Prototic Dates (azoner Montas) an Wantes. BY THE NEWS AND OBSERVER CO. SUNDAY APRIL 11, 1886.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER

GEN. Cox's objection to the consideration of the Gladstone resolution offered in the House Friday must not be attributed to any hostility on his part to Mr. Gladstone's scheme. 'His objection is to this government's meddling with foreign affairs which do not concern it. and as a member of the committee 'on foreign affairs he did but his duty in stating that objection.

THE judiciary committee of the House has agreed to report favorably a bill reopening the court of claims to persons who have been barred on account of socalled disloyalty during the war. The Southern people may therefore still recover much of the large amount of money proceeding from the sale of property unlawfully taken from them by the Federal army. This money was long ago covered into the treasury.

THE New Orleans Times-Democrat. takes occasion to deny the report that the crescent city lost much of its cetton trade the past year. Instead of this, it says, the trade has been augmented. The receipts show an increase, gross, of 136,998 bales, and net of 139,727, and of all the otton sent to the United States ports this season New Orleans has received 33.5 per cent as against 32.1 per cent last year.

THE bill to creat a building for the accommodation of the Congressional library passed the House by a large majority and the Senate without a dissentient vote. It is reasonable to suppose therefore that what is said about the building provided for, to wit, that it has become a necessity, is true. The measure will absorb a great deal of money though, and such expenditures should be as few and far between as possible.

THE vote in favor of the suspension democrats and seventy-one republicans. The vote rejecting free coinage comof the measure was made up of ninetyfive democrats and thirty-one republi-cans. The proposition to pay the gov-ernment bonds in silver is still to be considered. THE House committee on labor has taken up the educational bill, but it is impossible to say when it will make its report thereon. In order to hasten the matter an effort will be made to secure a report without recommendation, but this will, of course, be opposed by the enemies of the measure, their tactics being delay. A regular report could hardly be expected without a discussion more or less elaborate. The committee is rather evenly divided, it is reported, but it is understood that there is a majority in favor of the bill. A TERRIFIC engagement is reported to have taken place in Pensacola harbor. The flag ship Tennessee and the Galena were attacked by the balance of the South Atlantic squadron, but succeeded finally in beating off their assailants. Then there was firing of great guns from vessels moving at full speed. Fortunately, however, the cartridges used part of the naval drill which is now goof the inhabitants of that maritime city. So INTENSE was the anxiety to hear what would be said in the house of commons on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's presentation of his scheme for Ireland that, according to one cable-gram, "a number of influential members spplied to the speaker for permission to place their friends in the cellar immediately under the grating in the floor of the house." We have ground floor," which we suppose is next thing to the cellar, but it was for a purpose different from that of listening merely. THE New Yorkers are after both the bribe-takers and the bribe-givers in the matter of Jake Sharp's Broadway railroad franchise. They are picking up the members of the board of aldermen which granted the franchise wherever in New York or in the country at large they can be found, and they have scattered like frightened rats-for the purpose of sending them the way Jachne has gone, and the authorities now have in custody the person who is believed to have been the power behind the Sharp throne and who it is alleged was the immediate agent in affecting the briberies, the president of Sharp's company. Hut two of the twenty-four members of the

necessary to quiet the disturbance. The fact is most deplorable. The pacific utterances made by the heads of the order of Knights of Labor recently had served to calm the fears of many, but the rules of the order and the advice of our souls in patience until the publicaits officers seem to be inadequate to the control of the whole body. The consequences are the excesses of which we read today. The crisis of the matter of the troubles seems to have been reached. Human life is being taken and the property of citizens ruthlessly destroyed. Nothing seems to remain therefore but the last resort-the strong arm of the military, and the interests of society demand that this should be applied resolutely, every other means having been tried and proved inadequate. Every State guarantees protection of life and property to its citizens, and every consideration demands the maintenance of this guaraneast. tee. The laboring man has wrongs to be adjusted without doubt and is right in properly demanding their adjustment,

but when he places himself among lawbreakers or aids and abets men of that class he must expect to be dealt with as they are.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PLAN. The great speech of Mr. Gladstone on his scheme for the government of Ireland seems to have been indeed the crowning glory of his life. It was most statesmanlike, and even if it fail to secure the adoption of his measure it will do more for the cause of home rule in the ever faithful isle than has ever yet been accomplished. The remarkable circumstances attending its delivery and the intense interest it excited have already been described in our columns. Its keynote and the justification of the measure it expounds are probably to be found in this passage: "The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the people and distinct marks of character. situation and history require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from conge-

nial and native sources, and that besides being good laws they should be their own laws." The scope of the measure proposed

seems to be broad enough to have satisfied the Irish members of the House, while at the same time providing important imperial restraints. In brief. the plan is to establish a parliament at Dublin, to consist of two houses, an upper house of 103 members, elected on a property qualification of \$20,000, and a lower of 206 members, elected on the present franchise. Twenty-eight Irish peers are given the option of sitting in of silver coinage was made up of thirty- the upper house, and the members repfour democrate and fifty republicans, resenting Ireland at present in the against a vote of one hundred and thirty British house of commons are to be ithdrawn from London and be members of the lower house at Dublin. The two orders are to sit and deliberate prised seventy democrats and ninety- together, but with the right of yoting three republicans, and the vote in favor | separately on demand of either order, and each is to have the power of veto upon any measure passed by the other. To this body it is proposed to commit the entire power and all the functions of legislation for Ireland, with the exception of laws relating to the crown, to national defense and to foreign and colonial relations. The Irish parliament is to leave customs and navigation laws, quarantine regulations, comage and the postoffice to the iu.perial parliament. Irish members and Irish peers will no longer sit in the imperial parliament at Westminster, and Ireland is to bear one-fifteenth of the burden of imperial taxation. The con stabulary will for the present remain under imperial control, but the judiciary and the civil service will be committed to the charge of the Irish parliament, and ultimately it is proposed that the constabulary also and the whole machinery for preserving peace will be in-trusted to the same hands. The viceroy is to become a mere figurehead. This in outline is the great measure Mr. Gladstone will endeavor to induce the present parliament to pass. Americans cannot conceive the radicalism of its appearance to the average Briton. It is like suggesting to him that a tenant shall be made at a stroke of the pen bis equal in all respects. Whether were all blank, the whole affair, in it will succeed in becoming a law short, being a sham, or in other words, it would be rash in us to conjecture when there is such great difing on at Pensacola, to the great delight ference of opinion on the subject as that which exists even among British papers. We can only be sure of the fact that the signs of the times point to the early adoption of some measure of home rule for Ireland, and that Mr. Gladstone's masterly effort has done all that any man's could do to insure the adoption of the plan he offers. THERE appears ahead another very serious danger to this country. It was pointed out by Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, heard of friends of legislators-repub- in his place in the Senate Thursday. lican legislators-being 'let in on the The question of the admission of Montana Territory into the Union as a State was up and Mr. Eustis moved to amend the bill under discussion by confining the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors only. He depicted the alarming possibilities which would be opened up if Congress agreed to the bill as it stood, admitting female suffrage, "Why," said he, "the State of Washington could elect a female United States Senator. Une result of that would be, it is true, that the problem of secret sessions would be instantly solved, but on 'the question of the constitutional qualifications of a female Senator-for example as respects

As THE time approaches for the election of officers they are rowing a little worse than usual down on the Mullet road. For our part we shall possess tion of the usual reports of the officers. which we believe are usually made

along in the summer, and if these reports do not show a very gratifying improvement we will be disappointed and shall regret it. Generally speaking the business of a railroad is an index of the condition of the country through which it passes, and we shall indulge the hope that the section along the line of this road, in which the State owns so much stock, is constantly improving and that the road prospers proportionately with year has been a hard one all through the | tulips or lovely white narcisans.

JUDGE BAXTER, of Tennessee, who was native of this State, and whose death we chronicled last week, had a great contempt, it is said, for the superfluous, prosy mass of pedantic, empty verbiage which has for hundreds of years clogged

up all legal documents. He had no respect whatever for the endless repetitions and superabundant tautology of legal forms. Once, they say, he decided a case in favor of the plaintiff because the other side had failed to make any defense. "I have to do this," he said reluctantly, "because the plaintiff has managed, in the course of twenty pages of legal cap, to state a cause of action. The case might just as well have been stated in a dozen lines, but I find, on carefully reading this bunch of manuscript, that there is a cause of action concealed within this mass of words, and I shall consequently have to decide for the plaintiff.⁵⁷ In the respect of legal tautology may his tribe increase !

ROWAN AND STANLY.

GOOD FARMING- GOLD MINES-BEST WHEAT IN THE WORLD, ETC., ETC.

Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

ALBEMABLE, N. C., April 9, 1886 Rowan is about the only county in the State that exports hay, corn and wheat. Some sections of the county are in the highest state of cultivation, the farmers having cut adrilt from the antiquated plate. style of farming pursued by their fathers and grandfathers.

There are more gold mines in Rowan than in any other county in the State. Some of them very rich in the vellow The Gold Hill mine, so famous as one of the richest in the State, is in this county and is about 14 miles from Salis- Price 25 cents. bury. Thismine is owned by a London company, the main shaft being now 750 feet deep. The company will sink it

cracking and opening of the timbers of the building. He ordered the court room to be vacated, the house examined and did not reconvene court until the wind abated-an hour or two afterwards. Parsimoniousness in public officials is often fruitful of much harm, frequently loss of life. R B

Flowers and Easter Gifts. Baltimore Sun

Fashions in flowers change as in everything else used for water or decoration, though much of course depends upon the season, such flowers being generally favored as are in full bloom at the time Just now the early spring flowers, that seem so sweet after the long and dreary winter, are the ones most worn, and the the development of the country. It is girls may be seen wearing great bunches well understood, however, that the of yellow jonguils or Easter flowers, gay

> section of tree trunk, lichen-covered and old, with five or six broken, ragged twigs growing out of it. On the largest is perched a crow, looking almost as though alive, with it's unfathomable expression, and down in the hollow below, bedded in a mass of flowers, is a nest containing six eggs.

Another pretty idea is the placing of tiny chickens and ducks in baskets of flowers intended for Easter presents. These littlefledgelings are raised and prepared by an enterprising New York woman, who hatches them out especially to supply the trade

Flowers intended for birthday or other presents are sent tastefully arranged in arborflorescent or other fancy vases and jars, that serve as a souvenir after the flowers have faded.

Growing plants for house decoration are set inside handsome jars of Leeks or Hungarian ware, in the pot in which they grow. They serve as a centrepiece for the dining table, or are set in windows, or on small stands in the hall and drawing rooms:

Table decorations for informal teas and luncheons are very simple, yet tasteful. At one recently given there was an oblong mound in the centre, composed of spring flowers, arranged in blocks, surrounded by smilax. A block of white tulips formed the centre, with a block of yellow and one of red on either side, with adjoining them hyacinth and joinquils. A sheaf of flowers tied with satin ribbons was laid at each

Salvation oil should be the companion of every travelling man. It extinguishes pain, whether resulting from a cut, a burn, a binise, or a aprain.

Chaucer says : "For gold in phisike is a cor-dial." For all that suffer front hoarseness, cold in the chest, Insg frouble, or bronchitis, Dr Bull's Cough Syrup is goiden "phisike."

Fassy, superfluous trimmings are going out of favor.



Anthracite and Bituminous

00 feet more. This gold vein which is broad and very deep is located in a strata of slate rock, the gold being very fine. Thirty thousand dollars was taken from this mine in one month before the, war, the force at work then being about three hundred hands.

The present force is only about fifty, all told, but the company contemplate soon to begin operations on a large scale. Fifteen thousand dollars is about the largest amount realized in one month since the close of the late war. Some very fine ore has been struck in the last few months. There are twenty stamp mills on the property. Salisbury, the county seat of Rowan, geographically speaking, is well situated for one of the leading tobacco markets of the State, and it can only be but a matter of time when this truth will be fully realized. Being the eastern terminus of the great railroad artery that runs through the entire western part of the State, and situated on the main line of railroad running north and south and having the finest back country in the State, of which it is the natural outlet and market, the future of Salisbury cannot be otherwise than a bright one. The influence of the tobacco trade is already making itself felt. The following gen-tlemen are the pioneer tobacco warehousemen: Messrs. Boston and Foard, Farmer's warehouse;" Hankin & Son, 'Iron-Clad warehouse;" Swink & Thomason, "Banner warehouse." There arc four plug factories, owned by Messra. Johnson & Ramsey, Robertson & Miller, Holmes & Gaskill and Foard & Rice. The first tobacco warehouse was built three years ago.

STANLY was named for the Hon. Edward R. Stanly, so long prominent in the politics of North Carolina. This county was formed from Montgomery, by cutting off that part of the county lying east of the Pee Dee river. The old county-seat of Montgomery, Lawrenceville, was on the cut-off territory, but after Stanly was formed the county-seat of Montgomery was moved to Troy, then called "West's Old Field."

FINE WHEAT.

Stanly county enjoys the distinction of having been awarded the first premium at the "Great London Exposition." held a few years since, for the best and finest wheat exhibited. When is taken into consideration the strong competition at this world's fair by the wheat growing countries of the world represented on that occasion, the great victory goined by brave little Stanly can be appreciated. Her citizens wear their honors modestly, as is characteristic menerally of North Carolinians. The nature of the soil that produces this re-

markable wheat, which turns out more flour from a given quantity of whicat than any other and of a much finer quality, is slaty and gravelly. The road from Salisbury to Albe-

marle is thirty-five miles long. The age ---. " The rest of the Senator's first part of it, to Gold Hill, passes sentence was lost in the laughter which through some very good farms, but followed. Mr. Beck remarked sotto from Hold Hill to Albemarle the coun- RICH BROCADES suspected board are considered guilt- voce that the women would never be old try is geographically broken, agriculless, and the fact is a lasting stain upon enough to come within the constitutional turally poor, but minerally rich. There

