

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1879.

NO 1

Mine Family.
Dimpled cheeks mit eyes off blue,
Mount like id was moised mit dew,
Dot's leedle teeth shut peekin' droo—
Dot's leedle Otto.

Coily bed, and full off glee,
Dew-drops all out at der knee—
He has been playin' horse, you see—
Dot's leedle Otto.

Yon hundred-sixty in der shade,
Der-older day vhen sho was veighed—
She heata me soon I was avraid—
Dot's mine Gretchen.

Barre footed leg, and pooty stoudt
Mit crooked legs dot vill bend out,
Fond off his bier and sauer krant—
Dot's me himself.

Yon small young baby, full off fun,
Dot's leedle pright-eyed roguish son,
Yon frau to greet vhen vork was done—
Dot's mine family.

New England Affairs.

One of our correspondents was taken to task last year for sending us an account of some of the "side-shows" and "goings on" at one of the State Fairs in New England. This year we copy some notices from the *New England Farmer*.

Vermont.—The correspondent, in his account of the Vermont State Agricultural Society's Fair, at Montpelier, writes:

"The present exhibition, whether on account of its proximity to the Capitol, or from other causes, has left impressions upon our mind somewhat less pleasing than in previous years. A larger beer shanty, and a beer garden with flaming signs to draw the attention, cider carts in abundance, gaming and lottery schemes in numberless variety and form, with a dozen, more or less, of noisy auctioneers, and vendors of peanuts and small wares keeping up a deafening jargon of coarse, silly nonsense, gave a complexion to the exhibition, only of a lighter shade, such as New England exhibitions and many others held in the more popular sections of the country, especially near large cities, have been cursed with in years past, to a greater or less extent. We allude to such blemishes only from the conviction that the newspaper press has a duty to perform in such matters."

New Hampshire.—The editor of the same paper writes in regard to the Fair of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society:

"Country people are wont to believe that the city is the place to find idleness and corruption, but neither in the streets of Boston or New York has it been our lot to witness features more revolting to the good sense of the better classes in society than were exhibited at this Agricultural fair, and we know not upon whom the responsibility rests, except upon the managers themselves, whoever they may be. We are glad to meet our friends and co-laborers at these gatherings when they are of such a character that we can take our friends and children along, but if our agricultural fair grounds are to vie with the most degraded sections of our large cities in vice and corruption, then we say the sooner their days are numbered the better it will be for our people."

Rhode Island.—The same paper writes in regard to the late Rhode Island State Fair:

"Why all the pretty fakirs, tramps, mountebanks and owl derishes of the country are allowed, not only to congregate at and in our agricultural exhibitions, but to make themselves the most conspicuous feature there, barricading the very foreground with all the super-abundant paraphernalia of defunct circus sideshows, and monopolizing the ears of visitors with their discordant creaking is an in-curable mystery. Certain it is that their presence is a deplorable superfluity—a libel on the intelligence of patrons of such fairs—and a glaring drawback on the general appearance and usefulness of these institutions."

We learn that the work on the W. N. C. Railroad is being pushed forward with unusual vigor, and that rapid progress is being made. There are now three tunnels at work on Swannanoa tunnel, and the "bench" is being rapidly cleared out. The passenger trains will next week stop at Cooper's, a little less than 12 miles from Asheville, and Major Wilson says that many more shall pass before we shall hear the snoring of the engine at Swannanoa bridge.—*Asheville Citizen*.

"Two Senators."

Under this heading the *New York Journal of Commerce* very happily draws a parallel between the partisan speech of Senator Conkling, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening last, and the speech the next day delivered by Senator Gordon, in Savannah, upon the occasion of the Jasper centennial. As the *Journal* says: "The Northern Senator in his speech, was nothing if not sectional and the representative of a party. The Southern Senator repudiated sectionalism with great vehemence and eloquence, and said not one word to identify himself with any political organization." "Mr. Conkling," says the *Journal*, "sank far beneath the level to which a man of his pretensions should have risen in discussing campaign issues. The Georgia Senator, on the other hand, took and easily kept the high table-land of patriotic thought which so many American statesmen—Senator Conkling chief among them—long ago deserted." Our New York contemporary adds:

"Senator Gordon calls the Federal constitution 'the omnipotent arbiter from which there is no appeal.' He prays for a broad patriotism, 'broad as the republic itself.' He says: 'God speed the day when the maxim, This is my country, all my country—every section, every State, every acre of soil over which the flag of the republic floats—shall be embraced in every American freeman.' It is said that the part of his address containing these passionate words of devotion to the Union 'elicited the most vociferous and prolonged applause.' How is this? Senator Conkling in a speech, totally devoid of patriotic enthusiasm, told his hearers in effect that the Union was hated at the South, that State rights was as rampant there as ever in the days before secession, that the ex-rebels having failed to destroy the republic by war are now seeking to capture and control it with a view of upsetting all that the war had settled, as we had fondly supposed. He declares that the national finances, prosperity, economy, safety, right and justice are all imperiled by these bold, unscrupulous Southerners. And, for answer to all this sound and fury, the men of Georgia, 15,000 or 20,000 strong, stood out in the burning sun on Thursday and frantically applauded every allusion of their distinguished Senator to the flag and the perpetuity of the Union."

RUNNING A LOCOMOTIVE WITHOUT FIRE, WATER, OR STEAM.—AN AMUSING INCIDENT IN THE CAREER OF MR. A. L. HOLLY.—While working as an engineer on one of the railroads he made a wager with some of his fellows that he could run a locomotive a mile without fire, water, or steam, the locomotive to be taken empty and cold from the shop, and towed by another engine to a point at some distance on the road, where a level stretch of track favored the experiment. Young Holly rode in solitary state on his cold locomotive to the scene of trial, and, unsuspected by his escorts, so arranged matters that during the trip the motion of the drivers and pistons stored the boilers with compressed air. This gave him, by the time the destined point was reached, an accumulation of power by means of which he ran his mile and won his wager.

YELLOW FEVER IN ANIMALS.—Two dogs, two cats, one monkey, two rabbits, three guineapigs, two geese and three chickens were penned up two days in the infested ship John Welsh. The animals all escaped the infection except one dog. This animal the next day had a sharp attack of fever, the temperature ran away up to 107 and there was active delirium, followed by coma. The dog recovered, and now the doctors are in doubt whether this attack was really yellow fever. If the dog had died perhaps there would have been no doubt.—*Memphis Letter*.

Correspondent—"Will the editor please inform me where my family can go on Sundays and be cool and comfortable without danger of being crowded?" Answer—Go to church.—*Rochester Democrat*.

Bad Water in Baltimore.

A short time since Professor Wm. P. Tonry reported to the Health Commissioner of Baltimore the result obtained by the analysis of seventy-one specimens of pump and spring water collected within the city limits. Of these samples 35 were from that part of the city lying to the east of the stream known as Jones' Falls, and 36 were from the west side. Of the former, 10 samples were filthy, 5 bad, 15 suspicious, and 5 good. Of the latter 23 were filthy, 5 bad, 7 suspicious, and but one that could be regarded as good.

The 23 worst samples from West Baltimore, and the 10 worst from East Baltimore, show such very large amounts of ammonia as to point unmistakably to direct and close contact with privy refuse, and it is more than probable that these wells or springs have been drawing part at least of their supply of water from some of the privy wells which have been sunk to water. Of these 33 filthy samples 11 from West Baltimore and 4 from East Baltimore contained more free ammonia than a mixture of distilled water and urine, one-tenth of which was urine. Some individual specimens contained twice and three times this amount—enough, indeed, to indicate the presence of one-fourth urine in the samples. As to the bad and suspicious samples the source of contamination will be found in excrementary matter which has had to pass through the earth for a greater or less distance before oozing into the well.

The conclusions arrived at by Professor Tonry, by the study of these samples, are well worthy of consideration by the inhabitants of all towns drawing their water from numerous small and relative shallow wells. Professor Tonry says that there is hardly any other conclusion to be arrived at, than that privy wells cannot be sunk to water in the neighborhood of pumps without affording to the patrons of the pumps a liberal dilute solution of privy refuse for drinking water, nor can the surface of the ground in the neighborhood of the pumps be honeycombed by uncemented privy vaults without supplying the patrons of the adjoining pumps with a less liberal and partially filtered solution from the surrounding sinks.

Around New York there are doubtless many communities, small and large, whose ill repute for "malaria" is due in large part, if not entirely, to the circumstance that their water supply is largely drawn from contaminated wells and cisterns.

TRUTHS.

Man—A bubble on life's rolling wave.

Wealth—A source of trouble and consuming care.

Pleasure—A gleam of sunshine passing soon away.

Love—A morning dream, whose memory gilds the day.

Faith—An anchor dropped beyond the vale of death.

Hope—A lone star, beaming o'er the barren heath.

Charity—A stream meandering from the fount of love.

Bible—A guide to the realms of endless joy above.

Religion—A key by which the ties of earth are rivin.

Earth—A desert through which pilgrims wend their way.

Grave—A house of rest, where ends life's weary day.

Resurrection—A sudden awakening from a quiet dream.

Heaven—A land of joy, of light and love supreme.

CALIFORNIA QUICKSILVER.—Five counties in California contain quicksilver mines. During the past three years the aggregate production has been, in flasks: Napa county, Redington mine, 25,494; Lake county, Sulphur Banks, 30,849; Great Western mine, 14,266; Sonoma county, Oakland, 4,687; Fresno county, New Ida, 17,846; Santa Clara county, Gaudaloupe, 18,952; New Almadra, 56,488. A flask of quicksilver contains 76 2/3 lbs.

The iron ship-builders and boiler-makers' association of Stockton-on-Tees, England, have resolved upon a strike unless the masters modify their relations in regard to the reduction of wages.

The Western Railroad Money.

That Recently Recovered by Major Wilson and Where It Belongs—The \$397,000 Recovered by Major Rollins—What Became of It?

From the *Charlotte Observer*.
An article in the *Asheville Journal* of the 8th, in regard to the late compromise of the Florida suits, might deceive one who was not properly informed. The *Observer* did not prevent the truth when it stated that the \$25,000 recovered by Maj. Wilson was the first of that fund ever to enter into the treasury of the company. Mr. Patton, their worthy treasurer, will bear me out in this. Major Rollins says he was offered \$50,000 to compromise the suit, and Maj. Wilson received only \$25,000; if this be true, will Maj. Rollins inform the public that this offer was made before the United States Court had decided his suit against him? Judge Bradley's opinion has no doubt before the court, and the expectations of many a man, Major Rollins says, besides, that he has received \$297,000 from Florida. This is certainly gratifying news, and it would be equally gratifying to know what disposition he has made of it. It is informed that the late Gen. Martin, W. P. Bayne, and Col. Thad. Coleman were selected as arbitrators to ascertain the honest indebtedness of the Western Division. Their report showed the debt to be about \$13,000. Since then the President has received \$297,000, and the debt, instead of being paid off, has actually increased to about \$400,000. I have seen an agreement between Maj. Rollins and Col. Thad. Coleman, a New York lawyer of very doubtful reputation, in which the power is conferred upon this Stewart to divide out any money that might be obtained from Florida, at his own discretion. Under this agreement some \$100,000 were obtained and actually paid to L. P. Bayne, and one, J. Thad. Coleman, being notorious in this State in connection with frauds on this road and for his attempt to steal the Fayetteville road. Was not Maj. Rollins or his treasurer or some members of his board of directors without settling it to this stranger and Col. Thad. Coleman, who are known to the writer, and I cannot believe that they were properly informed. Willingly I would inquire no one, and do not now charge wrong upon Maj. Rollins; but as a taxpayer I do call upon him to make an exhibit. It is due to the public to know what he has done with the money, and it is due to the State of North Carolina for all interest in the late Western Division.

TAX-PAYER.
I am a friend to the Western road, and have always been so, but protest against one dollar of this \$297,000 leaving its present status until Maj. Rollins makes a satisfactory settlement, and then not until every claimant gives a quit-claim to the State of North Carolina for all interest in the late Western Division.

MURDER TRIAL IN MONROE.—How THE ACCUSED WAS CAPTURED. In the Superior Court of Union county, now in session in Monroe, Judge Buxton presiding, will be commenced Monday, the trial of Robert Parker, for the murder of Leander Stack, about six months ago. A report of the killing is given in the *Asheville Journal* of its occurrence. The two men who had been friends, were riding along together from Monroe, and became engaged in a quarrel. One of the men cut the other in the face with a riding switch and they fought, Parker drawing a pistol and shooting his antagonist dead on the spot. Parker will be into a strait-jacket, and the writer understands that the \$100 which the friend would get would be devoted to defraying the cost of his defence. The solicitor becoming organizer of these facts stated them to Gov. Jarvis, and we understand that he has refused to pay the reward.

THE CHUFA PLAYED OUT.—Spanish chufa is a failure. At least it is so pronounced by many who have given it what they consider a fair test. Some of the Federal county farmers who tried it thoroughly for two seasons past tell us that they have planted the last of it. They say that it not only does not make good meat but that it draws from the ground where it is planted every particle of life and sustenance, leaving an almost barren waste where was once fruitful fields. It is true that the chufa is kindly but the fat of the meat raised on it is so soft that the pork, as such, is almost unsaleable and the meat, after being cured, will continue to drip as long as there is any grease left in it. One instance is related of a farmer who fed with it very extensively last year and who has never yet been able to get the lard into anything but a liquid state. He calls it very properly, hog oil. There will be very little of the Spanish chufa planted in this section next year.—*Wilmington Review*.

People have a right to strike for higher wages, but somehow striking does not always pay. In England the distress was increased by thousands of people refusing to work at the prices offered or offered. They seemed to think that no bread was better than a half-loaf. There has been a recent illustration of the folly of strikes, as ordinarily conducted, at Fall River, Massachusetts. The weavers struck. They ceased work, gave up their places, and after weeks of distress they proposed to accept the old terms, but it was too late. Other workmen had been employed, and there was no room for them. It often happens that a strike without proper reflection and caution leads to trouble. It is better to bear ills we have than to fly to those we know not of. Something like this said Shakespeare, who knew life and the human heart.

THE POISONOUS CUP IN ILLINOIS.—Lebanon, Ills., October 13.—Mrs. Alice Danbraugh has been arrested, charged with poisoning her husband and his brother George. They lived together and a year ago George, who was a miser, died suddenly. Six months later, the husband also died abruptly. Recently Mrs. Danbraugh has quarreled with her brother and a man named Lisbon, and through whom the story of poisoning comes out. Mrs. Danbraugh, her brother and Lisbon are now locked up in the same jail to await examination.

EXPORT PAPER TRADE.—A cotemporary notes, as an important feature of the paper industry, the steady increase in the exports of American paper, especially of the finer kinds. The total exports last year amounted in value to \$1,108,318, having grown from the comparatively insignificant amount of \$3,777 in 1869. The imports on the other hand, have dwindled down from the maximum of \$1,326,460, in 1873, to the total amount of \$135,487 for papers of all kinds last year. These latter were largely made up of wall papers of the more expensive designs, only a trifling quantity being fine writing papers. The superiority of the home-made paper is now fully conceded at home as well as abroad, and large orders have lately been received from new customers in Holland and other countries. Recently there were representative buyers here from Japan and China, who have hitherto been accustomed to have their wants supplied in the British markets. The qualities for which the fine domestic papers are noted are their purity, tenacity, freedom from blemish, and beauty of finish. The machinery used is brought to the greatest degree of perfection, and new improvements are constantly being made.

The molasses industry in this country is assuming large proportions. We are glad to see our farmers taking hold in this direction. Let the merchants keep home-made molasses for sale in their stores and encourage the farmer.

The Cost of Railway Cars.

Under examination by the State Committee on Railway Affairs, a leading member of one of our largest car building companies, Mr. Gilbert, testified that the average price of box cars is from \$400 to \$450. In 1872 they were as high as \$1,200. A milk car costs about \$100 more than an ordinary box freight car, that is when the box is changed. A baggage car truck and a passenger car truck are about the same. The price of a baggage car varies from \$2,000 to \$2,500. The cheapest style of Wamer's drawing room cars may be made for \$8,000; the usual price is \$12,000. This includes all the furnishings. The cheaper drawing room cars four wheels, are made for \$1,000. The ordinary mail car costs from \$3,000 to \$3,000; distributing cars more. Cars for the New York Elevated Road cost from \$2,500 to \$3,000. The last ordinary passenger cars built cost \$4,200; the last built for the Hudson River road cost \$5,400, including a heater and some extra fixtures. Small cars for carrying ore cost \$200. Mr. Gilbert had never made coal cars or tank cars for oil.—*Scientific American*.

THE RUSSIAN 32-INCH OBJECTIVE.—A contract, it is said, has been made by Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., with the Russian Government, relative to the great objective for the Imperial Observatory at Pulkova, for a great telescope objective. The proposed glass is to be the largest in the world. The contract provides that the definition of the glass shall not be inferior to that of the telescope in the Naval Observatory in Washington, and that the amount of light shall be greater in proportion to the increased area of the objective, allowance being made for the absorption of light by the glass.

The objective at Washington is 26 inches in diameter; the proposed glass is to be from 31 1/2 to 32 inches in diameter, with a clear aperture of thirty inches. Three years and a half are allowed for its completion—two years to procure the rough disks, and eighteen months for grinding, polishing, correcting, etc., with an extension of time provided good and sufficient reasons are given for the failure to finish within the specified period. When finished the glass will be mounted in Hamburg. The cost of the glass alone will be \$32,000. The material for the gresses will probably be furnished by French manufacturers, the Clarks finding their disks to be most trustworthy.

The cost of the objective is to be \$32,000, with \$1,000 additional for rough mounting.

IMPURE WATER—TOADS AND SQUIRRELS IN WELLS.—The quantity and variety of filthy matter which is found deposited at the bottom of wells, in some localities, are astonishing. We recently had occasion to examine the debris taken from a well which had been cleaned the year previous, and among the accumulations were decaying toads and squirrels. These creatures had been probably attracted by the water, to reach which they had clambered down the wall till they reached the solid rock into which, for several feet, the well had been excavated, when they were precipitated to the bottom, and could not retrace their steps. To obviate a repetition of the same annoyance the stone wall has been removed to the solid rock, relaid in hydraulic cement, and carried some three feet above the surface of the ground and finished for some distance around the top with cement underlaid with stones. On this solid foundation a curb has been so closely fitted as to exclude even crickets and grasshoppers, which are so apt to find their way into wells. To those who desire impure water and would avoid perhaps the sickness of an entire family, the above plan, or the adoption of some better precaution against the contamination of wells, is recommended. This is the season when springs and wells are usually low of water, and therefore it is the best time for cleaning the bottom of the latter and repairing the walls if found defective.

THE REUNION AT SALISBURY.—The Soldiers' reunion at Salisbury, October 23rd, promises to be a successful affair. We understand that this section will be well represented. The Western North Carolina railroad will carry passengers at a reduced rate: From Stations West of Statesville the fare is only one dollar for the round trip, and maimed soldiers will be passed free. We publish elsewhere the programme for the occasion. Grand preparations have been and are being made. We hope the veterans will have a good time.—*Lenoir Topic*.

FLY STORY.—We are informed on the most reliable authority of the following remarkable incident: Last week a little white girl, living with Mrs. Joe Neville, of Walthalla, felt a disagreeable buzzing in her ear when Mrs. Neville undertook to relieve it by pouring in a few drops of sweet oil. When this was done a common house-fly made its appearance from the orifice of the ear, and it was followed by others until sixty-four came out by actual count. Being covered with oil, the flies were assisted out with a feather, but how came they there is the question.—*Anderson (S. C.) Journal*.

Old Tom Purdie, Sir Walter Scott's favorite attendant, once said, "Them are fine novels of yours, Sir Walter; they are just invaluable to me." "I am glad to hear it, Tom," returned the novelist. "Yes, sir," said Tom; "for when I have been on all day hard at work, and come home tired, and take up one of your novels, I'm asleep directly."

We learn that during the session of Court at Marion, Judge Schenck issued bench warrants for the immediate arrest of the magistrates charged with failing to comply with the road laws. We hope that the magistrates & Rowan will take warning.

AN INCIDENT OF THE TIMES.—From every part of our country prosperity seems to abound in almost every department of trade, and the demand for all kinds of machinery and implements, and the steam appliances for driving and making them, seems to be greater than for a long time past. The answer of one of our regular advertising patrons to our inquiry if his goods were in demand nowadays, is no doubt what most other manufacturers who advertise their goods experience.

All last year, says the gentleman, parties would write to know how a machine could be furnished, and then, before ordering, they would write several times to get better terms. Now, says the manufacturer, things are different. Orders flow in faster than they can be filled, and the inquiry is no longer how low the goods can be furnished, but how quickly.

FAMINE AND DISEASE.—Reviewing the reports on the Madras famine submitted by Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner of that Presidency, the Commission has arrived at the following conclusions: First, that the same atmospheric conditions which produce scarcity of food produce also epidemic disease; secondly, that a large proportion of the mortality of a famine season is due more to epidemic diseases than absolutely to want of food, although the destructiveness of an epidemic is increased by the fact that people half starving or ill fed are less able to withstand disease; thirdly, that a point in the process of chronic starvation, when nutriment no longer sustains life, is often reached before people can or will seek relief at a distance from their homes.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR.—The year 1879 will pass into American history as a year of wonderful agricultural prosperity. The cotton crop is larger by half a million bales than ever before, the tobacco crop 12,000,000 pounds greater, and the sugar crop exceeds by some 200,000 hogsheads all previous yields. These crops which belong almost exclusively to the southern half of the republic. In behalf of the Northern States the excess of products this year over the crops of any previous year is, according to the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn. The hog crop also is larger this year than for a number of years past—if it be not the largest ever raised.

It is believed in New York that the Democrats will make another effort next winter to overhaul the present tariff. A reduction in many articles is very desirable, and an attempt upon customs reforms will be made no doubt. The New York importers are very anxious for a reduction, it is said, and will heartily second all efforts in that direction. This ought to be a combination strong enough to bring about decided reforms. The country ought to unite in demanding a tariff for revenue only. The domestic industries of the country ought to be able to take care of themselves, and doubtless will do so. The West and South can surely unite with the Democrats and importers of New York in demanding a repeal of the tariff, and the substitution of one that will raise revenue and not offer protection.

MEDICATED ICE.—Dr. Edwin Andrew, of Shrewsbury, England, has pointed out the advantages in certain surgical and medical cases of employing medicated ice. "Ice," said the witty Judge, "I will give that charge, but in the opinion of the Court the ninety and nine guilty men have already escaped in this county."

REWARDS.—The Governor has offered a reward of \$200 for Richard Osborne Williams, who murdered his stepmother in Cleveland county, and also \$200 for Spencer Herrill, fugitive murderer from Mitchell county. These rewards are offered under the certificates of the Sheriff that they cannot be taken by the ordinary process of law.—*Raleigh Observer*.

Wilkesboro Index: Col. R. F. Armfield gave our people a practical and sensible talk on the issues of the day and explained the action of the late session of Congress, at the court house in this place last Monday.

When President Tilden assumes the duties of Chief Magistrate the old joke about the President's first son marrying the Princess Beatrice will have to be laid aside for four years.—*Boston Post*. Not necessarily. Samuel J. will have a son plenty old enough to marry by that time.—*Lowell Courier*.

The *Piedmont Press* states that Swannanoa Gap, on the Western N. C. Railroad, as a station for the sale of tickets has been discontinued and two new stations created, Black Mountain is the name of one of the stations and Swannanoa the other. The former is 129 miles from Salisbury and the latter 132.

Wilmington Review: Hon. George Davis, of this city, has concluded to accept the appointment tendered him by Gov. Jarvis, as one of the commissioners under the act providing for the adjustment of that portion of the State debt which is a lien upon her stock in the North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Davis will probably be chairman of the commission, as his name appears first on the list.

BRIEFS.

Sales of cotton in Concord last week, 290 bales.

Receipts of cotton in Raleigh last week, 9,919 bales.

It is claimed that, according to size, Asheville has more law offices and beef markets than any place in the State.

Campbell Landing, a near sighted man, walked into the river near Kingston last week, and was drowned.

Gen. Scott once had as rousing a reception as Gen. Grant is getting. But it did not make him President.

Another case of revolution. Grant's name was hissed in a Republican meeting in New Jersey the other day.

The colored military have been ordered to Raleigh to attend the colored people's Industrial Fair, to be held November 17th.

A story printed in Watertown, N. Y., describes how a Mr. Smith, cast away in a junk-boat, was eaten by his starving companions. Neither of the gentlemen who ate Mr. Smith was from the South.—*Courier-Journal*.

Mr. W. R. McLean, of South Point, Gaston county, a well-known citizen, drove into a yellow jacket's nest, the other day. His horse ran away, and threw him and his wife out. His arm was broken and Mrs. McLean was painfully injured.

The Edenton *Clarion*, speaking of the congressional prospects in the first district, says the popular idea seems to be that the contest will chiefly be between Major Latham and Judge Euse, with prospects in Major Latham's favor.

A Milwaukee girl, suffering from lockjaw, was left alone with a mouse by a shrewd physician, and she contrived to open her mouth enough to give a yell that made the crockery in the china-closet rattle.—*Boston Post*.

David Humphreys, of Westworth, died in the county poor house last Saturday night. He was a very old man, nearly eighty, we should think; yet it hasn't been many years since he moved in wealthy style, had the largest carriage factory at Westworth in all this country, rode in a splendid turnout, and spent his money lavishly among his friends.—*Raidville Times*.

All the damage done to the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad by the recent storm at Morehead City and Beaufort has been repaired. The president informs the *Raleigh Observer* that he has got the road at Morehead City in as good condition as it was before the storm, and that everything is working well and smoothly.

Mr. Jno. Hoyle's child, about two years of age, wandered off from the camp-ground at Bess's chapel, last Saturday, and was lost from its mother. Hundreds of people, we are informed, left the camp-ground to search for the little fellow, and after prospecting a diligent search he was found in the woods, three-quarters of a mile off, with two rocks in his hands, ready for battle.—*Lincolnton Progress*.

A Lawyer once asked the late Judge Pickens, of Alabama, to charge the jury; "It is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished." "Yes," said the witty Judge, "I will give that charge, but in the opinion of the Court the ninety and nine guilty men have already escaped in this county."

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