

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. X.—THIRD SERIES

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NO 31

## The Wonderful Web.

This none of your small fly-catching affairs, Swung up in a bush or a tree, Or across some corner away up stairs— 'Tis the biggest you ever did see! It stretches, some places, ten miles 'round The oldsters fling in den; And the biggest flies in its meshes are found— They're as big as full-grown men!

Oh, strong is the long cord, made from pulp Of apples and corn and grapes, Which, whenever he lights to suck and gulp, The dangling dead fly drapes! Slowly the spider draws them in; And not with a rush and a run, And a roaring, buzzing, murderous din, Is his dreadful death-work done!

The spider's name had as well be told— 'Tis Gideon Grog-keeper, Esquire; And he bats the flies, when they're warm or cold, With a kind of liquid fire; And he kills his thousands every year, Who come at his elation call, With his stealthy, pitiless sword and spear, When into his snare they fall!

Tumble-down tenements, thatched with rags— Widows and orphans' moans— Gibbering demons and hideous hags— Murdered and dying ones' groans— Are all that is ever heard or seen This dismal web beneath; The crows feel its blight; and the cattle grow lean, And man sadly struggles to breathe!

Oh, wonderful web that catches men, The smartest in all the State! Oh, wonderful spider and wonderful den! Oh, wonderful whiskey bait! Oh, not for one brief day and night Does Gideon on them feed; He reaps his harvest thro' long year's flight, Wherever he sows his seed!

E. P. H.

## Let It Pass.

Be not swift to take offense; Let it pass! Anger is a foe to sense; Let it pass! Brood not darkly o'er a wrong Which will disappear ere long; Hither sing this cheery song— Let it pass! Let it pass!

Strife erodes the purest mind; Let it pass! As the unregarded wind, Let it pass! Any vulgar souls that live May complain without reprieve; 'Tis the noble who forgive. Let it pass! Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word; Let it pass! Think how often you have erred; Let it pass! Since our joys must pass away, Like the dew-drops on the spray, Wherefore should our sorrows stay? Let them pass! Let them pass!

If for good you've taken ill, Let it pass! Oh! be kind and gentle still; Let it pass! Time at last makes all things straight; Let us not resent, but wait, And our triumph shall be great; Let it pass! Let it pass!

Bid your anger to depart, Let it pass! Lay these homely words to heart, "Let it pass!" Follow not the giddy throng; Better to be wronged than wrong; Therefore sing the cheery song— Let it pass! Let it pass!

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Wilmington Star.

We do not know that it is necessary to consider Hayes' veto message any further. It is full of sophisms and buncombe. He has evidently been kissing the blarney-stone. When we know that Hayes, during the last session, signed an army bill containing the same features to which he now studiously objects, we can easily estimate his sincerity and devotion to principle. Whatever may be the final decision of the country as to what party shall control it, it is quite certain that the best men all over the land must regard the last veto as worse every way than the first—that it places the *de facto* President in a position much less tenable, and reveals him to the country in the very worst partisan aspect. He has done nothing for country, but literally all he would for party. He has not advanced a single argument in defence of his course that will hold water for a moment. His own record places the seal of condemnation upon his present action.

We incline to the opinion that the nomination of Grant in 1880 will be assured by this course of Hayes. Whether he so designs it or not that will be probably the result. Grant's antecedents are such that the party which justifies and demands votes under the precise circumstances will also demand that the great bulldozer shall be put in nomination. A platform of bayonets thus erected by the stalwarts can only be needed when such a man as Gen. Grant is to be placed upon it. In vetoing the second bill Hayes aligns himself with all the extreme men of his party; and it is well known that all of them are hot for Grant. Con/ing

## Washington Post, Dem.

But he should be the last of all American citizens to complain of State rights. He is the child of that doctrine in its rankest growth. He was borne into another man's office through such an extreme construction of State rights as would have astonished and horrified the secession leaders of 1861. \* \* \* It is the settled determination of the Radical leaders to hold on to the bayonet at the polls, and they will use the man whom they have unlawfully and criminally installed in the Executive office to effect this object.

Philadelphia Times, Ind.

The veto message of President Hayes, returning to Congress without his approval of the act to prohibit military interference at elections, will be profoundly regretted by all conservative citizens of whatever political faith. Could the Executive have obtained the dispassionate expression of the Republican merchants, manufacturers, bankers and business men of Philadelphia, he would have received an almost unanimous appeal for the approval of the bill he has just vetoed under the inspiration or coercion of disturbing partisan leaders; and there will be a degree of unrest in business circles throughout the country to-day that has not been felt for months past. The intelligent people of all parties well understand that the second veto is a purely partisan production; that it was an after-thought dictated solely by presumed partisan necessities, and that it wantonly unsettles the harmony of the important departments of the government to invoke a fresh flood tide of sectional strife.

Savannah News, Dem.

The synopsis of the message which we publish this morning gives the points of Mr. Hayes' argument, and we think our readers will agree with us, that in glaring inconsistency, insolent assumption, shameless duplicity and shallow sophistry, even surpasses his previous disreputable performance.

Baltimore Sun, Ind.

But the action of the President in vetoing the bills which have been submitted to him by Congress, with a view to putting an end to the annoying question of military interference in elections, will, after all, perhaps, in due time, meet fitting judgment at the hands of the people.—Mention the people's representatives should so far pay respect to that constitutional discretion of the Executive as to send the appropriation bills to the President in a shape which will permit him to sign them. The President has taken his position; the majority in Congress have as plainly declared theirs; the issue is definitely made up. It is the duty, as well as the policy, of Congress to do nothing, either through passion or perversity, that may place in question the purity of its motives or lower it from the high national position it has taken.

Richmond (Va.) State, Dem.

Hence the veto wrong from the President by his party; wrong from the President whose action several years ago showed his entire approval of the bill he now refuses to sanction.

This being the condition of things, the Democratic party having demanded the just repeal of an odious law, but having not the power to enforce their demand, the Republicans, which means the great majority of the Northeast, Northwest, and Northern Middle States, being in a state of paucity anger and bewilderment, the next question is, What will the Democratic party in Congress do about the matter?

Baltimore Gazette, Dem.

It claims the right of the Executive to station troops at the polls on the ground that Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln employed them to suppress insurrection. The veto is really no answer to the bill, for the chief objections are based upon points which the bill carefully avoided raising. The act on its face expressly recognizes in the Executive the powers which he assumes are denied.

N. Y. Sun, Ind.

The Congress of the United States declares that elections must be free; that the right of the citizen to exercise that franchise shall not be entailed or even threatened by the menacing presence of Federal troops. The Fraudulent President of the United States, backed by the men who combined to give him a disgraceful tenure of the high office he holds, declares that whenever in his judgment it is necessary to employ the army and navy of the United States he will so employ them. He may quibble about the constitutional duty of the Executive to enforce the laws at all times, about unconstitutional attempts to limit the power of the Executive; but, nevertheless, the issue remains as Congress has presented it, that the presence of the troops at the polls is not only contrary to the spirit of our institutions, but dangerous to the liberty of the people.

Not the first Adventist "Sacrifice."

In 1849, just after the excitement caused in the whole country by the predictions of the end of the world and the "second coming" by Elder Miller, a sect

of these Adventists held meetings in a retired part of the city of Hartford, and here one of their preachers announced that he had, through divine revelation, received a command to sacrifice his wife, who would be restored to life on the third day. His congregation were fully convinced of his authority in the matter, and the wife yielded herself joyfully to the sacrificial knife, or rather axe, for with that rude implement he severed the poor woman's head from her body in the presence of the assembled congregation and amid their prayers. He was arrested by the police, who broke in upon the strange convulsive, while praying over the dead body, and when borne away invoked the wrath of heaven upon these minions of the cruel law. The result of this extreme act of fanaticism was that the main actor was sent to an asylum, while his dupes, startled by the horrible scene they had witnessed, were gradually restored to their senses, and no other exhibition of the kind has been made, although the Adventists still keep up their organization, until this sacrifice, under similar circumstances, of his daughter by Freeman.—Wilmington Star.

## THE COLUMBIA MONUMENT.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES OF ITS UNVEILING—TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT—THE GRANDEST DAY COLUMBIA HAS EVER SEEN.

Winnboro News.

The monument erected by the Ladies' Monumental Association, in memory of the Confederate dead of South Carolina, was unveiled on the 13th inst. with appropriate ceremonies. The military organizations and Confederate survivors from all parts of the State and from Charlotte, N. C., participated. At 3 o'clock a salute of eleven guns was fired by the German Artillery, of Charleston, this being the signal for the procession to form. The column embraced twenty-five companies of cavalry, artillery and infantry, with several bands of music. Under command of ex-Gov. M. L. Bonham, acting as chief marshal, the procession moved up Main street to the post office, thence down to the State House. There was assembled an immense throng of people, awaiting the opening of the exercises. Gov. Simpson called the assemblage to order, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Allison Capers, of Greenville. Gov. Simpson then made a brief and appropriate address, and introduced Gen. Jno. S. Preston, the orator of the occasion. Gen. Preston's oration was a most admirable production. At an appropriate point in the oration, the four young girls, dressed in white, who were to perform the act of unveiling the monument, were handed from the stand to the base of the monument by four one-armed Confederate soldiers. Four ropes were suspended from the statue, and one of these was placed in the hands of each of the girls, and, by means of them, they drew away the veil. The names of these girls are Miss Cheves McCork, Miss Roberta Beck, Miss May Dargan and Miss Beverly Means. The one-armed soldier who handed them from the stand are Col. John C. Haskell, Capt. S. L. Leaphart, Mr. S. W. Rowan and Mr. James Fraser. As the veil fell from the noble and beautiful and impressive proportions of the monument, a hush fell upon the multitude for a moment as they gazed at it, and their admiration and sympathy burst forth in rounds of prolonged and enthusiastic applause. A member of the Richmond Volunteers, who was on the ladder behind the statue, placed a beautiful wreath upon the bayonet of the Confederate soldier, and this incident was greeted by the assemblage with renewed cheers.

At the conclusion of Gen. Preston's address, the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. Martin, of Columbia. At the conclusion, the artillery fired a salute, the bands played "Dixie" and the immense throng—estimated at twelve thousand people—slowly and quietly dispersed.

## "MIZZER PRESIDENT."

A Fine Scene in the Senate on last Friday. Stalwart Zach Chandler's Drunken Exhibition of Himself—History Repeating Itself.

Washington Post, 10th.

"Mizzer President," shouted Senator Zach Chandler in the Senate chamber yesterday as he took the floor—and it was about all he could do to take it, too. His legs trembled under him, and his body shook like a reed in a strong wind. His nose was red and his face was pale. "Bad ventilation has made him sick," suggested a Radical Senator. Old Zach steadied himself by his desk and again shouted, "Mizzer President, history's repeatin' itself. When I first took my seat in this body twenty-two years ago, with Jefferson Davis—" A shout of laughter greeted this, and one senator remarked: "I knew he couldn't make a speech without the aid of Jeff Davis." "In 1857," continued Zach, "when I took my seat here with Jeff's Davis, there were forty-four Democrats." He went on to give the number of Republican Senators then, and said there were two Independents who, as now, always rallied to the support of the Democracy when a question of slavery was raised. The Democrats (and he snatched the Senate then as they have now. Then, as now, caucus dictation ruled. There were

sixteen Democrats from the northern States then, and he named the States they represented. The southern Democrats, he said, bulldozed these sixteen and made them vote their pro-slavery measures. Stephen A. Douglas was degraded from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories because he would not do the Democrats' bidding. "You crowded your men off the bridge," shouted Zach, in his loudest key, to the Democratic side; and in attempting to make a gesture berthing the speech, he surged over the desk and very nearly came to grief. Straightening himself up by degrees, he shouted in a still louder tone, but with a more careful gesture: "You crowded your men off the bridge; yes, sir, you crowded 'em off," and whacked the desk with his left hand while he held himself up with the right. "You crowded 'em off the bridge, and they fell into the water of oblivion (hic) and sank to rise no more forever (hic). Yes, sir, they went down in the waters of oblivion," and apparently not feeling at home in a watery element, Zach dropped the subject and took up the Kellogg case. He said: "Every man on this side of the chamber believes that twelve senators on your side hold their seats by a poorer title than my honorable friend from Louisiana. By fraud and violence you occupy your seats."

Senator Eaton jumped to his feet and called Chandler to order. He had no right to say that any senator held his seat by fraud.

Chandler looked dazed, but denied having said it. "What I said was that I believed so, and I say so now; I say I believed so and that's so: I do."

Senator Garland—"I demand that his words be taken down."

Mr. Eaton—"I also want the language taken down; I am confident the senator asserted that senators held their seats by fraud."

The excitement was intense on both sides of the chamber. Democrats were insisting that Chandler had made the charge, and Republicans were trying to explain it away. Senator Houston jumped up and requested Mr. Eaton to withdraw his point of order. "Let him go on," said Mr. Houston, referring to Chandler, "nobody would believe a word he says." The words were read from the reporters' notes, and it was found that Chandler had said what Mr. Eaton had charged. It was a critical point, but Mr. Thurman, by a display of excellent judgment and tact, got over it without any difficulty. Mr. Chandler was permitted to proceed, and, stretching out his hand toward the Democrats, he said: "You rebels said you were poor and naked, and we fed you; you were poor when the war ended and clothed you. [Jeering laughter.] Yes, we did; we fed and clothed you; I say so—" with another bang on the desk from which he only recovered by a prolonged effort. "We clothed you with the rights of citizenship, and invited you to a feast. We killed the fatted calf for you and when you came to the feast you said what? that the calf always belonged to us? Yes, you did. But you go on; you go on. You've got your day in court now, but your time is short. The people are aroused—and I say so. [Another gesture and a spray on the desk.] Yes, sir; the people are aroused, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the loyal people of the North are aroused, even worse than they were in 1860, and *mene, mene, tekel upharsin* is written all over Bourbon brows."

Another outrage upon the Indians is reported. Some Apaches were assigned years ago to a reservation at Fort Tule, in New Mexico. It was large and well watered, abounded in game, and the Indians were very well satisfied with it. But some speculators coveted the tract, and had the Indians removed to another reservation, the red man submitting quietly, though very much distressed. He had the overpowered Chandler dropped into his seat with a thump, shaking his head threateningly at the other side for some seconds. A few moments later he was investigated by a sup of cold tea, and was congratulated by his friends upon having once more subjugated Jeff. Davis and saved the country.

## PROSECTIONS IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The bill introduced in the House last Monday by Mr. Armfield, of North Carolina, providing that hereafter no prosecution shall be instituted or maintained in the United States courts against any person for any offence against the internal revenue laws of the United States, unless upon a bill of indictment found by a grand jury, is an important measure. While not militating in the least against the interests of the plaintiff, it closes the door against malicious and frivolous prosecutions, and causes actions to be inaugurated in the regular, formal and proper manner employed by the State courts in beginning prosecutions.—Charlotte Observer.

There is no man in this country so open-handed and so discriminating in the bestowal of his charities as W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of Washington City. He was just sent to Senator Hampton his check for \$500 for the benefit of the destitute people of Walterboro, S. C., and this in addition to \$200 contributed to the same object on the 29th of April.—Charlotte Observer.

## The Presbyterian Assembly.

Louisville Courier Journal, Tuesday.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church will meet in this city Thursday. The large body of distinguished ministers and elders will represent a church in the strictest sense of the word, Calvinistic in doctrine, and probably the most thoroughly Calvinistic church in the United States. The Southern Presbyterian Church, in fact, exists as much because of an intense conservatism as regards distinctive doctrine as because of the Erastianism which in 1861 gave the Southern Presbyterians notice that union with their brethren of the North was only thenceforth practicable or possible by hearty subscription to the doctrine of loyalty and by servile subjectivity to the pronouncements of the civil government regulating the consciences of men.

The literal Calvinistic theology, which is generally conceded to be extremely severe and inexorable with reference to the relations men sustain to the Deity, is retained and taught by comparatively few of the churches which adhere to the Presbyterian polity. There are strict and moderate Calvinists, between whom there is the widest difference of views on the subject of the extent of the atonement of Jesus Christ and other nice theological points, and these differences existed from the planting of the first churches in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia to the gathering of all the scattered presbyteries and synods through their representatives at the first general assembly at Philadelphia in 1789. Within this new fold were taken many Congregational churches, which disseminated the peculiar views of the Independents of England, which were not closely allied to Calvinism. The antagonistic views of the churches brought about the rancorous disputes which finally culminated in the split of the Church in 1837, the differences being on the subject of both church doctrine and polity.

The old and the new school Presbyterians were separated by the widest differences on the most important doctrines of the Church, the old school Church retaining the largest number of communicants and churches, and being very strong in the Southern States. The war came, and the Northern old school Presbyterians entered the political arena and issued a pronouncement to their Southern brethren to fall into line. The invitation was rejected, and in 1861 the ministers and ruling elders of the presbyteries in the then Confederate States organized at Augusta, Ga., the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, with a constituency of 811 ministers and licentiates, and 72,677 communicants. Of the assembly the distinguished Rev. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, was moderator. Since then the General Assembly has met annually as follows: In 1862, at Montgomery, Ala., Dr. J. L. Kirkpatrick, moderator; in 1863, at Columbia, S. C., Dr. J. A. Lyon, moderator; in 1864, at Charlotte, N. C., Dr. J. S. Wilson, moderator; in 1865, at Macon, Ga., Dr. Geo. Howe, moderator; in 1866, at Memphis, Dr. A. H. Kerr, moderator; in 1867, at Nashville, Dr. J. V. Moore, moderator; in 1868, at Baltimore, Dr. J. N. Waddell, moderator; in 1869, at Mobile, Dr. Stuart Robinson, moderator; in 1870, at Louisville, Dr. R. L. Dady, moderator; in 1871, at Huntsville, Ala., Dr. W. S. Plumer, moderator; in 1872, at Richmond, Dr. T. R. Welch, moderator; in 1873, at Little Rock, Dr. H. M. Smith, moderator; in 1874, at Columbus, Ga., Dr. J. L. Girardeau, moderator; in 1875, at St. Louis, Dr. M. D. Hoge, moderator; in 1876, at Savannah, Dr. B. M. Smith, moderator; in 1877, at New Orleans, Dr. C. A. Stillman, moderator; in 1878, at Knoxville, Tennessee, Dr. T. E. Peck, moderator.

## The Exodus Idea put Differently.

"The Democrats count reliantly," says a Republican newspaper, "on the 138 electoral votes of the solid South next year. If the colored exodus could be turned in the direction of Florida to the extent of a few thousand voters this calculation would be sadly interfered with."

Yes, this would be a nice use for the Republican party to make of the colored man: Drive him around from State to State and from district to district, and make him vote wherever his vote is needed. When the migratory army had carried an election in one State for the Republican party, march it into another and vote it there, and so on *ad infinitum*. Call it the "balance of power" and move it around from one place to another until it has subjugated every State and district in the Union, and in the off-years anchor the colony in Kansas or elsewhere and keep it there until election time comes again: then start it on the rounds once more and keep it going.

This idea is a little more beastly than that of inveighing the negroes from their comfortable homes in the South to far-off Kansas for a political purpose, and yet it is only an elaboration of the Kansas idea and in morals is not more disreputable. The object of the first is to change the census and thus deprive the South of a part of its representation in Congress, doing this at the expense of the negro and thus re-establishing Republican supremacy; the second is only cruel to the negro; it is no white worse looked at from the standpoint of morality and fair dealing.—Charlotte Observer.

several years of war and the distracting period of wrong and tryanny growing out of the carpet-bag regime. They are now 12 synods, 64 presbyteries, 1,117 ministers and licentiates, 145 candidates for the ministry, 1,878 churches, 5,428 elders, 3,452 deacons, 114,578 communicants and 68,121 Sunday school children, showing an increase of churches and membership of over fifty per cent. The contributions to all objects reported last year were \$1,030,971. The Church has two fine theological seminaries, one in Virginia and the other in South Carolina, and a school for preparing colored men to preach the gospel, at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Many of the most remarkable and distinguished clergymen of the United States have been connected with the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States, and to-day the roll call of the General Assembly which meets in Louisville Thursday will reveal a fine array of distinguished names—men who not only think in the deep grooves of the Calvinistic system, but who can make such tough topics as "grace and free will," predestination and election, the eternal decrees, &c., attractive by their grace and eloquence of presentation. The Geneva theology compels deep thinking on the part of its votaries. It is a "hard and cruel system" according to some people, but probably they have not wrestled sufficiently with its merits. It should be remembered, too, that the author of that system suffered excruciating agony, continually, from eight different diseases which had captured his body. The old Germans, in fact, used to say, uncharitably, that they would "rather go to hell with Beza than to heaven with Calvin," because the latter's temper was so bad. His system, however, is a marvel, of the fact that it has left its impress, with more or less distinctness, on the symbols of so many churches proves its monumental nature.

Although every year there is more or less talk of the re-union of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians it is not likely that such a consummation will be witnessed for some time. About ten years ago the former co-religionists of the Southern Presbyterians in the North, in a fit of political enthusiasm, joined hands with the new school body, whose doctrines they had formally condemned thirty years before. The Southern Presbyterian Church, therefore, remains doctrinally where its ministers and elders stood in 1838, while their brethren have undergone a seemingly radical doctrinal change.

## Civil Rights in Georgia.

In a case before Judge Erskine, of the United States Court at Savannah, Ga., where a colored woman was ordered from the "white" deck of a steamer to a place below where accommodations were provided for her class, and failing to comply was put off the boat, and afterwards instituted suit for damages, Judge Erskine has decided that common carriers have the right to provide different accommodations for different classes of passengers and to assign each class to its quarters. Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court at Atlanta, has also recently decided in a school question that equality does not mean identity, and that separate accommodations may be provided and insisted upon.

## A Supposed Yellow Fever Germ.

Dr. Walter Bailey, of New Orleans, a delegate to the recent homoeopathic convention at St. Louis, has in his possession what he believes to be a real yellow fever germ. It is a fungus growth which formed in the object glass of a microscope during the epidemic. The doctor's theory as to the origin of yellow fever is that the small dots or spores in this invisible fungus contain a fine powder, which is cast into the air by the bursting of the small bag which contains it. This powder, being inhaled, causes a fermentation of the blood which produces the fever. The instrument has never been opened since the particles formed within it.

Not long since a Baltimore wholesale merchant picked up a little county paper published in this State. Finding from its columns that it was patronized in a liberal manner by the local merchants, he ordered a lot of goods then held back from a merchant of that town to be forwarded, being convinced by the evidence of the paper that his customer did business in a live community. Merchants, the moral is advertise in your home paper. It helps your credit.—Barnwell People.

## A Traveller's Subterfuge.

The Rev. Daniel Isaacs once alighted at an inn to stay the night. On asking for a bed he was told that he could not have one, as there was to be a ball that evening and all the beds were engaged.

"At what time does the ball break up?" inquired Mr. Isaacs.

"About three in the morning, sir."

"Well, then, I can have a bed until that time?"

"Yes, certainly; but if the bed is asked for you will have to move."

"Very well," replied Mr. Isaacs, and away he went to get between the sheets.

About three in the morning he was awakened by a loud knocking at the door.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"How many of you are in there?" inquired a voice.

"There's me, Daniel Isaacs, an old preacher," was the reply.

"Then by Jupiter, there's plenty of you!" and the speaker passed on, leaving Mr. Isaacs to enjoy his bed.

## The Medical Tree.

Two millions of the eucalyptus trees have been planted in Algeria. The French Government has granted a subvention to a company for the planting of a yet larger number. In Corsica more than a million trees have been planted. In Cyprus 30,000 have already been planted by the British authorities in the fever infested localities. The Italian Government is planting a forest of these miasma-absorbing trees on the Campagna, in the vicinity of Rome. Prince Troubetzkoy thinks the Eucalyptus is the most useful variety of the tree. It is very picturesque and of remarkably rapid growth. Plants grow in pots, and replanted at the age of six months, have attained in eight years a height of seventeen metres. Its leaves contain six times as much volatile oil as those of the *Eucalyptus globulus*. It grows as well in damp as in a dry and exposed soil. It bears cold very well, having resisted a temperature of twenty-one degrees Fahrenheit in a villa near Rome.

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