

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 8, 1880.

NO 12

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS REPORT,

Showing Receipts and Expenditures, of the County for the Fiscal Year, Ending Dec. 31, 1879.

To Tax collected from lists, \$12,120 16	From merchants, 468 46	From mortgages, 113 50	From J. M. Horah, 9 98	From marriage licenses, 27 07	From H. N. Woodson, 27 07
Total, \$12,757 20					
Subject to credit for overcharges, 16 10	Interest on bonds, about \$300 00	Shelf, com., \$12,457 20	at 5 per cent, 622 86	Total, \$11,834 34	

## Claims Audited by the Board:

Geo. Earnhart, building bridge, \$23 50	John Hart, do do, 15 00	J. D. Johnson, do do, 32 00	James Luckey, repairing do, 9 75	Calvin Basinger, do do, 22 50	James Luckey, do do, 1 30	H. G. Miller, lumber for do, 11 95	Alex Hartman, do do, 12 00	Ransom Jacobs, bridge inspector, do do, 23 10	Geo. Beaver, hauling poles for P. road, 15 80	J. L. Beaver, do do, 10 00	T. J. Sumner, 20 loads of poles, 3 00	S. P. Lord, poles and hauling sand, 12 25	F. M. Houshouser, do do, 2 50	S. R. Harrison, lumber for P. road, 1 00	E. E. Phillips, juror laying out P. road, 1 00	A. W. Klutz, do do, 1 00	J. H. Rindlemen, do do, 1 00	G. M. Fisher, do do, 1 00	C. D. Miller, do do, 1 00	C. Newson, do do, 1 00	William Beaver, do do, 1 00	Charles Lysterly, do do, 1 00	O. M. Houshouser, do do, 1 00	A. C. Ketter, do do, 1 00	L. Jossey, do do, 1 00	J. L. Cruse, do do, 1 00	T. J. Menney, fine refunded, 5 00	P. P. McCony, fine refunded, 5 00	Adam Hartman, lumber for jail fence, 7 12	Bingham & Co., do do, 3 12	James Barrett, repairs on jail, 25 00	W. Trexler, do do, 5 50	Adam Earnhart, rock posts, 6 50	Bingham & Co., Well bucket, 9 00	R. R. Crasford, hardware, 1 37	P. N. Heilig, do do, 1 00	H. H. Heilig, do do, 1 00	J. J. Bunch, advertising and printing, 99 50	J. M. Houshouser, Stationery for office, 43 72	do do cash paid for blank book, 10 25	Win Mann, blank book, 16 00	C. F. Waggoner, cash account, 88 79	do do cash paid Supreme court, 42 50	Dr. M. Whitehead, medical services, 16 00	John C. Miller, overcharge on tax, 8 54	W. L. Kelly, Jailor, 2 35	D. L. Trexler, do do, 19 15	C. F. Waggoner, 3 flor., 1,082 23	M. Schloss, bonding jurors, 4 23	J. H. Frazer, coroner, 113 50	Dr. J. H. McCorkle, post mort. exam., 10 00	John Shop, listing tax, 16 25	A. W. Klutz, listing tax, 14 75	W. M. Kincaid, do do, 35 50	J. C. Graham, do do, 12 50	Jesse Powlass, do do, 13 50	John C. Graham, do do 2 years, 35 00	C. E. Mills, do do 2 years, 67 03	J. L. Sloan, do do 2 years, 49 50	John W. Miller, do do, 17 00	Henry Barringer, do do, 17 00	P. A. Shop, do do, 28 00	H. G. Houshouser, registrar, &c., 13 00	R. H. Houshouser, do do, 7 00	R. H. Houshouser, registrar, &c., 5 18	Jesse Powlass, do do, 7 03	Jesse W. Miller, do do, 5 24	John C. Graham, do do, 2 88	W. F. Watson, do do, 6 62	Joseph F. McLenn, do do, 8 84	P. A. Shop, do do, 8 14	R. H. Houshouser, do do, 4 20	A. W. Klutz, do do, 4 63	W. L. Parker, do do, 5 03	S. A. Earnhart, do do, 6 73	C. F. Baker, Judge of election, 5 50	J. G. Long, do do, 5 50	John A. Ramsay, do do, 7 00	A. H. Houshouser, do do, 5 50	R. H. Houshouser, do do, 2 00	Andrew Murphy, clerk of election, 6 00	A. Allen Brown, do do, 6 00	W. R. Fraley, judge of election, 6 00	W. A. Lentz, do do, 3 00	Wilson Trout, do do, 3 00	A. L. Hall, do do, 3 00	E. H. Bailey, do do, 3 00	C. Rice, do do, 3 00	James Hellard, do do, 3 00	Geo. R. McNeill, do do, 3 00	Levi Powlass, do do, 3 00	Stokes Fraley, do do, 3 00	J. K. Culbertson, do do, 4 50	J. A. Lippard, do do, 4 50	Thos. Shook, do do, 4 50	W. A. Knox, do do, 4 50	J. M. Harrison, do do, 4 50	W. L. Kistler, do do, 3 00	Tobias Goodman, do do, 3 00	S. A. Lawrence, do do, 3 00	R. H. Houshouser, do do, 1 50	C. H. McKenzie, do do, 6 00	J. F. Robinson, do do, 3 00	J. P. Wiseman, do do, 3 00	J. B. Gibson, do do, 1 50	T. E. Watson, do do, 1 50	F. H. Plaster, do do, 3 00	J. A. Hamilton, do do, 4 50	G. A. J. Sechler, do do, 3 00	Dan'l Beaver, do do, 1 50	J. M. Coleman, do do, 1 50	J. R. Weddington, do do, 1 50	Allen Rose, do do, 1 50	H. J. Overcash, do do, 3 00	J. H. Overcash, do do, 1 50	John Shop, do do, 4 50	Chas. Correll, do do, 4 50	J. L. Graeber, do do, 4 50	J. P. Rymer, do do, 4 50	Daniel Frick, do do, 4 50	Chas. Houshouser, do do, 3 00	C. A. Miller, do do, 3 00	O. A. J. Miller, do do, 3 00	Osabiah Eller, do do, 4 50	A. C. Earnhart, do do, 4 50	J. P. Heavis, do do, 8 00	J. A. Coleman, do do, 3 00	J. C. Snigges, do do, 3 00	H. A. Houshouser, do do, 1 50	W. H. Bean, do do, 3 00	D. C. Head, do do, 3 00	J. W. Miller, do do, 3 00	J. E. Wyatt, do do, 8 00	O. V. Pool, do do, 4 50	James Houshouser, do do, 3 00	Joe A. Pool, do do, 2 00
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

His MEANING.—While Mrs. Johnson was walking around her kitchen, the other day, making a general investigation of things, her in son stepped in and said:

"Say, ma, do you know that Jack Jones has just come down to see sister Jane?"

"Yes."

"Do you know they are in the parlor together?"

"I do."

"Do you know they are in there gumming?"

"What's that you say?" broke in Mrs. Johnson rather sharply.

"I say that they are in there gumming."

"Jane wouldn't let him!" broke in Mrs. Johnson, with great emphasis. "Jane knows better than that."

"Knows better than that, eh!" yelled the boy as he got outside the door. "I don't know what harm there is for them to sit in there gumming autumn leaves on a piece of card-board."

He skipped lightly out, and his mother seemed greatly relieved.

## NATURAL ACTING.—The following remarkable anecdote is extracted from "An Essay on the Science of Acting." In the town of North Walsham, Norfolk, 1788.

The Fair Penitent was performed. In the last act, where Calista lays her hand on the skull, a Mrs. Berry, who played the part, was seized with an involuntary shuddering and fell on the stage. During the night her illness continued; but the following day, when sufficiently recovered to converse, she sent for the stage-keeper and anxiously inquired where he procured the skull. He replied from the sexton, who informed him it was the skull of one Norris, a player, who, twelve years before, was buried in the graveyard. That same Norris was her first husband. She died in six weeks. —London Globe.

## A Life-Saving Station.

In the year 1847 the United States organized fifty-four life-saving stations between Montauk Point, which you know is on the end of Long Island, and Cape May. In 1872 the system was extended still further. New stations were located, tasteful buildings were put up and provided with all the apparatus necessary for the purpose, and a corps of resolute, hardy seamen appointed which should patrol the coast from Passamaquoddy Bay to Cape Hatteras. Of these stations there are now 104; of which Maine has five, New Hampshire one, Massachusetts fourteen, Rhode Island three, Long Island thirty-one, New Jersey forty, Virginia three, North Carolina seven. Since the service was first established, in 1847, nearly 6,000 lives have been saved by its aid, and property has been preserved amounting to more than \$1,000,000.

It was one of these stations that the Professor visited. Fortunately the captain was at home, and when the Professor arrived was already showing a party of ladies the objects of interest. When the Professor came to look around, the first thing he saw was a very brightly polished cannon—not a large one—and near by a number of curious looking cone-shaped leaden balls. There was also a box with a number of pegs in it and a long rope coiled carefully about the pegs. When it storms out at sea and ships are driven in shore, and become wrecked and helpless, it often happens that the water is too rough to let a boat live in it. If the big life-boat which stands in the middle of the house should be rolled down to the beach and launched, the waves would break it in pieces in a minute. So the only way for the captain and his surfmen to reach the vessel is by a rope. Now you know a man couldn't swim in such a heavy sea to carry the rope, and nobody has strength enough to throw a rope 120 feet, which is often the distance by which the ship is separated from the shore. So the captain or one of his men takes the rope that is coiled so loosely about the pegs that it will run off without a hitch, and ties one end of it to the ring in the end of one of these lead balls. Then he takes the brass cannon and sets it on the beach, pointing it so that it will carry a ball just over the vessel, and loads it with powder and this ball having the line tied to the end. Then he fires the gun. Bang goes the gun; out goes the ball; away goes the line, uncoiling itself so fast from the pegs that you can scarcely see it move. In a second it slackens and stops, and then the captain knows it has fallen on the deck of the vessel. Pretty soon it begins to move again—slowly this time—and now the captain knows the rope on the ship are pulling it. So he ties two ropes to his end of the line—one a little larger than the line itself, and the other a great, stout cable—and attaches to these a piece of wood with painted directions on it, telling the people on the ship just what to do. In a few minutes these ropes have been pulled on board, and the big one looking like the cable of a suspension bridge, has been made tight at both ends. On this cable is then hung a sort of covered boat, called a life-car, large enough to hold four people, and the small rope being tied to one end of it, the people on the ship begin to pull. Very shortly it has been pulled along the cable until it reaches the ship. Then it is filled with people and the surfmen on shore pull it back again. And so it is pulled back and forth, from shore to ship and from ship to shore, until everybody is landed, and the old ship is left to go to pieces.—Professor's Chair, in Christian Union.

Root Crop.—The use of Roots especially of Mangles and Swedes, as food particularly for milk and butter stock, has greatly increased of late, and is destined still further to increase, and that rapidly. Farmers, who are careful about the flavor of their milk and butter, feed only Mangles, Sugar Beets, Carrots or Parsnips to milking cows, keeping the Swedes for dry stock. Enormous crops are produced under good cultivation, amounting often to seventy or eighty tons per acre.

## Which is Best?

"Oh, dear!" Little Nan opened her eyes and stretched out her arms with a sleepy yawn, as the summer morning, all rosy and sweet, peeped into her garret chamber.

"I wish I didn't have to get up so soon! I wish the fire would make itself, and a Pitcher Fairy would bring the water from the spring, and Broom Fairy would sweep the kitchen and grind the coffee, and a good Brownie would bring us a lovely breakfast already cooked! I'm tired of sifting cutliders and washing dishes. I wish I was a lady like Miss Anastasia!"

But she wasn't a lady, and Pitcher Fairies and Brownies didn't grow in her neighborhood; so little Nan had to shake off her sleepiness and jump up to her work. The sun was just coming over the edges of the rosy clouds; the robins and the orioles were singing with all their might; the morning glories had hung out a thousand pink, and purple, and sparkling bells, to welcome the sunshine; and the pinks and mignonette in the garden were sparkling with dewdrops. How sweet they smelled, and how lovely everything was in the cool, fresh, beautiful summer morning!

Little Nan came back from the spring with her cheeks like roses and her eyes as bright as stars. She danced about her work as lightly as any Broom Fairy ever did; and the fire was made, the breakfast cooked for grandmother, and the dishes washed up afterward, long before Miss Anastasia raised her drowsy head from her great, soft feather pillows. When she did, the sun was streaming across her pillow, hot and bright. The flowers on her dressing table drooped in the heat; the dew was dried up on the roses outside.

Miss Anastasia stretched herself, "Oh, dear, how hot it is! How tiresome to have to get up and dress one's self! I won't do it. I'll have my breakfast in bed."

And so she lounged against her pillow, and drank her coffee, and nibbled at her toast, and had no appetite, and complained of the heat, and sighed and fretted like a person oppressed with grief. She had nothing in the world to do but amuse herself and take her ease, and now nothing amused her; and she tossed about on her fine bed, and did not find half the rest there that little Nan took on her hard out in the garret.

If only she had some useful work to do, how much better she would have felt! She missed all the dew and freshness of the morning; she loses all the purest pleasures of life. For no one can be happy that walks through the world with idle hands and a selfish heart.

Little Nan had the best of it; for honest work brings a double blessing, and we serve God best when we do our duty to men.—Biblist Weekly.

## How Bar-room Liquors are Made.

There may be seen daily on Chestnut street, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, a man dressed in faultless apparel, with a great diamond on his breast vainly endeavoring to out-glisten the magnificent solitaire on his finger. In a German university he learned chemistry; and not even Liebig knew it better. His business is the mixing and adulterating of liquors. Give him a dozen casks of deodorized alcohol and next day each of them will represent the name of a genuine wine or popular spirit. He enters a wholesale drug store bearing a large basket on his arm. Five pounds of Iceland moss are weighed out to him. To raw liquors this imparts a smoothness and oleaginousness that gives to imitation brandy the glibness of that which is matured. An astringent catechu that would almost close the mouth of a glass inkstand is next in order. A couple of ounces of strychnine, next called for, are quickly conveyed to his vest pocket, and a pound of white vitriol is as silently placed in the bottom of the basket. The oil of the sulphuric acid, and other articles that give fire and body to liquid poisons are always kept in store. The mixer buys these from various quarters. They are staples of the art.—Christian Union.

## The "Mouse Cure."

This name has been given, and correctly enough, to a new remedy for lockjaw. The account of it sounds more like waggery than fact, but the New York Times tells it "bona fide" of an ingenious French physician who was called in to prescribe for a lady suffering from tetanus.

Her family doctor had tried every known remedy without effect. The patient was lying on her back with her mouth tightly closed and muscles of her jaws and throat rigid, so that she could not utter a sound.

The physician went out and procured a live mouse, and attached a strong horse hair to its tail. Placing the mouse at the foot of the bed, he allowed it to creep over the patient the entire length of her body.

She soon felt the creature, and noticing what it was, sprang up and screamed, "Take it off! take it off!" and scolded the doctor very glibly for a "horrid, heartless wretch!"

The doctor laughed, and so did his attendants, for all saw that the mouse had completely broken the lady's lockjaw. One nervous shock had been cured by another.

She had no return of the tetanus symptoms, and the doctor was so well convinced of the value of his four-legged homopathy that he went on trying it for other nervous diseases, and it is said that he has made the "mouse cure" a success every time.—Christian at Work.

## Patriotism(?) Run Mad.

In the Philadelphia Presbyterian of the 13th inst., is published a Thanksgiving Sermon by Rev. Chas. Wadsworth, D.D., in which occurs the following unseemly glorification of the United States flag: "O brave banner! Even the wise men of the East have seen thy star—thy stars—shining out of thy firmament, and have brought forth kindly treasures—gold, and frankincense, and myrrh."

Now we have not a word to say against celebrating the honor and glory of our national flag. Its fame is not hid in a corner; ready homage and welcome meet its proud folds in every clime, and millions are ready to defend its purity with fortune and with blood. But we do not have expected so good a man as Dr. Wadsworth to descend to such reprehensible, sensational, extravaganzas, as to run a parallel between the American flag, no matter what its worth, and our adorable Redeemer, in the homage paid to each.

We have no sympathy with any such unwarranted language anywhere; and none, especially, when used in the church of the living God, where the Gospel of grace is to be proclaimed to lost sinners. Far distant be the day when any such comparisons shall be heard from pulpits anywhere in this broad land!—N. C. Presbyterian.

## Third Term Indications.

The Latest Discoveries of an Observer who Devotes his Whole Time to the Subject.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, the able Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, may be properly regarded as the chief of the Third Term Signal Service Bureau. He is a sort of Old Probabilities concerning everything relating to the Grant boom. His spy-glass knows no rest. Every speck on the third-term horizon is detected, overhauled and examined. Mr. Nordhoff's latest report is sub-divided into five parts, thus:

1. Secretary Sherman is an uncompromising opponent of the third term and will be a candidate against Grant or anybody else.

2. Blaine and his friends in the West and Northwest are against the third term, and are particularly hostile to Grant and his present supporters, because of the bad treatment of Blaine experienced at their hands in Cincinnati in 1876.

3. President Hayes is hostile to the third term, and favors Sherman.

4. The selection of Don Cameron as chairman of the national committee ought not to be regarded as a Grant success, because it was brought about only by a coalition of the Grant and Sherman forces in order to snub Blaine.

5. Grant is regarded as a weak candidate by many influential Republicans, and they will not consent to his nomination.

6. The galleries of the convention will be kept free from the "packing" contemplated by the third terms.

7. Grant is not only willing to be a can-

## NEWS ITEMS.

### The Progress of a Year.

How the United States stands at the close of 1879 in relation to other countries. Baltimore Sun.

During the civil war we spent four thousand millions of dollars, and Europe hastily concluded that we had reached the culminating point in our destinies. But the United States are at peace to-day, and have converted all their swords into plow-shares and pruning-hooks, while Europe groans under an annual burden of \$1,000,000,000 spent in the maintenance of armies and navies. Since 1860, "the peace of Europe" has cost \$27,000,000,000 in money to maintain it, while from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 men are annually withdrawn from productive industries in order to be trained in the arts of destruction. If these men could earn by the labor of their hands an average of \$300 a year, as able-bodied men do in this country, the losses to Europe by its prodigious armaments since 1860 will have exceeded thirty billions of money, equal to the entire valuation of the United States, according to the census of 1870. These figures afford a clew to the sufferings and distresses of Europe as soon as an unprosperous year visits that continent, and to the anxiety with which crops and seasons are watched there. The United States have no need to feel these anxieties. Their territory is too broad, their climate too various, their soil too responsive to the touch of husbandry. Seven years of Egyptian famine need not destroy us, while one year of short crops in Europe makes every country there our debtor for provisions. During the year just closed every section of the land has profited by these extraordinary and imperative demands. The South, with but 20 per cent. of the population, has furnished 32 per cent. of the most enormous bulk of exportations ever sent forth from our shores. The farmers all the land through have made money and are rapidly paying their debts. All sorts of manufacturing industries are returning to full work with advancing wages. Mining has been pushed to a greater extent than ever, and has uniformly prospered throughout the year. It is estimated that the dividends on the stocks of companies having during the year afforded a very large addition for re-investment as part of the permanent capital of the country. The cotton crop has yielded largely in excess of previous years. The business of the banks has increased more than 50 per cent. over last year, and the exchanges are now nearly as large as in 1872, without making any deductions for the differences between the two years in values and the purchasing power of money. All these are substantial evidences of the progress made by the country during the year 1879. Industry and trade have acquired such a momentum and rest upon such a firm basis that we may reasonably expect a continued progress and development during the present year. Do not substantial blessings of this sort call for a proper recognition on the part of the people? Do they not make it the public duty to secure the moral and political fruits of these great material resources upon such a basis that we may be sure that our children will enjoy them? May we not increase our wealth and cement our powers by cultivating the same breadth in public and political charity that we cultivate in acres of crops? Our wealth is worth little to us if we are in continual danger of spending it in cutting one another's throats, or in strife and bickering which keep us ever on the fringe of civil war. New Year's Day, which occurs to-morrow, is a good one on which to "turn over a new leaf." Let us do this not only in our private charities of thought and purse, but our public ones also, and see how much we can add to our material resources and to the country's wealth by learning how to love our neighbors as ourselves. Peace on earth and good-will towards men means that, quite as much as it means the disbanding of great standing armies and the return of the soldier to the plow-handle.

### EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRESIDENT.—Now, you have no idea, unless you travel around the country a great deal, how unsettled and uncertain this presidential question is. There is really no telling where the lightning may strike, and cautious, prudent, and aspiring men are making much careful preparation for all or any contingencies. That I have myself received, from prominent men in several States, no less than thirty-two applications for cabinet positions, and I am afraid to say how many consular appointments and local post-offices, in the event of—Still I do not apprehend any immediate danger of my—that is, I am no politician, and do not seek—I wish to be understood as saying that while I do not at all personally, and while none of my friends have, with my permission or at my request—And yet there is no reason why I should needlessly offend these applicants by throwing their petitions away, so I will file them, and if—to be sure, everybody knows that I do not—train time? All right, porter, my baggage is ready. [Extract from the report of a reform lecturer.]—Burlington Hawkeye.

### RELIEF FOR THE IRISH.—London, January 2.—The Bank of England has voted \$500 towards the fund instituted by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the destitute in Ireland, which fund now amounts to \$73,000. There were land meetings yesterday at Rathfrim, Scryne and Shigo. Several thousand persons attended the meetings.

It is winter a good time to cut timber for posts, rails, and boards?

A. There is a difference of opinion among farmers on the subject. Timber cut in winter is said to be more brittle to become sap rotten, and when cut in the spring, the trees being full of sap, in the depreciation of worms. August being the second running of the sap, is, however, of latest advocated especially for oak hickory and chestnut trees.

### didate, but has set his heart on a renomination, and during his Southern tour the Grant party in that section will be thoroughly organized.

The foregoing is the very latest from the chief of the Presidential Signal Service Bureau, and it is generally admitted that it is more accurate than such reports usually are.

### Matters in Maine.

The Reference of the Difficulties to the Supreme Court.

Boston, Jan. 2.—An Augusta dispatch says the Republicans are well pleased that the Governor and council have submitted any points to the Supreme Court and, have a degree of confidence that notwithstanding the ingenuity exercised in framing the interrogations so as to put the court in the position of a witness who is permitted to give only direct answers to such questions, as a lawyer conducting the examination chooses to ask. The court will find a way to indicate its opinion concerning what may legitimately be done under the constitution and laws to secure a just declaration of the results of the election.

The same dispatch says it reported on good authority that the Democrats have arranged for contesting the seats of a number of Republicans to settle the election cases before doing anything else. They would turn out another Republican for every one of those counted out whom they saw fit to admit, and thus preserve their majority.

The first number of E. F. Pillsbury's new Democratic daily paper, the Standard, appeared yesterday. It has the following concerning the Legislature: "The coming session of the Legislature will be one of the most important, interesting and exciting ever held in the State. For the first time in 24 years the opponents of the Republican party will be in the majority in both branches and in control of the State government."

BANGOR, Jan. 2.—Chief Justice Appleton, Judge Peters and Judge Libbey were in this city Thursday, when the questions forwarded by the government arrived here. Judge Burrows and Judge Walton came last night, and Judge Danforth and Judge Symonds this morning, so that a full court is now in session.

### THE MAINE EXCITEMENT TONING DOWN.

—Washington, Dec. 30.—There is a noticeable weakening among the Republican leaders regarding the use of force to seat the alleged elected Republican members of the Legislature in Maine next week. The violent talk of a few days ago is no longer to be heard, except among a few extreme men, who would be glad to see the country in a state of turmoil and excitement all the time. One of the most prominent Republican Senators now in the city expresses the opinion that the Garcelon Legislature will assemble without molestation on the 6th of January, and that the Republicans will then demand that immediate steps be taken to correct the alleged wrongs before an election is had for Governor. The Republicans seem to have discovered that Gov. Garcelon cannot be frightened from the line of his constitutional duty, and they will now abandon their threats to resort to force unless their demands are complied with. It is understood that such Republicans as Senators Anthony, Burnside and Edmunds have advised the Maine Republicans not to take any steps which might look like appealing to force, but to submit under protest to their alleged wrongs, and endeavor to make the Legislature, by legal means, carry out the spirit of the law under which Gov. Garcelon has been acting.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRESIDENT.—Now, you have no idea, unless you travel around the country a great deal, how unsettled and uncertain this presidential question is. There is really no telling where the lightning may strike, and cautious, prudent, and aspiring men are making much careful preparation for all or any contingencies. That I have myself received, from prominent men in several States, no less than thirty-two applications for cabinet positions, and I am afraid to say how many consular appointments and local post-offices, in the event of—Still I do not apprehend any immediate danger of my—that is, I am no politician, and do not seek—I wish to be understood as saying that while I do not at all personally, and while none of my friends have, with my permission or at my request—And yet there is no reason why I should needlessly offend these applicants by throwing their petitions away, so I will file them, and if—to be sure, everybody knows that I do not—train time? All right, porter, my baggage is ready. [Extract from the report of a reform lecturer.]—Burlington Hawkeye.

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The same dispatch says it reported on good authority that the Democrats have arranged for contesting the seats of a number of Republicans to settle the election cases before doing anything else. They would turn out another Republican for every one of those counted out whom they saw fit to admit, and thus preserve their majority.

The first number of E. F. Pillsbury's new Democratic daily paper, the Standard, appeared yesterday. It has the following concerning the Legislature: "The coming session of the Legislature will be one of the most important, interesting and exciting ever held in the State. For the first time in 24 years the opponents of the Republican party will be in the majority in both branches and in control of the State government."

BANGOR, Jan. 2.—Chief Justice Appleton, Judge Peters and Judge Libbey were in this city Thursday, when the questions forwarded by the government arrived here. Judge Burrows and Judge Walton came last night, and Judge Danforth and Judge Symonds this morning, so that a full court is now in session.

### THE MAINE EXCITEMENT TONING DOWN.

—Washington, Dec. 30.—There is a noticeable weakening among the Republican leaders regarding the use of force to seat the alleged elected Republican members of the Legislature in Maine next week. The violent talk of a few days ago is no longer to be heard, except among a few extreme men, who would be glad to see the country in a state of turmoil and excitement all the time. One of the most prominent Republican Senators now in the city expresses the opinion that the Garcelon Legislature will assemble without molestation on the 6th of January, and that the Republicans will then demand that immediate steps be taken to correct the alleged wrongs before an election is had for Governor. The Republicans seem to have discovered that Gov. Garcelon cannot be frightened from the line of his constitutional duty, and they will now abandon their threats to resort to force unless their demands are complied with. It is understood that such Republicans as Senators Anthony, Burnside and Edmunds have advised the Maine Republicans not to take any steps which might look like appealing to force, but to submit under protest to their alleged wrongs, and endeavor to make the Legislature, by legal means, carry out the spirit of the law under which Gov. Garcelon has been acting.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRESIDENT.—Now, you have no idea, unless you travel around the country a great deal, how unsettled and uncertain this presidential question is. There is really no telling where the lightning may strike, and cautious, prudent, and aspiring men are making much careful preparation for all or any contingencies. That I have myself received, from prominent men in several States, no less than thirty-two applications for cabinet positions, and I am afraid to say how many consular appointments and local post-offices, in the event of—Still I do not apprehend any immediate danger of my—that is, I am no politician, and do not seek—I wish to be understood as saying that while I do not at all personally, and while none of my friends have, with my permission or at my request—And yet there is no reason why I should needlessly offend these applicants by throwing their petitions away, so I will file them, and if—to be sure, everybody knows that I do not—train time? All right, porter, my baggage is ready. [Extract from the report of a reform lecturer.]—Burlington Hawkeye.

### RELIEF FOR THE IRISH.—London, January 2.—The Bank of England has voted \$500 towards the fund instituted by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the destitute in Ireland,