

# The Carolina Watchman.

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NO 41

DENTON, TEXAS, June 26, 1878.

Friend T. K. B.:

Just four months ago we left St. for Denton, and I guess it is sufficient time for me to send up my thoughts and impressions and say whether I really like the place or not. Although time has been so elaborate upon my hands that I knew not how to dispose of it, yet when I think of the four months, in fact it seems very short, for to-day I can see as plainly as yesterday the various farwell showers, and almost experience the relief of those blissful tears which were shed between Salisbury and Charlotte as they flowed down like the water from the smitten rock.

Now, do I like Denton? I will say the climate is peculiarly bracing; my health continues to improve in spite of the frequent and terrible attacks of homesickness and I am quite as happy and contented as I could be so far from home and friends. The town continues to grow, and there are few places that excel it in the rapidity of its growth. I can with accuracy say, that within the past four months, there has not gone up less than twenty-five or thirty buildings, and there are quite as many in progress and contemplation. The streets here are frequently crowded and, what is most astonishing, they are singularly quiet. The town officers are very prompt in observing and enforcing their laws. If a person in any way disturbs the harmony of the town he is punished and fined in accordance to the offence. I am told that a young gentleman is subjected to the closest scrutiny before admitted into society; he must be strictly moral, benevolent, honest and upright in all his conduct, and in every respect must come up to the ideal of a gallant man; not forgetting even the smallest courtesies.

I am sorry to say I have not been able, as yet, to make a selection for you, owing to my limited acquaintance with the single ladies, glad though I write that many of them are like Job's daughters, "fair to look upon." Those I know are quite pleasant and intelligent and, if necessary, can sparkle with wit.

Since my last to you, the Rev. A. P. Smith, D.D., of Dallas, and Rev. G. W. Boggs, evangelist of East Texas Presbytery, have visited and organized here, an Old School Presbyterian church, consisting of twelve members. The number is small, but we have the assurance that our savior despised not small beginnings; and while we cultivate a spirit of charity towards all denominations, we intend to be frank and decidedly attached to our own Presbyterianism, and intend that our faith shall be dearer to us than all others. Our little band is without shepherd or shelter, but we hope soon to have one. The Methodist have been very kind in inviting and vacating their pulpit for us, and for which kindness we have made public acknowledgment. The Cumberlandians have recently erected their church, which they have kindly tendered the O. S. Presbyterians. The churches are very quiet, they have no calls for organs or choir—they are sufficiently commodious for their several congregations. I have also had the privilege, but one time only, of hearing Bishop Garrett. He is very eloquent, and is said to be a very distinguished divine. I had the pleasure of a visit from him—found him very pleasant, and most agreeable in conversation, the superior talent, and using his own language, entirely free from prejudice.

Messrs. T. E. and L. V. B. visited Fort Worth a few days since—were much pleased with the city. L. V. by invitation, spent a day and night with Mr. Gordon Finley of that place, was most kindly and hospitably entertained by him and wife.

Last week the gentlemen and ladies of Denton city gave a musical entertainment. I am not judge sufficient to say who was the "Prima Dona" of the evening. Some have fine voices, but I admire expression chiefly as much as tone. My opinion is, there are few amateurs that can excel or equal a source conducted by Mrs. Ruple or Mrs. Neave. Still I believed everybody was pleased, and their efforts elicited from the rightful judges unlimited applause.

The Railroad has progressed slowly for several months, owing to some complaints or party troubles; but hope is the anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and it is thus our spirits are kept buoyed with the sanguine hope that it will not be long ere we are again in sound of the whistle, and that the iron horse will soon be in with the train.

The summer so far has been favorable to the farmers; the laborer has been encouraged, and they now have solid hopes of a liberal harvest. The corn is fine looking. I am told that small grain yields much more abundantly to the acre—wheat grows from thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre; oats from sixty to seventy-five. I have seen but little corn and do not know whether it is planted extensively through this portion of the State or not. Emigrants still continue to crowd Texas. They are coming in every day. There is almost every variety of kind, from every State; native and foreign of all ages and color. Some moving hither and thither like swarms of bees. You often hear the salute; "Hallo, friend! From where did you hail, and where are you going?" The reply, "from back in Arkansas; I'm going 150 miles further west to the county of Palo Pinto—where I can breathe."

Fruit is beginning to be quite plentiful. Peaches are on the shelves for sale every day. I have noticed water melons, the public stands for the past week. There seems to be more of a scarcity of apples than any other fruit.

Master Tommie and A. are enjoying splendid health—many pleasing incidents occur—and viewed through certain glasses appear very remarkable; but under the circumstances I will not speak of them, and will only say like some writers have said—that they are very astonishing boys for their ages. None was ever like them since our junior editor was a boy.

Yours &c., A. B.

On last Friday, says the Salem Press, during a severe thunder storm, Miss Louisa Crouch, in the employ of Mr. J. C. Jones, of West Bend, Yadkin county, met with a sudden death: She was engaged in ironing and had stepped to the door, when a tree located near the house was struck, and she also instantly killed.

CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW GAME.

Correspondence N. Y. Sun.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—The South Carolina Railroad is in trouble. If there is an institution in the State which clings to the cherished past, it is this company. The old bank of the State was once its twin ally, and the South Carolina College was the alma mater of both. But the bank has long passed away. The college is closed; the commingling of white and colored pupils drove away its old patronage. The railroad alone survives, and the power which it represents is now assailed.

It is the oldest railroad in the world. When it was first planned, its track was elevated some six or eight feet on a wooden trestle throughout its entire length. It first ran to Augusta, Ga.; afterward a branch was built to Columbia. Before the war it was perfectly solvent. Its stock was above par and its dividend regularly paid. Its stockholders were the moneyed people of the State, and their meetings were annually reasons of the best society.

Chamberlain looked with a covetous eye upon this relic of a former civilization, and made a strange proposition to Kimpston, the State financial agent, to get possession of it, as well as of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. He succeeded as to the latter, but there was too much conservative loyalty in the officers of the South Carolina to permit the wreck of their road. In fact, they waged an aggressive war against Chamberlain and his wreckers, and finally wrested the Greenville and Columbia Railroad from their clutches.

This was an up-country continuation of the South Carolina Railroad. Though it was really owned by the latter company, it was never consolidated with it, but retained its separate incorporation. The same blow which is aimed at the one is aimed at the other. Bills have been filed by Northern creditors to foreclose the mortgages upon both of them, and they have been notified of a motion for the appointment of a receiver, to be made before Circuit Judge Bond in Baltimore on Sept. 3. A preliminary order has been granted enjoining the officers of the roads from disposing of any of the property, and the trustees under the mortgages and largest Southern bondholders from transferring or disposing of the securities they now hold.

It has long been known that these roads were insolvent. In fact, they have paid no dividends for many years, and on the 1st of last January they did not pay the interest upon their bonded debt. Since then they have tried to make some compromise with their creditors, but have failed to do so. Upon the coupons for this unpaid interest suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court and judgment obtained at the last term. Executions were issued and levied upon portions of the real estate of the company. These executions were enjoined by United States District Judge Bryan, upon the intervention of the trustees under the mortgages. This precipitated the avalanche.

Among the questions of interest is, "Who will be the receiver of these roads?" The position is worth \$50,000 a year in money and a great deal more to an ambitious man in political power. Of course, there are many candidates for this honor. Perhaps the most prominent among the South Carolina bondholders is Col. William L. Tresham. But, upon counting noses, it has been ascertained that the Northern bondholders are in the majority, and that the old South Carolina Railroad, with all its power, will pass into the hands of their chosen representative, whoever he may be. Among the men spoken of is Col. C. H. Simonton, one of the South Carolina counsel of the Northern creditors against the road. This gentleman was the first and last receiver of the Bank of the State, and is one of the present trustees of the South Carolina College. He seems destined to close the eyes of all the old allied power of former civilization.

Chamberlain, who drew up the bills, is now in Europe. Corbin, from his intimate association with that traveller, was thought to be the coming receiver. But why is not Chamberlain's name on the record as an attorney? The counting of noses has been done North as well as South, and it is feared here that Chamberlain's long coveted prize, the possession of these roads, is to be awarded to him as their receiver. Think of it—Chamberlain once more in South Carolina, the representative of its law and of its capital.

Gov. Hampton will be easily tempted to let slip the warrants of a violated law against his predecessor. There is a coming election, and whenever any of the lesser Republicans, such as Sammy Green or Swails, have shown a disposition to exercise his right to be a candidate, the Administration has found it convenient to publish his misdeeds, as sworn to before the Investigating Committee. These small men are pignions along side of Chamberlain.

How will Gov. Hampton receive him? How will he protect him from political persecution? Will any protection Hampton can give save him from criminal prosecution? The Republicans say that with a fair

election they can carry the next General Assembly, and then elect their United States Senator. Hampton has pledged his word that they shall have a fair election. Chamberlain's wires may lead to the Senatorship. The \$50,000 per annum for his services as receiver may be only pocket money for necessary expenses on the road to Washington.

THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

What Has Been Proved So Far by the Potter Committee.

(Washington Post.)

The Potter committee have proved beyond successful rebuttal, things believed to be true, but not absolutely proven to be true before, to-wit: That the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, which were given to Hayes, belonged to Tilden. Leaving out of consideration the State of Florida, which no honest man will deny to have been stolen, we will take up Louisiana. As to this State the Potter committee has clearly proved:

1. That a conspiracy was entered into by certain Republican leaders, the object being to hold no election in East Feliciana, Grant and other Democratic parishes.

2. That the fact that no Republican votes were cast in East Feliciana was not due to intimidation, as alleged, but was owing to Anderson's advice to the Republican leaders not to vote, as it would have a better effect than all the affidavits that could be procured.

3. That for a period of two days after the election the Republican leaders admitted that Tilden and Nicholls had carried the State by a heavy majority.

4. That when it became evident that the election of Hayes depended upon the result of the State, deliberate preparations were made for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

5. That in pursuance of this plan, protests, forged and altered to suit the occasion, were made for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, whereby a Democratic majority of over 2,800 was changed to a Republican majority of 500.

6. That the supervisors of the above named parishes were prevented by promises of reward made by John Sherman and others from exposing such forgeries.

7. That on the 27th day of November, when the returning board proceeded to sum up the result of their labor, it was discovered that while Packard and a Republican Legislature were elected, Hayes was defeated.

8. That after the above date and in order to secure the electoral vote for Hayes, forged protest were made for Richland and other parishes, and the returns from Lafayette and other parishes changed so as to increase the Republican vote.

9. That affidavits bearing fictitious names, and the names of dead men, were manufactured in the custom house, and upon such affidavits various Democratic polls were thrown out.

10. That the acts above recited were known to some of the visiting statesmen and received their approval.

11. That the electoral vote of the State as counted before the two houses of Congress was a forgery.

12. That John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury, and at the time the personal representative of Mr. Hayes was guilty of subordination and perjury.

13. That the leading parties necessary to a completion of the fraud were promised by him protection and reward.

14. That the fraudulent President, in fulfillment of Sherman's and Noyes' promises, has rewarded with office every scoundrel connected with the great crime in both Florida and Louisiana.

15. That Stanley Matthews, a Republican Senator from Ohio, and Justice Harlan, a judge of the Supreme Court, had guilty knowledge of the fraudulent transaction by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen, and personally interested themselves to reward and protect the criminals.

16. That Senator Morton and General Garfield, both members of the electoral commission, knew when they voted to count the vote of Louisiana for Hayes that it was both fraudulent and a forgery.

17. That Senator Kellogg, who assisted at the forgery of the Louisiana returns, has since been guilty of secreting the witnesses.

18. That not one of the criminals who assisted to perpetrate the colossal crime of the age has been punished, but that all but two numbering over a hundred—have been provided with office by Mr. Hayes' direct order or request, and in some cases by and through his continued and persistent interference.

With few exceptions these facts are proved, exclusive of the testimony of either Anderson or Weber, notwithstanding that the committee has only fairly entered upon its task.

A note from Col. J. H. Long informs us that on the night of the 13th inst., four of his cows got into his sugar cane patch and when found next morning two were dead from the effects of eating the green cane; another lived till about 12 o'clock and died; only one out of the four recovering. Mr. Harris Gray lost two cows from the same cause the week before.—Statesville American.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

The National, or Greenback-Labor party, as it is sometimes called, has obtained an existence in North Carolina, and in some portions of the State has taken on the form of regular organization.

At Winston on the sixteenth inst., the National party was organized, and a regular platform of principles declared and candidates nominated for the Senate and House. The preamble of this new party recites that:

Throughout the entire State and nation the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business incomes and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime and suffering; and this State of things has been brought about by legislation in the interests of, and dictated by, money lenders, bankers and bondholders. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties have, by their course, shown a sufficient devotion to the interests of the suffering people by the introduction of any bill or resolution for their relief by equalizing taxation, giving the people an adequate supply of legal tender currency; or in any other manner, so to legislate as to meet the pressing wants of the laboring classes.

The limiting the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the exempting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the profligate waste of the public lands have been crimes against the people and as far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation.

We demand the repeal of the specie resumption act, and the issue of absolute money in greenbacks, equal to gold and silver; we demand that all bonds now subject to redemption be immediately redeemed in absolute money, equivalent to coin; reduction of all National, State and Municipal salaries, and the repeal of the law exempting United States bonds from taxation.

The Internal Revenue system, as now enforced, is ruinous to the industrial pursuits of our section of the country; complicated and expensive in its execution, affording places for thousands of officers and employees, with large salaries, which absorb the bulk of the taxes collected, while the various complications and expenses of its regulations exclude the manufacturer of limited means while the rich monopolize the whole manufacturing interests of the country.

We earnestly deprecate the manner in which officers in the Internal Revenue service commit depredations, assaults and other crimes, in the pretended discharge of their duties under the Revenue Laws, which are in direct and flagrant violation of the laws of our State and are protected from just punishment by the interference of the Federal Courts.

The perpetuation of a free government depends upon the education of its people and as the public lands are the common property of the whole people, instead of being sold to speculators and donated to Railroads and other corporations, they should be appropriated to educational purposes and donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

We denounce all strikes, mobs and other violence calculated to interfere with the administration of the Government, the execution of the laws and legitimate rights of all persons and corporate bodies, and ask all good people to assist us fairly to redress all grievances through the medium of the ballot box. We believe the ballot box should be free and untrammelled, uninfluenced by either force or fraud, and that we denounce all attempts to carry elections, State or National, by outlays of money, as dangerous and contrary to the free exercise of the elective franchise which should characterize all free government.

They invite all honest and patriotic citizens to unite with and aid them in the establishment of a new party of the people, which they say is to deliver them from the money and corporate despotism under which all now labor; to secure to labor its just rewards; give to trade, commerce and credit, solidity and security; to reform abuses in the administration of public affairs; to remove the burdens of excessive taxation, licenses and impositions; to inaugurate a system of absolute money for the American people and to secure to them and their posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

The National party proposes no measure for the benefit of the people, declares no principle in the interest of the masses that the Democratic party does not hold; and in so far there is nothing whatever to antagonize the two organizations. The Democratic party in North Carolina has been steadily contending for all the measures of relief to the people and public protection under the civil law for which this new movement proclaims, and the relief and beneficial results sought are quite as likely to be obtained through the regular organization of the Democracy, at present in possession of the State government, and after March next in control of both Houses of Congress, as

by the help of a new party, which, at least, could not hope to secure control of the governments of the States and the Nation for some years. A party, to be permanent, must be of slow but steady growth, otherwise, as in the example of the Know Nothing organization, it can have but a flash-room existence. Under the most favorable circumstances, with the living issue of slavery dividing the people of the North and the South, and the free-soil elements of both the Whig and Democratic parties to utilize, it took the Abolitionists or Republicans a quarter of a century to get control of the general government a majority of the States and even that growth was two rapid for healthy and permanent existence, or we would not see that powerful party going so soon to decay.

But the Democratic party has endured throughout, and to-day presents the same vitality of organization that characterized it in the days of its youthful vigor three quarters of a century in the past; and surviving the wars and the mutations of parties, is on the eve of resuming control of the National government, as it already controls every State government at the South and in many of the States North and West. A party presenting such permanency and vigor of organization and existence, is not to be lightly cast aside for an experimental party. Holding as it does with the issues presented by the National organization now announced in North Carolina—as a party, the Democracy invites the co-operation of all those who, in the name of Nationals have demanded in their platform those reforms and reforms it is the pleasure, as it will be in the power of the Democratic party to afford the people of the United States, after the fourth of March next.

Therefore, without necessarily antagonizing the new National party, the News insists that Democrats stand to their party colors in all the county, district, State and National elections, pledged as that party of the people is to all the measures of reform and relief which the condition of the people of the whole country imperatively demands.

Two Ways of Looking at the Same Facts.

An English scientific paper remarks as a curious physiological fact that although open air life is so favorable to health, yet it has the apparent effect of stunting growth in early youth. While the children of well-to-do parents, carefully housed and tended, are taller for their age than the children of the poor, they are not so strong in after years. "The laborer's children, for instance, who play in the lonely country roads and fields all day, whose parents lock their cottage doors when leaving for work in the morning, so that their offspring shall not gain entrance and do mischief, are almost invariably shorter for their age. The children of working farmers exhibit the same peculiarity. After sixteen or eighteen, as years of hesitation as it were, the lads shoot up, and become great hulking broad fellows, possessed of immense strength. Hence it would seem that indoor life forces growth at the wrong period, and so injures." The inference is plausible, but is wide of the mark. The children of the well-to-do are tall, not because they are kept indoors, but because they are well fed and saved from severe exposure. The children of the poor are stunted not by too much sun and air, but because they are ill fed. Give the first class plenty of outdoor play, with their proper diet, and they will be strong as well as tall; give to the laborer's children the food suitable to their years, and no amount of sun and wind will stunt them. On the contrary they will not have to wait till age brings capacity to turn strong food to bone and muscle, and time to overcome the evil effects of hard times in early life; but will grow from the first steadily and sturdily.

GETTING NAMES FOR BAD PURPOSES.

In all the papers of the flashy sort, as well as some that claim a higher standard, may be read the advertisement, "Your name—nearly printed on fifty cards for ten cents—postage paid," etc. Every printer knows that the cost of cards furnished, which are of fine board, together with the work and postage, will cost at least ten times ten cents. How then, can men make this traffic pay? It is claimed that the list of names of thoughtless young ladies and innocent girls, as well as those of young men and boys, gathered by advertisements of this kind in every city and village, and at almost every post office, command a big price when offered for sale to men who deal in literature of that kind which poisons the young mind and prepares a foundation for a blasted life. In the hands of these soulless wretches, the preserved lists are an unerring guide to the hearthstone of almost every family. The cards are somewhat nice, but circulate offering books and pamphlets, sensual and beastly, at high prices, will doubtless follow. It may be that the advertisers of cards do not want the lists for sale, and are themselves the vampires upon society who take this method of getting addresses for a nefarious traffic. Be this as it may, the thousands of names sent for cards thus advertised, are on a dangerous journey.—*Signorney News.*

[From the Charlotte Observer.]  
SHORT, SHARP AND DECISIVE.

Having, with good cause, abundant confidence in his statesmanship and patriotism, the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, we have observed, frequently calls upon Governor Vance for his views on matters of public policy. Just now the State of Georgia is filled with independent candidates who threaten to disrupt our party, and in this emergency our Augusta contemporary calls upon Governor Vance for his opinion as to the remedy. He responds as follows, and his letter is published in the Augusta paper of the 26th:

NORTH CAROLINA, EX. DEPT.,  
RALEIGH, July 20, 1878.

Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist:—I greatly regret that my official duties, together with distressing illness in my family, prevent my yielding to your request. The great and only danger to our party arises from so-called independents. If we cannot maintain discipline the party will go to pieces, and we should begin by punishing the offenders in high places, not the aspirants for minor offices. The general should be dealt with before the private. Yours, respectfully,  
—Z. B. VANCE.

This is the only treatment which will counteract the evil. There is no use firing at an independent candidate for county surveyor when there is game equality near at hand in the shape of independent candidates for Congress and the United States Senator. The Observer has stood and stands yet on the platform laid down by Governor Vance, and without much regard to the small fry has let fly its arrows in the direction where they will do the most good, viz: against the Hon. A. S. Merrimon.

GAMBETTA AND THE TREATY.

What the French Statesman Thinks of the Results of the Berlin Congress.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times' Paris correspondent gives an account of an interview with Gambetta on the treaty of Berlin. Gambetta being asked if he was an adversary of the treaty and disapproved of the work of the congress, said he could not be an absolute adversary of the treaty, seeing that whatever may be its defects it procured for Europe in general and France in particular, the greatest boon to which we can aspire—peace. He and others may have thought ill of certain concessions of principle which appeared contrary to the rules on which the international law of Europe reposes, but from the first he saw two clearly defined difficulties of the undertaking to imagine that it would be accomplished in a perfectly blameless manner. Gambetta continued: "I think at the same time that the European public law received great mark of homage when Russia, notwithstanding the disunited state in which Europe then was, and notwithstanding her own victorious position, submitted the entire treaty of San Stefano to the judgment of the powers. I will not now examine the triple alliance established in 1873. I will not say that it was exclusively directed against France, but I think that when three governments come to such an understanding those who have been left out of it are entitled to assert that not in favor of their interests has the agreement been made. France therefore, is entitled to ask whether the congress at Berlin has left intact the triple agreement, and I think it would be difficult to reply in the affirmative."

RESUMPTION.—The Charlotte Observer says:—Although the Attorney General has delivered no formal opinion as to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the resumption of specie payments, yet it is understood that he holds that resumption cannot legally be attempted before January 1, 1879 and it is also understood that Secretary Sherman will act in accordance with this opinion of the chief law-officer of the government. There will, therefore, be no formal announcement of resumption before the date fixed by the resumption act, and no payment of coin for greenbacks at the treasury before that time. But Secretary Sherman has set his heart on resumption, and it is asserted that he will take several steps for the purpose of securing a practical equivalency of value as between gold and greenbacks. "The popular idea of resumption," says the Atlanta Constitution, speaking of this matter, "has always been an extinguishment of the premium on gold, and if Secretary Sherman can accomplish that much, he will doubtless claim the honor of having instituted specie payments."

The following is the official vote of the gubernatorial and congressional election in the 7th District, for 1876:

	Robbins	Dula	Vance	Settle
Alexander,	807	357	808	352
Alleghany,	516	128	513	134
Ashe,	1083	811	1087	873
Davie,	1018	637	1011	708
Forsyth,	1490	1486	1454	1540
Iredell,	2354	1207	2356	1239
Rowan,	2163	1201	2163	1250
Surry,	1389	979	1286	1042
Watauga,	629	236	676	301
Wilkes,	1328	1484	1284	1429
Yadkin,	900	1073	849	1112

Robbins, 13724 2649 13467 10072  
Vance, 13467  
Robbins' maj. 257

The Churchman says that the clergy of Detroit have expressed their opinion as to the duties of all concerned in the matter of funerals. They say that before arrangements are made as to the time and place for the service, the duties of their office require that the convenience of the clergy should be first consulted. They say that the desire of many on funeral occasions to have the coffin open in the church edifice is objectionable, and that the remains should in all cases be viewed before the service is commenced. They feel compelled for obvious reasons, which they give, to decline attendance at funerals on Sunday at any hour, unless the request to do so is accompanied with a certificate from the attending physician, declaring the same for specific reasons imperative. They say that the clergy have the right to expect that persons living in the wilful neglect of religious duties should not at any time require the services of the clergy for the burial of their dead, without having resolved in future to attend the services of the Church.

A Dramatic Suicide.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A special dispatch to the Times from Capron, Illinois says: A dramatic suicide occurred on Tuesday night. Geo. W. Burleigh, an old resident of Ohio, last Sunday published a card informing the citizens that in order to gratify the curiosity of his townsmen to witness some such tragedy as the hanging of Sherry and Connolly in Chicago, he would on the evening of the 23d instant deliver a lecture in Thornton Hall, and at the conclusion gratify them by shooting himself through the forehead. The price of admission was \$1, and the amount realized to go for payment of the funeral expenses, and the remainder to be invested in the works of Huxley, Tyndall and Darwin for a town library. At the appointed time the hall was crowded, and after delivering an infidel lecture he suddenly drew a derringer, placed it to his forehead, fired and fell lifeless.

The manuscript of Washington's farewell address is in possession of the new Lenox Library in New York. Mr. Lenox purchased it for \$2,000, a very small price compared with what it would now sell for. This library contains other very rare treasures, among which is a superb copy of the Mazarin Bible, printed at Meutz, by Gutenberg, and compiled in 1455, the first printed with movable type, and still, singular to say, one of the noblest typographical monuments in existence. There are only two copies on this continent, the other soon to be sold by the executors of the late George Brinley, of Hartford. The last copies sold at the Perkins sale in London, June 6th, 1873, brought for the one on vellum, \$17,000; that on paper, \$13,550.

The rite of the communion of the Lord's Supper was conducted by the Rev. J. G. Neiffer last Sunday, at Zion's Lutheran Church, and was largely attended. Twenty-four new members were confirmed, making the total number one hundred and forty-one, that have been added to the membership of the church since Mr. Neiffer has been the pastor. He has only been in our midst a little over two years, but the present prosperity of his church speaks well for his energy and faithfulness as a pastor, and also of what may be expected in the future.—*Lina (Ohio) Democrat.*

Death of a Giant.

William Campbell, the Scottish giant, died lately at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the age of twenty-six. Campbell had been exhibiting in London at the Egyptian Hall, and returned to Newcastle, intending to stay only a few days. He stood 6 feet 3 inches, and weighed 728 pounds, measured 96 inches round the shoulders, 76 round the breast, 47 round the thigh, and 35 round the calf of the leg. He was the biggest man in the United Kingdom, and so far as report goes, in the world.

Spirious tickets are being circulated over the State with the names of all the judicial nominees on it except that of J. C. I. Guder. For this the name of W. M. Cocks has been substituted. Cocks is an independent candidate for judge in the ninth district. The people must look out for these tickets and see to it that none of them get in the ballot boxes.—*Char. Observer.*

The issue is coming square down to money at 35 interest in this country, and capitalists who hoard money in idle bonds locked up from that aid to public enterprise and the business of life for which capital was designed may as well learn the lesson early as late, that the sweat of a laboring man is as sacred in America as the sweat of a dollar.—*Raleigh News.*

The Australian Exhibition.

LONDON, July 20.—The British Commissioners to the French Exposition officially notified the other commissioners of the international exhibition to be held at Melbourne, Australia, in 1880, and invited the present exhibitors to participate.

How to acquire shorthand—Fool around a buzz saw.