

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. VII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

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**NEW FIRM!**  
**NEW STORE!**  
 New Goods.  
**JULIAN & HEILIG**  
 Have associated in the Grocery Business on the corner of Main and Fisher streets, where they are keeping a full line of FIRST CLASS GROCERIES, comprising Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Lard, Domestic, Yarn, Plaids, Teas, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Meal, Flour, Canned Goods of all kinds, foreign and domestic; Peppers, Spices, Flourings, &c. Also, Pork and Beef of excellent quality. Orders solicited for any Goods in their line, which will receive careful attention at **Lowest Cash Prices.**  
 Highest cash prices paid for Beef and Country Produce.  
 D. R. JULIAN,  
 J. H. HEILIG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
  
 More beautiful than ever is the new JEWELRY just received at Bell & Bro's, consisting of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD AND PLATED CHAINS, BRACELETS, LADIES SETS, GENTS BUTTONS, PINS, AND STUDS.  
 18 K. ENGAGEMENT RINGS &c.  
 We have made in the handsomest manner,  
 HAIR CHAINS, HAIR JEWELRY, Diamond and Wedding Rings.  
 Special attention given to the Repairing and Timing of fine Watches and Regulators. All Watches repaired by us are warranted 12 months.  
 Office 2 doors above National Hotel, see sign of large Watch and Pen.  
 Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1875-tf.

**HARDWARE.**  
  
 When you want Hardware at low figures, call on the undersigned at No. 2 Granite Row.  
 D. A. ATWELL.  
 Salisbury, N. C., May 13-tf.

**THE LYNCHBURG Insurance and Banking Company.**  
 Capital and Assets over \$600,000  
 State Deposit 15,000  
 PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE  
 At the Lowest Current Rates.  
 Take a Policy in the Lynchburg and sleep soundly.  
 I am also Agent for the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company.  
 If you have the good of your Country at heart keep your money in the South and help build up Home Institutions.  
 J. D. McNEELY, Agent.  
 Oct. 21, 1875.—4ms

**Westbrook Nurseries, WILSON, N. C.**  
**C. W. WESTBROOK, Propr**  
 100,000 Choice Trees, Vines and Plants yet on hand in my Nurseries, of the very best varieties well adapted to southern culture, at prices to suit the times. Planting may be done with success in February and March. I am prepared to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily, having the advantage of an experience of 23 years. Correspondence solicited. Extra Early Peach Trees and Strawberry Plants for market planting are my specialty. Send for catalogue and prices. Address  
 C. W. WESTBROOK,  
 Wilson, N. C.

## RUBBING IT INTO THEM.

The white Rads in this State have had all the offices, whilst the darks did all the work. The latter have never recognized the fact that they had masters as much as in the days of slavery; yet the cotton lord never more enjoyed his luxurious life than do the Radical office-holders from the work of colored voters. To one was given the fat kernel, while the other is pacified with the empty shells.

Perhaps they are learning something by experience. Perhaps Hyman will not be content with the empty honor of being in Congress, and North Carolina representative on the Republican Executive Committee, without showing to his race that his position carries some powers with it. Perhaps he has satisfied his party that the negro vote is not so sure unless there is a disposition to share honors as well as work. At any rate, he has made a white route agent give away to a colored one, and Mr. Frank Hayward steps aside for Mr. Cornelius Waddell.

The white Republicans can make no complaint. This is putting in practice the most captivating of their theories. It is what the negro is taught. It is that by which he is won and secured. Hyman may not stop here. He may demand a bigger victim than a route agent. There is O'Hara, a loyal lawyer of the right color, who would be glad to be made District Attorney. He is taught to believe he is qualified. He is told that he has as good claims to it. He knows that his race absolutely controls the political character of the District. Will Hyman be satisfied with one little victory? At all events, the white Radicals begin to find that their teachings are not abstract theories, but may be made practical facts.—Raleigh News.

## MEDICAL QUACKS.

The amount of money paid to medical quacks in this and other cities every year is much greater than is supposed, and the ingenious ways in which large sums are extorted from their frightened dupes should be better understood, not only by those who are in danger of becoming their victims, but by the officers of the law. We recently became cognizant of a case, which, although fragment and erudite to the last degree, is no worse than hundreds of others occurring every day in the dens of these thieves, scattered through some of the less frequented streets of the city.

A gentleman who had in his employ a young man of industrious habits and upright character, recently called upon us and stated that he feared the young man had fallen into the hands of a quack in the city, who was taking all his earnings, and endeavoring to fleece him of every dollar of his property. He had solicited the loan of \$700 which he confessed he desired to pay a French doctor (!) who proposed to cure him of a dangerous disease. The gentleman desired us to aid him in attempts to save the victim from the clutches of the quack, and, as he had been unable to influence him, proposed that we allow him an interview.

This we did, and learned that the young man really had no disease whatever; that, fancying that he was sick from reading the advertisements in a newspaper, he called upon the advertising doctor, who, after thumping his ribs and "sounding" him with a stethoscope, pronounced him "far gone" in consumption. He had already been taking his nostrums six months, paying large sums therefor; but at the last visit to the great French doctor he had discovered another disease, which he could not undertake to cure for less than a \$1,000 cash in hand. As a special favor to him, however, he would cure the melody for \$700 in advance; and this sum he was endeavoring to raise by mortgaging his little property, and rendering himself almost penniless. The quack was very urgent, telling him that "death stared him in the face," and if he did not raise the money at once, it would soon be too late.

The young man, of fair intelligence, was completely deluded and thoroughly frightened by the artful quack, and it required much skill and effort to undeceive him. It is indeed strange that persons possessing a common school education can fall into such traps; and yet there are thousands bound hand and foot to these miserable advertising quacks, who, operating through their fears, are extorting from them every dollar they possess. The sums taken are often very large, and the iniquity is of no mean proportion. To detect and punish these offenders is a difficult matter; but it does seem that some plan might be devised by which the cities and large towns should be rid of a class of impostors more dangerous and unpeppering than midnight robbers.—Journal of Chemistry.

In the work of excavation steadily progressing at Pompeii, there was recently uncovered a series of wooden tablets containing the accounts of a banker named Lucius Eocilius Jocundus. They were enclosed in a small wooden box which had been considerably charred on the outer surface. The leaves of the tablets are thin as pasteboard, and are tied together in sets of three by a chord passing through holes on the edges. The outer pages, serving as covers, are clean and smooth; and the inner ones are coated with wax, and filled with accounts, which appear to be mainly records of loans. Near the tablets was found a bronze bust of the banker, bearing his name. From forty to sixty men are continually employed in the excavations, under a subsidy from the government of 60,000 francs. Up to date, two-fifths of the area of the city has been examined.

## PAST FINDING OUT.

The Perry county, Pa., Democrat, which is owned and edited by Hon. John A. Magee, ex-member of Congress, publishes a telling article in regard to the vicious practice of compromising with government defaulters. It gives a table containing the names of fourteen prominent defaulting collectors of internal revenue, with the amount due from each, the amount released through compromise and the dates of the letters written by Secretaries of the Treasury approving such compromises. The total amount owed to the government by these fourteen collectors was \$1,604,075.29, of which \$1,231,604.77 was released and thus lost, leaving only \$372,470.52 to be restored to the Treasury.—There is no apparent reason why most of this stolen money should not have been recovered from the sureties.—Certainly a sharp prosecution of the sureties, who were commonly responsible men, would have saved a much larger percentage than was saved by the suspicious system of compromise.

In the case of Collector Joshua A. Bailey, who got away to Brazil, or some other safe South American country, with \$728,891.82 of moneys collected by him unaccounted for, the Department kindly released \$678,891.82 and compromised on receiving \$50,000 though such men as George Oplyke, Aug. Schell and Thomas C. Durand, leading capitalists of New York, were among his sureties. Why Secretaries of the Treasury should accept such a paltry part of debts so abundantly secured is among the things that "no fellow can find out," or has succeeded yet in finding out. The present Democratic House may manage to throw light upon it. Mr. Magee complains that he introduced a resolution in the last House calling for information on this subject, but the Republican managers promptly squelched it.

The power of the French, as a nation, to find some good use for every thing was never more strikingly illustrated than in the case of a woman who has established near Paris an institution for the propagation of the ant species. She has injured herself to the stings of her pet insects, and handles them with perfect confidence. From every brood born in her preserves she selects the best "layers" to rear, and their eggs are sold at a fair price to bird fanciers as food for pheasants. The police see to it that she keeps her ant-house a good distance out of the city, and a number of agents are continually scouring the forests in the rural districts of France and capturing large nests of ants to send to her. Her establishment is, therefore, not only no nuisance to her neighbors, but a positive blessing to thousands of farming people.

## HOW INDIANS CURE MEATS AND DRESS SKINS.

When her lord has killed a buffalo the woman's work begins. She has to skin it, the meat to secure, and all to pack upon ponies or mules, and carry to camp, where the meat must be cured. This is done by cutting it into thin sheets, and hanging it over poles in the hot sunshine, where it is soon dried thoroughly; then it is packed fresh in packages of about a 100 pounds each, and enclosed in a nice folding sack of thick buffalo skin, prepared especially for the purpose. This is cut out like a huge envelope, so that the ends and sides will fold over whatever is put in them, and secured by strong buckskin strings. By being thick it retains its form, and is very useful for carrying other things besides meat and tallow. After the meat is taken care of the skin must be looked after. Those taken at this season of the year are mostly dressed for lodges. They are first staked on a smooth spot of ground, and water put on them, when they are ready for dressing. This consists in removing the flesh with an instrument made of a straight bar of iron, about a foot in length, flattened at one end and filed to an edge. This being grasped in the hand, and a succession of quick blows given, the work slowly proceeds. The skin is then dried, after which the hair is removed in a dry state, and the skin reduced to the proper thickness by dressing down on the hair side. This is done with an instrument made by firmly tying a flat piece of steel, filed to a beveled edged at one end, and with the corners rounded, to a large prong of a deer's horn. This so trimmed, in connection with the body of the horn, as to form an elbow, and is used a little as the carpenter adz. This work is usually done in the cool of the morning. The brains of the animal, having been properly taken care of for the purpose, are now soaked and squeezed by the hand until reduced to a paste, and applied to both sides of the skin, which is afterwards worked and rubbed until flexible. The preparation of robes is from winter skins, and differs from the foregoing only in being dressed down on the flesh side, so as to leave the wool and hair upon the robe, and more thoroughly worked, and secured by means of a sharp-gritted stone.

The Sandwich Islands are going to adopt a new flag, but they can't decide whether to take a gray horse blanket with a hole in it, or an old vest with the back ripped out.

## DEFERRED ITEMS.

**THE STREETS** are in a lovely condition now, and the students of slush have a rare opportunity for pursuing their inquiries into the imperviousness of shoe leather to melting snow.—N. Y. Herald.

**State Grange.**—The next meeting of the North Carolina State Grange will be held in Greensboro, commencing Tuesday the 15th of February. Arrangements will be made with hotels and railroads for reduced rates of fare for all members who may attend.

A secret organization has recently been started, and has already a membership of 10,000. It is called "The Free School Guard." Its headquarters are in Washington, D. C. The rules for government are similar to those of the Patrons of Husbandry.

In a note from Mrs. M. E. Beasley, of Charlotte, we learn that she is to have a North Carolina Boarding House on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia during the Exhibition. This will be for the special accommodation of gentlemen from this State and will cost only \$10. per week for board and lodging.

There are two dwelling houses in North Carolina and Virginia, one portion in Virginia and the other in North Carolina. The landlord can sleep in Virginia and breakfast in North Carolina, without going out of the house.—Portsmouth Enterprise.

A very prominent New York Republican, who has been traveling all over the South, returned to Washington on Thursday. He is one of the most bitter opponents of the third term, but says that the most extensive inquiry convinces him that the Southern Republicans would sooner have one button on Grant's uniform than Morton, Blaine and all the rest of them put together.

At Indianapolis the work of sentencing the whiskey convicts has begun. The Deputy Collector was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine. Eight government officers and a distiller were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fines of one thousand dollars. The laborers and employes in distilleries were sent up for six months each and fined five hundred dollars. The Judge exercised a wise discretion in his sliding scale, and punished the parties in strict accordance with the degree of confidence reposed in them.

**Western Wagons.**—We often hear remarks about "encouraging home industries," and we thought enough wagons could be made in this section to secure the trade, even if the manufacturers did not advertise their work. But it appears that Thomas M. Brower has to send way out West for his wagons, as a lot of thirty are up at the depot, en route for Mr. Airy. We have no doubt Mr. Brower could have obtained as good wagons nearer home. But so it is, the South keeps on greasing Yankee machinery to the detriment of her own mechanics.—Salem Press.

A most valuable manuscript, says the London *Athenaeum*, has been discovered in the Azores. It refers to the colonization, in the year 1500, of the northern part of America by emigrants from Oporto, Aveiro and the Island of Terceira. It was written by Francisco de Souza in 1570. Barboza Machado states that it was lost during the great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. This is the most important document is about to be published by an erudite Azorian gentleman, and will throw great light on the disputed question of the early discovery of America.

**SUFFOCATED BY GAS.**—The *Wilmington Star* gives an account of a young man by the name of W. F. Austin, of Germantown, Stokes County, who was found dead in his bed at the Parcell House last Saturday morning. It is evident that upon retiring Mr. Austin, instead of turning off the gas jet, blew out the light as he would have done that of a candle. With the full force of the gas on the doors and windows closed, and with no avenue of escape, it did not take long for the room to become filled with the dangerous vapor, the inhalation of which, under such circumstances, is so certain to produce death. From papers found on the person of the young man it was discovered that he was unmarried and that an engagement was probable between himself and a young lady of South Carolina.

The body of the deceased was enclosed in a neat metallic coffin and forwarded to Winston, from which place it will be taken by private conveyance to his home in Germantown.

A lady wished a seat in a crowded hall. A handsome gentleman gave her a chair. "You are a jewel," she said. "Oh, no; I am a jeweler; I have just set the jewel."

## THE GRUBBERS.

We received a call yesterday from Prof. Gruber, of Iredell county, who proposes to give an entertainment in this city tomorrow evening, assisted by his wife and little son. Mr. Gruber is a musical genius of the first order and we have the authority of gentlemen who have heard him for the assertion that his performances are a perfect marvel. He performs on five or six instruments at one time, producing perfect music from each, excelling in this respect the most accomplished musicians of the age. His wife and son are also gifted with musical talents in a remarkable degree. The performance will be a unique one and well worth witnessing. It will take place at the Opera House.—Wid. Review.

**THE NEW YORK SUN SAYS:** On Tuesday last a man representing himself as James L. Kyle went to the hardware store of Joseph H. Graham at 88 Chambers street and said that he was a brother of Mr. Kyle, of Kyle & Hammond, hardware merchants of Charlotte, N. C., who was known to Mr. Graham. He said that he had come to this city to buy goods for the firm, but that on the train he had lost his memorandum. He so ingratiated himself into the confidence of Mr. Graham that he obtained \$100 from that gentleman on a forged draft on the firm of Kyle & Hammond. He also got twelve revolvers valued at \$85 from Mr. Graham. Yesterday, being in Mr. Graham's store, he was seen secreting a shoe brush in his pocket. Mr. Graham, having learned that the draft was a forgery, called in an officer, and Kyle was taken to the Tombs Police Court. Mr. Graham made three complaints against Kyle, and he was held in default of \$50 on each charge.

**THE REVENUE.**—Under this head the *Fayetteville Gazette* of Feb. 3, rises to say:

A correspondent has handed as a communication for which he requests publication—and which will be found in another column—in which the present status of the internal revenue department at this place is given. We learn from this communication that Capt. Blocker, in rendering an account of his stewardship to the government, shows clean hands and a square account. We expected this of Capt. Blocker, but it is a sad commentary on the integrity of the party in power, and the honesty of the government, to have to say that this official's case is a rare one. The government cheats the people, and the government's officers cheat the government—and when they go to settle up there is generally a "leakage" (it used to be called stealing) of a few thousands. Capt. Blocker goes out of course; Grant's administration has no taste for honest men, and always gets rid of them as soon as possible. We learn another thing by inference from our correspondent which we are very glad of: Col. I. J. Young, Capt. Blocker's successor, will not have his headquarters at Fayetteville. We know nothing about him, and therefore say nothing against him, only that he is a radical, and so far from wanting any more here, we could part with what we have without one sigh or biny tear. Above all things preserve us, good Lord, from a Raleigh radical.

## MAN AND MONKEY.

The London *Echo*, of Jan. 4, says: "The wonderful resemblance of some of the larger apes to human creatures is especially remarkable when they are suffering from illness, or from what, so great is their intelligence, we must acknowledge to be sorrow. An ape of no common merit having lately died in the Zoological Gardens at Dresden, an account has been published of its last moments, which give an extraordinary idea of the almost human dignity and pathos of its behavior on the occasion. A few weeks of the destroying mally, says a sorrowing friend, had been a fillet to change this being, so full of life, courage, strength—this magnificent prototype of all quadrupeds—into a spectacle of misery. The most complete apathy had taken the place of exuberant freshness and vivacity. Mafuka, as this interesting creature was called, appeared to suffer under a dim consciousness that she could expect no relief, but only the alleviations from her pain, from those about her. This state of things lasted till within a few hours of her death. Then, as Director Schopf (the director of the gardens) leaned over his favorite, the ape drew him toward her, placed her arm around the neck of her friend, and looked at him some time with clear and tranquil eyes; she then kissed him three times, with short intervals between each, motioned to be laid upon a couch, gave her hand to Schopf—as though bidding farewell to a companion of many happy years—and slept never to awake again. Thus died the quasi-human Mafuka, fortified not indeed by "the rites of the church," but by those common to the wider brotherhood of trusting and affectionate hearts."

## DEJAZET'S PETITION.

Writing from Paris, Edward King tells the following anecdote: "Once, before you or I were born, Mlle. Virginia Dejazet was playing in some obscure province, when a well in which a peasant was at work caved in in such a manner as to leave him buried, and yet alive. All France was at once interested in the fate of this unfortunate workman, and the most extraordinary efforts were made to save him. At last it was announced as positive that he would be liberated from his confinement on a certain day. When he was drawn out of the well, covered with bruises, there was a great crowd assembled to see him. The phy-

sician, finding him completely flayed by his contact with the sand and earth which had been pressing upon him, bandaged him. At last the linen and flannel gave out, and the doctor called for more. None were to be had, and the doctor was in despair, when Dr. Jazet came forward, made a modest courtesy, explained that she was anxious of doing some good, loosed a string, dropped her petition at the doctor's feet and said: "Tear that up and use it!" The ladies present were much annoyed that an actress should have dared to do such a thing in their presence, but there is no doubt that she did exactly the right thing. It made her famous.

## OHIO.

**CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Night.**—During the performance of the allegory of the Great Republic at Robinson's Opera House this evening a stampede occurred from an alarm of fire causelessly raised by mischievous boys in the gallery. The allegory has been upon the stage of Robinson's Opera House for the past two nights under the auspices of the Cincinnati Relief Union, the proceeds from which were applied to the suffering poor of this city. The performers, numbering nearly 600 children, were taken from the public schools of the city, as the object was a worthy one, and the children who took part were those of old residents of the city. Vast audiences were present at each presentation of the allegory. The weather this evening being propitious, and there being no sessions of the public schools, there was a matinee. The audience, in most part, was composed of women and children. About half past two, while the great house was densely packed and thousands of children among the audience were at the height of their enjoyment, some boy in the gallery, either through mischief or ignorance, raised the cry of fire, and as a red light from the colored fires used in the piece flashed out from the wings, every inch of the theatre being occupied, and a dense crowd pressing and surging about the stairways and in front of the doors, some one in the audience took up the cry of fire, and it was re-echoed from near the door by some one who caught a glimpse of the glare from the stage. There was an immediate rush for the front door. A child was pushed down the steps, who screamed, and immediately after a man thrust his arm through the window. The screams and crash were enough to set a panic in full force, and in the narrow vestibule leading to the street the scene was a terrible one. The people in the rear, mad with fear, pressed upon those in front, shouting and cursing. The men were terror stricken, and struck down the helpless women and children in front, or climbed upon their heads to the top of the stair-case and precipitated themselves upon the screaming mass of women and children in the hallway. The scene in and about the opera house after the accident was heart rending. The news of the catastrophe spread like wild fire over the city, and from every direction came people hurrying to the scene, until the squares were impassible. It is now reported that six persons were killed in the stampede.

**CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Judge Weller**, of the United States Court, delivered his opinion sustaining the Westinghouse air brake patent.

## WILMINGTON COTTON MILLS.

The Wilmington Cotton Mills have gotten out a few bolts of prints, more to show what they can do than for the purpose of placing them on the market. They are mourning calicoes, of handsome designs and of very good quality. We saw some of them this morning at the store of Messrs. George B. French & Sons, where they have been placed on exhibition, and where they will be sold. Col. John W. Atkinson bought the first bolt of calicoes manufactured by the Wilmington Mills. The Company will go largely into the manufacture of these prints in a short time, and we understand that Messrs. Aaron & Rheinstein will sell them.

## GLEANINGS.

Don't marry till you can support a husband. That's the advice the Barnstable *Patriot* gives the Cape girls.

A jawbone sixteen feet long is to be exhibited at the Centennial by Massachusetts. Put it in the Woman's Department, by all means.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A gentleman from Watauga county informs us that a lady, Mrs. Kirby, living near the Richland settlement in Caldwell, lost eight children with the diphtheria. Four of them were lying dead in the house at once and were all carried to their lonely resting places together.—*Hickory Press.*

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that there is an old threadbare, snuff-colored, thin-locked, spindle-shanked, pepper-and-salt, weakened, rum-drinking fossil, hidden away somewhere in Washington, who has written more Congressional speeches than all the members of the present House put together.

When a boy has been off all day, contrary to the expressed wish of his mother, and on approaching the home-steed at night, with an anxious and cautious tread, finds company at tea, the expression of confidence and recititude which suddenly lights up his face cannot be reproduced on canvas.

"Say, pop," said John Henry's hopeful, the other day, "wasn't it the prince of whales that swallowed Jonah?" And John patted his head, and gave him a nickel, and told him he might some day be an alderman; and then as he put on his slippers, and found a small chestnut-bur in each toe, he took that boy over his knee and wrestled him with.—*Cincinnati Times.*

## CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The report of THE CONSTITUTION who visited the office of the company on Alabama street, met Gen. Colquitt at a late

## SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Reported Bankruptcy through the main office at Memphis.

The evening edition of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday announced, in the telegraphic columns, the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, in the United States court at Memphis, by the Southern Life insurance company. The announcement was sudden and may be said to have struck a number of individuals "all in a heap" and set them to inquiring the effect of this movement upon their policies. The matter received special attention here because

## THE SOUTH EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

headquarters of the company are located in this city. The department here is under the presidency of Senator John B. Gordon, with Gen. A. H. Colquitt as vice-president and Mr. J. A. Morris as secretary. On former occasions we have referred to the business of this department and in the presence of the present troubles, we may repeat that the greatest care, economy and prudence have marked the transaction of its affairs. The department embraces in its territory the states of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina. The number of policies in force and under care of this department is between 2,000 and 2,500. What proportion of this number are held in Atlanta is not known, but the popularity of the company and its local managers has induced many of our best citizens to invest in its policies. The credit of the department here remained good up to the moment of the receipt of this intelligence, and the utmost confidence in the institution has been a feature of its existence here.

## CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

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