

Senator Grover of Oregon, it is said, will not again take his seat in the senate. He is suffering with cancer of the stomach. His absence would upset all democratic chances to control the organization of the senate after March 4, 1881. In case of his death he would be succeeded by a republican.

There is hardly anything like an impropriety in several gentlemen like Gov. E. D. Morgan raising a fund of \$250,000, the interest of which shall be a kind of pension for the oldest President. It is doing, however, what the nation ought to do. To leave a man who has worn the highest magisterial robes in subject poverty was the case with Jefferson, Monroe and some other of the ex-presidents, is unbecoming the Republic. After a man has been a President he ought not to be allowed to die in penury and to be left without a gravestone, but ought to be provided for by the government itself.

There was one of the great signs of the times the other day, when the "Mississippi Valley Inter-State Convention" was permanently organized, looking to the subjection of that unrivalled volume of water within prescribed banks, relieving those immense morasses from inundation, as Holland is relieved from the Rhine and the Zuyder Zee, and creating a gigantic avenue of commerce, which will bear out to the ocean the vast treasures of the heart of the continent.

The Richmond Democrats are nearly as smart as their brethren in Wilmington, for they cheated more than a thousand Republicans out of their votes. They did not do it by being slow on purpose in taking the votes, thus defeating them of exercising their rights of citizens. There, among other beneficial laws in Virginia, is one requiring the voters to show their tax receipts before voting. The city court was the place to pay the taxes, or the court of the county. On going to the clerk of the hustings court, he told them to go to the city treasurer. Some were told they were not assessed and some that their taxes were already paid. In the confusion and rascality the people could not pay their taxes so to vote. John E. Massey, State Auditor, Roadmaster, appointed a tax collector and they went on paying their taxes. That night the vote-stopping patriots burned down the tax collector's house but he held his ground.

There was in old times, a society in Wilmington called, "The Lazy Man's Society." Its objects was to propagate laziness, and the laziest man among its members weighed as much as General Hancock. We recommend that the poll-holders at the late election form themselves into such a society, taking in the County Commissioners. By careful training till the next election in the art of laziness they might arrive at such perfection of languidness that not more than five voters could vote in an hour, which would make 60 to a precinct in 12 hours and in the six voting precincts, 360. This will be every great convenience in case it becomes necessary to reduce the 29,000 Republican majority in New Hanover in order to elect a Democratic Member of Congress; or rather the 3000 Republican voters could make the thing sure. This easy and simple process of carrying out the will of the people would preclude the necessity of throwing out so many of the several precincts in order to accomplish the same object.

A reliable gentleman writing us from Saunders Store, Cartered county, says that Dr. Sellers and other Democratic poll holders allowed two old men to register their names on election day and vote. Our informant says that he protested against it and then entered his protest, at the Court House when the Board of Canvassers met to canvass the votes. And then when he found they would take no notice of it he reported the matter to the Solicitor, who said there could be nothing done about it. Now the law is very plain, and if that Registrar had been a Republican, and the men who voted had voted the Republican ticket, we say without fear of contradiction, that they would go to court, or on their way to the penitentiary. Mr. Democratic Solicitor Galloway could not find any law to punish them. We hope to see the time when the courts of the state will not be run in the interest of the Democratic party. Ninety one is so near that a Democrat can do as he pleases without fear of punishment in state courts.

The Ohio Falls Car Company have lately commenced one of the most magnificent cars ever built in the Union. It is a combination directors' par car and sleeping coach, and is for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. It will contain three compartments—the paymaster's, containing a burglar and fire-proof safe, the directors' room, and the sleeping coach. The choicest woods—ebony, mahogany, maple, walnut, whiteoak, etc., will be used in its interior decorations, and all the latest appliances for comfort and safety will be used in it.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS AND THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The National Republican, conducted by our old friend Col. A. M. Clapp, who constantly shows extraordinary comprehension concerning Southern politics, as well as boldness, prints an editorial in the Republican, the first part of which prescribing the duties of Southern Republicans, might as well have been left out. The Republicans of the South do not need to be informed that, "Republicans in the South should be taught that they can get nothing except they earn it. If they do not care enough about the franchise to make a fight for it they should be left to political slavery. It is good enough for them," for that class of men are not unobservant of their relations to the rest of the Republic, and have received that peculiar fitness for dealing with Southern affairs that has come to them from long and dreary years of trial in their own surroundings, and not unfrequently from the misapprehension and ignorance of northern Republicans as to the situation here. We are not alluding now to those northern scoundrels, who forgot the bad deeds and purposes of southern Democrats, in their earnestness to criticize carpet-baggers, native whites and negroes, who make up the bulk of the party in the south. We have long had but bitter respect for that agglomeration of superciliousness and ignorance of southern affairs. But we mean those, who like the Republican, are our real friends, and mean nothing towards us but kindness.

The latter part of the Republican's article shows open good sense, and we copy in extenso and endorse, premising that we hope no southern Republican will appear before the 47th Congress asking of it unreasonable things or pressing bad cases:

The contests should not be suffered to drag along for many months, as has too often hitherto been the case. If necessary, the election committee should be enlarged so that an energetic subcommittee could investigate each case without delay. If there is an extra session the committees should sit during the recess and be ready to report on the first day of the regular session. There are some districts which will not need a great amount of investigation, such as the first and third of North Carolina, the five of South Carolina, the second and sixth of Alabama, and the sixth of Mississippi. The frauds in them are notorious and evident. The illegal and unjust methods used by the Democrats are scarcely concealed. Many of them are matters of record, and need only a statement to be convincing of the character. The Democratic members from these districts ought not to be allowed to act one day in the capacity of members. They should be objected to when they appear to take the oath.

When seats are declared vacant and new elections are ordered the Republicans of the north should see to it that there is an active support in money and speakers given to the Republican candidates, so that a vigorous contest may be made and a thorough watching of the count secured.

Thus protected and encouraged the Republican organization could be kept intact, election officers would find themselves in too much light to feel safe in tampering with returns, bulldozers would reflect that their labors and risks would effect nothing in the end, and a change would come over Democratic methods. They will be forced to rely upon winning voters by fair discussion and right reason. Should a district persist in its determination to overthrow the will of the majority by tissue ballots, repeating or intimidation, then it should be at once required to hold another election and the process should be continued until there is a free vote and an honest count.

When the southern Democrats cease to use other means to carry elections than those recognized as proper and honest in other sections of the union they will find the final result to be a party gain, for the fact is they have lost two seats in the north in the late contest for every one gained by disreputable means in the south.

The above is excellent doctrine. If the next Congress will commence by sending out the fraudulent members, produced by ball-boxing, shot-guns, kukluxing, tissue ballots, throwing out precincts for frivolous pretexts, and the numerous tricks which are resorted to in the south, a broad step will be taken, forward towards fair election in this disorderly region. We suppose there is scarcely a district in the whole south where the Democrats do not perpetrate some fraud.

and night riders, We hope the new President will let the country know that these products of fraud cannot take their seats in Congress until they will cease their outrages upon decency and tolerate a free ballot, while they behave themselves, and submit, like other citizens to the rule of the majority and abandon mob law.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.

The children of a large portion of Virginia in their schools are taught the history of their country from a book of 528 pages, the title page of which reads, "New School History of the United States." From the earliest discoveries to the present time, by J. S. Blackburn, principal of Potomac Academy, Alexandria, Va., and W. N. McDonald, A. M., principal of the Male High School of Louisville, Kentucky. Our readers can judge what ideas the scholars of Virginia have of their relations to the government under which they live by a few extracts from this scoundrel school book, which cannot fail to teach them treason, poison their minds with false ideas, and debase their understandings.

Choice extracts: "The south gain the Fugitive Slave law, that is, the right of compelling the restoration of her slaves, when they had escaped into the free states. Even this law was of little benefit to the south, as its provisions were observed in the northern states in but very few instances." Page 352.

On page 353 this "History of the United States" shows how John C. Calhoun's chief aim during his political life was "to strengthen the power of the south in the government, so that she might be able to resist the encroachments of the north upon her rights." After this declaration of Mr. Calhoun's patriotic purposes, the book shows the "encroachments of the north" by its voting for John C. Fremont for President, and the further encroachments of the north by voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. It will be perceived that the children of Virginia are taught that the election of Lincoln was "a virtual commencement of hostilities," for years they had "been prevented by mob violence from enjoying their constitutional rights in the north," and that "it was time for them to abandon the government which had fallen into the hands of their avowed enemies." We quote the whole thing on page 354:

"At the Presidential election in the fall of 1860, Abraham Lincoln, a sectional candidate, was elected. He was the nominee of the Republican party, the north, that the spirit of abolitionism would now, under the countenance, and by means of Federal power, assume the aggressive; and that it was time for them to abandon a government which had fallen into the hands of their avowed enemies."

Then this "History of the United States from the earliest times" asserts on page 400, that:

"Virginia it was urged had done enough for peace. Her efforts thus far had only excited the reproaches of her friends and the contempt of her enemies. The President had forced a sword into her hands and it was her duty to draw it in defense of States Rights." In consequence of the south thus adhering to the Constitution, on page 402, this "New School History of the United States" says:

"Trops now poured into Washington from the north. Few that came were dreamed of going beyond the Capital. Indeed, most of them only enlisted for 90, 60 or 100 days, thinking that a mere display of northern valor would intimidate the south. The arrival of each regiment was duly announced in the papers, and the gallant bearing of its men and officers excited in the 'skies' every eye that looked toward the city. The military costume became fashionable, and a few handsome youths joined the army for the privilege of wearing the buttons."

On page 404 it is related in what manner "pretty" and "fashionable" and "handsome youths" proceeded:

"It was here, [Alexandria] that the first blood of the war was shed. Colonel Elsworth, a famous 'rough' and circus rider of Chicago, commanded the Zouave regiment, which entered the city. At his coming, the Confederates who were there, beat a hasty retreat, and no sign of resistance could at first be seen. Upon the principal hotel of the city however a Confederate flag was observed bravely flaunting. A man was sent to pull it down. He returned with the information that it was guarded by a Mr. Jackson, who would let no one touch it. Whereupon, the indignant colonel entered the house and assaulted the stable. As he approached the flag, Jackson fired and killed him. Immediately he was himself slain by the exasperated Zouaves."

On page 405, after describing so graphically the fatal adventure of this "famous rough, Colonel Elsworth," this "New School History" introduces that modest and unassuming gentleman, Jefferson Davis, and describes his heroic character thus briefly:

"In him [Jefferson Davis] were combined qualities and opinions of which a large majority of the southern men approved. He was no extremist, yet resolute in defence of the rights of his section."

On page 406 and 410 the ignorance of the Federal soldiers is felicitously described, as believing that they were "marching against a rabble of drunken ruffians, who would make little resistance to their victorious march," and "regarded them as servile and cowardly." It seems, by this "History" that all "Europe and the north" were against them, until the Confederates excited "the sympathy of christendom" in behalf of the south at Bull Run.

At this point, we take issue with this "New School History" as to what these two bodies of armed "Yanks" and "Confeds" thought of each other. Our best information is that they had a healthy respect for each other, and that it grew rather than diminished with time, until that exchange of civilities at Appomattox. We make bold to say that after a few introductions to each other like the Wilderesses, Chickahominy, Vicksburg and Gettysburg, neither thought the other "ragmuffins." And if we may borrow from the vernacular of some of our southern Democratic newspapers, we pronounce that this "New School History" is a "liar."

But to go on. This "New School History" retails the usual lies about Gen. B. F. Butler's administration in New Orleans. The fact is that Butler's career in that wicked city was not rivalled by Clive in India. The city was malignant and devilish in its temper, insulting and malevolent. Butler, and the shrew. He policed that den of filth, cat-sewers, inaugurated sanitary regulations, and compelled peace and good order such as never had been before seen in that lecherous and dissolute city. They felt the benefit of his measures for years, and do even to this day.

This "New School History of the United States" proceeds to ridicule Banks and Burnside, to assign as the reason for the Confederacy breaking down, not Grant's military policy as was the fact, but with a singular meanness, the dissensions in the Confederacy the non-management of their finances the retention of inefficient officers, and the attempt to hold too many points at once when the war began. This travesty on the history of the war, in the closing pages, thus maligns the broken down Confederacy, itself, even while Lee's distressed and wearied legions were slowly scattering southward, under the kindness of the government, to their homes.

APPRENTICE.

When there has been some election in this city no public discussion of the merits of election day except what has appeared in the Post, there has been somewhat of private conversation, not a little of which was rather indifferently to say the least. That the position of the Post may, speaking according to its judgment for the approved Republicans, not be misunderstood the subject is now resumed.

It is admitted what the facts were, viz: That in Wards 5, 3 and 1 together with a little in other Wards, over 1,000 voters did not vote because they could not get their votes received by the poll-holders.

In making comments on the occurrence, we will speak plainly. We assert at the outset, that it was not necessary that there should have been the occurrence. Without discussing here the culpability of the County Commissioners, who appointed the poll-holders and had in charge the preliminary arrangements for the voting, we will cite, at least, that the preparations for voting rapidly were totally neglected by the authorities. In the 5th Ward the space of window for receiving the votes was nearly 8 feet wide, with the broad sidewalk in front, and nothing to prevent a crowd from pressing along against this 8 feet space with 50 or 100 voters in their fingers, clamoring to have them received by the poll-holders. It was true, substantially true in the 1st Ward, where the voting was large, and in all the smaller Wards where the voting was smaller and less liable to be crowded.

Instead of the totally inadequate arrangement, there ought to have been one narrow space or window, and a narrow wall of entrance, guarded by a still fence, so that the window could be only approached by one line of voters at a time, each passing the window or space at a time, and policemen enough stationed at the opening to prevent those behind from crowding the voter if they were disposed to. This arrangement would have bastened the whole business. But it is true also that in addition the total inadequacy of the preparation, the poll-holders at the great Wards, especially were either fully slow, or absolutely unqualified for their duties. The best evidence of the incapacity of the poll-holders was the great slowness in receiving the votes early in the day and in the small Wards where there was little crowding. The slowness of receiving votes was so great that the suspicion got out that the poll-holders did it purposely.

It is in fact charged that the Democrats in caucus entered into a conspiracy to defeat Mr. Canaday by doing the very thing they did do. They are strong reasons to believe that this is the fact. When Sackeliff reached this city, he stood here and around here, several days and was heard to say that he had changed his mind about his election, and was, since he reached Wilmington, satisfied of it. And there had been board certain checkings among Democratic caucuses that there was a cat in the meal. And the event

There was a momentary silence, and then the whole company burst into a roar of laughter and applause. The Colonel was squelched, and nothing further was heard from him. *Portland Free-Press.*

bore on his face the appearance of having been so surprised. How a set of poll-holders could be 10 minutes finding a name on the registration list and checking it, so that they voted only ten votes an hour, as was the case in Ward 5, is more than can be accounted for in any other way than that the poll-holders were disqualified or cheating by preventing citizens from voting.

We contend and believe that every man might have voted who presented himself in all the Wards if it had not been for the incapacity or rascality of the poll-holders or those who put them there. Since the Democratic machinations of this city have the city charter so that a city with 2,000 Republican majority elected a Democratic Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen, any trick or atrocity may be expected of them. Because when a class of men in order to carry out base political purposes, will become degraded and shameless as they were when they got through the legislature the infamous amendment to the city charter, it may be inferred that they will hesitate at nothing. If possible we intend to shame these officials into better manners. They shall never hear the last of their miserable conduct at the late election until they reform and accord voters their rights.

PRINCES' FAVORS: A Story of Love, War and Politics. By Wilson J. Vance. The American News Company, N. Y. Publishers.

The above very excellent novel was received by us some weeks ago, but owing to the press of campaign matter we neglected to notice it, for which we offer our apologies to our personal friend Col. Vance. We take pleasure in recommending the book to all lovers of fiction. We publish below an editorial from the Toledo, Ohio, Journal:

One of the crispest and most clear-cut stories of the times is Captain Vance's story of "Princes' Favors," an outgrowth of long and keen observation of public affairs and of personal participation in many of the events recorded. The book opens with very tender reminiscences of the days when the boy hero, Randolph Remden, said good-bye to his mother for gallant service in the war. The very first chapter touches the fountain of tears, bringing about the start very close and sympathetic relations between the author and his reader. Captain Vance had, what many authors deem of not the slightest importance, a story to tell; and he tells it well, with all the pathos of a simple narrative and all the enthusiasm of an actual experience.

The various typical characters who frequent the National Capital are most clearly drawn and none will fail to recognize the faithfulness of the pictures of certain public functionaries who figure in the story. The temptation of official life—the struggle for notoriety, the desire for wealth in order to gratify a love of display, the sympathy of the place hunter and the hypocrisy of the place-giver, the sad ups and the still sadder downs—all appear in their native colors, with the story of Col. Remden, and his old-fashioned notions of honor, and chivalry, and charity, and benevolence, running like a thread of gold through the gloom.

The various typical characters who frequent the National Capital are most clearly drawn and none will fail to recognize the faithfulness of the pictures of certain public functionaries who figure in the story. The temptation of official life—the struggle for notoriety, the desire for wealth in order to gratify a love of display, the sympathy of the place hunter and the hypocrisy of the place-giver, the sad ups and the still sadder downs—all appear in their native colors, with the story of Col. Remden, and his old-fashioned notions of honor, and chivalry, and charity, and benevolence, running like a thread of gold through the gloom.

It was at table de hôte, in Europe, where Englishmen, Scotchmen, 2 Americans from the Northern states were present that this gentleman from the South, repeatedly set forth the tyranny which the Southern states were suffering, and especially denounced the administration of General Grant.

At last a bluff old Scotchman, grown gray in his taparings, thus addressed him: "You are from the Southern states of America?" "Yes." "And ye had a civil war there?" "Yes." "And ye were an officer in the Southern army?" "Yes, I was Colonel of a regiment." "And ye got licked?" "Well, yes." "Was anybody shot?" "No." "Was anybody hanged?" "No." "Was anybody transported?" "No." "Well, then, what the devil are ye grumbling about? If we had ye in England we would have hanged a thousand of ye before ye could have appealed to the civil law, and we would have transported other thousands of ye to Australia, where ye rest to be now picking up bones!"

There was a momentary silence, and then the whole company burst into a roar of laughter and applause. The Colonel was squelched, and nothing further was heard from him. *Portland Free-Press.*

There was a momentary silence, and then the whole company burst into a roar of laughter and applause. The Colonel was squelched, and nothing further was heard from him. *Portland Free-Press.*

NEWS AND OTHER THINGS.

At Minneapolis, Minn., on the 15th, when the weather was very cold the Assen for the Insane, having 600 inmates, took fire in the gasoline works, and at once there was a terrible scene among the delirious crowd, screaming, yelling in their blind rushing about and several were killed and some frozen to death.

The canals in New York are all closed. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road extends from Kansas City and St. Louis through the Indian Territory to Denison, Texas, at which point it has connection to Austin, San Antonio and Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico. It is proposed, and the necessary arrangements have been partly made, to consolidate with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and their various branches and feeders, which would carry the consolidated line to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande on the south and the Pacific Ocean on the west, and to continue the line to the City of Mexico. This is Mr. Jay Gould's scheme and its successful accomplishment would include the combination the Wabash system, connecting the Kansas Texas line at Kansas City and St. Louis with the lakes and with the Northwestern State and Territories by means of the Union Pacific combination.

Senator Joseph E. Brown of Georgia has been elected overwhelmingly by the Georgia legislature for six years. Gen. Garfield will leave Mentor for Washington on Monday next to attend to some private business affairs, when he will return to Ohio. A terrific storm of snow and wind has been raging throughout the hills of Nebraska for the past two days. The colds intense the thermometer registering 4° below zero.

Hamburg Butler, of South Carolina is a Jewell. He holds a seat in the U. S. Senate, and ought to have a little discretion, but he says: "I am not sure the Radicals will have a majority. I think we shall retain control of the Senate by a small majority, and the Radical clerks of the lower house have set us some valuable lessons in the preparation of the lists of members preparatory to an organization of the House, and it is by no means certain that we shall lose it." This is sufficient gassy but he will find that the still working majority of the Republicans will send him and his crew to "eternal damnation."

The Republicans of Edgecombe have had the grandest display ever known there. There were torchlights, a four wheel wagon bearing the corpse of the Democratic party and other shows. Followed by an immense crowd. When they reached the residence of John C. Dancy he favored them with congratulatory remarks which were cheered to the echo. The remains of the Democracy were deposited in Tar River amid the wildest shouts and acclamations.

They are beginning at Washington to make preparations for the inauguration of Garfield and Arthur.

Kasson, Conger and Frye are the most prominent candidates for Speaker of the next House. Blin, Conger and Frye are possible Senators, the first from Michigan, and the other from Maine.

E. L. White of the Tribune is writing some instructive letters from New Mexico giving much fresh information, among which is this about stock raising:

Cattle and sheep raising is carried on very successfully over large areas in New Mexico, and, although the grass is so thin that it will not support as many animals to a thousand acres as the bunch grass of the more northern Territory, it furnishes a wonderful nutritious feed, and the country is by no means fully stocked. It is a great room for improvement in the gradual kinds of stock, but even now the business of a ranch is remarkably profitable.

Senator Blaine has returned to his home in Augusta, where he is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hale and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Chandler. The Tribune says: It is announced as a fact that William H. English refused to distribute in Indiana the packages of papers containing the forged Morey letter which Barnum sent him. The work was too vile for English to take a hand in. That entitles Barnum to the best as the champion mean man of America.

PROMPT ACTION OF COMPOUND OXYGEN IN LUNG DISEASE.

The promptness with which Compound Oxygen acts in throat and lung diseases is very remarkable. Mr. Alice A. Daniels, of Emory's Station, Alabama, sends without solicitation, and for publication, a statement of the results of its use in her case, from which we make a single extract. She says, "In four days after commencing to inhale the Compound Oxygen, all fevers, and night-sweats were all gone! My appetite, which before was at its lowest ebb, soon became good. My strength increased very rapidly, and improvement has been steadily going on ever since the first inhalation. My cough slowly became milder and to-day I can truthfully say that I am almost a well woman." Send for our Circular on Compound Oxygen. It will be mailed free. Address Dr. S. S. Fowler, 1109 and 1111 Grand Street Philadelphia, Pa.

The other day, as the friends were strolling together in the street, a dog began to bark and whine and cough in a distressing manner. "What a cold that dog has!" said one of the men. "And, by the way, that poor old dog is just as cold!"

COTTON FACTS.

The Louisville and Nashville road moved out of New Orleans, east and west, during the month of October, 10,000,000 pounds of freight, as against 7,000,000 pounds during the same month of last year, an increase of over 100 per cent.

In his annual review, just issued, Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool, gives it as his belief that Great Britain and the Continent will consume, each week during the season 1880-81, 113,000 bales of 400 pounds each, against 116,000 bales during the past season. He thinks that 1,856,000 bales may be expected from India, Egypt, etc., leaving 4,332,000 bales to be supplied by the United States. On the expectation that American mills will require 100,000 bales increase, there will be needed an American crop of 5,800,000 bales of 450 pounds each. All this is based on the expectation that the stocks at the close of the season will be the same as at the beginning of the season.

Edward Ugnod of Plagwitz has shown that cotton and all other vegetable fibres can be chemically treated so as to impart to them the peculiar elasticity of wool. Experiments have been made with flax, hemp and cotton, and in all colors. The inventor claims that a perfect fulling capacity is obtained, and that an elastic linen textile can be produced which will be of great advantage for power weaving. The durability of cheap carpet stuffs may be greatly increased by this process.

It is now found that jute can be cured by a new apparatus in six hours instead of six days' submersion in water. Mr. W. H. Oliver of Newberne in a recent letter says: "I yesterday showed a cotton bagging manufacturer from Patterson, N. J., a specimen of jute raised here. It is from 14 to 17 feet high. He was much astonished at it, having no idea that such could be raised. In a few years every yard of cotton bagging used in this country will be manufactured at the South, from jute raised here. You can mark this as a prediction from me."

ANOTHER BLOW AT WILMINGTON.

The Piedmont Press states that something over 200 hands are at work changing the gauge of the Western North Carolina Railroad, from 4 1/2 feet. The Press observes that this will give through connection with one of the greatest trunk lines in the South and will expedite freight matters considerably, for through cars from that road can then be run on this road. The broad gauge has already passed Hickory, and will soon reach Asheville.

It would be pleasant to know by what law, if any, W. J. Best does this thing. Is it a provision of the new charter which made Best a percent of this \$3,000,000, worth of state property?

CHATS FROM EXCHANGES.—Hayes will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1884, with his present \$500,000 increased to \$1,000,000, or so.

A gentleman in Nevada accepts Wade Hampton's challenge to John Sherman, knowing that Mr. Sherman will not accept on account of official position. Conditions—place, Omaha or West of Rocky Mountains; weapons, double-barreled shot-guns, loaded with buck-shot; distance, 49 paces, fire and advance; "awfullest reply, I remain yours, &c., John Palmer, Eureka Nev."—What is to be done with Grant? put him into the Cabinet or send him to London. —Rumored in Washington that General Sherman will resign in favor of Sheridan. —They burned Hancock in edgely snow where out west, and a Saengerfest song, "Well hang old Hancock on a sour apple tree." —Garfield will be a successful successor in 1881, unless — Now is the time for the "solid south" to elect the Nation again. —The woods are now full of fresh Republicans newly christened from the Democrats. — There are several candidates for the Albany Presidency in North Carolina. See fruits, passion.

It is announced as a fact that William H. English refused to distribute in Indiana the packages of papers containing the forged Morey letter which Barnum sent him. The work was too vile for English to take a hand in. That entitles Barnum to the best as the champion mean man of America.

It is announced as a fact that William H. English refused to distribute in Indiana the packages of papers containing the forged Morey letter which Barnum sent him. The work was too vile for English to take a hand in. That entitles Barnum to the best as the champion mean man of America.

THE POSTPONEMENT.

Of the sale of 32,450 acres of land in the counties of Cherokee, Graham and Clay is made known in the following letter from Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury. The advertisement is withdrawn which was printed in another column. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1880. SIR:—Please state in your next column for the information of the people that the proposed sale by the United States of lands in Cherokee, Clay and Graham counties, North Carolina, advertised in another part of your paper has been indefinitely postponed. Also take the advertisement out of your paper and send bill of charges. Respectfully, K. RAYNER, Solicitor of the Treasury.

J. F. Newcomer, of Toledo, Ohio, says:—I have been greatly benefited by wearing an Excelsior Kidney Pad, and would recommend all persons troubled with weak kidneys to try it. — See ad.