

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 22, 1880.

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FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Number	1 month	2 m's	3 m's	6 m's	12 m's
1 inch	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$8.00
2 inch	3.00	4.50	6.00	8.00	12.00
3 inch	4.50	6.00	7.50	10.00	15.00
4 inch	6.00	7.50	9.00	12.00	18.00
5 inch	7.50	9.00	10.50	14.00	21.00
6 inch	9.00	10.50	12.00	16.00	24.00
7 inch	10.50	12.00	13.50	18.00	27.00
8 inch	12.00	13.50	15.00	20.00	30.00
9 inch	13.50	15.00	16.50	22.00	33.00
10 inch	15.00	16.50	18.00	24.00	36.00

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## EXAMINER DOTS.

R. J. West is remodeling the old Hospital building on the corner of Counsel and Lee streets.

A negro was brought up from Gold Hill, Thursday, and lodged in jail charged with burglary.

The vote on the School question, Thursday, resulted in 301 ballots for, and 11 against it.

Mr. Best, Col. Tate, Maj. Wilson, and other Railroad magnets were in the city Thursday.

Mr. R. Frank Graham has opened a grocery store on Main Street, just below Barker's Drug Store.

OPERA HALL.—Hayes' Juvenile Opera Company will give an exhibition at Meroney's Hall on Wednesday evening next, 21st inst. See advertisement.

We regret to learn that a little son of Mr. Moses Smith is suffering to such an extent with an inflamed knee as to threaten the necessity of the amputation of his leg.

J. H. Verble is repairing and fitting-up his brick building near Meroney's Opera Hall, for a Grocery store and bar room. We understand Mr. S. C. Miller will open there.

Judge Gilmer was in the city Tuesday. So, also, was Robert M. Furman, editor of the Asheville Citizen, and Prof. Kerr, State Geologist.

We are glad to learn that the newly projected mail route from this point via Plank Hanna's and Tyro, to Salem, is meeting with great favor among the citizens. It is much needed and we hope it will meet the approval of the Post Office Department.

Messrs. Clard E. Mills & Co. have bought out W. H. Kestler's bar and billiard tables and promise to run them in a style most acceptable to the public. Their advertisement will appear soon, and the public may rely upon what they say they will do.

Mrs. William G. McNeely, the accomplished Hostess of the National Hotel, we understand, has purchased the furniture and fixtures of the Eating House at the depot, with the intention of keeping up a first-class Eating House there for the travelling public.

Mr. George Woodson has discovered a liquid preparation for the preservation of fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, &c., which he will offer to the public soon. He gave us an apple a few days ago, which he had preserved by his process, about eighteen months, and it was as fresh and sound as when taken from the tree.

The Mining business is rather looking up in this county. The Northern Companies that began operations at several of the Rowan Mines last year, are still working with fine prospects of success. Other mines and veins are opening up, all showing that Gold greatly abounds in this section. And we doubt not that there are as rich mines here as are to be found in any section of our broad country.

We understand that while Mr. Best, of the Western N. C. Rail Road, was here a few days ago, he had bills of machinery and material made out, which seems to indicate that he intends to perfect the work of rebuilding and thoroughly equipping the Workshops at this place. Success to all such efforts, say we.

We are glad to hear that James Douglas Brown, our young townsman and son of the late Mr. J. D. Brown, is likely to be retained by Messrs. Jeffrey & Co., as a salesman in his father's place. Mr. Jas. D. Brown, is a young man of good habits, courteous and prompt in business, and we have no doubt will be able to fill his father's place with pretty general acceptability to his employer.

Mr. John A. Snider informs us that he has discovered a new Gold Mine in about three miles of this place that promises to be as rich as any heretofore found in the county. We have seen some of the ore taken from this new vein, and it is certainly very promising. Mr. Snider is at work at it and its real value will be made known soon.

A small battle occurred on the public square last Saturday night between Mr. Bencini and Mr. Ketchy. A stick was used and Ketchy was rather worsted. The case came up before D. L. Bringle, Esq., Monday morning. Mr. Bencini was fined, as we learn, \$5 and costs, but Mr. Ketchy appealed.

Now, if there was no deadly weapon used and no serious damage done, the magistrate had a right to dispose of the matter, and it would seem that the fine and costs imposed was a sufficient punishment of Bencini. And who was the proper Judge of this matter but the magistrate trying the case. Squire Bringle evidently believed he had jurisdiction, or he would not have undertaken to dispose of the affair and impose a fine. But an appeal was taken, and thus the dockets of our Courts are filled with such cases from year to year, often imposing a heavy tax upon the people, when they could be just as well settled by a magistrate. Besides, it is a great oppression for a party to have to go through two or three courts for the same offense.

Not long ago I was engaged in conversation with several members of Congress in regard to political probabilities. During the colloquy the subject of the negro and his character was mentioned, when a Southern gentleman remarked to me that he and I had much more regard for the darker than Mr. — (who was present), for, said he, "I'll bet he never shank hands with one of them in his life." To this Mr. — replied that he never had. Mr. — is one of those Congressmen who talks very sorrowfully and feelingly about the equal rights of men, and the way the Southern folks treat the negro, and yet though advocating "civil rights" to the fullest extent, he is not proud to shake hands with him! Is not this a commentary upon the heartlessness of the leaders of the Republican party? They do not have half the feeling of kindness for the negro that the negro has for his dog, and use him only as a means of placing some white-skinned adherent to Radicalism in power.

The above is taken from a letter addressed to *Hale's Weekly* from New York. Of course the leading Radicals have no use or sympathy for the negro, except to use them as stepping stones to office. Look at the leaders hereabouts. What are they for the colored man except to use him as a voter to keep them in office. Yet the colored man allows himself to be deceived and enjoined for this purpose.

The Republican orators of the House made speeches on Saturday to their hearts' content in opposition to the amendment to the army bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls. The Democrats made no reply; but it is well known that while they do not intend to be provoked into a wordy war on the subject they will vote for the amendment.

Toombs's Best.—Toombs at last is credited with something which is witty, and sufficiently true to be enjoyed. Senator Cameron, who is always putting in his mouth, asked Toombs if the Southern people had ever found out that the North had whipped them. "Whipped us?" said Toombs, "no sir; you didn't whip us, but we wore ourselves out whipping you." And that is about the truth of the matter.

## POLITICAL.

Salisbury Examiner.  
**LOOK AT THE RECORD.**

We sometimes hear men say, "I will vote the Radical ticket next election, the Democrats are worse than the Rads." If such men would stop to think for a moment. If they would look at the actions, the doings, the record made by the Radical party when in power in this State, in this county, and this town, we do not believe that any reasonable or honest democrat would ever say that he would vote the Radical ticket again.

Have work and money been scarce, times hard, living poor and poverty pinching? Look at the Record of the Radical Party, and you will see the cause for each and all these calamities. Never in the history of this country have the poor laboring classes suffered more inconveniences and harder times, than they have for the last eight or ten years; and these sufferings are directly traceable to the extravagance and mismanagement, the plundering and thieving of the Radical party when in power.

Since 1868, we have had but two Radical Legislatures, and yet those two increased the State debt from about sixteen millions of dollars to Forty Millions of dollars. Worse, about Twenty Millions of this new debt, in so-called Special Tax Bonds was squandered—stolen out-right by the same men, who attempted to fix it as a just debt upon the bones and muscles of the people. Furthermore, a large number of offices was created, and the salary of all office-holders largely increased. The sessions of the legislature were prolonged while the pay of the members was fixed at Seven Dollars per day. County expenses were run up to an enormous rate. Extravagance, embezzlement, and open theft everywhere prevailed. Think of it! The expenses of the State government for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1870, was nearly Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars. In this amount is not included any interest on the State debt, or on any bonds issued for Railroads, &c. It is simply the amount required to run the State government for one year under Radical rule. Is there any wonder we have had hard times? Is it any wonder that the State has to sell her Railroads? This ruinous system of plunder prevailed not only in the State and county governments, but in the municipalities, throughout the State, wherever the Radical party got control.

Does any honest thinking man feel like trusting the party again with power, that has thus oppressed and swindled him? Can he as a fair, honest man submit his interest to such a party?

The Democratic party has reduced the State and county expenses—lessened the taxes enormously, yet times have still been hard, but it is all attributable to the extravagance and mushroom prosperity of Radical rule. Some say the Radicals stole and scattered it around, and that Democrats are in a word enemies. No man can rightfully claim to be a true member of a party who denies the duly expressed will of that party. Our cause is too just and our need for victory too great, to permit us to fritter away our strength upon local questions and mere personal preferences. Too many men, we fear are taking it for granted that the abuses and complaints of the Radical party will work its defeat without effort and without action on our part. There can be no delusion more fatal to our cause than this.

We have told these things over and over again, but they will hear nothing else, for if we would win the fight this year we must not take it for granted that our opponents will be defeated, and that we have nothing to do save to divide the spoils. As powerful as are the incentives to keep in subjection the party that when in power brought ruin and disgrace upon the State, we can accomplish that end only by united effort.

"We have a hard year's work before us, and we need not shut our eyes to the fact. If we do our duty the day will be ours, if not we shall lose it."

Show me that Hamburg Murderer, Butler of South Carolina.

Judge Mackey (Republican), from South Carolina, was sitting in the gallery of the Senate when a sharp-faced, razor-strap look fellow from Yankeeland said to him: "Mister, can you point out to me that infernal Hamburg murderer, Butler of South Carolina?" "Certainly," said the polite Judge; and I will point out, also, other notables of the Senate. Don't you see that handsome Senator with light curly hair? Well, that is Conkling; and the gray-headed, bright-looking man near him is Blaine; that large Senator is Judge Davis, of Illinois; and over there is General John B. Gordon talking to Lamar. Don't you see that bald-headed man, pointing to Senator Edmunds; "well that is Butler of South Carolina." The eyes of our Yankee friend were lighted up with indignation as he replied, "Yes, I could have picked him out of a thousand"—adding a good deal that was not complimentary to the distinguished Vermont. The other day Senator Edmunds came over on the Democratic side, when Mr. Vest said, "Edmunds, Hampton has a good joke on you," and the gallant Carolinian was forced to tell the whole story. Senator Edmunds laughed heartily, and remarked that it was a compliment to be taken for so handsome a man as General Butler. The fact, however, is that Mr. Edmund's face strongly

*Hale's Weekly* well says, "good men and true, worthy and well qualified, must be chosen as our candidates upon both State and County tickets, and that done it will remain for us to give them a cordial, hearty and united support. There has been much so-called 'independence,' in our ranks during the last eighteen months. It is time to put a stop to it. There is much talk of 'independent' candidates. None are needed. We warn all Democrats now, as we have warned them before, not to permit themselves to be divided on local issues, but to beware of jealousies and contentions; to pay no heed to 'citizens' tickets,' or so-called 'people's candidates,' when brought forward in opposition to the regular nominees. These pretences are subterfuges generally of disappointed aspirants used by the enemy to defeat our organization. We cannot afford to destroy or weaken the Democratic party. It has rescued the State from Radical misrule; it has broken the alliance that has existed so long between power and crime; it has checked the system of public plunder, which was drawing our people into bankruptcy and ruin, and it has finally restored the control of the government to the intelligence and virtue of the State. Its defeat is Radical rule, and Radical rule is oppression, civil rights bills, plunder, bankruptcy. Its success gives assurance of Constitutional Government, enforcement of law, and maintenance of right. Surely the cause is worthy of our supreme efforts!

"Let us work together then as members of a common organization having a common end in view. There is too much at stake to hazard the result by indulgence in petty local and personal differences. All the deserving man cannot be selected as candidates, nor can all who offer themselves or who are urged by their friends be nominated. Some must give way; some must sacrifice their aspirations and their preferences. In every political organization the will of a majority of its members must constitute the rule of its action or it will lack the unity of design and concert of action so necessary to success. This will can be definitely ascertained only through mass meetings, through conventions of delegates, through caucuses, or at primary elections. When the will of the party is thus formerly expressed by a nomination duly made in accordance with the usage of the party there can be no appeal from it, and in point of fact none is ever made. The so-called independent candidates do not appeal from the nominating convention to the great body of their own party, but they appeal to a tribunal composed of the enemy in solid battle-array, and a straggling handful of their own men. Independent candidates are then always in collusion with the enemy, and they and their supporters can only be recognized as disorganizers—in a word as enemies. No man can rightfully claim to be a true member of a party who denies the duly expressed will of that party. Our cause is too just and our need for victory too great, to permit us to fritter away our strength upon local questions and mere personal preferences. Too many men, we fear are taking it for granted that the abuses and complaints of the Radical party will work its defeat without effort and without action on our part. There can be no delusion more fatal to our cause than this.

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indicates justice and wisdom, with no trace of meury in it, unless when he is talking to Mr. Thurman or some personal favorite, and then it is as genial and pleasant as possible.

John Kelley's Irish in New York are opposed to Tilden; Schurz's Germans in Ohio are opposed to Grant; the Chinese are opposed to Dennis Kearney; Blaine and Sherman are opposed to each other; Bob Ingersoll is against heaven and hell; neighbors don't like their surroundings—and what, in the name of prosperity, are we to say about "the situation?"—*Washington Gazette.*

General Grant has been educating himself, in company with Phil Sheridan, up to a point where he can Mexicanize the Union. While he was about it he might better have learned all he could about the fate of Maximilian. They's a part of history.

How can any one reasonably expect to receive Democratic support for official position, who refuses on any ground to vote for the regular Democratic nominees?

**Bear Poplar.**  
ROWAN, N. C., April 4, 1880.

MR. EDITOR.—I see an article in your last issue from my esteemed friend J. D. Johnston, on the stock law tax, or rather the section of Scotch Irish expenses for building stock law fence, and as he has singled out this township and uses the phrase, "some of the good citizens of it," we feel called upon to make a few corrections, or give him a more exact knowledge of the position to the tax. If he will call on me I will show him our obligation signed by all the land owners in this township except two, who refused, it is thought on other motives, and some very few who have not had an opportunity, and have sent me word to put their names to it, and a great many have already paid in their mites, for which I hold the council receipt. Atwells are joined with us and are even more unanimous than we. Locke the first to kick has not joined. I will say as to the charges put in his article, and the miles of fence mentioned, it will amount to the bill claimed. But if I am right, 20 miles of fence built entirely of new rails at \$10 per mile, which is the universal price for making heading and putting up fence, would cost but a fraction over \$200,000. But he claims that they have made only 2 or 3 thousand new rails, and also, much of the fence is used by the citizens as pasture fence, which they would have had to build, and a great deal is built of old rails, hence is not worth as much as new fence, and yet, their bill is but little below the price of an entire new fence, with joint owners to share half the expenses. I have no doubt he has an excellent fence, and good gates, as he says, as all who know him, know that he has all work in which he engages done up right. But everything it seems to him, must be paid for by taxes. Now heretofore such fences as he has mentioned by his neighbors, going together and building it as they would help one another to raise a horse or pile up logs, and make no charge. Fredell paid no tax for her fence, 9 or 10 miles of which, is in this township, and is, and formerly was, owned by our citizens, and where new fences were necessary, those along the line, and inside and some outside, too, helped to build it, furnished all the rails and made no charges. We do not say, that Scotch Irish, charges more for her work done, than Franklin, and other townships, where they charge at all. But much fence built in the other townships would not have been charged for at all had not such large bills been presented, which made them attempt to joint owners to share half the expenses. I have no doubt he would have charged but little, but my will put in a big bill, so will Atwells. But as we wish to settle all amicably, I and Col. Honick, last Monday, after consulting some of our people, then in Salisbury, agreed to submit the proposed bill to the townships, to appoint a committee of one from each township, to try and arrange matters satisfactorily, as the fence will not be needed longer than September. By allowing them a fair sum for the use of the fence, &c., till that time when it will all revert to them, as it would not be just for us to pay full price for the fence, and then after September, to get it all. In fact four-fifths of it will never be moved from where it is, as it will be used, and much is now used by the citizens. And I hope all will be magnanimous and enable the committee to make a harmonious report. A good man has been appointed from this township, also from Atwells. Do not know who the others are. I have said this much in vindication of the action we have taken in the matter. As any one can see we would have had all the surplus taxes to pay, as Locke and Atwells, each could put bills to cover their share, Franklin a little more than their share and Scotch Irish, treble, Mr. Cila, none. Through you have been outside, too, helped to build it, furnished all the rails and made no charges. We do not say, that Scotch Irish, charges more for her work done, than Franklin, and other townships, where they charge at all. But much fence built in the other townships would not have been charged for at all had not such large bills been presented, which made them attempt to joint owners to share half the expenses. I have no doubt he would have charged but little, but my will put in a big bill, so will Atwells. But as we wish to settle all amicably, I and Col. 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When a man's wife comes in and sees him razor in hand and with his face all lather, and asks him: "Are you shaving?" It's a provoking thing in him to answer, "No I'm blacking the stove," but it's human nature to so reply.

They tell us this is a world of progress and yet it is just as hard for George Francis Train to put his big toe in his mouth as it was for Mark Antony. *Boston Post.* If George wants to try it he could find it considerable of a feat.—*Lawyer Strauss.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Iron Mine discovered in Davie county. We learn from Mr. H. H. Crowell that a valuable iron mine has been discovered in Davie county. The specimens of the ore are said to be very fine. The mine can be bought cheap.

IRON—REDUCTION.—The Western Iron Association in a recent meeting in which nearly \$50,000,000 of capital was represented, reduced the price of bar iron 20 per cent, from 4 to 31-5. Workmen's wages were also reduced 20 per cent. The nail mills have shut down and it is said, nails will stand at \$2.25 per keg, which rather obscures the whole subject, for nails seem to be cheaper than bar iron, which is not reasonable. Nails are now quoted at \$5 per keg.

AN APPEAL TO EPISCOPALIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.—New York, April 7.—An appeal to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the country for the sum of \$20,000 to endow a general theological seminary in this city has been issued by a committee charged with the duty of securing the additional endowment. The appeal sets forth that the seminary has educated more than a score of bishops and more than 1,200 clergymen, representing every diocese and every school of thought in the Church. The committee wishes to endow the office of dean and four professorships in the sum of \$50,000 each.

THE FASTEST ENGINE.—The Reading Railroad Company has had built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works a passenger engine, which it is designed shall make the distance from Philadelphia to New York—ninety miles—in ninety minutes thus saving about half an hour. The driving wheels are 63 feet in diameter, and the engine weighs about 84,000 pounds from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds more than the ordinary passenger engine. It is expected to make the entire distance to New York without stopping to take water. That this may be done, it is supplied with a tank of about twice the capacity of engines in general. It will hold 4,000 gallons of water. The capacity of the ordinary passenger engine is from 2,000 to 2,500 gallons. The engine will be put to work in a few days.

Discovery of a Mountain of Whetstones.

A mountain of the finest whetstones in the world, equal if not superior to the finest oil-stone or English hone has recently been discovered in Lineville Cove near the dividing line of Burke, Caldwell and Mitchell counties, and within a few miles of the Mitchell turnpike to this place. The discovery was made in this way; about a year ago Mr. Tyre Webb killed a deer on a rocky cliff in dressing the same he whetted his knife on one of the stones and found it to be a whetstone of a superior quality. He told the secret to Mr. Jacob Carpenter who upon examination found that it was almost a solid mountain of whetstones, and he has since obtained a State Grant for the land and expects soon to manufacture grindstones, whetstones and hones in large quantities.

A wagoner from Mitchell showed us one of these whetstones which looks like petrified wood, and we think it is the equal of such stones and will put just as smooth an edge on a razor as the finest English hone.—*Morganton Blade.*

The Handsomest Girl in Rockland.

A letter postmarked Bangor and addressed "To the Handsomest Young Lady at Rockland Maine," was received at the post office in the latter city one day last week. After a consultation between the chief of the office and his subordinates, the former official ordered the missive to be displayed through the glass window that some maiden with confidence in her charms might step up and boldly demand her property. The *Courier*, which is one of the brightest little papers in Maine, by the way, says: "Crowds of women have looked at that envelope, but none have dared to call for it. Maiden ladies in false teeth and falser hair have stood and gazed at the magic direction, and then stalked meditatively up and down the corridors, endeavoring to muster courage to face the awfully penetrating eye of the man at the delivery window. Handsome young women, with rosy cheeks and laughing eyes, have seen it and speculated as to why it was not given to them without further delay. Young men with girls have urged their respective sweethearts to step up and ask for what was clearly their own. The amount of trouble and worry which that little envelope has created in our city is simply incalculable. And meantime the letter tantalizingly hangs in the window, while the Cerberus at the delivery window awaits with uneasiness and impatience the dreadful moment when some woman shall demand the troublesome document, and he shall be forced to compel her to show cause, if any, why he should consider her the party named in the writ."

"I do love a fool" said Ophicleide, and yet it is a scornful glance at his neighbor. "You conceived egotist," replied Foghorn, with scathing calmness, and the fight was over before the police could get there.

## DESTRUCTIVE HAIL.

"I see no one has told you about the hail storm here Thursday," writes a former resident of Charlotte, from Spartanburg. "It broke on the town suddenly about 2 o'clock and was terrible. There were hail-stones as large as hen eggs twenty-four hours after the storm. I heard one man say to-day that \$500 would not replace the glass broken. Wofford College alone had 380 panes knocked to atoms. Some skylights were broken, and gardens were beaten to stems. The ends of plank houses look just as if rocks had been thrown against them. Plenty of stones were picked up weighing two ounces."—*Char. Observer.*

SOMETHING FOR ADVERTISERS.—A STREET VIEW.—A wholesale grocer in this city, who became rich in business, says his rule has always been, when he sold goods on credit, to at once subscribe to the local paper of his debtor. So long as his customer advertised liberally and vigorously, he rested, but as soon as he began to contract his advertising space, he took the fact as evidence that there was trouble ahead, and he invariably went for his debtor. Said he, the man who feels too poor to make his business known, is too poor to do business. The withdrawing of an advertisement is evidence of weakness that business men are not slow to act upon.—*New York Times.*

CHINESE SEEKING NATURALIZATION.—A New York letter mentions a rumor that at least one hundred Chinamen in that city, following the recent example of one of their countrymen at Fond du Lac, Wis., are preparing to take out naturalization papers with a view of becoming American citizens. They are understood to have been persuaded to this step by the Chinese Employment Bureau, which was organized in New York some weeks since by a number of philanthropic men and women, who were desirous of protecting them from the persecution to which "the little brown people" are subjected in Franconia. The expense attending the procurement of the necessary papers will be borne by the society.

A STRIKING COINCIDENCE.—Mr. Robt. H. McCurdy and Mr. Herman D. Alrich, old New York merchants, died Monday last, the former aged 80 years, and the latter aged 79 years. Born in adjoining States at about the same time, they first met in New York city as boys; commenced the battle of life together under the same employer; ultimately became partners in business together, as well as intimate friends; lived side by side for many years after retiring from active life, and finally died on the same day and of the same malady. In Greenwood Cemetery their burial plots adjoin each other, and mortuary services for the two venerable friends, who after going through life together, have almost met again in the valley of the shadow of death, took place in the same sacred edifice.

The Puzzler's Feast.

The letters composing the following words are capable of being rearranged so as to form single words having an intelligible reference to the original words:

Best in prayers  
I hire parsons  
Nay, I repent  
Great helps  
No more stars  
To love ruin  
Got as a clue  
Sly ware  
Partial men  
Mind is map  
Into my arm  
Queer as mad  
Tim in a pet  
There was sat  
Moon starers  
A nice cold pie  
I met my Delia

Presbyterians  
Parishioners  
Penitentiary  
Telegraphs  
Astronomers  
Revolution  
Catalogues  
Lawyers  
Parliament  
Midshipman  
Matrimony  
Masquerade  
Impatient  
Sweetheart  
Astronomers  
Encyclopedia  
Immediately

DECAPITATIONS.

What country, beheaded, another will remain? Prussia.

What country, beheaded leaves what nobody likes? Spain.

What musical instrument, beheaded, another remains? Flute.

What bird, beheaded, another will remain? Fowl.

What stone beheaded, a soft substance will remain? Flint.

What great American statesman, beheaded, is a song? Clay.

CONUNDRUM