

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. X—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

NO 19

## STOCK LAW MEETING.

According to a previous call, about two hundred and fifty of our best and most substantial citizens assembled at the Court-house, on the 20th inst., for the purpose of giving expression to their views upon the stock law.

On motion of J. S. McCubbins, J. K. Graham was called to the Chair. The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion a committee of one from each township was appointed to draft resolutions. The following were appointed by the Chair:

Salisbury, J. M. Gray; Franklin, W. M. Kincaid; Gold Hill, E. Manney; Locke, T. J. Sumner; Litcher, J. W. Fisher; Providence, H. Barringer; South Irish, J. G. Fleming; Unity, D. Peninger; Mt. Ulla, J. S. McCubbins; Atwell's S. A. Sloan.

During the absence of the committee, a number of gentlemen were called upon to address the meeting, among them Hon. Charles Price and T. F. Klutz. The former gave it as his opinion, gathered from experience as a lawyer, that the question of fences, the keeping up of fences, had caused more trouble, more expense and more law suits than any other single question. The latter proved conclusively, from his own experience, that the stock law would be a benefit in the way of improvement to the stock of our section. The remarks of these gentlemen were plain, practical, forcible, and judging from the enthusiasm of the large crowd, their suggestions met with the hearty approval of all.

The committee returned and presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That our Legislators should regard the agricultural interest of the country as one upon which all others are based, and therefore should enact such laws as will advance the agricultural interest.

2. That in our opinion the enactment of a law to prohibit stock from running at large is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the farming interest of this and other counties. We believe it will save money, labor and timber. We also believe that the time has come when we ought to, and we do, demand such a law at the hands of our Legislators.

3. That in our opinion a law of this kind, including the counties of South redell, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Stanly and Anson, is preferable; and if these boundaries cannot be obtained, we recommend a union with South redell, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

4. That we have full confidence in our Senators and Representatives, believing they will do all in their power to give us the relief asked.

On motion the Salisbury WATCHMAN is requested to publish these proceedings; also that a copy of them be sent our Representatives.

Meeting adjourned.

FRANK BROWN, Secretary.  
J. K. GRAHAM, Chairman.

MR. EDITOR: It is my candid opinion that Salisbury has never witnessed a more determined and enthusiastic meeting than the one held in our Court-house on the 20th inst. All seemed anxious that our Legislature should pass stock law at once, without even submitting the question to the people. A title of that article commonly called "The Stock Law," will give our people what they need most at present.

B.

## RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT—FEB. 11, 1879.

To the Honorable the General Assembly: Your committee, appointed under a joint resolution of the General Assembly, dated the 11th of January, 1879, beg leave to report that they are earnestly endeavoring to discharge the duties assigned them without injury to the public or to the efficiency of the noble and venerable institutions of the State on the one hand, and with a proper regard for the popular demand for retrenchment on the other. They would first call the attention of the General Assembly to the Insane Asylum and the provisions made by law for the support of the outside inmate.

Your committee do not believe that it is ever contemplated by the constitution that "the deaf mute, the blind and the insane of the State" should "be cared for at the charge of the State" outside of asylums. Neither idiots, the blind or deaf mutes are now supported outside these charitable institutions. Why should the outside inmate receive a consideration and care denied to all other unfortunate? Justice demands that the same provision should be made for all. And this is altogether impracticable. The State has been, and is now, doing everything in her power to comply with the requirements of the constitution by building and adding to her asylum. This law also opens up a wide and prolific field for aid, which your committee have reason to believe has been diligently cultivated.

Some cases counties have drawn from the treasury by far the larger portion of the taxes paid by them. The burden growing heavier year by year. The disbursements now are at the rate of

\$600 per day. Two years ago \$20,000, last year \$30,000. This year not less than \$40,000 were required, and in the opinion of the Treasurer, judging from the present rate of increase, \$50,000 will not satisfy the next year's demands of this law. Your committee would therefore have reported a bill repealing this statute providing for the outside inmate, but have already recommended favorably the Senate bill introduced by the Senator from McDowell, which effects the same purpose.

2. The Insane Asylum at Raleigh, your committee feel bound to declare it as their conviction, has not been managed with that care and economy which the State had a right to expect. They do not hesitate to express the opinion that the judicious management of his own affairs by a prudent business man applied to this institution would have saved thousands to the State. Unquestionably there has been loose management and a waste of money. This has been owing partly to the defects in the present law. Partly to the fact that the superintendent, the major, the steward and the engineer all have been in the habit of making purchases, and partly to the fact, as your committee believe, that the superintendent, with all his splendid abilities, seems to have no well developed ideas of economy. Your committee are of the opinion that it is necessary to reorganize and turn over a new leaf. They therefore respectfully recommend the passage of the bill herewith presented, and have a strong hope and confidence that it will save to the State the sum of \$20,000 per annum.

3. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum they take pleasure in saying has been better managed, and with more attention to economy, still your committee, with the very low price of provisions and labor, are of the opinion that there is still room for improvement, and your committee think the sum of \$22,500 per annum which they recommend for its support sufficient.

4. Under the present law authorizing the building of an Executive Mansion, the cost of that building, will probably far exceed the sum contemplated by the Legislature. The commission under that law have now in hand from scattered lots, the sum of \$17,500. The four lots remaining are estimated at \$42,000. They are authorized to draw from the Treasury in excess of proceeds of sale \$5,000.

Total cost in cash \$64,500. In addition to this they are authorized to get from the penitentiary all needed labor, all needed brick and any of the material which may be on hand at the penitentiary and which can be used in building said mansion. So that it is difficult to estimate the cost of this house.

Your committee has consulted with his Excellency Governor Jarvis, who states that he does not want a house; and as the four remaining lots are amply sufficient to build one, or the sum of \$10,000 amply sufficient to repair the old mansion, whenever one is needed, your committee respectfully recommend the repeal of the present act authorizing the construction of said mansion, the leaving of the matter to the next Legislature, and that the \$17,500 now on hand be covered in the Treasury. They herewith present a bill for that purpose. The committee herewith, and at the suggestion of his Excellency the Governor, offer a bill repealing the six hundred dollar clerkship allowed by the last General Assembly to the Executive Department.

Your committee propose to complete the duties assigned them in another report made at the earliest practicable day hereafter. But they suggest that if the measures herein reported be adopted, the saving to the State cannot be less than from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

J. I. SCALES,  
JOHN S. HENDERSON,  
Senate Branch.  
NATT. ATKINSON,  
TYRE YORK,  
J. C. BLOOMER,  
J. A. McLEARY,  
A. S. COLWELL,  
House Branch.

## POISONOUS STOCKINGS.

A dyer writes to a New York paper as follows: So much has been said about dyed stockings poisoning, which remarks have been confined entirely to the medical profession, that a few words from a dyer may not be out of place. It does not appear as if any of the gentlemen have given the matter any practical test in the way of chemical analysis, simply relying upon mere guesswork. After many investigations the writer has concluded in the cases where bright aniline shades or desired, acids (principally sulphuric acid) are used to develop and brighten the colors, and the simple cause of so much trouble lies in the fact that the acids have not been rinsed out properly. When the stockings are worn, perspiration releases the acid, which causes irritation of the skin, and continued wearing naturally causes the inflammation complained of. Again, if the stockings are (through an economical notion of the dyer) not properly scoured, they will crack off and color the feet, which, without the acid, is perfectly harmless. In concluding, I can add this simple caution. Always wash them in soap and water before wearing. This will neutralize all acids in the yarn and render the objectionable colored stockings perfectly safe to wear.

## GALILEO'S MUSEUM, FLORENCE.

In the January number of the *Pharmacist and Chemist*, published by the Chicago College of Pharmacy, we find an interesting letter from H. D. Garrison, Florence, Italy, describing incidents in the life of Galileo, which we are sure will be read with interest by many, and by those especially who have visited Florence and Pisa, which are the central cities of the physical sciences of Europe, and have seen the trophies of Galileo so carefully preserved there, and which the writer describes in connection with incidents in the life of their author. The extracts we give cannot help but revive pleasant memories. It will be remembered that not only Galileo, but Leonardo da Vinci, the philosopher, artist, and statesman, the renowned Torricelli, Michelangelo, the painter, sculptor, architect, civil and military engineer, and diplomatist, and the powerful Medici family, honored Florence by making it the arena of their most memorable exploits in scientific research. Truly, says the writer, this is classic ground. Having been the home of Galileo during the principal part of his eventful life, this city is possessed of surpassing interest to those scientifically inclined. This great philosopher was born in a very humble, not to say hard looking, two story stone house, situated on a little crooked street in the old city of Pisa, located about sixty-five miles west of here, near the mouth of the Arno.

When young Galileo attended church, instead of looking at the saints and crucifixes, or even at the pretty girls, he watched the swinging chandelier and invented the pendulum clock. No wonder he watched this chandelier, for it is a remarkable one, from the fact that the rope by which it is suspended is about 100 feet long. I gave the chandelier a push, as any rather tall person may do, and during my stay in the cathedral it continued to vibrate without apparent retardation. He observed, what few will now admit without the demonstration, that the vibrations of a pendulum, whether large or small, are performed in equal times. While quite young, Galileo arrived at the conclusion that large and small bodies fall with equal velocity. To the learned men of Pisa, chiefly priests, this doctrine appeared extremely absurd.

To test it, an experiment was performed by dropping bodies of different sizes from the famous leaning tower, 180 feet high. To the utter astonishment and discomfiture of Galileo's opponents, the bodies, large and small, projected simultaneously, kept close company until at the same instant all reached the earth. On account of these experiments Galileo was compelled to leave Pisa, and took refuge in the rival city, Florence.

At the latter city, called throughout Italy "Firenze," Galileo, quite unnoted, busied himself in the study of mathematics, physics, and chemistry until the year 1610, when, having heard that a Dutchman, Lippershey, had constructed a telescope, he, without having seen it, contrived and manufactured one for himself of such power that he was enabled to count 40 stars in the constellation of Pleiades, where before but seven had been seen. The mountains of the moon were discerned, the phases of Venus recognized, and the satellites of Jupiter discovered in quick succession. Thus, in a few months, the doctrine of Copernicus, then regarded as heretical in the highest degree, was completely confirmed. But the Church, then unused to reverses, and unskilled in explaining away scientific contradictions, saw no way to meet the issue successfully but by physical force. The priests were directed to oppose the doctrine, and did so at once from every pulpit in Florence. The arguments used by them generally ran as follows:

All things were made for man, and nothing was made in vain. But the satellites of Jupiter, not being visible, are useless, and therefore do not exist. Galileo was promptly arrested on the charge, then a fearful indictment, of heresy. In vain did the old philosopher explain and beg them to look for themselves. His adversaries, well illustrating the adage that "none are so blind as those who will not see," would listen to nothing but renunciation and denial of the alleged discoveries, presenting at the same time the alternative of indefinite imprisonment, probably ending in death.

Remembering the fate of the beautiful Athenian woman, Hypatia, who was torn into shreds by the monks under St. Dyril at Alexandria, for teaching the heretical philosophy of Plato and mathematics; and remembering also the fate of poor Bruno, who but a little while before had been driven from England, Germany, and Switzerland, in succession, and who, having taken refuge in Venice, was there kept in solitary confinement six years, then removed to Rome and kept two years longer in a dungeon, and finally slowly burnt to death, so slowly that he begged for more wood, or any means to end his suffering—and all this for having simply argued in favor of the probability of the Copernican doctrine, Galileo concluded, very wisely, to appease the wrath of the Inquisition by the required denial. The Vatican Council supplemented this trial by formally denouncing the Copernican theory of the universe as "false, and ut-

terly at variance with the Holy Scriptures."

Several years later, under the reign of a new pope, whom Galileo thought more liberal and generous, he ventured again to publish his discoveries and opinions, and was again promptly arrested and tried by the Inquisition for heresy. Again a public denial was required as a condition for mitigating his sentence, and again Galileo consented to make it. This time, besides his denial before the pope and Inquisition, he was required to publicly renounce the doctrine, and deny his discoveries before his friends in the Santa Croce Cathedral of Florence.

Let his friends should not all attend and profit by his recantation, they were compelled to be present. Then on bended knee, after kissing the Bible, he solemnly pronounced himself a liar and a duper, but on departing, as tradition has it, whispered to one of his friends, "nevertheless it (the earth) moves." Not content with this the Church felt bound to inflict mild, exemplary punishment, and hence detained him as a prisoner for life. Although his prison was his own house at Arcetri, a few miles out of Florence, still he was not permitted to leave it, even to attend church or to secure medical advice at Florence, nor was he even permitted to see his friends until after he became blind, when this permission was graciously accorded him.

At his death he was refused burial in consecrated ground, and his right to make a will was disputed. Now, in the same old cathedral which witnessed his public recantation, stands an elegant marble tomb, erected to his memory by his favorite pupil, Giovanni, and ever and anon the priests declaim, in glittering generalities, of the wonderful support their doctrines received from astronomy!

In the Natural History Museum, a beautiful room called the "Tribuna de Galileo," covered by a dome elegantly frescoed with scenes illustrative of his checked life, is devoted to the exhibition of a magnificent statue of the old philosopher, his telescope and other philosophical instruments.

The telescope is astonishingly small and simple. It consists of an ash-gray colored tube, about four feet nine inches long, by two inches in diameter. The object glass, now cracked and shown separately, mounted in brass, is about 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The eye-glass, apparently a simple plano-convex lens, about three quarters inch diameter, is still in situ, apparently mounted in a wax like cement. The whole instrument being in a locked glass case, placed in a niche about ten feet above the floor. It was unable to make more accurate measurements. By the side of the telescope is shown another instrument of similar form and size, with which he at a later period discovered the spots on the sun. He also invented several other instruments, such as a goniometer, dynamometer, and various mathematical instruments. He also invented the compound microscope, the original instrument made by him being still preserved in the old stone tower situated on a hill overlooking the city of Florence and valley of the Arno river, where he made his celebrated discoveries in astronomy. This instrument consists of a wooden tube about eight inches long, having small convex lenses about one quarter inch diameter, for both object and eye glasses. These were mounted in hard wax. The eye-glass was capable of slight adjustment, by being set in a wooden cap, which was screwed upon the wooden tube. The stage was simply a slip of glass, but it was illuminated by a little mirror placed below it, precisely as may be seen in our cheap microscopes. I wanted very much to peep through the microscope, and also through the telescope, but saw no possible means of doing so. The tower used by Galileo was apparently an old castle or watch tower used by the Florentines in their perpetual wars with adjoining provinces, during the two or three preceding centuries. Near the top of the tower is a square room which Galileo used as his studio and laboratory. It is said to appear now just as when used by the great master, from which I judge that he was not very fastidious.

## ROBESON AND HIS PLUNDER.

Staats-Zeitung.

The veil which covered Robeson's administration has long since been removed. He was for eight years Secretary of the Navy, and in this period expended money to the extent of \$182,496,033. At the same time he sold material to the amount of \$100,000,000. This makes together in round numbers \$282,000,000, or more than \$35,000,000 a year. When Secretary Thomas entered the office his inventory stood as follows: A debt, justified by no law whatever, amounting to \$7,083,502; 648 permanently useless ships, carrying 824 guns; 2 inferior sailing ships, with 8 guns; 24 temporarily useless ships, carrying 200 guns; 43 useful ships, with 225 guns. Out of 117 ships, there were but 25 that could be used. These figures are by no means invented. They rest upon facts which Mr. Thompson, himself a Republican, has confirmed. Thus, in the eight years of Robeson's administration the money of the people was squandered in the basest manner.

During this time an army of officials and contractors were fattening in the Navy Department upon the sweat of the people. Ma-

terials for shipbuilding which, according to the testimony of experts, would have brought to any business man \$20,000,000, were disposed of for less than \$2,000,000. Over \$90,000,000 were disposed of in the building of new men-of-war, and from this sum sixty to seventy men-of-war might have been furnished; but the great part of the money found its way into the pockets of greedy favorites of the Secretary. In the purchase of materials and engines the highest war prices were paid; in the sale of superfluous articles, prices ridiculously low were taken. One man bought of the Navy Department the ship Delaware for \$5,175, and made by turning his hand over, out of the same ship \$25,000. So from one year to another the business was carried on until nearly \$200,000,000 and a navy also had been lost.

A number of laws of Congress, enacted to govern the business of the Navy Department, were violated in a flagrant manner. Corruption and illegality went hand in hand without punishment.

A party which tolerates such things and endeavors to cover them up when they lie clearly before the eyes of every man, cannot endure. Such a party is all the more dangerous in proportion to the number of intelligent members in its ranks.

## How a Man Feels with His Head Off.

It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation—for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the point at which the latter may be divided must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and, like the head of the Irish knight who was killed by Saladin in the holy war, get up and declared that it was never cut off by so sharp a cimeter before—nor, like that of the assassin Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite impossible that it may be troubled with very serious reflection upon the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Witt states that having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head and called by name, the eyes turned to the side from which the voice came; and the fact is attested by Pontanelle, Mogore, Guiltine, Nauche and Aldint. On the word "murder" being called in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblenz, the half-closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood around.

Treasury Department,  
Washington January 18, 1878.  
(Personal.)

Dear Sir: I enclose a letter from Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, strongly recommending his son for a position in the custom House. The young gentleman will call on you and explain more fully. For manifest reasons I would be very glad to oblige Mr. Bradley who takes the matter greatly to heart, and I hope you may be able to give his son employment, as he no doubt is highly deserving and would be a meritorious officer. I have promised Bradley nothing definitely, but leave the matter entirely to you, with the sincere hope that you may be able to comply with his request.

Very truly &c.  
JOHN SHEPARD.

Gen. C. A. Arthur, Collector Customs, New York.

Sherman's "manifest reasons" were of course that Judge Bradley was the "8 to 7" man of the electoral commission who gave the presidency to Hayes. The application to collector Arthur marked "Personal" was not intended for any one but Arthur, who of course understood the allusion to the "manifest reasons." When Arthur was turned out of the Collectorship he furnished the letter to Senator Conkling, who used it in the attempt to defeat the nomination of a successor to Arthur. What a corrupt crew!

## A PLAIN QUESTION.

Are the people of North Carolina willing to be taxed to build a Governor's Palace at Raleigh, a magnificent Insane Asylum at Morganton, and one also at Goldsboro, in addition to the expensive institutions at Raleigh? If not, let them speak out and prevent their Representatives from making further appropriations for such purposes. Should not the State pay its debt, or part of it, before it spends hundreds of thousands of dollars on charitable institutions? After the State and individuals are relieved of present pecuniary embarrassments, but few, if any, will object to necessary charitable buildings. At present our legislators should be just before being liberal. An individual who gives away money and neglects or refuses to pay his debts, is dishonest. And the same remark will apply to States.—Charlotte Democrat.

A lost tart—The one that was left alone with the small boy.

When you have a family jar you can't always preserve the peace.

"There's music in the heir," says Jones. Jones has a brand new baby at his house.

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A New York correspondent, referring to the 173d anniversary of the birth of "this remarkable man whose memory only brightens with the flight of time," says: Franklin's autobiography is one of the most charming books of the kind in existence, and should be generally circulated among the young. It is a curious fact that some of Franklin's simplest essays were written at a time of intense pressure. For instance, it was while serving as our ambassador at the court of France that he wrote that instructive episode of boyhood, "The Whistle," whose moral soon became a proverb. The "Ephemera" was also written at the same time. With regard to Franklin's autobiography, it may be said that it was the first instance of a book written in English, but first printed in French. The fact is the manuscript was translated, while Franklin was at Paris, and was there given to the public. A copy was then translated, and appeared in a British dress. The original work as written by Franklin was published in 1817, just twenty-four years after the translated edition. It had been during this time in the hands of the author's grandson, who was induced to give it to the world. This autobiography is really the best picture we have of this wonderful man. His letters, also, are admirable, and the following extract of his last to Dr. Mather, is of value at the present time: "Let us preserve our reputation by performing our duties; our credit by fulfilling our contracts, and our friends by gratitude and kindness; for we know not how soon we may need all of them."

The last proof of Franklin's utilitarian disposition is found in that clause in his will which refers to his internment. He desired to be buried by the side of his wife, and ordered that both graves be covered by a slab of marble, six feet long by four in breadth, with no ornament except a light molding along the edge, and with the following inscription:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.  
DEBORAH FRANKLIN.

This request was literally executed, and the spot is one of the most interesting places in Philadelphia.

There is sound sense in Senator Bayard's remarks in regard to the tobacco tax a few days ago. There is he said, through our tax legislation a system of moral instruction which deserves the study of statesmen. Legislation should not be a sentiment, but a careful study of the wants, prejudices, and demands of the people. Overtaxation is obnoxious, and a decided success would be achieved if an act could be framed that would induce people to pay the taxes rather than to study the means of evading them. Ten millions of people use tobacco, and it can be produced in almost every county in the country, and to impose a tax that would be reasonable and meet the popular sentiment would very largely assist an honest collection of the revenue, for it would decrease the inducements for evasion.

Only \$95,000,000. Senator Graham's bill came up yesterday and passed its second reading by a very handsome vote. The bill may now be said to be fairly opened and the reform legislature is beginning to work to some purpose, despite the opposition that set in so strong in the early days of the session. We tell our friends of the State press, who have been afraid of this legislature, to hold their breath awhile, this is a farmers legislature.

With such men as the distinguished Senator from Lincoln at the helm the people of the State may hope for relief at the hands of her law makers. Senator Graham only proposes to save the State \$95,000,000.—Rat. News.

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

With his usual good judgment Governor Jarvis has tendered the vacant office of Secretary of State to Col. W. L. Saunders whose name is familiar to every Democratic household in North Carolina. Col. Saunders has accepted the unsolicited appointment.—Rat. Ob.

## HOW TO SPOIL CHILDREN.

1. Begin young by giving him whatever he cries for.
2. Talk freely before him about his great smartness.
3. Tell him he is too much for you that you can do nothing with him.
4. Let him learn to regard his father as a creature of unlimited power, capricious and tyrannical—or as a mere whipping machine.
5. Let him learn (from his father's example) to despise his mother.
6. Do not care who or what his companions may be.
7. Let him read stories about pirates, Indian fighters, and so on.
8. Let him roam the streets in the evening and go to bed late.
9. Devote yourself to making money, remembering always that wealth is a better legacy for your children than principles in the heart and habits in the life; and let him have plenty of money to spend.

## A NEW ENGLISH NOTION.

From Oliver Logan's Last Letter.

The co-operative system of trading has extended in London to dress for ladies and children. A co-operative company has leased Dion Boucicault's mansion on Regent street for twenty weeks, and is fitting up its twenty rooms as a store, every room being the headquarters of a different department. The capital is \$1,000,000, obtained by the issue of \$40,000 shares at \$25 a share, these shares to bear 6 per cent. interest. Only shareholders can trade, and certainly, if no more than one-tenth of them are ladies and frequent the rooms often, the premises will be none too large. They promise to give the newest fashions and to employ first-class dressmakers, and to have a fixed low price for making, and to charge not one penny in advance in material used.

## EVERETT AND THE PRINTER.

On a certain occasion Edward Everett visited the composing-room of the Boston Advertiser at a late hour, to read a proof of an oration which he had failed to see at an earlier hour. Extremely particular about his style, he was altering sentences and making additions while the forms were waiting, which so irritated the foreman that he roared out, "Cut it short, Everett, confound it, cut it short. There's no time now for patching up bad English."

## A Big Salary that Don't Pay.

Mr. Welsh, the United States Minister to Great Britain, has written a letter to Secretary Evarts, in which he mournfully says that it is impossible for him to live in style befitting his position on the meagre salary of \$17,500 per annum, and he beseeches that it be increased. The simplicity of Mr. Welsh is somewhat remarkable, for it has long been notorious that no citizen of the United States who was not willing to draw on his private purse had any business to accept the position.—Raleigh Observer.

## THOUGHTS.

The fool prays only in the storm. The useless life is an easy death. Great hearts, like oceans, never congeal. Judge no man until you have stood in his place.

A straight line is the shortest in morals as well as in mathematics.

Real virtue consists in integrity of heart and loving your neighbor as yourself.

Return equity and justice for evil done to you, and pay goodness by goodness.

Think not of faults committed in the past when one has reformed his conduct.

What I desire that others should not do for me I equally desire not to do for them.

Without the virtue of humility one can neither be honest in poverty nor contented in abundance.

The wealth of a man is the number of things that he loves and misses, and that he is loved and blessed by.

Evil is like a night mare—the instant you begin to strive with it, to bestir yourself, it is already ended.

How great one's virtue it best appears by occasion of adversity; for occasions do not make a man frail, but show what he is.

If you have built castles in the air your world need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.

Yield not yourself a servant unto circumstances, but prove yourself their master, then shall circumstances do service unto you.

When men first take an opinion and then afterward seek for reasons for it, they must be contented with such as the absurdity of it will allow.