

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

Wadesboro, N. C., Thursday, July 15, 1875. No. 15.

Common Sense the Care.

Next, perhaps, to obeying the dictates of experience, the hardiest of Americans do it to the common sense. Gold, copper, iron, coal, asbestos, and with others of the same class, have been discovered in widely extended regions embracing Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, which, in their full development, will furnish the wealth of empire. And the great forests of that section abound with the finest timber on the continent, and in sufficient quantity and quality to supply the needs of the nation to generations in the future. The yellow pine, commencing on the southern coast of Virginia, spreads out through the Carolinas, covering the Gulf States, and reaching into Texas, and for all the uses of building is regarded superior to all other timbers. Besides the several varieties of oak, there are the hickory, poplar, black-walnut, chestnut, cypress, ash, beech with a great variety of other very useful woods, abound all over the mountains, hills, and dales in vast proximity, beckoning the woodman with his axe, and the manufacturer with his engines and turbines and buzzing machinery.

Miscellaneous.

THE WHITEHALL, (N. Y.) TIMES.
LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
GREAT SOUTH—"YOUNG MAN, GO SOUTH!"
WHITEHALL, JUNE 28, 1875.
SIR:—In requesting a communication based upon my personal observations of matters in the Southern States, I am glad to find that you have given the attention of the patriotic people of the North in regard to the vital interests of that our common country.
That the South has fully recovered from the fearful consequences of the extravagant misrepresentations of those States having magnanimity in building up their resources, and in restoring harmony to their chaotic condition, is not a matter of course. The folly of a great part of the reconstruction plan of the fact happened to have control of the time, has been signally and practically working out its own ruin, and to the ruin of the South, and to the ruin of the nation. Those who are so ready to rebuke those who, at this time of unprecedented commercial interests, be it said, are the necessities of the nation's resources—wealth is a simple commodity, and it is a great measure, the crown of the nation's necessities in its commerce with

A Valuable Secret.

If the anecdote is old, the lesson is new. The habit of looking to the commonest interests is national, if it is peculiar, to our people. No sooner does the necessity or desirability of a public or private enterprise enter the American head, than it sets the busy brain to work hatching out some grand plan for its accomplishment; some sweeping scheme, mainly devoted to the gratification of extra classes in anticipation of a successful career filling it from the credulity and wonder it excites. Experience shows that public credulity is not reliable for steady power; hence the numberless wrecks and flapping sails of promising plans and schemes, in every conceivable condition of decay, that surround us on every hand. Would it were the worthless alone, but it is not, as the meritorious are stranded promiscuously with those without merit. One would naturally think that the battle between common and extra senses would cease after a while, inasmuch as the fight takes place in fair view of all, and invariably results in victory to the former, and the reduction of everything to its own weight and measure. There is no real or permanent success outside the plain rules of common sense, no matter how exaggerated the plans. This article was commenced with an eye to the interminable mixture of plans, schemes, and political aspirations throughout the "suffering South," to-day and down the great material interests of the people.

A Strange Story.

A curious incident is reported in the American papers. About ten years ago a Jew in straitened circumstances left Transylvania for America to improve his position in the New World. He left a wife and several children behind, and promised that as soon as it was within his means he would send them some money from America. There fortune smiled on him, and when he had amassed a sum of 80,000 florins he resolved to return home and surprise his family with his wealth. He started without having apprised his family of his intended return, and on his way he arrived at Hamburg, where he was seized with so dangerous an ailment that he made a will bequeathing his property to his wife. He recovered, however, only to find that during his absence his money had been stolen from him by a man who had nursed him. A few benevolent persons, sympathizing with his misfortunes, collected about one hundred florins, wherewith the unfortunate Jew resolved to return to America in order to retrieve his fortunes. In the meanwhile the nurse had decamped with his booty to America, where, shortly after his arrival, he died suddenly. The American authorities sent the coffin, with the 80,000 florins, to Transylvania, and as the will was also found in the coffin, the authorities at the same time acquainted the relatives with the death of the testator. After the usual period of mourning, the wife contracted a second marriage. The first husband had, however, again saved a considerable sum of money, and eventually returned to his native country to find his wife married to another man. It is stated that a conference of rabbis is about to be held to determine to which of the two husbands the woman belongs.—*Jewish World.*

Oliver Wendell Holmes writes: Our landlady's daughter is a young lady of some pretensions to gentility.

Our landlady's daughter is a young lady of some pretensions to gentility. She wears her bonnet well back upon her head, which is known to all to be a mark of high breeding. She wears her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. To be sure their dresses are so made only to sweep the tapestried floors of chateaus and places; as those pious aristocrats of the other side do not go dragging through the mud in silks and satins, but, forthwith, must ride in coaches when they are in full dress. It is true that, considering various habits of the American people, also the little accidents which the best kept sidewalks are liable to, a lady who has swept a mile of them is not exactly in such a condition that one would care to be her neighbor. But confound the make-believe woman we have turned loose in our streets! Where do they come from? Not out of Boston parlors, I trust. Why then isn't a beast or a bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a queen or a duchess wears long robes on great occasions, a maid of all work or a factory girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing about with her—pah! that's what I call getting vulgarity into your bones and marrow. Making believe what you are not is the essence of vulgarity. Show over dirt is the one attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women, and see what she makes up as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I wouldn't let one of my infantry room without serving them as Davy's served Gaul at the cave in the wilderness—cut off his skirts, cut off his ears. Don't tell me that a true lady sacrifices the duty of keeping all about her sweet and clean to the wish of trailing a vulgar show. I won't believe it of a lady. There are some things that no father has a right to touch and clean up one of those things. If a woman knows that her husband or father would not touch her money which he wants and means to keep, but doesn't know how, let her buy a yard or two of silk and pin it to her dress, and she goes out to walk, but let her up and she goes into the house.

Fulfilling of the Scriptures.

Fulfilling of the Scriptures. [From the Columbia Herald.] The following extracts fit each other so well that we publish them in juxtaposition: These are the days of which Ecclesiastes, the preacher, spoke when he said, "And the doors shall be shut up in the streets and the grasshoppers shall be a burden." [Bible.] Exchange.

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This, March 26, 1874. Northeastern Railroad. GENERAL TICKET AGENTS OFFICE, Charleston, S. C., May 16, 1874.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 15th instant, the Mail and Passenger Trains of this road will run as follows: Leave Charleston 6:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Arrive in Charleston 5:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. On Sundays no Day Express either way. F. K. HUGHES, Superintendent. Sept. 3

Job Printing

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