

# The Reporter.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE IN DANBURY, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

MOSES I. STEWART, Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1879.

It is thought Garfield will be elected from Ohio in place of Thurman.

The czar of Russia came near being assassinated in Moscow on the 1st.

The present session of Congress will it is thought hold the fort until May or June.

The railroad question threatens serious consequences in the California election next year.

The Charlotte Observer learns that Miss Fisher, the novelist, sailed for Europe on the 10th.

A postmaster in Massachusetts added \$1,000 to his salary last year by removing good stamps and replacing those which had been cancelled.

By the recent decision of the Supreme Court, regarding trade marks, the government will lose a revenue of more than forty thousand dollars per annum.

The life-saving service of our coast has resulted in saving 2,049 lives from a watery grave, and recovered \$1,445,086 during the past year.

Rev. Dr. Chas. F. Deems has retired from his position as editor of Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine, and will shortly leave the U. S. for a tour in the Holy Land.

When you see a man with a gun on his shoulder and three dogs at his heels making across the country you needn't feel bad for the rabbits. He'll miss a crow or two, find a few frozen apples, fall into a creek, and return home believing he has had a thundering big time.—Detroit Free Press.

The case of Allen Mathis, colored, for the murder of Reuben Herring, near Burgaw, in Pender county, in September of last year, and which was removed from that county to New Hanover for trial, came up before the Superior Court Wednesday. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of January.

In a speech made by Senator Vance recently, at New Orleans, he says: "We are Union men, the best Union men in the country. The doctrine of secession has been rejected. I trust the reactionary doctrine of centralism will also be rejected. We then shall have peace. Only prejudices now divide the people of this country, and we must get rid of these, too. The future of this country is assured, if we can only secure unity."

A Chicago man announces that he has made a machine by means of which, in the twinkling of an eye, he can convert Lake Michigan water, or any other water, into light, heat, or steam, as his patrons may desire, besides incidentally knocking the received laws of natural philosophy into a cocked hat. Yet the gas companies are examining meters and collecting bills as usual, and Mr. Edison has not as yet broken off his interesting experiments at Menlo Park.

Some of the Michigan people are exciting themselves over what they call the "discovery" that the whole peninsula which contains that State is afloat on an underground sea, of which surrounding lakes are the visible portions. In proof of this extraordinary theory it is held that unfathomable lakes abound in all parts of Michigan with inlets, but without any perceptible outlet; that strange fishes have been imported to stock some of these lakes, and have shortly been found in others; and that some lakes have sprung bleak and are disappearing, as if the bottom had fallen out.

About eighteen months since three hundred colored people left this country for Liberia, in the ship Asor. From the New York Herald of this week we learn that a dozen of the families returned ten days ago. Of the three hundred who settled in Liberia only ninety now live, and they are said to be in the most abject poverty. This needs no comment, but reminds us that the darky generally gets worse when he leaves his place of nativity. Home and hard work are the things for them. And they must make their families work as well. A negro man's wages are about seventy dollars a year. He can't support himself, a wife and a half dozen children a year on this sum. Impossible.—Warrenton Gazette.

## LOOMING AND BOOMING.

The Railroad boom is sweeping over Meadows, Yadkin and Sauratown, gathering strength at every revolution, while the canvassers are leaving no stone unturned that is likely to help on this grand move.

Our future prosperity, as a people and a county, is now to be decided upon and forever fixed by the action of Meadows, Yadkin and Sauratown. By their verdict the case will be decided.

Seeing, therefore, that upon their verdict the destinies of Stokes county rest every man should labor earnestly to decide the case upon its true merits and the facts and evidence before them.

It has been shown you gentlemen, that with this road your produce would command a higher price and find a ready sale, the value of your land would be increased three-fold, your stock would become profitable, your fallow grounds would be in demand, your waste places settled up and your tobacco marts established at home. And more money will be expended in the townships, while building the road than the taxes will amount to.

It has also been shown you that should this enterprise be defeated our future prospects are dark, our land value depreciates, our produce must be wagoned to another county in order to find a market, our best citizens will seek new homes, our coal, lime, iron, and many other rich and profitable minerals will lie dormant and unprofitable and our people, instead of advancing, must retrograde.

With these facts, we look to these townships, as intelligent jurymen, for a decision in favor of the road, which will send a thrill of gladness to every heart in the county.

Up to the present writing we haven't heard of a single dissenting voice, and we feel confident that the measure will meet with unrivalled success.

### Sherman Not Eligible to Office.

When the late lamented A. T. Stewart was nominated to be Secretary of the Treasury by Grant, Caleb Cushing, then in Congress, defeated his aspirations and compelled his withdrawal by digging up an old law that expressly says:

"No person appointed to the office of Secretary of the Treasury or First Comptroller, or First Auditor, or Treasurer, or Register, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business or trade, of commerce; and every person who offends against any of the prohibitions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of \$3,000; and shall upon conviction, be removed from office and forever thereafter be incapable of holding office under the United States."

The provisions of this act, the full text of which will be found in section 243, United States Revised Statutes, will probably be found to apply to Mr. John Sherman, who is distinctly, openly and definitely violating its explicit regulations. He is well known to be, in fact, admits it himself, a director of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which is engaged in carrying on a commercial business between several States. And, although not exactly a director of the First National Bank of New York, perhaps has something to do with directing its commercial policy. Mr. Sherman could probably easily afford to pay the \$3,000 fine; could, perhaps, even survive the shock of removal from the usurped office he now occupies, but it would be awful to think that his amenability to law would forever deprive him of the privilege of holding office.—Washington Post.

The longest train that ever came into Raleigh or probably was ever moved in our State, was the through freight on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad on Wednesday last. It reached our city on schedule time, with forty eight cars, over five hundred yards long—nearly a third of a mile. This long train was brought in by the polite and popular conductor, Captain J. F. Wilson, drawn by one of the powerful engines of this road and run by the skilled and trusted engineer Frank Tighe.—Raleigh News.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Thursday a little five-year-old son of Mr. Rufus Cottrell, who resides about five miles from Lenoir, fell from a wood pile, and a pine log, rolled over on him. No one being near to remove the log it crushed the child so badly that he was dead when found by the family, a short time after the accident.—Lenoir Topic.

Joe W. Glenn, Esq., who had the misfortune to fracture his leg several months ago, and who has been under the professional care of Dr. R. W. Glenn in this city, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home in Reidsville.—Greensboro Protestant.

## The Currency Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Both parties in Congress are divided on the question of financial legislation. The leaders will not let well enough alone. The first move to set his party by the ears was made by Senator Bayard today. He introduced in the Senate a joint resolution providing that, from and after the passage of this resolution, the Treasury notes of the United States shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise a legal tender, and any of said notes hereafter reissued shall bear this superscription. Only a minute before Mr. Bayard presented his resolution, Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the payment of customs dues in legal-tender notes. No more striking illustration of the differences of opinion between prominent Democrats on the subject of legal tenders could be afforded than this.

"Mr. Sherman, in his report, says that he has been receiving legal tenders in payment of customs," remarked Mr. Beck. "There is no authority of law for him to do such a thing. I don't want executive officers to make laws nor to break laws. Therefore I have introduced a bill to permit Mr. Sherman to receive the legal tenders for customs dues."

Mr. Bayard says that he believes the legal-tender act was unconstitutional. He has always opposed legal-tender paper money. Such money was not of the old time Democratic stamp. At the same time, he does not intend to retire the paper money. He simply desires its legal-tender quality removed, so that the people may accept or refuse to take depreciated paper money. Many Democratic politicians think that Mr. Bayard has ruined his Presidential prospects by the introduction of his resolution to-day. They admit that his action is consistent with his past record on the money question. At the same time, it is believed that the broad enunciation of his hard money views just now will alienate many of his Western and Southern friends.

Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution in the Senate to-day which cannot be supported by many Republican Senators. The resolution declares that the present amount of legal-tender notes ought not to be reduced, and that said notes ought to continue to be a legal tender in payment of debts. The hard money Republicans, who would vote for a resolution not to disturb the existing condition of the finances, cannot conscientiously affirm Mr. Ingalls' proposition.

Both parties are divided over the financial propositions which Mr. Hayes brought forward in his message. It is asserted by Republican leaders in the House that there are not over a dozen Republicans who would vote to retire the legal tenders. Probably there are not a dozen Democrats in the House who would vote the same way. Those who believe that the paper circulation of the Government should ultimately cease, think that the proper time has not yet come for legislating the greenbacks out of existence. The Republicans are waiting for the Democrats to act. "This is not our funeral," said Gen. Joe Hawley to-day. "The Democrats are running the legislative branch of the Government. Let them decide what is to be done and then it will be time enough for us to get up a programme." But the majority are so divided as to whether they had better hold aloof from all financial legislation or not that they dare not call a caucus. If it was not for the national banks, all the Democrats would gladly vote for one of the two resolutions which have been introduced in the House declaring any financial legislation inexpedient. While recognizing the fact that any financial discussion will surely widen the breach in their party, some of the Western and Southern Democrats insist that the abolition of the national banks must be agitated. They insist upon this agitation, knowing that the Forty-sixth Congress will not disturb the national banks.

Mr. Hayes is alarmed at the effect the financial recommendations in his message have had upon the Republican Congressmen. He has requested Mr. Fort and Mr. Price and other Republicans to come to the White House and listen to his explanations. He says that the meaning of his suggestions about the retirement of the greenbacks has been misconstrued. He does not want the greenbacks retired now. He thinks the time for that great work has not yet arrived. What he intended in his message was to bring the subject to the attention of Congress, invite discussion, and prepare the public mind for the change whenever the time to make it should arrive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Henry P. Baldwin of Michigan, appointed Senator in place of the late Mr. Chandler, was sworn in, and he took his seat to-day.

Mr. Wallace (Dem., Pa.) offered a resolution that Mr. Ferry should take the place of Mr. Chandler on the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. Baldwin should take the place of Mr. Chandler on the Committee on Commerce. Adopted.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) offered a resolution calling on R. B. Hayes for information as to whether any money due the Ute Indians under the agreement of Sept. 13, 1873, had remained unpaid, as is pretended by those Indians, and also the nature of investments made for the benefit of the Utes under that agreement. Adopted.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of Samuel B. Babcock, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and other citizens of New York, asking for the improvement of the Harlem River.

## FLASHES.

Rev. W. M. Roby, of Lenoir, baptised 9 children in one family last week.—Thos J. Robinson, Secretary of the N. C. State Agricultural Society is dead.—The tobacco crop this year is 12,000,000 pounds more than it ever was in slavery time to be published at Snow Hill.—Horse stealing goes on Vigorously in Forsyth.—Cotton sells at 12 1/2 cents on the Wilmington market.—Battleboro has a new paper.—Wayne County has a splendid slate deposit.—Senator Lamar is now in Georgia.—A converted Chinaman in San Francisco gave \$500 to a missionary leaving for China, recently.—Guilford Superior Court is in session this week.—Judge J. H. Dillard, of the State Supreme Court, is sixty years old.—It has never been so dry for forty years as it is at present in and near Henderson.—Granville celebrated about 40 marriages during the month of November.—Springer, of Illinois, thinks the Democrats will elect the next President.—The ministers in the N. C. Conference will soon number 170.—22 young men applied for admission into the Conference of the M. E. Church, at its present session.—Reports from London state that the cotton movement is looking up.—Great excitement prevails in Missouri, over the escape of two lions from the London circus. They have killed one man, and armed search has been instituted for the purpose of capturing the beasts.—There are 7,000,000 Hebrews in the world.—A portion of Brooklyn was flooded on the 2nd, by the bursting of a water main.—The exodus still tends toward glorious Kansas.—Senator Cameron wants Congress to adjourn for several days when Grant visits Philadelphia, in order that those who desire may attend the grand reception.—Myrtle Lawn, by R. E. Ballard, of this State, is the latest novel sensation.—It is thought Levi P. Morton will be sent to fill the vacant English mission.—The national Greenback party held an informal meeting on the 5th.—Windsor, Bertie county, is to have a white infantry company.—A wagon factory is being built in Raleigh.—30 prisoners are confined in the Raleigh jail.—A revival is progressing at the Second Baptist church in Raleigh.—200 Masons attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Raleigh.—Work on the Duplin and Onslow Canal will be commenced soon.—"I am tired of life, bury me here," was found in the pocket of a burglar recently shot in Ohio.—Everybody gives advice, but few take it.

Reporting the Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON D. C., Dec. 3, 1879.

Thus far Congress has not done anything of importance. On the first day the message of Mr. Hayes was read. There are but two matters of interest in this message. The first is in a recommendation that greenbacks be retired. Yesterday two Republican Representatives introduced resolutions in effect condemning such a course. Evidently the measure will have slight support. The Republican of this morning condenses its advice upon the subject as follows: "Let well enough alone."

The second notable point in the message is, its labored commendation of "civil service reform." The brass statue of Jackson in front of the White House must have blushed while Mr. Hayes prepared that piece of impertinence. No other administration has so frequently and boldly defied the laws and rules of decency as this one in meddling with politics in the States. It removed a man from a trumpery Custom House office in New York because of his unfitness for it, and then forced his election as Governor upon a State more populous and wealthy than was the whole country at the time our civil service rules were made. Every member of the Cabinet, except Secretary Schurz has disgusted the country by unseemly interference with political affairs.

Mr. Hayes has had a finger in every personal and political contest in Ohio since his inauguration, and is now instructing the people of Ohio as to their choice of a United States Senator.

Yet one fifth of his whole message is taken up with commendations of "civil service reform."

Yesterday in the Senate General Gordon introduced a preamble and resolution on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal. The resolution is as follows: "That the Government of the United States pledges to accord full and entire protection to the company to which shall be granted a concession by the government of Nicaragua for the construction of said interoceanic canal, and will secure to said company the peaceful enjoyment of the rights conceded by said grant."

The last word of the resolution is the key to its meaning. This is the proposed Company which has offers of unlimited capital from abroad and of which Genl. Grant is to be the President.

General Burnside whose resolution affirming the Monroe doctrine had its point extracted by the virtual abandonment of the scheme to build an Isthmus Canal under the protection of foreign nations, moved to discharge the Committee on foreign relations from further consideration of the resolution. He spoke briefly and well on the subject of the honored Democratic principle of non-interference on this continent by foreign nations.

One of the Louisiana Republican witnesses in support of Kellogg's right to a seat in the Senate, confessed yesterday on the stand that he had been indicted for murder, perjury and forgery. He was one of the leading republicans of the State.

Is Grant Insane?

A paragraph copied into the Times a day or two ago, from a San Francisco paper, in which grave speculations were indulged as to Gen. Grant's sanity has attracted very general attention, and led to a deal of discussion in this city. The average reader no doubt took it for granted that the paragraph was written in sheer wantonness, for the sole purpose of creating a sensation, in view of the importance of the subject in the estimation of the public. Strangely enough, however, some of those who have seen most of the distinguished persons during the reception week just closed, are least inclined to treat the matter as a silly or cruel joke, and the state of Gen. Grant's mind—now that a weakening is mooted—is discussed even among his enthusiastic admirers, with a gravity that indicates a feeling of serious apprehension. At the hotels, and at the clubs and public resorts generally, Gen. Grant's mental condition has, during the past two days, been a frequent topic of conversation and discussion. Perhaps no one in Chicago would have entertained a thought of trouble for the paragraph from the San Francisco paper. That has set people to analysing the impression the General made upon them on coming in contact with him, and what was only regarded as odd or "his way" before, now presents itself to them in an altogether different light, and with a new meaning.

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Finding itself with nothing to do, Congress adjourned from Thursday noon until Monday noon. The first week of the session was thus absolutely wasted, for nothing had been done except to refer a handful of bills to committee, and pass a few resolutions calling for information from the Government. Nevertheless, politicians agree that the session will be very long, reaching probably into the hot weather. Obviously, the way to insure its extension is to continue in the idle way begun. It is a common thing, in the last week of a session, to report and pass four or five of the large appropriation bills. In the first week it is well nigh impossible to get a sub committee together to consider a single bill. Congressmen might just as well close this session on the 4th of March as on the 4th of July!

Dalton Institute

Next Session Will Open Jan. 5, '80.

School—Male and Female.

W. A. FLYNT, A. B., Principal.

MISS S. A. FLYNT, Teacher Female Depart.

LOCATION.—This school is located in Stokes county, N. C., six miles from the Pilot Mountain, on a daily stage line from Winston to Mt. Airy, in a high rolling country and in a thrifty moral community.

Boarding houses convenient. Board, including room, fuel and washing, from \$6.50 to \$8 per month. School Building two-story, six rooms, furnished with chairs, desks, blackboards, &c. Males and Females have separate rooms and playgrounds. The teachers have made teaching a business for several years. Books kept by Principal. The latest and best books used. For cheapness and efficiency this school yields to none of a similar grade.

Dec. 11.—6w.


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It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, Simple, Rapid, and Efficient.

Use it once, and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not out-work and OUTLAST any machine at double the price.

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Each machine thoroughly warranted with Written Guarantee for five years. Kept in order FREE OF CHARGE; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowledged unequalled mechanical success, thoroughly tested, and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable, and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a life time, or it will earn from \$4 to \$5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than a needle case of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized Shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized Bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent re-winding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work at less cost or trouble than any other machines at any price ever did, or can do. It will sew any thing a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, waste, embroider, run up breadths, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

Beware of Imposition.

The Prices for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "Family," by many dollars.

Machines sent for examination before payment of Bill.

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