

# The Carolina Watchman.

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Also various other blanks.

### POETRY.

#### Every Year.

The spring has less of brightness  
Every year;  
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness  
Every year;  
Nor do summer flowers quicken,  
Nor autumn fruitage thicken,  
As they once did for thy sicken  
Every year.

It is growing darker, colder,  
Every year;  
As the heart and soul grow older  
Every year;  
I care no more for dancing,  
Or for eyes with passion glancing,  
Love is less and less entrancing  
Every year.

Of the love and sorrows blended  
Every year;  
Of the charms of friendship ended  
Every year;  
Of the ties that still might bind me,  
Until Time and Death resigned me,  
My indignities remind me  
Every year.

Ah! how sad to look before us  
Every year;  
While the clouds grow darker o'er us  
Every year;  
When the blossoms are all faded,  
That to bloom we might have aided,  
And immortal garlands braided  
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces  
Every year;  
As the loved leave vacant places  
Every year;  
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,  
In the coming dusk they greet us,  
And to come to them entreat us  
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us  
Every year;  
"You are more alone," they tell us  
Every year;  
"You can win no new affections,  
You have only recollection,  
Deeper sorrow and dejection  
Every year.

Yes! the shores of life are shifting  
Every year;  
And we are seaward drifting  
Every year;  
Old places changing fret us,  
The living more forget us,  
There are fewer to regret us  
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher  
Every year;  
And the morning star climbs higher  
Every year;  
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,  
And the heavy burden lighter,  
And the dawn immortal brighter  
Every year.

#### Robert Burns.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I see amid the fields of Ayr  
A plowman, who in foul or fair,  
Sings at his task,  
So clear we know not if it is,  
The laverock's song we hear, or his,  
Nor care to ask.

For him the plowing of those fields  
A more ethereal harvest yields  
Than sheaves of grain;  
Songs flash with purple bloom the rye  
The plow's call, the curlew's cry,  
Sing in his brain.

Touched by his hand, the way-side weed  
Becomes a flower; the lowliest reed  
Beside the stream  
Is clothed with beauty; horse and grass  
And heather, where his footsteps pass  
The brighter seem.

He sings of love, whose flame illumines  
The darkness of love cottage rooms;  
He feels the force,  
The treacherous under-tow and stress,  
Of the wayward passions and no less  
The keen remorse.

At moments, wrestling with his fate,  
His voice is harsh, but not with hate;  
The harsh wood lung  
Above the tavern door lets fall  
Its bitter leaf, its drop of gall,  
Upon his tongue.

But still the burden of his song  
In love of right, disdain of wrong;  
In master-chorus  
Are Manhood, Freedom, Brotherhood;  
Its discord but an interlude  
Between the words.

And then to die so young, and leave  
Unfinished what he might achieve!  
Yet better sure  
Is this than wandering up and down,  
An old man in a country town,  
Infirm and poor.

For now he haunts his native land  
As an immortal youth; his hand  
Guides every plow;  
He sits beside each ingle-nook;  
His voice is in each rushing brook,  
Each rustling bough.

His presence haunts this room to-night,  
In love of right, disdain of light,  
From the far coast.  
Welcome beneath this roof of mine!  
Welcome! this vacant chair is thine,  
Dear guest and ghost.

New York, Sept. 3.—The police to-day  
raided on the office of the Louisiana State  
Lottery, 319 Broadway, and arrested three  
clerks selling tickets. After the police left  
the other clerks resumed the sale of tickets.  
The police, at intervals, warned them to  
stop, but no attention was paid to the warning  
and other arrests are expected.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Steven  
Richardson, colored, was hanged here to-day  
for the murder of his mother-in-law  
Lucy Phenny on the night of July 19. His  
death was almost instantaneous.

### POLITICAL.

#### The Campaign Text Book.

The Democratic Committee are doing  
good work—placing "hard practical facts"  
of the approved Gradgrind type before  
the public, and appealing to the national  
spirit more in matters of judgment than  
of feeling.

We have before us, in the simple  
annals of Garfield's record, an indictment  
—rather a series of indictments—pointing  
out disqualification for any office of honor  
trust or profit under the United States  
government, and, of course, with still  
greater force, for any office in or of the  
government, and still greater, for that  
office which, of all others, particularly as  
administered by radical incumbents, is  
the government. These indictments in-  
volve a history of all the principal scanda-  
ls which have vexed the public mind  
for many years, and brought the charac-  
ter and institutions of the United States  
into reproach to the world over. "This dis-  
graceful record," say the committee in  
their arraignment, "would have rendered  
General Garfield's nomination, even by  
the Republican party, for the presi-  
dency impossible, had such a misfortune  
been supposed possible. His nomination  
was an accident." And then follow nine-  
teen heads of the complaint, ranging from  
the Credit Mobilier frauds to the Pacific  
Mail steal, and thence to his corruptions  
in Congress. With these several topics  
we shall deal in turn as opportunity  
serves. Today we make brief reference  
to a supplemental sheet just issued by the  
committee.

In this we have brought clearly before  
us extracts from the *Congressional Globe*,  
a history of the efforts made and the  
wiles resorted to by Garfield to legislate  
General Hancock out of office—to sacri-  
fice to his petty spleen a faithful officer,  
whose crime was obedience to the and re-  
fusal to resort to the government of the  
sword; to remove from position and  
honor a military commander who had  
had the good sense of recognizing that in  
time of peace the civil law was superior  
to martial terrorism and drumhead courts.  
Well, "the mills of the gods grind slowly,"  
and now it will be Hancock's turn,  
before the higher tribunal of the nation,  
to meet and confound his ancient enemy.

In November, 1867, Hancock assumed  
command of Louisiana and Texas, and then  
was issued his famous order No. 40, in which  
was proclaimed that the great principles  
of American liberty are still the lawful in-  
heritance of the people, adding: "The right  
of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty  
of the press, the freedom of speech, the na-  
tural rights of persons and the rights of pro-  
perty, must be preserved." Here was a  
statesman's pronouncement from a soldier's  
pen; here, a constitution, in little, beyond  
which any nation desiring freedom or pre-  
tending to its possession need not go. But  
Mr. Garfield, the President-nominatee of  
the Radical party, could not see it in that light  
—when could any of the party since the  
days of Lincoln see liberty of thought or  
freedom of action in any favorable aspect—  
and Mr. Garfield, on the 25th of January,  
1868, less than two months after Hancock's  
model manifesto, asked the unanimous  
consent of Congress to offer for consideration  
and action a bill to "reduce and improve the  
military establishment by discharging one  
Major-General."

A bill to "improve" the military establish-  
ment into a military despotism—a bill to  
remove the constitutional soldier to give  
full swing to the imperial absolutist—a bill  
to punish the military commander who had  
not forgotten that the civil element and its  
prosperity were the condition and comple-  
ment of the nation's life. This bill fell  
through; but a second bill was soon after  
introduced which struck at Hancock also,  
for it aimed at compelling the Major-Gen-  
eral to obey the orders of the General of the  
Army (Grant) and not of Johnson, the Pres-  
ident. The real animus was to subordinate  
the civil to the military power in all the  
South, and to remove Hancock because he  
recognized the law as superior to the sword.

Garfield's speech in support of this latter  
bill is a model of vituperation and venom.  
President Johnson was attacked for using  
his authority to obstruct and delay the res-  
toration of the States, and Hancock was re-  
ferred to as the Major-General of the Army,  
in whom Johnson had found a facile instru-  
ment for obstructing reconstruction.

This bill passed the house—yeas, 124, all  
Republicans—nays, 45, all Democrats—Jas.  
A. Garfield voting in the majority for the  
humiliation of Hancock. And now, as the  
committee's document pointedly puts it—  
it is Hancock, the soldier, civilian and the law,  
against Garfield, the disgraced civilian, and  
the sword above the law.

GRANT NOT A BAD MAN.—There are some  
flowers on every thorn bush. It appears  
from Gen. Grant's Galena speech that he is  
not as bad as he might be. His voting re-  
cord is a clean one, inasmuch as he has net-  
tered cast a ballot for himself nor for Hayes.  
*Courier Journal.*

A DIRTY FLING.—George B. McClellan  
contemplates retiring from politics at the  
expiration of his present term of office.  
George can always find employment. For  
instance, he can hire out as a patent ditch-  
digger. *Baltimore American.*

If he were a "patent" fool-killer he might  
find work in Baltimore. He is a Democrati-  
c soldier, hence the dirty fling.

### Rowan Politics.

#### The Other Side of the Trouble About the Sheriff's Nomination.

SALISBURY, Sept. 2.—In to-  
day's issue of the *Observer*, I notice  
a communication signed "X," from  
this place, attempting to give a report  
of the proceedings of the county con-  
vention held here on last Saturday.  
He gives the names of the nominees,  
but does not say whether it was by  
fair or fraudulent means that his can-  
didate for sheriff has his name before  
the people to-day. The counting of  
votes for his man very much resem-  
bles the work of a returning board.

A number of the delegates from the  
different townships bolted the instruc-  
tions of their respective townships,  
given them to this convention. Their  
townships expressed their preference  
at the ballot box for candidates for the  
various nominations, and their  
delegates had no other alternative  
but to represent the wishes of the ma-  
jority of the people in their town-  
ships. It would have made J. Madis-  
son Wells and the Louisiana return-  
ing board blush to have witnessed the  
boldness manifested by certain dele-  
gates in that convention to capture the  
nomination already given to another  
man. The central executive com-  
mittee laid down a plan governing  
township meetings and each and every  
one of that committee has given as  
his opinion that Mr. Waggoner was  
the legally nominated candidate for  
sheriff. If Mr. Waggoner is not the  
nominee of the Democratic party for  
sheriff, the convention that met here  
on last Saturday failed to make a  
nomination for any office at all. Mr.  
Waggoner's nomination was the same  
as those for the legislature, and the con-  
vention recognized their nomination  
by the people and ratified it, when  
Mr. Waggoner had more of the elec-  
toral votes than any of them, but  
certain members of prominence in  
that convention said that they did  
not care for the nomination of mem-  
bers, &c.; it was the sheriff that they  
wanted. This shows their willing-  
ness to violate the instructions of the  
people and express their individual  
views to defeat Mr. Waggoner. We  
had the same trouble two years ago,  
when Mr. Bingham claimed the nomi-  
nation and canvassed the county for  
the office, but the people told him in  
the ballot box he was not wanted,  
and re-elected Mr. Waggoner by a  
majority over Bingham of 731 votes.

"X" has a good deal of cheek to say  
in his report that it is believed that  
Mr. Waggoner would run independ-  
ent when he well knows that the  
intelligent portion of that conven-  
tion declared Mr. Waggoner the leg-  
ally nominated candidate of the  
Democratic party two hours before  
Mr. Bingham's friends could find  
room to stick him in; and that was  
only done as the convention was ad-  
journing. The people will ratify Mr.  
Waggoner's nomination in Novem-  
ber, and the harmony of the party  
will not be disturbed thereby, but it  
may disorganize "X" and his friends.  
They tried their hands two years ago,  
and may be used to defeat and not  
take it very hard. Hancock, Jarvis,  
Arnfield, and the whole State ticket,  
will not suffer anything by the sher-  
iff's race, as our people are too good  
Democrats to forget their allegiance  
to the party and not vote the whole  
ticket. Very respectfully,  
XX.

The Charlotte Democrat, whose editor  
has lived in Charlotte for the  
last twenty-five years, characterises  
the assertion as a baseless fabrication.  
The Democrat says:

"Gen. Barringer is reported as as-  
serting in one of his speeches in Stan-  
ley county, that the people of Meck-  
lenburg and Charlotte were so intoler-  
ant as to refuse at one time to permit  
the late Gov. Morehead to speak in  
Charlotte. The assertion is without  
the least foundation in truth, and the  
General must certainly have been crazy  
when he made such a statement. No  
respectable man of any party was ever  
prevented from making a public  
speech in this city, before or since the  
war."

### Hancock and Garfield.

#### AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO MEN.

General Hancock is a man of cor-  
rect, high and noble instincts. No-  
body disputes that; nobody doubts it.  
No one imputes to him a mean act  
during his whole life. No stain of  
pecuniary corruption rests upon him;  
nor any accusation of conduct of  
doubtful integrity.

Such a man in the White House  
will naturally surround himself with  
men of like instincts and of similar  
character. Hancock would never  
knowingly appoint a dishonest man  
to office; and if by mistake he should  
appoint such a man, he would be  
prompt and decided in rectifying the  
mistake by an unceremonious removal  
as soon as it was discovered.

With General Hancock President  
the country would enjoy that substan-  
tial, practical, desirable reform in the  
civil service which, naturally comes  
from having a pure, robust, upright  
man, intolerant of dishonesty and of  
negligence at the head of affairs. We  
should have what is attainable of civil  
service reform, in substance, in place  
of so much sentimental twaddle, with-  
out performance, on that subject as  
we have now.

In these respects Gen. Garfield is  
the very opposite of General Hancock.  
His training is that of the mere party  
politician. By instinct and habit he  
is a demagogue. His strength consists  
mainly in the adroit practice of the  
arts of the partisan. For money he  
betrayed his trust as a member of the  
National Legislature; for office he  
basely betrayed his confiding friend  
in the Chicago Convention. If elected  
he would environ himself with low  
and venal characters like Richard  
Harrington, who is one of his promi-  
nent and most ardent supporters.

With a man for President who has  
once dishonorably put money in his  
purse, what sort of characters may we  
expect to see in subordinate places.

Let the thoughtful, intelligent, con-  
scientious, patriotic voters of the United  
States consider these great differ-  
ences between Hancock and Garfield.  
—N. Y. Sun, (Aug. 22d.)

### Extraordinary Lying.

January 31, 1879, John Sherman  
wrote the following letter to Chester  
A. Arthur, collector of customs of  
New York, now the Republican candi-  
date for the Vice Presidency:

"Gross abuses of administration  
have continued and increased during  
your incumbency. Persons have been  
regularly paid by you who have ren-  
dered little or no service. The ex-  
penses of your office have increased,  
while its receipts have diminished.  
Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of  
bribes, have been received by your  
subordinates in several branches of  
the custom house, and you have in no  
case supported the effort to correct these  
abuses."

In his Cincinnati speech last Mon-  
day he said:

"I have never said one word impugning  
Gen. Arthur's honor or integrity as  
a man and a gentleman, but he was not  
in harmony with the views of the ad-  
ministration in the management of the  
custom house. While I would not,  
perhaps, have recommended his nomi-  
nation, yet I would vote for him for  
Vice President a million times before  
I would vote for W. H. English, with  
whom I served in Congress.

Self-convicted of most extraordi-  
nary lying. His mendacious tongue  
wags on all the same.

A MODEL CANDIDATE.—The Democratic  
party has very good reason to be satisfied  
with its candidate. Thus far he has made  
no mistakes.

Nor is this all. Everything which has  
been developed of the past history of Gen.  
Hancock redounds to his credit. His letter  
to Gen. Sherman alone ought to elect him.  
No bribery, no fraudulent transaction, taint  
his name. He appears, by all that is brought  
to light about him, to be a man of sound  
sense and of a remarkably clear and intelli-  
gent views of personal rights and of constitu-  
tional law.

If Gen. Hancock continues on the discreet  
course he has thus far pursued, he will be  
regarded and spoken of as the Model Can-  
didate.

And there is good reason to believe that  
the model candidate will make a Model  
President.

The people of the United States pay  
Mr. Schurz \$8,000 a year and travel-  
ing expenses to make Republican  
stump speeches.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

Before Buxton got away from him,  
Jarvis proved on him that at the be-  
ginning of the war he started to raise  
a company, but resigned and went to  
making saltpetre for the Confederate  
government to make powder of. But  
nearly all the old secessionists and  
war men in North Carolina are Rad-  
icals now, and take pleasure in de-  
nouncing the Democratic party for  
bringing on the war.—*Landmark.*

It would seem that the love of the Re-  
publican party for the negro is not alto-  
gether of earth earthly. "Sunset" Cox  
has interviewed a negro who went to hell  
in a dream.

"Were there any Democrats there?"  
"Yes, right smart sprinklin'."  
"Any Republicans?"  
"Hell war full of 'em."  
"What were they doing?"  
"Holdin' de niggers twixt dem and de  
fire."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### The Business Men.

#### How they View the Situation of Southern Trade.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* has interviewed  
the large business firms of New York, or  
their representatives, of A. T. Stewart &  
Co., H. B. Claffin & Co., T. B. & H. K.  
Tharber & Co., Dunn, Wyman & Co.,  
Tefft, Griswold & Co., Deuham, Duckley  
& Co., Bates, Reed & Cooley, E. S. Jaff-  
ray & Co., Howard Bros. & Reed, and  
Mills & Gibb on the state of trade be-  
tween the North and South, and draws  
these conclusions from what they say:

First—They without exception give  
the lie to every pretence that the South-  
ern people exhibit any hostility to North-  
ern men.

Second—They give the lie to the not  
unfamiliar assertion that Northern men,  
unless they be Democrats, are ostracised  
in Southern communities, and that the  
Southern people will not do business  
with Northern Republicans, or for that  
matter with Republicans from any sec-  
tion.

Third—They report a state of mind in  
no respect different from that prevails  
with good men here. There is attention  
to business, contempt for issues that  
are dead beyond recall, love of honor and  
justice between man and man.

Fourth—As between the negro and  
the white they report a steadily growing  
good will, born of the colored man's ap-  
preciation of his identity in point of in-  
terest with his white neighbor, and the  
white man's equally clear appreciation  
that the colored man's labor is indispen-  
sable to him.

Fifth—Of the reported bulldozing, se-  
cession sentiment and general violence  
they have seen and heard nothing except  
in the columns of partisan newspapers.

Sixth—Their proof of sincerity in af-  
firming the peaceable purposes of the  
South and the integrity of the people, is  
furnished in the fact that they are do-  
ing trade in every Southern city and  
town, have given them credit to the ex-  
tent of millions, and are pressing them to  
accept millions more.

The tidal wave of emigration is about  
to strike this country with tremendous force.  
Our dispatches this morning indicate la-  
bor troubles in England which promises  
to send to this country a most valuable  
population. Emigration to America offers  
the only certain extrication from the disas-  
trous complications that now surround them.  
Extraordinary as the German emigration  
has been, it is largely on the increase, the  
causes being the church troubles, the pressure  
of increased taxation, the greater cost of living,  
the political reaction, and the dread of ac-  
tive service in the army. Bremen, Stettin,  
Hamburg and Antwerp has sent abroad dur-  
ing the first six months of 1880 a total of  
50,442 persons, against only 16,099 in the  
same time in 1879; 13,844 in 1878, and 12,-  
021 in 1877—that is to say, the emigration  
this year is 8,478 in excess of the aggre-  
gate for the first six months of the three  
preceding years. How many of these sturdy  
and thrifty emigrants has North Carolina  
received? How many will she receive in the  
future? The State is almost unknown. How  
are these emigrants likely to hear of it? Not  
only are the Western States active and  
energetic in distributing such information  
among these people as might induce them  
to go there, but other countries are in the  
field. The Canadas, the different provinces  
of Australia, New Zealand and several North  
American States are pressing their attrac-  
tions on the attention of emigrants.

These are considerations for the Legislature  
that meets in Raleigh next winter, and we  
shall advert to them again and again.—*Char-  
Observer.*

THE EBRO BRIDGE DISASTER.—New York,  
Sept. 3.—A special from Paris gives the  
following particulars of an accident on the  
river Ebro: Logrona is a beautiful town  
built on the right bank of the Ebro, where  
the river is deep. A regiment of the line  
was crossing on a pontoon bridge, the band  
playing gaily, when the bridge gave way,  
carrying into the river more than one hun-  
dred men and officers. The scene that fol-  
lowed was one of indescribable horror. Pan-  
ic stricken soldiers on the shore were unable

to assist their drowning comrades, who  
were clinging to the debris of the bridge.  
The result was that most of them sank,  
all being in marching attire and armed  
with Remington rifles and a supply of cartridges.  
The authorities procured boats and had the  
river dragged with nets and hooks. The  
search was prolonged by the aid of torches  
until late in the night. The bodies of five  
officers and seventy men have been recover-  
ed and others have been found by villagers  
lower down the river, where they were car-  
ried by the stream. The pontoon bridge  
had been erected to enable passengers to  
cross the river while the stone bridge was  
being repaired and had been pronounced  
safe by the engineers. Seventy-nine persons  
in all are known to have been drowned. It  
is feared the full extent of the loss of life  
has not yet been ascertained.

The Creed of Cain.

The Faneuil Hall meeting in Boston,  
last Saturday, was a notable event in the  
politics of Massachusetts. Albert Palmer  
presided over this meeting, and made a  
speech that rings in our ears as we write.  
His arraignment of the Republican party  
with which he has acted for twenty years  
is one of the most scathing invectives in  
the history of politics. Every election  
day, he said, has marked the waning of  
its strength by hundreds of thousands of  
lost votes. We see it in 1876, in the ag-  
ony of shipwreck, clinging to the floating  
spars of a few technical quibbles, while  
the angry waves of a hostile popular ma-  
jority of a quarter of a million swept its  
battered decks until, finally, we see it es-  
caping death on lifeboats of a juggling ar-  
bitration. The scene changes and we see  
it at Chicago tossed with internal dissen-  
sions, the prey of contending factions, and  
annihilated by Flanagan's commanding spir-  
it; we hear them bandying for a whole  
week the name of the once illustrious man  
who yet lives to link them with their  
greater past and then behold them as  
they thrust aside the conqueror of Rich-  
mond for the hero of De Golyer and Cred-  
it Mobilier. On the Southern question he  
was equally pronounced and emphatic.  
He said it will fail. It ought to fail. It  
is the gospel of revenge preached by the  
apostles of an everlasting vendetta. It  
is the fanatical programme of a party that  
sees no future for itself unless the North  
and the South can be placed at ten paces  
from each other and kept there in an end-  
less duel. "Denounce these doctrines  
"as the political creed of Cain. I believe  
"the people of the North will repudiate  
"them. There is and there can be no ra-  
"tional pretence that the North fears the  
"South. The men who put it forward do  
"not believe it."

### Clingman's Electric Light.

#### A Patent Refused Because It Conflicts With Edison's.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An appeal has  
been filed in the district Supreme Court  
by ex-Senator Thomas L. Clingman, of  
Asheville, N. C., against the decision of  
the Commission of Patents refusing a pa-  
tent for an improvement in the electric  
lights. The device sought to be patented  
is a sphere of zirconia combined with alu-  
minium magnesia lime or silica and glazed  
with pure zirconia. This is sustained by  
two platinum wires and gives light by its  
resistance to electric arc and incandescence, it  
being infusible and incombustible. The re-  
asons of the examiner at the patent office  
for refusing a patent were that the claims  
conflict with the patent issued to T. A.  
Edison Sept. 16th, 1879, for the light from  
incandescent zirconia and another to one  
Jenkins, March 4th, 1879, for platinus ap-  
ports. The case has been placed on the  
docket for the September term of the  
court.

WHAT A MAN CAN'T MARRY.—The fol-  
lowing is Archbishop Parker's table of  
prohibited degrees of marriage, published  
in 1563 and ever since, in England, the  
basis of a judicial opinion on the sub-  
ject: A man may not marry 1. Grand-  
mother. 2. Grandfather's wife. 3.  
Wife's grandmother. 4. Father's sister.  
5. Mother's sister. 6. Father's brother's  
wife. 7. Mother's brother's wife. 8. Wife's  
father's sister. 9. Wife's mother's sister.  
10. Mother. 11. Stepmother. 12. Wife's  
mother. 13. Daughter. 14. Wife's daugh-  
ter. 15. Son's wife. 16. Sister. 17. Wife's  
sister. 18. Brother's wife. 19. Son's  
daughter. 20. Daughter's daughter. 21.  
Son's son's wife. 22. Daughter's son's  
wife. 23. Wife's son's daughter. 24.  
Wife's daughter's daughter. 25. Broth-  
er's daughter. 26. Sister's daughter. 27.  
Brother's son's wife. 28. Sister's son's  
wife. 29. Wife's brother's daughter. 30.  
Wife's sister's daughter. A woman is  
prohibited from marrying within the same  
degree of relationship or affinity.