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IS PROBIBITION A FAILURE IN IOWA! An esteemed correspondent prosts that "because prohibition is failure in the town of Keokuk is no reason why prohibition should be a failure in the great temper-

ance State of Iowa." Certainly; but does not public sentiment in "the great temperance State of Iowa" sustain the action of the Keckuk city council in de claring prohibition a failure in that

From a copy of the Grand Rap ids Gazette we should infer so. The Gazette has lately obtained the opinion of seventy five members of the State Legislature, Democrats and Republicans, and of a number of prominent private citizens, as to the operation of the prohibitory havin their respective towns and counties. From a few of the small er towns, where public sentiment is and has been favorable to prohibition, the reports are favorable, but most of the reports are of a different tenor. Thus a member of the Legislature from the important town of Dubuque reports that there is no effort to enforce the law there or in the county, "except by a few cranks. There are about the same number of saloons at present as there was last year. There is no effort on the part of any officer to enforce the obnoxious law." At

Davenport the case is the same: "No effort has been made to en force the law in this county. I am told that there to day are more places where liquor is sold than existed a year ago. The legislators authorities of all powers of license tax and regulation. Our population has been augmented by saloon keepers from other States who have gone inso business here. The large majority of our people are disgusted with the prohibitory law and the men and political party that made it. The feeling of our people can be read on the face of the most recent election returns [several housad Democratic. | Several of ur heretotore rampant prohibi ionists have personally told me promised. that they are now thoroughly con olly of the practical workings of pet theory. In my opinion fully nine tenths of the people of Scott county are in favor of a liberal, well regulated license law. While r city, perhaps, has more saloons than any other Iowa city, it also the smallest proportion of

pen, and no restraint and no ie." At Carroll there are saloons and there is more ng going on than there was July, 1884." At Marenge eeling of opposition to pro on is much more general and unced than tormerly." At "no attention whatever is d openly as before the pasas been an increase of drunksince the law went into efin Fort Madison "a thirsty tual has no trouble in quenching his thirst, provided he possesswenty three to thirty. Drunken Plymouth county efforts are made to enforce the law, but "all the saloons are running in full blast. The number of the saloons is the same as a year ago, despite the hard

t Denison "everything runs

of drinking was small before the prohibitory law went into effect. The law has been in operation since last July. We regret that the facts are against Prohibition. Pro hibitory legislation is impracticable. The Iowa experience is the Maine experience. Rum drinking is a blighting curse, but Prohibition is not the remedy. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL

STATIONS. A bill is pending in Congress "to establish agricultural experimental stations," which has called out memorials from various quarters praying for its passage. The appropriation of the annual amount of \$15,000 for each State is asked of Congress, or \$575,000 altogether. It is to be remembered, or rather it has not yet been forgotten, that Congress once gave \$7,-000,000 for the establishment of agricultural colleges in all the States. The memorial in favor of the bill from the faculty of the Ohio State University states that it is "to provide such stimulus for agricultural improvement as the patent laws do for mechanics and the copyright laws for authors."

ENSILAGE CONGRESS.

The fourth Ensilage Congress held

its sessions last week in New York, and was attended by several hundred farmers, dairymen and others interested in the subject of ensilage. The discussions were varied and full of animation. The questions of clerks was damaged by an exdiscussed involved the methods of plosion supposed to have been planting, the process of constructing and filling silos, and the quality of milk and butter made from ensilage as compared with other processes. Very much of the time of cels of dynamite were found placed of the want of diligence, to use no the Congress was occupied with in a public library. discussing the proper method of weighing a silo after the green crop has been placed in it. The experience of the majority of speakers was that it is best to put on sufficient weight to exclude the air as soon as possible after the silo is filled. A numbers of farmers present, however, gave it as the result of their experience that silos may be filled gradually, some of them having been as long as two weeks in getting the crops in without injury to the food The weight of evidence seemed to be in favor of cutting ensilage crops when nearly ripe or quite ripe, to secure the best results. There was some talk of sweet ensilage, but no farmer present was able to say that he had seen any. The propriety of cutting ensilage crops fine was generally acknowledged; as was also the good effect of feeding it with other crops. Testimony was produced both for and against the safety of feeding horses on ensilage; some prive our municipal said their horses thrived on it, and some said the horses died. No ex. In many of the States justice applanation was offered of the fact pears to have been lost sight of by that one of the largest manufacto. the men who framed and enacted ries of condensed milk has refused the laws for the collection of debts. to purchase the milk from cows Laws which enable a bankrupt to fed on ensilage fodder. It was secure one creditor at the expense stated, however, that efforts are of another-to put into A's hands making to induce other large condensed milk factories to adopt it,

The Congress visited a couple of winced of the nonsense and the well known farms in the vicinity of New York. It likewise adopted a resolution stating that the observations carefully made of the sys tem of ensilage and the experience gained in its practice during the past year have deepened the confime and the largest amount of dence of the members of the congress ink deposits of any city in the its in merits, and demonstrated that it furnishes a more economical food than can be obtained under any other system, and at the same time one that is perfectly healthful both to the animal and the pro-

and a report on the matter was

WHAT WILL CONORESS DO! What will or will not be accom plished in the four weeks' hurry that is to close the legislative hiso the law. Alcoholic drinks tory of the present Congress, it is of course impossible to say. Yet the law." At Muscatine the current probabilities appear to have taken the following turn; that the Spanish and other commercial treaties will not be confirmed; that the postal telegraph bill will not pass; that the bill to suspend sil es the necessary shekels." In Van ver coinage, if it can be got through Suren county "liquors are sold un- the Senate, cannot be got through der the guise of ginger pop and the House; that the inter State ague cider. Drug stores all commerce bill will go into confer r. Less beer and more ence committee and there die; that whiskey drunk than last year." At the same result is likely in referha "more liquor is being ence to the land grant forfeiture d than before the law took | bills and to the readjustment of the In Ottomwa the number great indebtedness of the Union oons has increased from and Central Pacific Railroads; that the Senate bankruptcy bill, a very ness increased 20 per cent. Brewe- important measure, will mot pass ries are at work all the time. In the House, it having been virtually killed by the filibusterers last week; that the Blair educational bill is so entangled among the parliamentary rules as to make it very difficult of extrication, and its passage a very remote probability. The Nicof the favorable reports aranga treaty lacked five votes of places where the amount confirmation, but is still before the Senate for reconsideration. Besides passing the usual appropriation bills, Congress will do nothing.

> -The anti-fence movement gathers strength all along the line. The fence must go.

A BILL TO PROTECT PROPERTY An important bill has passed the State Senate regulating sales of land under mortgages. It is im- \$7.76. portant to both creditors and debt. ors and should be speedily enacted into a law. The bill regulates sales of land under mortgage and deeds of trust, and provides for advertis ing sales of real estate for four weeks in some paper published in the county in which the land lies. besides having notices of such sale posted in five different places for thirty days. It is a well known fact that property is often sold at farmers be appointed by the Gen a great sacrifice on account of slim attendance caused by a default in making proper publication. It is with that in other States and due alike to the creditor and debtor that this should be remedied the purpose, the better it will be of the State and the guidance of for all concerned.

THE DYNAMITE ARGUMENT. An Englishwoman, giving the name of Yscult Dudley, has shot

O'Donovan Rossa in the back, on the streets of New York city. In the same city the store of a firm in which there had occurred a strike caused by a package of dynamite placed in the building by one of the striking clerks. In Chicago the other day several mysterious par-

Rossa and his friends insist that the woman who shot him is an agent of the English authorities, hired to assassinate him. This is

not likely. But the shooting of Rossa, and the other incidents alluded to as occurring in New York and Obicago, prove the truth that violence not only begets violence in retalia tion and revenge, but also through a sort of moral contagion and imitation that always follow any criminal enormity.

The moral of it all is, that, as wrong brings wrong, right will bring right; and this moral is enforced by the facts which show that the weakest victims of human tyranny and injustice are now armed with a might that no torce nor precaution can guard against

RASCALITY AT A PREMIUM. In the absence of bankruptey laws and where debtors are allowed to prefer creditors, rascality has free course to run and be glorified. as security for debt the goods bought on time of B-are in the interest of rascality. Laws which give the bankrupt's effects to the first creditor who brings a suit and other creditors from any dividend tucky. are equally in the interest of injustice. The true theory of bankrupt legislation assumes that the effects of an insolvent debtor belong to the creditors pro rata.

The Senate has passed its own Inter-State Commerce bill, with the commision attachment, as an amendment to the Reagan bill, without the attachment, which means an unavailing conference and the postponement of all legis lation on the subject.

\_Capt. Couch, the leader the Oklahoma colonists, owns a good farm in Butler county, Kansas, and is one of the well-to do citizens of that section. He is a native of North Carolina and only thirty four years of age.

-The Senate, last week, passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or give cigarettes or cigars to boys under ten years of age. Why not add intoxicating liquors, and make the inhibition apply to boys under fifteen years?

AN AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION, Mr. B. F. Grady, of Duplin, submits the following timely suggestions:

Here is what the census says: 1. The persons engaged in agri culture, from ten years old and over, in 1879, produced, per capita, in Massachusetts, \$372; in Pennsylvania, \$431; in North Carolina,

2. Lands devoted to Indian corn vielded in 1879, per acre' in Massa chusetts, 54 bushels; in Pennsylvania, 33 bushels; in North Carolina,

3. The estimated value of all farm productions, (sold, consumed, or on hand) for 1879, per acre of improved land was, in Massachusetts, \$11.35; in Pennsylvania, \$8.66; in North Carolina, \$7.98,

4. The cost of building and repairing fences in 1879, per acre, of improved land, was in Mecklen burg and Cabarras counties 62 cents; in Duplin and Sampson counties, 312 cents.

5. Deducting the cost of the fence repairing from the value of the farm products in 1779, we find that the average, yield of an acre of improved land was, in Mecklen burg and Cabarrus counties, \$9.30; in Duplin and Sampson counties,

6. The value of the live stock, from horses to hogs inclusive, on the first day of June, 1880, per capita, was: In Massachusetts, \$27.60; in North Carolina, \$8.04.

peal strongly to the General Assembly in behalf of struggling agriculture in North Carolina. what is done is done with a knowl. edge of all the facts bearing on the subject, and also a knowledge of the causes of these facts; and my suggestion is that a commission of eral Assembly, with full power to inquire into the status of agriculture in North Carolina as compared countries, with special reference to its methods and its economies, and report the results of their labors for the information of the people our law makers.

Treating All Creditors Alike. Mr. Buxton has introduced a bill to secure creditors a just division of the estate of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of

creditors. It contains two leading features—the first providing that no assignment made to secure debtors shall contain preferences and the second requiring the assignee to give bond for faithfully accounting for distributing the assets. The latter requirement we think

will meet with universal approbation, for without doubt there is a grievance to be corrected because other term, of some assignees .-Raleigh Observer.

The former provision is of more

importance, and it is to be hoped that Senator Buxton will press his bill. Prefering creditors, in the majority of instances, is legalizing rascality. We doubt whether the law would stand the test of the Supreme court A similar statute has been declared unconstitutional in South Carolina.

\_\_\_The Raleigh News and Oberver, in mentioning the fact that Representatives Dunn and Rogers, of Arkansas, are both natives of North Carolina, is proud to know that Senator elect Jones is also of North Carolina stock, his father having emigrated to Mississppi from Wake county.

North Carolina in the Van. [Raleigh Observer-]

North Carolina has long good naturedly borne the imputation of being slow though sure. That she is sure all the world admits, but the assertion that she is slow is not borne out by the facts of her history. A very cursory examina tion will show that she has ever been either first or among the first ot the States in whatever work seemed likely to redound to the common interest or glory of the

In 1740 for example our people showed her energy and patriotism by sending a battalio, on the expedition against Carthagena; in 1754 and subsequently they sent troops to fight the French at Pittsburg and elsewhere and later they were the first to cross the Alleghanies and explore the wilds of what has since been called the files an attachment, shutting out "dark and bloody ground" of Ken-

In the trying times of 1765 w were behind none and when in 1769 the citizens of Wilmington resorted | riage to arms "to remove the particular restrictions imposed upon the commerce of that place," the action was without parallel in colonial history up to that time.

In revolutionary action our people were confessedly ahead of all the other colonies, and in 1787 our statesmen declined to accept the constitution until it had been made to conform to their views.

In 1818 we brought from England Mr. Alexander H. Fulton, an engiueer of ability, and employed him for a number of years in the work of opening our waterways, and we know of no similar enterprise at so early a date on the part of any other State.

In 1810 Judge Murphy, chair man of the board of public improvements, reported to the legislature that in executing surveys an attempt had been made to gather information concerning the geology and mineralogy of the State, and in 1823 Prof. Olastead, for a per iod of four years, was employed to study and report on the geology of the State. This was the first geol. ogical survey ever made in the United States by public authority. When the practicability of rail-

roads was demonstrated, North Carolina entered that field promptly. The statue books of 1833 are filled with charters of railroad com panies, some of the enterprises suggested being of gigantic proportions; and in 1835 an internal improvement convention that was by God. the greatest assemblage of intellect ever witnessed in the State, was ways was adopted. Was that not ous animal. early for such operations? The Wilmington and Weldon road, to an adjective. the stock of which Wilmington at the time of its completion the as a matter of course.

longest railroad in the world. For public schools our people early made such provisi us as ning water and to convince a wo Federal government deposited with vinced. the State \$1,500,000 surplus revenue derived from the sales of pub a goddess, but he would

it to the public school fund. Our banking system was at the first put on a sound basis, and hav ing been perfected as experience in the antediluvian period.

in the land. The establishment of our insane asylum was an example to the rest fairer sex that, as a rule, he best of America, and amply proved the energetic as well as the humane spirit of our statesmen. During the last war our State is

admitted to have been the most careful of all the Confederate States of the comfort and effectiveness of These facts, it seems to me, ap- the troops she sent into the field, and the brilliant valor and heroic endurance of those troops illustrat ed the wisdom of her thoughtfulness, while it reflected imperishable lustre on the cause of the Confederacy. She was alone in establish ing a system of blockade runners for the purpose of importing supples indispensably necessary to the maintenance of the government, and furnished her people corn, pro

visions and salt. Since the war much has been undertaken over which we pass to mention the creation of the State agricultural department and the station, the second only in point of she would be dreadfully discontime in the Union.

Disraeli on Women.

The late Earl Beaconsfield was certainly one of the most cynical men of his day, nor is it altogether astonishing that his nature inclined in that direction. As Benjamin d'Israeli, a member of a despised race, he found himself, at the outset of his political and literary career, at the greatest public disadvantage. He had to do every thing for himself. No one lent him a helping hand. The aristocracy, which was then far more influential than it is now, looked upon him with unconcealed scorn, and it pleased society from the very beginning to ridicule him. But his intense energies trampled upon all that opposed them. The privi leged classes began by hating him. They ended by fearing him. He learned to know all their foibles, heir weaknesses and their mean nesses, and when he was in the plenitude of his power, as he was shortly before his death, he twisted the House of Lords around his finger at will, and was, in the truest sense of the word, triumphant alike over the accident of his birth and over the prejudices of caste. He publicly declared that he ruled mankind by despising it, and his books, his speeches and his actions combine to prove that his cynicism was real, and not merely assumed for occasional use. Nothing more distinctly shows his habitual tone of thought than the contents of a well thumbed little MS. note-book, which has recently come to light. It is quite certain the contents were not intended for publication. Here is a budget of extracts:

"Coquettes give their blossoms to their lovers and their thorns to their husbands. "When a woman has lost one battle she rarely wins another against the same foe.

"A blush often announces departure as well as the arrival of moon masculine ! Surely we are

changeable. "Men are people who make rules; women are people who make ex

"It is recorded that God said, Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness.' It would perhaps have been impolite in Moses to hint more directly that woman was made in a very different mould. The conclusion, however, is obvious. "There is no marriage in heaven;

neither is there any heaven in mar-"A beauty without wit seems to me to resemble a bait without any hook in it.

"I believe there are some women who wear petticoats simply lest they should be mistaken for men. "There is this difference between assion and love—the one breeds headaches, the other breeds heart gerous it there were no fools in the

that of beaven.

tho forgot themselves. "It is quite possible for a man to

shall despise him. who has deceived him than to her day, when Mr. Elijah M. Haines, a whom he has deceived. to church the chances are that, sooner or later, he will be obliged

to follow her thither. "Marriage is much like a spacious birdcage set in a garden on a winter day. The ins would be out and the outs would be in.

Love, like a fire, is liable to be extinguished by overmuch stirring. "A good woman wearies a man; bad one worries him.

"It is often not until woman feels that she is too old to be loved by man that she seeks to be loved "The word 'curious' means quaint

as well as inquisitive. Woman, in beld, and a State system of rail both senses of the word, is a curi-"Man is a substantive; woman is

"Addition is the bounden duty subscribed more than all the real of a bachelor; when he has mas estate in the town was worth, was tered it multiplication will follow "The two most difficult things to

do are to paint a picture on run they could, and when in 1837 the man who does not wish to be con-"Man sometimes calls a woman

lie lands, they devoted the whole of her if she were one. This fact, doubtless, accounts for the partial ity which was shown by the sons of God for the daughters of men The justified, became the equal of any daughters of God must have been a little too ethereal.

"It does not speak well for the succeeds among women that has the lowest opinion of them.

"It is perhaps extraordinary that more marriages do not turn out unhappily, since the woman gener ally marries to get into the world, while the man as generally marries farm labor in our county. to get out of it. "The great argument against the

admission of women into public positions is ber inability to be panet "A woman may not have a relf-

gion, yet she always has a deity. "Most women feel flattered when they are charged with little weak nesses of which they are not guilty; perhaps, because, they know that her faults are so often a woman's chief charms.

"It is well to remember that a woman's eyes and ears are not all at the same side of her head. "If woman were by nature what she tries to make herself by art

Jefferson Davis Interviewed. [New Orleans Special to Baltimore Sun.]

Upon being shown the letter published in the Sun from General Trimble on the Sherman-Davis controversy, Mr. Davis said the Confederacy. Mr. Davis says Gen. Sherman has not furnished any proof to support his accusation the South during the war, and denies in the most emphatic terms that he ever wrote a letter upon which such an accusation can be founded. Most persons, and Gen. Sherman included, are laboring under the impression that Mr. Davis lost or had captured or sto len from him during the late un pleasantness all of his private papers, letters, &c., but this is not the case. Mr. Davis informed the Sun correspondent that he has in his possession copies of all the letters he wrote during the war, including his messages. These valnable records were saved for him by a Catholic priest, who recovered and hid them from him until after his release from prison, Mr. Davis' answer to the charges of General

tracts from them. During the conversation Mr. Davis spoke in very complimentary terms of Reverdy Johnson, Jas. Alfred Pearce and John P. Kenne dy, of Maryland. He said Reverdy Johnson was "a noble man," and one of the greatest this country has ever produced. James Afred nine, since she is essentially Pearce be regarded as a statesman of exceptional power and one of the ablest men of his time.

On being asked who was the rreatest man he ever met in pub ic life, Mr. Davis answered: "John C. Calhoun. He was a noble, genial, warm hearted gentleman withal. Gen. Jackson was a greater man if we judge by results, but he was not learned. He was a safe man, and had more sound common sense than any man I ever knew. Gen. Taylor was also a great man, and one of the best friends I had in the world, but I did not support him for President. John Quincy Adams was also a great statesman, and perhaps the best equipped man I ever knew."

nois Legislature.

United State Senators for the terms ending in 1891 have already the common law, and thither he his body shockingly mangled, death been chosen in twenty two States. would compel men to repair, just following instantly. aches; but neither would be dan. This duty remains to be performed as a publican nowadays is some in New Hampshire, where the Leg- times able to prevent a man from severely injured in the fall before islature does not meet until June, getting work unless he deals with the train reached him, and so dis "Love certainly increases the in Oregon, where the balloting is the "house of call," where work abled from recovering himself, but population of the world, but I still in progress, and in Illinois, men assemble and wages are paid. doubt whether it adds much to where a deadlock, occasioned by the almost exactly equal division "Of all the women whom I have of parties, has resulted in a proknown I chiefly remember those longed contest, with some very curious features.

The Republicans controlled the respect a woman so much that she Senate by a majority of one and organized that body. The House "A man will return rather to her was not organized until last Thurs Democrat, was elected permanent "If a man does not take his wife Speaker. On the surface of things the Democrats had a majority of one in the House during all of the twenty-two days of preliminary wrangling. This would make a tie vote on joint ballot, provided the leaders on both sides were able to marshal all the party strength and to enforce strict party discipline. But the Senatorship question and the personal attachments and animosities of a few members of the House on each side have to a certain extent broken the party lines. Logan leads among the Republicans, but there are a few Farewell men who declare that they will not vote for Black Jack under any circumstances. There are among the Democrats certain friends of Carter Harrison who say that they will never vote for the great horizontalist, William R. Morrison. who has received the caucus nomination.

Dark horses are snorting in the background. The intrigues of the several factoins, the attempted combination with shakey partisans of the other side, the bitter personal hatreds influencing the course of several of the members, the oc casional sickness of a legislator, are certain diseases which the phy cal and financial possibilities of a situation where, in effect, every individual holds the casting vote and the balance of power, are some of the elements of one of the most complicated political games ever played at any State capital

The Fence Must Go.

[Resolution adopted by Greene County Farmers.] That we, the land owners and non land owners, find that after trying the working of the present stock law for two years, that it is a great benefit to the farmers and

That prior to the enactment of the stock law in Greene county with a lawful fence enclosing it, and at present most of the fences have rotted down that have not been removed entirely. That we find from the tax list that the value of Evestock is nearly as proved equally efficacious, "f.r,"

much as prior to the enactment of the stock law, and the value in creasing annually. That under the old fence law it cost the farmers annually more than the value of the live stock running at large to keep the tences

theory has become a perfect craze. commemorate the act."

in repair.

Drink in the Time of the Crusaders. [All the Year Round.]

The Crusaders were great topers and to them is due the bringing of spirits. The Arabs had reinvented distilling, but the process is de-General had the best opportunity scribed by Galen and Zosimus, writing in the second and fifth cen. or three mouthfuls in succession. the subject, as he had spent some turies respectively. It is thought rolling it around their tongues, as time with him. He is very severe to have been known to the old one might say, bathing their palate on Gen. Sherman, and will in a Chaldees, and from them transmit- in it-in short, subjecting it to the short time present to the public an | ted to the Scythians-Tartars, who, | severest tests by the organs of article on the subject, which is ex- like the Koords nowadays, were al taste-and then ejecting it from the pected to be a very vigorous document. He says Gen. Sherman is not worthy of a reply, but in justice to his (Mr. Davis') friends and the same as the Hebrew "kaal," feetly sober but terribly desponthe cause he represented he will Chaldee "cohal," meaning anything dent. I resolved to try it. I did. shortly give to the public a com highly subtilized, whether in pow-plete vindication of his course der or spirit. In the former shape fying success, You may laugh. plete vindication of his course der or spirit. In the former shape while serving as President of the it is applied to the finely powdered but it is the solemn truth. I took antimony, the "kohl" with which a large drink of liquor, but justend Eastern women paint their eye. of letting it pass into my stomach lashes. With the article, "al," it I checked it in my throat and garthat he (Davis) contemplated the is the spirit, or, as Lucifer, in Long-establishment of despotic power in fellow's "Golden Legend," says: "The elixir of perpetual youth, Called alcohol in the Arab speech."

This, by and by, became a for-idable rival to the older liquors, of which Gireldus Cambrenis has written: "Their constant habit of drinking has made the English famous among all nations. nature and custom make drunkards. It is a strife between Ceres and Bacchus; but, in the beer which conquers and domineers over them, Ceres prevails., Spirits, however, were not made or much drank in England till the sixteenth century. Even abroad for a long time brandy was only used as a medicine, the efforts of chemists like Raymond Lully being devoted to rectifying what the Arabian Abucasis had taught them how to produce in a hydrated form. How is it that whisky (uisgebaugh— my appetite, without losing my Sherman will contain several exwater of life) got into use so much sooner in Scotland and Ireland? It cannot be because mountains are unsuited to maltmaking, for such of Ireland is plain, and the Welsh have never exchanged their ances tral cwrw, (beer,) such as it is, for Wilson, an old citizen of this counspirits. Moreover, good ales are ty, had been killed on the railroad still brewed in Scotland and Ire near his home. Mr. Wilson was in land, notably at Droghedo, and the Danville gesterday with his wife, old song about King Arthur's son and daughter, and the family

over that and other bad customs, east of Ringgold and eight miles and they were a numerous class, from Danville. On arriving at and from the colonists to Ulster Ringgold, Mr. Wilson decided to (Low Latin, Scot allum) had, by his wife and children driving a and thence comes to mean a public Council of St. Alban's forbids The Extraordinary Contest in the IIII- ed." A King's officer would hold reach him, but being an old man he torests, out of the rauge, i e., of and was run over by the train and

worth of strawberries have been raised on two and a half acres of ground by a farmer of Delaware township, Camden county, N J and be accordingly has received a premium from the State Board of Agriculture.

Chinese Medicines.

Cornhill Magazine. In a list of 442 Chinese medicines given in one of the standard medi cal works translated by Dr Hob. son, of the London Medical Mis sion, I find such curious items as "dried red spotted lizard, silkworm moth, parasite of mulberry trees, asses' glue, tops of hartshorn and birds' nest, black and white lead, stalactite, asbestos, tortoise shell. human milk, glue from stag's born and bones, ferns," all recommended as tonies; burned straw, oyster shell, gold and silver leaf, iron filings, and the bones and tusks of dragons are stated to be astringent. The so-called dragon's bones, by the way, are the fossil remains of the Megatherium and other extinct animals which are found in various places, and which our own Anglo Saxon ancestors esteemed so highly for medicinal purposes; indeed, any one acquainted with the leech doms of our own forefathers might suppose, in glaucing over these Chinese prescriptions, that he was reading the medical fore of Britain until the eighteenth century! There is the identical use of ingredients, selected, apparently, solely on account of their loathsomeness. sicians declare to be incurable save cial commendation in the Official Gazette of Pekin in 1870 was that of

the Emperor would bestow "some

exemplary reward on the child,

How a Drunkard Reformed.

"I had noticed that men who made a business of buying and selling wines in large quantities sampled them and ascertained their quality and bouquet by taking two for it almost as much appeased as though I had swallowed the liquor. I tried it again and again with the same effect. I was not made drunk. I have followed this plan ever since. and have not been drunk since, although I have gargled the liquor. never swallowing a drop, as many as a dozen or more times a daythe same number of drinks I used to take. The plan is a very simple one, and is, I believe, the only one for a slave to the cup."

"Has your appetite increased ?" "On the contrary, it has decreased. By the means I adopted my Srain has become clear and strong again, and my will power is as good as it ever was before I became a hard drinker In gargling the liquor I get all of the benefit of the flavor and all the satisfaction to

> Killed by a Freight Train. [Danville Register.]

Intelligence was received here late last evening that Mr. Aquilla Court testifies that in early times | were making some purchases at the stores here. About one o'clock suppose the habit of spirit drink. they left in a vehicle for their home. ing was learned abroad. Scots of which is near the Richmond and the Dugal Dalgetty class brought Danville railroad, some three miles were largely recruited. Scot ale | walk home down the railroad track, the way, in old records, a far differ- greater distance along the country ent meaning; it is, properly, a gath | road: As he was going across the ering where each paid his share, railroad bridge over Sandy Creek. three miles east of Ringgold and in house. In King John's reign the sight of his home, the freight train approached at usual speed and Mr. "Viscounts, foresters, and others Wilson seeing his danger hurried to to hold Scot-ales where they pleas- get across before the train should a Scot-ale within one of the royal stumbled and fell on the bridge

It is thought he might have been of this we have no positive infla -Eighteen hundred dollars' mation. It is also said that he was warned by the section master put to attempt the passage over the bridge as it was near train tin ... but thought he could get over be

fore the freight came. Mr. Wilson was probably seven ty five years of age, and a wellknown citizen of the county.

The Legislature has passed a bill, aimed at the Police Goze te and Illustra'ed News sort of literature,

of the following import : SEC. I. That any person who shall import, print, sell or distribute a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing containing obscene, indecent or impure language manifestly tending to the corruption of the morals of youth or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure or description manifestly tending to the corrup tion of the morals of youth or in troduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives or has in his posses sion any such, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing either for the purpose of such exhibition. loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family. school or place of education shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after April 1st, 1885."

Philadelphia Times. That there will be a general ange of the Federal officers in by a desoction of which the princi- the South can hardly be a matter pal ingredient is warm human of doubt. Civil service reform imflesh cut from the arm or thigh of a peratively demands it, as nineliving son or daughter of the tenths of them have prostituted patient! To supply this piece of their powers to the meanest partiflesh is (naturally) esteemed one of san or personal ends, and most of the noblest acts of flual devotion, them are conspicuously lacking and there are numerous instances alike in competency and character. on record in quite recent years in Instead of regarding public office which this generous offering has as a public trust, they have, as a been made to save the life of a par rule, employed their positions not ent, and even of a mother in law! only in the most unscrupulous way A case which was held up for spe- in politics, but they have persistently and systematically disturbed the business and tranquility of the a young girl who had actually South, and inflamed the prejudices tried herself to cut the flesh from of the ignorant blacks to array her thigh to save the life of her themselves against the people from mother, but, finding her courage whom they must receive employfail, she had cut off two joints of ment and sustenance. The civil her finger and dropped the flesh service of the South, taken as a into the medicine, which happily whole, has been one of the terrible curses of both races and it will says the Official Gazette, "this act stand out in history as one of the of flial piety o. course had its re- indelible blots upon the governward in the immediate recovery of ment. It will now be changed and the mother." This case called reformed, and that will en ball race forth "boundless laudations" from organization in politics. the Governor General of the Province of Kiang-si, who begged that

-A top dressing of wood ashes is sa'd by an exchange to be an excellent preventive of the vellows such as the erection of a great in peaches. It may be discovered ed to bacteria or bacilli. This germ triumphal arch of carved stone, to yet that this disease is due to