

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

NO 4

Speak Gently.

Speak gently—it is better far
To rule by love than fear—
Speak gently—let no harsh word mar
The good we might do here!

Speak gently—love doth whisper low,
The vows that true hearts bind—
And gently friendship's accents flow,
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently to the little child,
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents soft and mild,
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear—
Pass through this life as best they may,
The full of anxious care!

Speak gently to the aged one,
Grieve not the care-worn heart,
The sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently to the poor—
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough to meet endure,
Without an unkind word!

Speak gently to the erring ones—
They must have tolling in vain;
Perceive unkindness made them so,
Oh, win them back again.

Speak gently—He who gave his life
To bend man's stubborn will,
When elements were fierce with strife
Said to them, "Peace, be still."

Speak gently—"Is a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy that it may bring,
Beneath shall tell."

Perfectly Prepared.

There was once a perfectly modern girl,
With perfectly modern ways,
Who saw perfection in everything,
That happened to meet her gaze.

Such perfectly lovely things saw,
And perfectly awful too,
That she would have dared to doubt her
word.

So perfectly, perfectly true,
The weather, she said, in summer time,
Was perfectly awfully warm;
The winter, perfectly, too, when there came
Some perfectly terrible storm.

She went to a perfectly horrid school,
In a perfectly horrid town,
And the perfectly hateful teachers there
Did things up perfectly brown.

Her lessons were perfectly, fearfully long,
And were perfectly, as often she did,
Her face grew perfectly red.

The church she attends is perfectly mag—
With a perfectly heavenly spirit;
And perfect crowds go there to hear
A perfectly stunning choir.

The latest style is perfectly sweet—
The perfume perfectly good—
That she has raised a perfectly good—
That she has raised a perfectly good—

A rideable to it was perfectly grand,
On a perfectly gorgeous day,
With a perfectly nobby friend of hers,
Who happened to pass that way.

The perfectly splendid foam dashed up,
In a perfectly killing style,
And the perfectly terrible waves came
down.

In a perfectly lovely pile,
I might go on with this "perfectly" poem,
But feeling that you wear your patience out,
Will bring to an end my rhyme.

The Hair.

Prof. Wilson, of England, is the highest
authority on the hair. He condemns wash-
ing it, and advises, instead, thorough brush-
ing. This promotes circulation, removes
dandruff, and in all respects, better than
water.

Cutting the hair does not, as commonly
thought, promote its growth. Most of the
specimens recommended for baldness are
merely stimulants. Some of them give rise to
the congestion of the scalp. When stimu-
lants are desirable, ammonia is the best. It is
not.

For falling out of the hair, Dr. Wilson
prescribes a lotion composed of water of
ammonia, almond oil and chloroform, one
part each, diluted with five parts of alcohol,
and perfumed with rosemary, the whole made
fragrant with a drachm of oil of lemon. Dab
it on the skin, after thorough friction with
the hair brush. It may be used sparingly
or abundantly, daily or otherwise.

For a cooling lotion, one made of two
drachms of borax and glycerine to eight
ounces of distilled water is effective, allay-
ing dryness, subduing irritability, and re-
moving dandruff.

Both baldness and grayness depend on
defective powers of the scalp skin, and are
to be treated alike. What is needed is mod-
erate stimulation, without any irritation.
The following is good: Rub into the bare
scalp daily, or even twice a day, a liniment
of camphor, ammonia, chloroform and ac-
cording to the parts each. The friction should
be vigorous.

It is becoming evident that the end of the
British war upon Afghanistan is to be the
same as in all the wars of England in that
part of the world, annexation. A despatch
from the London Times says: "The idea must be
abandoned that we intend to stand aloof
from the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It
is now too soon published that we mean
to annex the country. Those who now
say we will not hereafter be left to settle
our accounts with the future ruler."

The Downfall of Tammany.

Out of the New York election one
good thing has been evolved that
cannot fail to recommend the Demo-
cratic party of the State to the people
at large, and that is the thorough
whipping of the Tammany clique that
has for years undertaken to rule or
ruin. It has failed to rule and it has
also failed to ruin anything but itself.
The Democratic party in New York
is now stronger to-day than it was a
year ago.

John Kelly must feel proud of his
work. His intense hatred of Mr. Til-
den and Gov. Robinson blinded his
judgment. He had no hope of being
elected, but he certainly did think
that his Tammany crew would secure
the city and county offices, and he
now has the mortification of seeing his
friends in a hopeless minority in the
city councils. How these patriots feel
about it is not stated, but as they have
fed so long at the public crib it will
come hard to them to go to breaking
stone, unless they have saved up
enough to start grog shops.—*Ral. News.*

Horatio Seymour Speaks.

From His Address at Utica.
New York is by right, by tradition,
by interest, a Democratic State. This
country, in its better days, upheld the
principles of Jefferson and Jackson.
As I stand here at the request of the
young men of the Democratic party in
this city, to speak particularly of our
county and city tickets, which are
made up of those who are in the early
stages of life, I wish to say to them,
as one who has run most of his course
and who feels a deep interest in the
welfare of those who are coming on
the stage of active exertions, that I
exhort them always to keep in view
their duties as citizens, to become in-
telligent in regard to all matters that
concern the welfare of the American
people, and to be earnest and active in
upholding the side which they shall
deem to be in the right. I do not
wish to do injustice to our political
opponents. I respect their convictions,
but I believe that when American
citizens shall study the principles
which give life to our Union and
prosperity to our States, the Demo-
cratic party will regain its ascendancy
in all sections of our common coun-
try."

How Chandler Elected Hayes.

Philadelphia Press, Ring Variety Organ.
His second service was after the
Presidential election of 1876, when,
as Chairman of the National Republi-
can Committee, he announced to the
people the election of President Hayes
by a majority of one vote in the Elec-
toral College. To maintain that ma-
jority it was necessary to hold the
votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon
and South Carolina, in all of which
States there was early indication of
trouble. Senator Chandler assumed
the task of making good his assurance.
He authorized the employment of
persons to enter the necessary proceed-
ings in the courts, to prepare the re-
quired proofs, and generally to pro-
tect the interest of the Republican
party in those States and in the Electoral
Commission. These expenses he met
out of his private funds, and it is un-
derstood the cost of attorneys and
agents and their necessary expenses
involved an outlay of over \$40,000,
for which he did not receive rein-
bursement.

Georgia, says the *Wilmington Star*,
is an instance of thrift in spite of po-
litical persecution and general finan-
cial prostration. It is a flourishing
State, and its neighbors might well
profit by its example. The following
paragraph from one of its papers—
the *Sunny South*—contains some in-
structive information. It says:

"Georgia bonds are worth to-day
equally as much as those of the Uni-
ted States, and are as eagerly sought
for by capitalists. She has recently
readily disposed of \$200,000 of her 4
per cent. bonds at par. These were
issued to pay a similar amount of eight
per cent. bonds falling due. Eight
years ago her seven per cent. bonds
were selling at twenty-five cents be-
low par. These four per cent. bonds
are of as low denominations as five
dollars, and they circulate as money,
thus supplementing the national cur-
rency. This is a fine stroke of finan-
cial policy, and doubtless will be imi-
tated by other Southern States."

Portrait of a Pope.

Shelley, the poet, says: "Religion,
in the mind of an Italian Catholic, is
adoration, faith, submission, penitence,
blind admiration; not a rule for moral
conduct. It has no necessary con-
nection with any one virtue. The
most atrocious villain may be rigidly
devout, and, without any shock to es-
tablished faith, confess himself to be
so. Religion is, according to the tem-
per of the mind which it inhabits, a
passion, a persuasion, an excuse, a re-
fuge; never a check."

While Alexander VI. was Pope,
Hieronymus Porcius wrote, maintain-
ing the doctrine of the Papal infalli-
bility, and asserting that he only is a
Christian who worships and blindly
obeys the Pope. To a hypercritical
intellect it would almost seem that the
theory of Papal infallibility, when ap-
plied to Alexander the Sixth, is sub-
jected to some slight strain. This is
the truthful portrait of this infallible
Pope as given in the last number of
the *Nineteenth Century*:

"The life, the actions, and the char-
acter of this Pope will forever remain
a moral problem. It must be remem-
bered that he was Pope. He was not
merely an almost incredibly wicked
man, but he claimed to be Vicar of
God. Apart even from the darkest
crime which stains his infamous mem-
ory, his life was a long breach of the
commandments which say, thou shalt
not steal; thou shalt do no murder;
thou shalt not commit adultery; thou
shalt not bear false witness against
thy neighbor. Alexander the Sixth is,
perhaps, the greatest and foulest
criminal in history; and he is, fur-
thermore, an occupant of the chair of
St. Peter, the infallible pontiff of a
Church which claims to be connected
with Christianity.

"Alexander did not hate or condemn
the world; he was no Titanic skeptic
or atheist, whose profound disbelief
in divinity, and raging scorn of human-
ity, led him to despise heaven and to
defy hell. No, he believed—in his
way; but he could turn from incest,
from adultery, from murder, to wor-
ship the Virgin, to perform mass, to
fulfill any of the highest and most
mystical functions of sacerdotal sacra-
ment. He was nearly always success-
ful; he was invariably happy. In
him were blended materialism and
superstition. He touches humanity
chiefly in his love for his children, but
is otherwise as infrahuman as he is
undivine. It would almost seem as
if some demon had, in mockery of
men, created a being who should thrive
through unsurpassed wickedness, and
who—as the profoundest effort of de-
vilish satire—should be placed on high
in the then chief office of Christendom,
and be worshipped by millions as the
infallible representative on earth of
the all-wise, all-merciful, omniscient,
and eternal God."

THE New York papers publish a
complaint emanating from the State
Board of Charities of the large num-
ber of pauper immigrants who are just
now reaching the port of New York
from foreign countries. These objec-
tionable immigrants include the main-
ed, the halt and the blind. The New
York Board suggests that Congress
provide by law the funds required to
meet the expense of returning such
parties to the place of their departure,
and that United States Ministers and
Consuls abroad be instructed to inter-
fere as far as possible to prevent the
shipment of foreign paupers to the
United States. The efforts of the New
York officials in devising means to
check this evil should be heartily sec-
onded by the authorities of other
States, and Congress should give heed
to the demand for an official remedy.
—*Raleigh News.*

NEW WORDS.—While many words
once in common use are now nearly
obsolete, few persons are aware how
large a number of new words are con-
stantly coming into our language. The
supplement of the new edition of Web-
ster's Unabridged Dictionary recently
issued, contains among other attrac-
tive features, an addition of over four
thousand six hundred new words and
meanings, and yet it is but a few years
since a general revision was made and
great care taken to insert all the words
then properly belonging to the Eng-
lish language. Where these words
come from and what they are, is a
surprise to person who have not ex-
amined them. They have not been
hastily compiled, as evidenced by the
accuracy and careful study given to
their etymology and definitions.

The Carolina Fair.

The Annual Exhibition of the Carolina
Fair Association opened on Thursday
morning last. The number of visitors on
the first day was not large, but on
Wednesday and Tuesday the number
was considerably increased, and there
was a larger crowd than on any previous
occasion of the sort. The Hotels and all
the Boarding Houses were filled to over-
flowing.

While the exhibition of horses and
stock was not very large, the quality was
superior, being mostly blooded animals.
The display in floral Hall was quite cre-
ditable, and in some Departments superior
to anything heretofore exhibited. The
exhibition of Machinery, though not large
in quantity, was substantial and No. 1 in
workmanship. A fuller notice of the ex-
hibition in various Departments will be
published in our next, and also a list of
premiums awarded.

The road steamer of Dr. E. O. Elliott
of Catawba county, attracted marked at-
tention and interest. It runs on even
and uneven ground easily and smoothly,
being guided by a lever in the hand of an
engineer who sits on the top of the ma-
chine.

The Military parade on Wednesday
was quite imposing, consisting of two
Charlotte Companies and the Cadets of
the Carolina Military Institute, and
Capt. Bell's corps of Cadets from King's
Mountain, the Anson Veterans from
Anson county, the Southern Stars, from
Lincoln county, the Polk Rifles from
Peeleville, Mecklenburg county, and the
Mechlenburg Riflemen. The Rock Hill
Band and the Band belonging to the
Charlotte Greys furnished the music.

On Thursday there was a large crowd
in the city, and the Fair Grounds pre-
sented a throng of people seldom seen
there. Col. D. K. McLaee, who was to de-
liver the Annual Address, was present,
having arisen from a sick bed for the pur-
pose of discharging that duty, and made
an effort to speak, but after speaking for
a short time had to abandon the attempt
on account of hoarseness and general de-
bility from the effect of a bad cold. The
people regret his affliction and at being
deprived of hearing him, but know that
he made a brave effort to gratify them.

The friends of the Fair are gratified at
the success which has attended their ef-
forts to make it strictly an Agricultural, Me-
chanical and Commercial Exhibition. We
learn that the receipts at the gate on
Wednesday amounted to about \$700, and
on Thursday we presume the amount
was larger. All the officers of the Asso-
ciation have worked well and faithfully,
the President Mr. J. S. Myers, especially,
devoting much of his time to the dis-
charge of his duties; and the same may
be said of the Secretary, Treasurer and
Executive Committee.—*Char. Democrat.*

Those who Don't Pay Remembered.

The late David Einstein, of Harlan, N.
J., for many years an extensive manufac-
turer of wollens, while at Boston on a business
trip mentioned to a business acquaintance
that, although having transactions with
Amos Lawrence for many years, he had never
met him, and proposed to make his ac-
quaintance. After the introduction Mr.
Lawrence inquired, "What is your occupa-
tion, Mr. Einstein?" "I am proprietor of the
Ranitan Woollen Mills, and I have purchas-
ed wool of you these many years," replied
Mr. Einstein, very much surprised that his
name seemed to be unknown. After a mo-
ment's reflection Mr. Lawrence asked, "Have
you always paid your notes, Mr. Einstein?"
"Always sir!" he replied, now beginning to
grow indignant. "Ah, that explains it,"
said Mr. Lawrence, in a tone of triumph,
"I know those men who don't pay their
notes."

Refractory Ores.—The Mining Record

of New York, of November 1st, says:
"The New York and North Carolina Smelt-
ing Company was organized under the laws
of the State of New York on October 25,
1879. Its officers are George Whitaker, of
Brooklyn, president; G. E. Robinson, of
Brooklyn, vice-president; G. M. Church of
New York city, treasurer; T. J. Savage of
Providence, R. I., secretary. The object of
the company is the working of refractory
ores by the process invented by Mr. Robin-
son, and which is believed to be the best
yet discovered. They intend locating their
works at Charlotte, N. C., as they have made
extensive and careful examinations of the
Southern Belt, and think that by estab-
lishing their works at that point they will
open up a market for this class of ores that
will meet their most sanguine expectations.
The most of their machinery is ready, and
will be shipped there in a short time. Mr. Ro-
binson leaves in a few days for Charlotte,
where he will superintend the erection of
their works."

Through a Drawbridge.—Newark, N. J.

Nov. 4.—A train on the Greenwood Lake
Railroad ran off the Hackensack drawbridge
this morning. The engineer was killed.
There were about twenty persons in the
coach, mostly business men lying at Arling-
ton, Montclair and Greenwood Lake who
were enroute to New York. Several were
badly injured but as far as known none fa-
tally. All were rescued before the coach
filled with water.
LATER.—Additional dispatches state that
no one was killed except the engineer, Dex-
ter, who, when he discovered that the draw
was open, reversed his engine and jumped.
He was killed by the force of the jump. The
engine and passenger coach were precipi-
tated into the river. The fireman, who remain-
ed at his post, and the conductor, were both
slightly injured. The passenger coach float-
ed on the water and the passengers were
taken out by men in small boats.

A Girl's Encounter with a Deer.

The Philadelphia Press publishes the fol-
lowing dispatch from Shohola, Pa., and
wonders for its correctness:
"Four or five miles back of this place,
in an old log cabin, lived Thos. Hendershot.
He has a pretty daughter about
eighteen years of age. Clara Hendershot
can row a boat, shoot a gun or trap a bear
as well as any man in the county. A few
days ago she started across the lake known
as the Great Water pond to visit a friend.
She used a light boat belonging to her
father, and carried, as was her custom, a
small rifle slung across her shoulder by a
leather strap. When near the center of the
lake she discovered an object in the water
a short distance off, and upon approaching
found that it was a large five-pronged
buck, which had been driven in by
logs. She immediately unslung her gun,
and, after taking aim, fired. The ball
passed through the deer's neck, making a
painful wound. The animal, enraged,
struck at the boat with its front feet, com-
pletely shattering one side of the fragile
craft, which sank, leaving Miss Hendershot
in the water with the infuriated
buck. She was plucky and cool swim-
mer, and as the deer came toward her
she caught it by the horns and plunged her
hunting-knife into its neck, killing it
instantly. She then called for help, and
as none arrived she swam to the shore,
about a quarter of a mile, and hurried
home. She put on dry clothes, and pro-
ceeded to the pond to see to where
the dead buck was floating and towed it
to shore. When dressed the animal
weighed nearly 280 pounds. This is the
seventh deer Miss Hendershot has killed."

A THICK SKULL.—The best illustration
of the thickness of the negro skull pre-
sented itself a few days ago at the
house of Mr. Sloan Kennerly, a few miles
from this place. Joe Reid, a young negro,
about 18 years old, and well known here,
was engaged in doing some work about
the gin house, the machinery of which was
run by horse power. In some unexplained
way he became entangled in the machin-
ery, and his head was caught between the
large cog-wheel and the cylinder or drum
which revolves upon it, and there he
stuck.

In a moment it was thought his head
would be crushed to a jelly, but Joe's oc-
cipital and parietal bones were too well
hinged for that. His head wouldn't go
through, and the wooden cogs could make
no impression upon it. He brought the
whole machinery to a dead lock in spite
of the combined efforts of four or six horse-
men to keep the wheel in motion. When
released from his perilous situation, he
scratched his head and said, "By golly,
that thing hurt right smart," and then
went on about his business.—*Mooreville
Gazette.*

A CATAWBA SNAKE.—For the last few
years the people living about two miles east
of Newton have been kept in constant dread
on account of a monster snake which infest-
ed that neighborhood. Mr. Jonas Deal saw
it a few years ago and said it looked fully
thirty feet long. It made a terrible noise as
it moved, and it was with its huge body and
Mr. Deal retreated, glad to escape with his
life. Many of the honest Dutch thought it
a boa-constrictor that had escaped from some
show, and crowds of men gathered
week after week with dogs and guns to
look for his snake, and, if possible, over-
power and kill him. Last week Mr. Setzer
was walking alone through a field in
that vicinity, he came upon a snake which
must be a son or grandson of the first nam-
ed. It was a horrible looking serpent full
eight feet long, and eight inches across the
head. Mr. Setzer got a fence rail and with
several well directed blows managed to dis-
patch it. The snake was stuffed and put
on exhibition in Newton. The patriarch of
this tribe has not been seen for some time.
He has perhaps retired to his subterranean
castle for winter, but sends out his sons to
look for cattle, sheep or perchance a Dutch-
man.—*Blue Ridge Herald.*

PUT THE NAME OF THE STATE ON YOUR
LETTER.—In view of the recent loss of let-
ters mailed from this city to parties in New
York, and in the face of the suggestion
that these letters were probably forwarded
(though without due authority) by some
route agent into whose hands they fell, to
the dead letter office at Washington, on ac-
count of insufficiency of direction, readers
are again reminded of the recent order of
the Postmaster General that in every case
of a letter mailed the direction must bear
the name of the State as well as that of the
city or town to which it is directed. Thus,
under the ruling referred to, a letter address-
ed simply to a party in "New York," "Phil-
adelphia," "Boston," or "Chicago," is un-
deliverable. After the name of the city in
each of these instances, must be written "N.
Y.," "Pa.," "Mass.," or "Ills.," as the case
may be. It matters not that the order is a
foolish one. To observe it is to be on the
safe side.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.—
We notice that Wachovia Mills are mak-
ing frequent shipments of flour to distant
points in our load lots. The spirit of en-
terprise with which these mills are run
has done much to make this the best grain
market in North Carolina. Farmers and
country merchants who formerly
took their wheat and flour to Salisbury,
Lexington or Danville, now come
here. Success to the Wachovia Mills.—
Win. Republican.

That was an interesting fact to which
Rev. E. F. Rockwell alluded in taking the
chair as moderator of the Synod of North
Carolina, which met Wednesday night at
Statesville—that on the spot where the
Synod was then assembled the Gospel
was preached one hundred years ago.
The church was then known as Fifth
Creek, and it was one of the earliest re-
ligious organizations in the State.—*Char-
lotte Observer.*

THE HORSES FAR-AHEAD OF THE MEN
San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The walking
match between horses and men closed at
the pavilion last night with the following
score: Horses—Pinafore, 639 miles;
Yellie, 536, and Dan McCarthy, 517. Men
—Guenere, 375 miles and Brodie, 262.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Port Jervis, N. J., snow fell to the
depth of three inches Sunday night.

At Winnepeg, Manitoba, an ice bridge
has formed on the river, and people are
crossing on the ice.

The President has issued his proclama-
tion appointing the 27th of November a
day of thanksgiving and prayer.

A severe snow storm prevailed through-
out Ontario Sunday night and yesterday
morning. In some sections there is a foot
of snow on a level.

CARLOTTA IMPOVINO.—London, Nov. 4.—
A Brussels dispatch says there is great im-
provement in the mental condition of Car-
lotta, widow of the ex-emperor Maximilian,
of Mexico, and there is a prospect for her
complete restoration.

THE HOWARD'S ACCOUNT.—Memphis, Nov-
ember 4.—At the Howard meeting last
night Jno. Johnston, treasurer, submitted a
report showing that the receipts have been
\$73,822.92; disbursements, \$68,470.31; bal-
ance on hand, \$5,352.61.

A MUTINY QUELLED BY A WOMAN.—Key
West, Fla., November 4.—Arrived the
British brig Geo. S. Berry, Capt. Howard,
with lumber, from Pensacola for Montevideo,
in a state of mutiny. The captain was
very badly cut. His life was saved and the
mutiny quelled by his daughter.

MEMPHIS, November 3.—Ice formed
this morning in all the gutters of city
and to-day is by far the coldest of the
season. Fully five hundred telegrams
have been sent by physicians advising
that all can return with safety. This
ends the epidemic of 1879.

ANOTHER CASHIER IN THE TOILS.—
New Orleans, October 23.—Milton Ben-
ner, late cashier of the Citizens' Saving
Bank, who gave bonds to the criminal
charges, yesterday was surrendered by
his bondsmen and sent to the parish prison.
It is stated that Benner overdraw
his account \$17,000 a short time before
the bank, of which he was principal man-
ager, suspended.

Senator Bayard both inherits and has
learned, and has been surrounded by all
that can make a man learn statesman-
ship, independence, purity and nobility
of character. Many men prefer other
candidates, and many, for reasons of various
kinds, oppose Mr. Bayard, but it can fairly
be said of him that he has the profound
respect which virtue wins of all men, and
the deep gratitude of the South and of the
friends of free government for his great
services.—*Nashville American Dem.*

DURHAM TOBACCO PLANT: The internal re-
venue books show that there has been an im-
mense increase in the tobacco business of
Durham during the past year. For the
month of October, 1879, Durham paid \$53-
838, revenue, and this when the tax was 24
cents on the pound, the number of pounds
stamped and sold being 224,325. For the
month of October, 1878, our town paid \$72-
048.48, at the rate of 16 cents on the pound.
This shows that our manufacturers sold dur-
ing the month just ended 450,303 lbs., over
double the business of October, 1878.

It is a most fortunate thing for the Demo-
crats that Mr. Chandler died in a Northern
city. Had he come to his end in the South,
it would have been stoutly maintained that
he was slain by the Southerners, by some
Confederate Brigadier, and thousands of
persons would have been made believe it.
The Chicago *Standard*—an able and
generally well informed Baptist paper,
demands that the entire South shall make
a "real protest" against the shooting of
Dixon and the Chisholm trial. It is pleased
to say that unless this "real protest"
is made that the best friends of the
South in the North will "find it difficult
to retain even sentiments of common
respect for such a people."

CONGRESSMAN VOORHIS'S FAILURE.—
New York, Nov. 2.—Congressman Charles
H. Voorhis is known throughout the entire
northern part of New Jersey as well as the
Fifty district, which he represents. He has
been conspicuous in politics, in the church
and in all social gatherings. When there-
fore it was announced on Saturday that he
had fallen for \$50,000 there was great ex-
citement in Hackensack, where he lives, and
all through that region, for he had business
relations with a great number of persons.
His integrity and Christian conduct had led
people to trust him, and he was the custo-
dian of the funds of many estates, and more
than a score of widows and orphans had
put their all in his hands. The first result
was a rum on the two banks with which
he had close business relations. It is expected
that this will be continued to-morrow. Mr.
Voorhis, with tears running down his
cheeks, said to a reporter that he did not
know why he had pursued the course that
had brought him thus to ruin. It has not
developed what this course was, but specu-
lation is hinted at.

Of course we don't expect a man who
couldn't see any flaws in Grant's adminis-
tration in the time of it to suddenly be-
come coolly critical in these times. We
don't quarrel with the old Grant crowd a
bit for glorifying him, but we do quarrel
with the people who now want to "jine"
in the Grant heroism with us, to know
better and ought to now.—*Springfield Re-
publican, Ind. Rep.*

DEATH OF A CHURCHMAN.—A let-
ter from Salem contains the informa-
tion that the Right Rev. E. A. de-
Schweinitz, Bishop of the Southern
Province of the Moravian church,
died at his residence in that place on
the night of the 31 instant at 11
o'clock.—*Raleigh News.*

GLEANINGS.

You cannot dream yourself into a
character; you must hammer and forge
yourself one.—*Froude.*

Charles Lamb said that a laugh was
worth a hundred groans in any state
of the market. Hume "said he would
rather possess a cheerful disposition than
with a gloomy mind to be the master of
an estate of £10,000 a year."

The London *Saturday Review* says of
Cetywayo: "The capture is embarrassing.
If strict personal justice were con-
sistent with the public interest the pris-
oner might perhaps be entitled to an am-
ple apology with full compensation for his
losses."

Be thou like the bird perched upon
some frail thing, who, although he
feels the branch bending beneath him,
yet loudly sings, knowing full well
that he has wings.—*Count Agenor de
Gasparin.*

We raise ourselves by adoring that
which is better than we are. It is the
one virtue of the soul which is always
tending upward by its proper motion
—upward to something higher, purer,
better.

When the girl who has encouraged
a young man for about two years sud-
denly turns around and tells him that
she can never be more than a sister
to him he can for the first time see
freckles on her nose.—*Detroit Free
Press.*

Next to China, France is the country that
produces the most fans. Before the Revo-
lution there was a corporation comprising
one hundred and thirty masters. The seat
of the manufacture is in the department of
the Oise between Melu and Beauvais, where
more than three thousand workers gain a
livelihood by mounting Paris fans. (The
frames of plain carved wood, are made in
the same villages.)

Gainesville, (Ga.) *Argus*: We speak
for the State of Georgia and we utter the
plain truth when we say that our con-
stitution and laws are as good as those
of the State of Massachusetts—that they
are as well enforced—that the peace
and good order of Georgia are well main-
tained—that crimes are not so frequently
committed—that in every respect our citi-
zens, white and black are as orderly and
observant of the law, and that we are
sincerely attached to the constitution of
the United States.

A despatch from Cairo states that the
obelisk known as one of Cleopatra's Needles,
given to this country by the late Khedive
of Egypt, was delivered on Thursday last,
by the Governor of Alexandria, to Lieu-
tenant-Commander Henry H. Goringe, of the
United States Navy, by order of the Khedive.
The contracts and arrangements for
its transportation to this country having
been previously made, the work of removal
was immediately commenced. It is to be
shipped on board a vessel, and not taken in
tow as in the case of the London obelisk.
The hope is expressed that it may be seen
standing in New York next summer.

A lion-tamer, M. Karoly, who has