that much too much. The grand jury investigated the matter, and by July, next a true bill against this same Charles Heath will have been found. Now you understand why the rascal fled the State. The law is after him. This fellow flees when no man pursues. Not content to escape the clutches of the law, he enters the witness-box and becomes the accuser of a whole State. The Massachusetts Jack Dawes is the counsel of the maligner.

This is really a fair statement of the matter as it is thus far revealed on this the 22d day of April, 1881. It is just such fellows of the more depraved kind who are caught up to bring railing accusations and bear false testimony against the Southern people.

RUSSIAN REFORM.

Alexander III. has considerable knowledge of the condition of his Empire and of the nature of Russian administration, he having been a member of the Grand Council of the Empire for a long time during his father's reign. He has had also a considerable military experience. He is, therefore, not a novice in State craft or war matters. He must know a good deal of the corruptions both in the civil and military departments. He knows how defective was the Commissary department in the late war with Turkey, and how widespread was the corruption among officials. All this was known to the correspondents of newspapers and outsiders, and must be known also to the Czar. He will know where to begin his reforms.

The latest information concerning his policy is that he will carry out the liberal policy first created by his murdered father. He begins his reign by making liberal concessions. It is almost certain that he will make much greater strides than even his father made to-

wards a constitutional government if he is permitted to live by the assassin. The following, which we clip from the Philadelphia Press, shows that the new Emperor means "to take no step backwards."

"In the Council of Ministers it appears that the proposal to convolve a popular legislative body met with nine favorable and five unfavorable votes. The Emperor would therefore be justified by precedent if he took no further action in the matter. It will be seen that he voted promptly and firmly in ordering an ukase convoking a committee of Representatives for the discussion of State matters. This is the first step toward a constitutional assembly, which may be expected to follow in due time."

It is certainly an important step in the direction of a more liberal government when the Czar takes the initiative in calling an assembly to discuss matters of State.

RAILROAD RACKET.

We are informed that the commander-in-chief of the Richmond & Danville Railroad army of invasion has issued an order, the effect of which is to virtually discontinue all business relations between the Carolina Central and the Charlotte and Atlanta Air-Line Railways. This latter road, as is known, has recently been leased by the Andrews-Burford-Clyde Combination, and the A. B. C's are beginning early to show us not only that the North Carolina System is a myth, but that they are determined to see if the whole people of the State are not ready to fall down and worship this grandest of all the grand monopolies that ever attempted to place foot on the neck of a free people.

The Carolina Central now stands alone in its opposition to all combinations. It is and will be free and independent of all alliances hurtful to North Carolina interests, and will be managed in the interests of the country through which it runs. It is essentially a North Carolina road, and as such it deserves the encouragement of all who are not willing to see our whole system of Southern railways pass under the control of those whose only wish is to build up Northern ports.

But does the Richmond & Danville really expect to render its position at Charlotte impregnable? Has Col. Buford ever heard of a man called Garrott? Or of a line of railway called the Virginia Midland? If not, he will hear from both very soon. The Virginia Midland is to be extended southeastward into South Carolina, and will connect with and probably use a portion of the track of the Carolina Central between Iron Station and Shelby. From Shelby it will move down through the finest agricultural region of South Carolina, and what the Carolina Central may lose from its connection with the Air-Line it will more than recover through its connection with the Midland.

The Richmond & Danville cannot force the Carolina Central into terms; nor can it levy contributions on the whole people of North Carolina. There is a day of reckoning ahead; and when that day does come, it will witness the utter overthrow of the Andrews-Burford-Clyde monopoly; and with it will go down some of those who now plume themselves on the high place they occupy in the hearts of North Carolinians.

CARLYLE'S OPINION OF CONFERENCE.

Thomas Carlyle was a very satirical critic. He was a great genius, a neuro-whipper, and yet he held most men in poor esteem. No man ever had less appreciation of the merits of his contemporaries than he had. His very entertaining and unique "Reminiscences"—so full of poetry and pathos—is filled in places with casual remarks about famous men he knew that are as wide of the mark in most instances as possible. The contemptuous depreciation is most pronounced and singular. He has but few cordial words for any of the more eminent men he knew. We copy some of his utterances. They will show how exaggerated his depreciation, and how little real insight he had into the intellectual worth of the foremost men and women of his time.

Of Thackeray he said: "What is he, or such as he?" He only saw "wondrous ignorance and shallowness" in Charles Lamb, and speaks of his "frosty artificialities, ghastly make-believe of wit." The great Robert Hall was to him only "a flabby, puffy, but massy, earnest, formidable-looking man." De Quincy was "a pretty little creature, full of over-

drawn ingenuities, bankrupt enthusiasm, bankrupt pride." He was a bright, ready and melodious talker, but in the end inconclusive and long-winded. His fate owing to opinions, &c., was hard and sore, poor, fine-strung, weak creature, launched so into the literary career of 'ambition and mother of dead dogs.'

He overrates Lord Jeffrey as a critic quite as much as he disparages De Quincy and other celebrities. He says the distinguished editor of the Edinburgh Review "was by no means the supreme in criticism or in anything else; but his certain there has no critic appeared among us since who was worth naming beside him; and his influence for good and for evil in literature, and otherwise, has been very great." Of that great poetical genius, Percy Bysshe Shelley, he has only this to say—that he was "a kind of ghostly object, colorless, pallid, without health, or warmth of vigor; the sound of him shrieky, frosty, as if a ghost were trying to 'sing to us.'"

Among the acknowledged critical masters of this time in Europe Shelley is regarded as one of the most marvellous poetical geniuses of the English-speaking race. We could fill columns to establish this. There is a consensient opinion as to the wondrous wealth, beauty, delicacy and splendor of poor Shelley's mind. The other day the greatest living English critic, Matthew Arnold, in an admirable paper on Byron, claimed that Wordsworth is the greatest poet of this century. Carlyle only found the meditative poet of Rydal Mount "a rather dull, hard-tempered, unproductive and almost wearisome kind of man."

He had a poor opinion of Harriet Martineau and George Eliot. He was of the opinion that H. M. would have been a great success at the head of some big female establishment—mistress of some immense dress-shop, for instance (if she had a dressing faculty, which perhaps she hadn't). For the rest she was full of Nigger fanaticisms; admirations for (e. g.) her brother James (a Socinian preacher of due quality). The exchange of ideas with her was seldom of behoof in our sphere, but she was practically very good." Of George Eliot, the greatest female writer of all the world in all time, he has only to say that she is a "celebrated scribbling woman." He thinks the whole tribe of such writers would not equal Mrs. Carlyle "if all were boiled down and distilled to essence." So much for Carlyle as a critic of contemporaries. He was nevertheless one of the greatest geniuses of the nineteenth century and one of its most powerful and entertaining authors.

PRAYER FOR DELIVERANCE.

Mr. Jones said that if the Senator from Massachusetts had had the manliness to come and admit that the statements which he had made were unfounded, or that he had not evidence to sustain them, there would have been no occasion for him (Jones) to take the trouble to show the falsity of the statements. The Senator had thanked God that he did not live in the parish in which Judge Bridges resided. He (Jones) thought that the people of that parish after reading the Senator's speeches would join the Senator in grateful thanks that his lot had not been cast among them.—Senate Proceedings.

That was well done, Senator Jones. The whole South will echo the prayer of Louisiana and fervently and reverently will respond—"From all such malignants and persecutors as Dawes and his tribe, Good Lord deliver us." By the way, the above passage reminds us of a well-known Methodist divine of this State and the prayer he offered to God more than fifty years ago. He was very young then in the ministry and was being broken into the itinerant harness. Mattamakeet was the delightful field of his labor. If you wish to know more of that section fifty years ago just ask the old-time itinerant. Well, this young minister had run the gauntlet and his first year was closing. He was at his last meeting and was offering his last prayer before taking his departure for Conference. He became fervent in his petitions and is reported as saying something like this—"Merciful Father, we do humbly beseech Thee to send to these people for the next year a preacher whom they like better than they do this preacher." Over in the "amen corner" a brother gave out in tones almost as loud as the storm as it raged not far off from Hatteras—A—Mex. It was tremendous. There was a general titter. But the young preacher was not dismayed or confounded. As if nothing had happened he continued his address to the throne of grace:

"And, oh, Lord, we do most humbly beseech Thee that thou wouldst send this preacher the next year to a people whom he likes better than he does these people, for Christ's sake, amen!" The laugh was on the other side. For a quarter of a century some of "those people" remembered Rev. William Glass, D. D.

Peru is a bad fix. After waging an unsuccessful war with Chili the time has come when a settlement is to be had. The terms proposed by the victor are severe. As some of our suggestions are quite in the manner of Germany's dealing with France after the very disastrous war for the latter, Chili demands, as the terms, that Peru be dismembered and disarmed, with the addition of a very heavy war debt to be levied upon a devastated and impoverished country. It demands some of the richest provinces of Peru as a part of its spoils. We suppose the latter will be forced to comply. It can hardly protract a contest in which it is damaged and pounded at every turn. To the victor belong the spoils, and in this instance they promise to be very large.

Among the many railroad rumors that reach us is one to the effect that a line is projected from Monroe to Newberry, S. C., and beyond. We do not know any of the details, but the report is that a proposition or suggestion comes from the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line to the Carolina Central to join the former company in building this road. Without an extension of some kind, it really appears that the line of railway from Raleigh to Hamlet will do a very small business.

Old Dawes got another lick on his closed eye; this time from Senator Call. Dawes interrupted the Floridian, saying there had been forgeries in his State. "Yes," replied Mr. Call, "there were forgeries there, and they gave the presidency to the Republican candidate. More than that, the Senator from Massachusetts, by his vote, sustained these forgeries."

REGULATING THE SALE OF POISON.

As enacted by the Legislature at its late session makes it unlawful for any person, under a penalty of \$25 for each and every offence, except when prescribed by a physician, to retail any poison whatever, and druggists are required to keep a record of all poisons sold, under the head of schedule A, giving name or signature of purchaser, residence of same, by whom dispensed, witness, name and residence, etc.; and, under schedule B it is made the duty of the druggist to properly label the poisonous drug sold, adding a vignette representing a skull and bones and the name and place of business of the seller. The druggists here are supplied with the necessary record book and other paraphernalia for carrying out the law, which goes into effect on the first day of June.

THE IRON AND COAL REGIONS—RAILROAD PROSPECTS, &c.

The following, from the Virginia, a mining, industrial and scientific journal, published at Staunton, Virginia, gives evidence that Mr. Hyndman and Gen. Imboden are still looking to Wilmington as the outlet for the great iron and coal products of Southwestern Virginia, Northeastern Tennessee and Northwestern North Carolina: "Mr. K. Hyndman, Esq., of Connelville, Pennsylvania, was at a recent meeting of the stockholders, elected President of the Tinsale Coal & Iron Company, which is now, under the management of General John D. Imboden, developing the coal and iron ores of Southwestern Virginia. Mr. Hyndman, President of the South Atlantic & Ohio Railroad Company, one engaged in constructing a great through line of railway from Kentucky to Wilmington, North Carolina; he was formerly, for many years, a remarkably successful superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and has recently been the general manager of the Connelville Coal & Iron Company—the largest corporation engaged in mining in Pennsylvania or in the United States—in which he was also a large stockholder.

"Mr. Hyndman has become very much interested in the operations of the Tinsale Coal & Iron Company, and in the construction of the Bristol Coal & Iron Narrow Gauge Railroad, the outlet from the mines to the Atlantic, that he has sold all his interests and given up his lucrative positions in the Connelville region and not only largely increased his already large investments in the Tinsale Co., but will also hereafter make Virginia or North Carolina his home, and devote all his means and ability to the work of this company, taking immediate control of all its mining and manufacturing interests. As the coal fields are in Pennsylvania and the manufacturing operations in Virginia, there can be no question in reference to his ultimate success."

There were six Raleigh lawyers at the last Granville court. In old times we have seen a dozen or more.

Spirits Turpentine.

Granville tobacco sold recently at Oxford, per hundred pounds, \$105, \$97, \$93, \$89, \$80, \$70, \$71, \$74, \$90, and \$125.

Toison Home: John Wilkins, colored, who lives near Springwood, Wash County, and has been out of fire by some one on Tuesday night last. There was about 300 bushels of cotton and damaged and the building is a complete loss. No clue to the guilty party.

Charlotte Observer: The reported excitement has been gathering within the city two or three days. "Whiskey" or "No Whiskey" is the topic all over the city and the discussion is going on in the gathering of all sorts of characters. The leaders of both sides are quarrelling but industriously at work in the most effective way, revising the regulations in order to raise their comparative strength, distributing circulars and convincing their recruits by private exhortation.

Raleigh Observer: The Executive Committee of the Fair, held an interesting meeting last night. The Secretary, Col. Polk, reported. We learn that in response to a circular letter addressed by him to the Manufacturers of Fertilizers sold in our State, he had received the offer already mentioned as a special premium to our farmers on cotton, tobacco, &c., and \$245 in gold. These premiums will be published in full in a few days. The Old Salem Band—14 members—will give a public concert for the Fair. An admirable selection.

Oxford Free Lance: One hundred and ninety two students are enrolled at the University. Col. "Ike" is in town, as smiling as ever, notwithstanding the action of three hundred Republicans at Flemington's Hill last Saturday. The President Garfield to remove him from the Col.lector's place. The Baptist church in Asheville has invited the Baptist Sunday School Board, to hold its Convention there during the approaching summer. The visitation has been accepted, and the committee appointed by the two boards are arranging a programme. We regret to learn that Mr. W. D. Kimball, living in this county, had the misfortune to break his leg on Monday last. The accident occurred from a log rolling on him at his mill.

Charlotte Democrat: We learn with much regret that Mr. J. L. Chambers is about to sever his connection with our neighbor, the Charlotte Observer. An assistant editor of the Observer for several years past, Mr. Chambers has shown many of the admirable qualities as a newspaper and political writer. Strictly conservative in his views, prudent and properly cautious in expressing them, he has been a most valuable member of our staff. His retirement is indeed a loss to the Press of the State. Mr. Chambers has taken an interest in the Machine Works and Foundry of Liddell & Co. in this city, and will devote his whole attention to the business summer. On Friday next, the 29th inst., Joe Baxter, colored, will be hanged in the jail enclosure for the murder of Bob Henigan, colored.

Washington Press: "Thrice armed is he who has his quarrel just." And four times he who gets his blow in "just."

Deceased this life in Wilmington, North Carolina, April 22d, 1881, Mrs. Sarah E. Swain, daughter of the late John Swain, of Washington county, North Carolina, aged 33 years 10 months and 26 days. —Mr. Jesse J. Robeson died on the 5th inst., of smallpox at his home, near Little Creek, Beaufort county, in the 62d year of his age. —We are sorry to note the death of Mr. Jack Cherry, of the ripe age of 83 years. He was one of the landmarks of old Fort and his passing a loss to the community. We interviewed Mr. T. H. Blount yesterday about the farming prospects. He says that at least three-fourths of the peaches are killed and many blackberry vines.

Weldon News: Mrs. M. E. Hill, daughter of the late John E. Hill, died suddenly last week. She was interested in the new cemetery. —We are informed that on Sunday last Rev. J. Wood, who lived in Greenville county, Va., near the Northampton line, died suddenly of his residence. Mr. Wood, who was about fifty years of age, was apparently in very good health, and conversed with visitors at his house for some time in the afternoon.

At the last term of the Superior Court of Northampton county, we are informed, a suit was tried which involved the large amount of sixteen cents. The plaintiff asked for that amount as damages for trespass, and the jury returned a verdict in his favor. The bill of costs resulted, amounting to three hundred and eighty dollars, which the plaintiff had to pay, it occupied four days of the term.

Elizabeth City Economist: Federal Court, Judge Brooker, residing in section this week, with a small docket. Judge Alderson, District Attorney is in attendance. —Twenty more miles of track-laying and then a whoop, and a ride will give us a peep at the outside world. Won't it be nice, our folks! —If we were asked what new enterprises are on hand or in near prospect in Elizabeth City, we should say: Fowler's cotton factory, Kramer's new planing mill, a Flouring mill, a city press, Lalyre's furniture factory, a railroad with an elevator attached; the railroad company's shops, and last but not least we mention, the Albemarle Immigration Society. Fodder sources—The price per hundred pounds, Hay \$1.35. Corn 45 cents a bushel, weight by cargo; from carts 40 cents a bushel measure. Eggs 13 cents a dozen. Best flour 4 cents a pound \$1.50 a barrel. Country hams, from carts, 10 cents a pound. Wood, from carts, 50 cents a horse cart load. Hens 25 cents per best.

Charlotte Observer: Deeds and mortgages registered at the court house since the first day of January now aggregate 1,076. —The Anti-Prohibition Society of the Pirates of Penzance will be for the benefit of the firemen's monument fund. —Two hundred more shares have been subscribed for in the Building and Loan Association, making the aggregate 1,300 shares in round numbers. —As was reported last night that the Anti-Prohibitionists were holding a meeting some where in the city for the purpose of fixing up an aldermanic ticket. —As has been stated in our previous issue, the Anti-Prohibitionists were admitted to church membership. The attendance at the meetings continues unabated and the interest manifested is unprecedented at this church. —The meeting held at Statesville on the 20th inst., to take into consideration matters in connection with the extension of the Virginia Midland Railroad from Danville South, was composed of delegates from Shelby, Lincoln, Sparsburg, Greensville, Anderson and Laurens, with the people of Statesville. It contemplated a revival of the Statesville Air Line Railroad chartered in 1871 and organized in 1873. The proposed line would therefore not include Charlotte.