

DILLARD AND RUFFIN.

On last Friday Gov. Jarvis appointed Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Hillsboro, as a Justice of our Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dillard. The latter gentleman has been in bad health for some time past, and of late has suffered so much that his strict sense of duty to the public impelled him to resign. Without doubt Judge Dillard is one of the most conscientious men in North Carolina, and during his brief term upon the Supreme Court Bench he has established an enviable reputation for judicial learning and judicial impartiality, but the regret for his retirement is lessened by the elevation of so pure a man, and learned a lawyer as Thomas Ruffin, a name illustrious in our Judicial annals. It is rather a singular coincidence that these two gentlemen should have been law partners for many years, both before and after the late war; and it is the first instance of father and son having been Judges of our Supreme Court.

ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION.

A most practical and necessary step has been recently taken towards encouraging immigration to our State. Col. Pope, as General Passenger Agent of numerous railroads, has made an arrangement with our Department of Agriculture to transport at low rates all immigrants who may wish to come to North Carolina, and by this means the tide of immigration that has been pouring into the North-west may be diverted to this State. We are pleased to learn also that Col. Pope is collecting valuable information about our lands, minerals, sites for factories, timber, &c., to be published and thus attract the attention of immigrants to the advantages offered by our State.

All North Carolinians claim that their State offers an inviting field to immigrants and possesses peculiar advantages, but the trouble has been that immigrants do not know it, because no proper publicity has been given.

"GUILTY AND PROUD OF IT."

Such is the noble answer made by the University of North Carolina to the charge of its enemies that it is educating so many beneficiaries. We heartily endorse a recent admirable editorial in the News and Observer upon this subject, and deeply regret that this time-honored institution should be attacked in the interests of other colleges, and a religious prejudice endeavored to be excited against it. We think that the colleges at Wake Forest, Trinity, and Davidson are all doing an excellent work, and wish for them the greatest success in their laudable efforts in the cause of education. They are all doing a great work in the State, and are annually sending forth many young men of merit and worth, who are destined to become an honor to their State. But this is no reason to impair the usefulness of the University, or furnish any cause for a combined attack upon it. There is room for all, and surely there is need for the usefulness of all these colleges and the University. The friends of education are saddened at this unwise and so unjust warfare, which must result only in injury to all concerned.

LEGISLATIVE DOTS.

It may seem very strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the Legislature's chief work (and we think its best work) is preventing the passage of bills. There are always more bills introduced than ought not to pass than there are that ought to pass. Most of the time of the committees is taken up in considering bills that ought to be defeated. Nearly, if not quite, a thousand bills have been introduced during the present session of our Legislature. Every bill must be examined by a committee, and of course this consumes much time. This must excuse what constituents may consider the slow progress made by their legislators. A Legislature may do more injury by hastily passing numerous bad laws than can be counterbalanced by the benefits to be derived from the passage of a few good laws.

The prohibition question is still to be settled. Hundreds of petitions have been presented containing thousands of signatures. It is thought that a bill will pass submitting the question for the decision of the voters of the State. Senator Merritt has introduced two or three carefully prepared bills on this important subject. Mr. Hamner has introduced a bill to incorporate the Danville and Haw River Railroad Company, which is of special interest to the people of this county.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

RALEIGH, February 15, 1881. My DEAR RECORD: Your correspondent has just visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. He was much pleased with what he saw and heard. Everything connected with it seems to be under prudent and efficient management. The buildings and grounds are neat, clean and attractive. The pupils appear to be happy, contented, obedient and cheerful. All this is equally true for the colored department, which is under the same Board of Directors and Superintendent as the department for the whites. Mr. Guder is a most efficient officer, as well as clever gentleman. One thing was entirely new to me—articulation for a deaf mute. Would you believe that the deaf could be taught to speak? Why, there is a little boy—a son of an old friend of your correspondent—who though a congenital mute, can speak and write nearly two hundred words—reading the lips to understand what is said to him. A seminary young lady can carry on a conversation, so expert is she at lip-reading. Recollect too, that this is a new departure—having been taught in the Institution only one session.

Things are pretty lively in the Legislature. The Durham county matter has just begun to stir the waters in the Senate. The bill passed the House triumphantly, but the rub comes in the Senate. The Representatives from Chatham supported the bill, but I hear it said that your Senator never has voted to establish a new county, and will, perhaps, vote against Durham also.

The Committee on Education is having a hard time of it. To fix up a Common School law is one of the most difficult things that has been up for consideration, but I hear that the bill is nearly completed so far as the committee can complete it. But this committee have other things to consider. For instance there was a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Manning to give additional aid to the University and require the University to educate additional young men unable to educate themselves. This brought about a combination of the Presidents of Trinity, Wake Forest and Davidson to defeat the measure. These presidents came to Raleigh last week and appeared before the Committee on Education in full force and filed a protest or memorial to the General Assembly. It is an ad captivum document. They declare to the measure will inflict "unsupportable injustice," "serious evil" and a "violation of our most sacred rights." How this can be true, I, for one, cannot see. The document is not worthy of the high position of its authors.

The appointment of Ruffin to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench meets with cordial endorsement on all sides. Dillard was a pure and good man and an able jurist. Ruffin is a born lawyer. He inherited a judicial turn of mind. Great was his father's ability and fame, and we may expect equal ability and purity from the son.

To-day the Governor sent in a proposition from a company represented by Gen. Imboden to purchase the State's interest in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. General Imboden says the engineers will go to work on the route across the mountains from Cranberry to Patterson, in Caldwell county, this week, and that the road will be pushed to completion at a very early day; and that they are anxious to get control of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. and build that as soon as possible, so as to have an outlet for their immense quantities of coal and iron. I cannot indicate the course the Legislature will take in the matter.

A terrible slide occurred on the Western N. C. Railroad just beyond the great tunnel. A force of twenty convicts were in the cut at the time, all of whom were buried. They were dug out as speedily as possible, four have died, seven others were badly injured. The road is now blocked. Several other slides have occurred since, and one bridge washed away. The freshets have done fearful work not only along this road but in many other parts of the country. At Washington City the bridge across the Potomac has been swept away; New Orleans is in great danger of an overflow. Gen. Bussey advises a force of fifteen thousand men to be put to work at once to strengthen the levees, to save the city if possible from a dreadful inundation.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1881. This week has not been eventful from a national legislative point of view, but we have had a scene in the Senate, in which Senators Conkling and Butler acted, and two scenes in the House, in one of which Messrs. Blackburn and Frye were principals, and in the other Messrs. Cox and Reagan held the leading roles. I had almost omitted to mention the monotonous ceremony of counting and declaring the electoral vote. But little business has been transacted; the Senate, the House, and the committees of both are behind with their work. If the truth must be told the National Congress is dissipated. There are too many wild young members from the country, and too many festive old rakes from the city in the House and in the Senate. If it were possible to get the essence of candor from these gentlemen, they would confess that their main object here in Washington is not to transact business for 50,000,000 people, but to have a good time; that they regard the work of committees and congressional sessions, very much as thoughtless boys do the confinement of the school room. This is the way alone in which so much absenteeism can be accounted for, and the reason why members and Senators are listless, sick, and unfit for work may be explained, nine times in ten, by the fact that they have spent the previous night in debauchery, or in what is not much less hurtful, social dissipation. The experience of the reader will bear me out in the assertion that an average man, over thirty, cannot dance all night and be fit for work next day; neither can he eat, drink, and carouse at saloons, brothels, gambling-houses, or political symposia, and have a clear head for legislative work. If the average member of Congress is none too bright at best, what must be he when worn out and fruddled! Debauchery and social dissipation is prevalent in official and political life to a deplorable extent in Washington. I do not say that it is worse than it has been, or that it is increasing. I do not know. Unfortunately, we have, and can have, no statistics. I only know that it is bad, and that I have not overdone the picture.

During the next few weeks, there will be in this city representatives from almost every section of the country. They will admire the beauty of the streets, avenues, parks, statues and public buildings, and they will go home with the impression that the National Capital is a city of surpassing cleanliness and loveliness. The police force has been doubled, and every effort will be put forth to give the best impression. But all that glitters is not gold. Surrounding the marble palaces that the government has built are numerous drinking saloons, and in no city of the Union are the haunts of debauchery so splendid and so prosperous.

The formation of the new county of Durham has excited more interest and debate than any other measure as yet. The bill passed its second reading in the House on Friday last with a whoop. It comes up on its third reading to-morrow, with an amendment to submit the question to vote of the people within the limits of the territory embraced. With this amendment it is thought it will pass the Senate, when it shall reach that body.

The bill to punish the stealing of dead bodies, which passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, I regret to see, was killed in the House. Such a bill seems necessary, and why the House should have killed it, I cannot see.

Quite a debate occurred in the Senate to-day on the Law of Divorce. The bill proposes to put husband and wife on the same footing as to cause. The subject comes up again to-morrow under unfinished business.

Our music-loving people had quite a treat last night at Tucker Hall. Herr Wilhelm is said to be the most renowned violinist in the world, while Miss Fitch captivated the audience with the charms of her presence, and the still more wonderful charms of her voice. To these must be added the performance of the celebrated Russian Pianist, Sternberg. It is perhaps only once in a life-time one has the chance of seeing and hearing such musical prodigies.

I had a conversation with Mr. Best on yesterday. He assures me that the "Midland Railroad," via Pittsboro to Salisbury will be built if the Legislature will let the charter alone. Surely that body will not be so unwise as to tamper with it, and thus destroy the prospect for a road through the good old county of Chatham.

[The above letter was written for last week's RECORD, but by some mischance did not arrive in time.—Ed.]

The Potomac Freshet.

A telegram from Washington City dated February 12th, says: "At 8:30 o'clock this evening three spans of the Long Bridge, across the Potomac, were carried away. The ice is still running high.

The Shenandoah and Potomac rivers at Harper's Ferry rose last night and the ice broke up. The rivers continued to rise all day, and the lower part of this city has been flooded to the depth of four or five feet, doing much damage.

Snow storms are reported at St. Joseph and St. Louis, Missouri, and thunder storms, and heavy rain, at Paterson, New Jersey, and New Haven, Connecticut.

A later telegram, dated 13th, says: "A freshet in the Potomac has subsided. Several hundred yards of the north end of the long bridge has been carried away. Southern travel is interrupted. Arrangements have been made to transfer passengers for Richmond in the morning from Washington to Fort Remyon, on the Virginia side, by stages over the bridge at Georgetown. Passengers for Lynchburg and the South will go via Shepherd's, opposite Alexandria, and thence across the ferry to Alexandria. Telegraphic communication between Washington and the South is badly interrupted, the Western Union having lost nearly all their cables at the long bridge, and have only two out of twenty wires intact."

Why Thermometers Vary.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

PITTSBORO, February 14, 1881. During the intensely cold weather through which we have just passed, many statements of extraordinary low temperature were made. And the wide differences of these statements of temperature in the same village or neighborhood have given rise to much criticism and ridicule from those who have not studied the laws which govern the subject.

These differences of temperature arise sometimes from the imperfections of the thermometers. That is, two given thermometers hanging adjacent to each other will indicate on their scales, under all the varying degrees of temperature to which they are exposed, an invariable difference. The writer thinks these differences in thermometers are very infrequent.

This appears to be the only satisfactory solution: When the air is in motion, or in other words when the wind blows, the air is constantly interchanged and thereby its temperature is to a great extent, if not wholly, equalized. Therefore it is, that in neighborhoods and villages during cold windy weather there are no striking variations of thermometer records. But when there is no wind and the air is motionless to the senses then the cold air falls on account of its greater weight to the valleys and lowest points, forcing the warmer and lighter air near the earth's surface to higher levels. The result of this change of position of the cold with the warmer air and its accumulation at a stratum low may be seen any morning by examining two equally graduated thermometers at unequal heights, before the sun has risen to equalize the temperature. During the coldest days of the coldest spell of weather we have had, the air was strikingly calm. During these days the temperature varied with the elevation of the thermometer. The writer has known a thermometer to fall twenty-four degrees in ten minutes by a descent of about twenty-five feet.

The variation in the height of the location of neighbors' thermometers is no doubt the most general cause of the unequal degrees of temperature indicated by them. During still nights thermometers in the valleys will show lower temperature than thermometers on the hills that overlook them. Let the farmers learn from this a lesson. Orchards should be cultivated on the hills—especially so in this capricious climate. P. R. L.

Violent Negroes.

A telegram from Richmond, Va., dated Feb. 10th, says: "Information has been received here that on Saturday last a most terrible affair occurred at Manassas, in the upper portion of Pittsylvania county, in which one man was elated to death by a negro and two others, all white, were injured, perhaps fatally. It appears that there was a warrant issued against Sam Wright, a negro, he at once commenced to abuse the magistrate. A gentleman present undertook to remonstrate with him, when the negro, becoming enraged, seized a stick and attempted to strike him. He was prevented however and another infuriated negro present, named Joe Wright, followed up the attack by striking at every white man he came to. His first victim was J. C. Arthur, whom he felled to the ground, and the next Major W. H. Murrell, whose left arm was shattered, and Criss Hendrick, whose hand was broken in trying to ward off the negro's blows. Arthur's skull was broken, and, after lingering until Sunday morning, he died. The negroes made their escape and went to their club in the neighborhood, known as The True Friends Club. The brotherhood resolved not to allow the men to be arrested and accordingly held an all night session, marching through the streets part of the time with the murderer, beating a drum at their head. A posse of twelve men, well armed, was organized and managed to secure the arrest of the culprits without further trouble. The True Friends then planned a scheme to rescue the prisoners on the way to jail, but the officers getting intimation of this placed them under a guard of ten men who, armed with shotguns, rifles and muskets, brought them safely to the county jail. The persons present say it was a most unprovoked and brutal assault, and after the murderer and his accomplices were arrested it was with great difficulty that the enraged citizens could be prevented from lynching them on the spot."

Advantages of Advertising.

The Charlotte Democrat, in its last issue, thus illustrates the advantages of advertising: "A friend in this county had been trying for a year or two to sell a tract of land for a certain sum, and failed. He advertised it in the Democrat, and in a short time sold the land for \$100 more than he had ever asked for it. He paid \$2.50 for the advertisement, and thereby made \$97.50 clear profit.

A side of land under execution was sometime ago made at the Court House, after advertising it with written notices stuck up on a few boards and trees. Of course but few business men knew of the sale, and the land went off at a low rate. If it had been advertised in some one of the Charlotte papers where men could have seen it who don't get their information from Court House doors and obscure places in the woods, we know of a gentleman who would have given \$200 more for the land than it brought. In that way a great injustice was done to both the owner of the land and his creditors. Can certain members of the Legislature comprehend or see the point?"

We are pleased to inform our esteemed contemporary that the present Legislature will probably pass a bill in regard to legal advertising. We prepared the bill early in the session, explained its features to the committee (to which it was referred) which made a favorable report thereon, and last Friday we had the gratification of witnessing its passage in the House on its third reading. It is thought that the Senate will also pass a measure so reasonable and proper.

Peculiar Superstition.

Mr. Halo writes to the Fayetteville Examiner, in a recent letter as follows: "A curious incident occurred in Brooklyn last Thursday. Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria, Father Fransioli, of St. Peter's Church, in that city, announced to his congregation last Sunday that the ceremony common in Italy of blessing the throat of any one who desires it would be performed on Thursday. The four curates and the pastor were kept busy from 8 o'clock until 11 performing the ceremony, and it is estimated that 20,000 men, women and children visited the church for the purpose. The custom is said to have prevailed in Europe for 1500 years."

What is home without a baby? Many children have coughs and colds just now, and should have the greatest care, and a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

The Fruit Crop.

There being much difference of opinion as to whether the late intense cold has damaged the fruit crop, the editor of the Greensboro Patriot asked the opinion of the celebrated horticulturist, J. Van Lindley, who replied as follows: "My opinion is, there is but little damage done to any except peaches. I believe peaches will be scarce in this section in 1881. I have examined a great many fruit buds; and as yet have not been able to find a live one and I fear all young orchards, that is, peach orchards, that have been planted in the last two years will have to be cut back, down to the surface of the snow, which was about ten inches deep at that time; but can tell best after the sap rises in the Spring, and should they throw out sprouts near the ground and not at the top, then cut back to the joint, indicated by the starting of buds and trim short if you wish to save your trees."

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For the Record.

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CRIME IN NEW YORK.

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CHATHAM Co., Feb. 15, 1881. Mr. EDITOR: While the question of the formation of new counties, and that of prohibition is exciting so much attention, let us remember that there are other questions of importance to be looked after. For instance, the "no-fence law." We want to say a few words on this subject on the same principle that the warfare is carried on against intemperance, (understand we are every inch for prohibition).

The question has been asked, has a man the right to make or sell liquor? The answer of nearly every intelligent man, woman, or child has been "no." Why? Because, say the people, no man has a right to do what will injure his fellow man. Then we ask, have men the right to fence up their lands, and force stock to be kept up? We answer, no. Why? Because we have not the right to do that which injures our fellow-man. And it is well known (where it has been tried) that this "no-fence" law operates directly against the poor. It was all we could do to feed our cow through the winter months before this thing was gotten up, and now that we must keep them up all the year, and work for six or seven dollars per month, we are forced to give up our only luxury, and sell or give our cows away. Again, under the old system, we could keep a pig, or perhaps two, to kill in the fall with which, by the way, we could make out by the year with buying only little bacon; but now that we are forced to keep them in a pen, and feed them all the year. We just can't do it. Why, a hog will not live on less than six ears of corn per day, which would be about four barrels per year. Four barrels of corn at \$3.75 per barrel would be \$15. Don't you see it would have to be an extra hog to be worth the corn it would eat through the year only to live on, not counting what it would take to fatten it, for it is well known that at the above rates of feeding a hog would not be fat enough to kill in the fall.

Again we ask is there any justice in those who own hundreds of acres of land (so that they have good pastures) forcing those less fortunate, to keep their cow and pig in a pen the year round? Again we answer, "no." No man should live unto himself, is the teaching of the Bible. We have no right to do (even with what is our own) what will injure our fellow-man. Yes, but say the land owners, we will give these on our land good pastures. We know of a case where a land owner told a man on his land if he would help him build his pasture fence he would help him buy his cow in it. He did help him, and when grass began to peep up he told him to take his cow out, that there was not enough in it for his own stock.

Now if it was left to a vote and a majority of the qualified voters of a county or State should say "no-fence," then we would cheerfully submit to it; but when it comes to the pass that a few who own the lands makes all the laws, we can't do less than to condemn it.

About election time our votes are eagerly sought after and considered worth something, but when it comes to a question which most nearly affects us we are counted out, but never mind, we will remember this at the proper time.

Colliery Explosion.

A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, dated February 10th, says: "A frightful explosion took place to-day at P. C. Mosser & Co's coal mine at the Robbins Mines, at the end of the New Lisbon Railway. As a man named Smith was about to go into the mine, the superintendent cautioned him about going into a certain room as it contained fire-damp. But as that was dry, while around the track was filled with water, Smith disobeyed the order and attempted to pass through the forbidden room with a lighted lamp in his hat. Immediately a terrific explosion occurred, by which a hole was blown through fifteen feet of earth composing the roof, and carrying death and destruction all around. About twenty men were at work at the mine, six of whom were killed outright and a number dangerously wounded. A mile and a half of eight cars were shot out of the main entrance as if from a cannon. Another mine, drawing a car in which a man was seated, was blown on top of the car, killing the driver. A dog was also blown out of the mine. One man, Jackson Leek, just entering, was blown back and over a high railroad embankment into the creek below, and was badly hurt. The men not disabled or killed escaped through a shaft to the open air. The man who caused the explosion was badly mutilated; his body was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Griffith had gone to the door of the mine to call her son when the explosion occurred. She saw the mule shoot out of the mine and found her son injured. The scenes were heart-rending in the extreme. A corps of physicians were summoned and rendered assistance to the wounded."

Cruelty to Animals.

Many States of the Union have a law to punish cruelty to animals, and at last North Carolina has adopted a measure so eminently proper. Our Legislature at its present session has passed a bill which provides that: "Every person who shall by his act or neglect maliciously maim, wound, injure, torture or cruelly beat any horse, mule or ox, cattle, sheep, or any other animal, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days."

We hope that this law will be rigidly enforced, and our dumb animals protected from the inhuman cruelty of certain human brutes.

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[From our Regular Correspondent.]

CHATHAM Co., Feb. 15, 1881. Mr. EDITOR: While the question of the formation of new counties, and that of prohibition is exciting so much attention, let us remember that there are other questions of importance to be looked after. For instance, the "no-fence law." We want to say a few words on this subject on the same principle that the warfare is carried on against intemperance, (understand we are every inch for prohibition).

The question has been asked, has a man the right to make or sell liquor? The answer of nearly every intelligent man, woman, or child has been "no." Why? Because, say the people, no man has a right to do what will injure his fellow man. Then we ask, have men the right to fence up their lands, and force stock to be kept up? We answer, no. Why? Because we have not the right to do that which injures our fellow-man. And it is well known (where it has been tried) that this "no-fence" law operates directly against the poor. It was all we could do to feed our cow through the winter months before this thing was gotten up, and now that we must keep them up all the year, and work for six or seven dollars per month, we are forced to give up our only luxury, and sell or give our cows away. Again, under the old system, we could keep a pig, or perhaps two, to kill in the fall with which, by the way, we could make out by the year with buying only little bacon; but now that we are forced to keep them in a pen, and feed them all the year. We just can't do it. Why, a hog will not live on less than six ears of corn per day, which would be about four barrels per year. Four barrels of corn at \$3.75 per barrel would be \$15. Don't you see it would have to be an extra hog to be worth the corn it would eat through the year only to live on, not counting what it would take to fatten it, for it is well known that at the above rates of feeding a hog would not be fat enough to kill in the fall.

Again we ask is there any justice in those who own hundreds of acres of land (so that they have good pastures) forcing those less fortunate, to keep their cow and pig in a pen the year round? Again we answer, "no." No man should live unto himself, is the teaching of the Bible. We have no right to do (even with what is our own) what will injure our fellow-man. Yes, but say the land owners, we will give these on our land good pastures. We know of a case where a land owner told a man on his land if he would help him build his pasture fence he would help him buy his cow in it. He did help him, and when grass began to peep up he told him to take his cow out, that there was not enough in it for his own stock.

Now if it was left to a vote and a majority of the qualified voters of a county or State should say "no-fence," then we would cheerfully submit to it; but when it comes to the pass that a few who own the lands makes all the laws, we can't do less than to condemn it.

About election time our votes are eagerly sought after and considered worth something, but when it comes to a question which most nearly affects us we are counted out, but never mind, we will remember this at the proper time.

Colliery Explosion.

A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, dated February 10th, says: "A frightful explosion took place to-day at P. C. Mosser & Co's coal mine at the Robbins Mines, at the end of the New Lisbon Railway. As a man named Smith was about to go into the mine, the superintendent cautioned him about going into a certain room as it contained fire-damp. But as that was dry, while around the track was filled with water, Smith disobeyed the order and attempted to pass through the forbidden room with a lighted lamp in his hat. Immediately a terrific explosion occurred, by which a hole was blown through fifteen feet of earth composing the roof, and carrying death and destruction all around. About twenty men were at work at the mine, six of whom were killed outright and a number dangerously wounded. A mile and a half of eight cars were shot out of the main entrance as if from a cannon. Another mine, drawing a car in which a man was seated, was blown on top of the car, killing the driver. A dog was also blown out of the mine. One man, Jackson Leek, just entering, was blown back and over a high railroad embankment into the creek below, and was badly hurt. The men not disabled or killed escaped through a shaft to the open air. The man who caused the explosion was badly mutilated; his body was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Griffith had gone to the door of the mine to call her son when the explosion occurred. She saw the mule shoot out of the mine and found her son injured. The scenes were heart-rending in the extreme. A corps of physicians were summoned and rendered assistance to the wounded."

Cruelty to Animals.

Many States of the Union have a law to punish cruelty to animals, and at last North Carolina has adopted a measure so eminently proper. Our Legislature at its present session has passed a bill which provides that: "Every person who shall by his act or neglect maliciously maim, wound, injure, torture or cruelly beat any horse, mule or ox, cattle, sheep, or any other animal, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days."

We hope that this law will be rigidly enforced, and our dumb animals protected from the inhuman cruelty of certain human brutes.

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