

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

NO 50

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Length	3 m	5 m	6 m	12 m
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2 inch	2.00	3.00	4.00	7.00
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HALL'S BALSAM

Cure Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes. It soothes and breaks the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this Balsam will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Ulcers, and all other skin diseases. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and is sold by all Druggists.

WATERBURY'S

WATERBURY'S Compound is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all the diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes. It soothes and breaks the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and WATERBURY'S Compound is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this Compound will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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PLOW BRAND GUANO FOR WHEAT.

The following attested statement from Wilson & Griffith, of the Valley of Virginia, has been sent us for the information of those who wish to use a VALUABLE FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT. We sold last year some 500 Tons of different brands of Guano for Wheat and a fair proportion of Plow Brand, which has given such general satisfaction that we expect to double our sales of this brand this season and it will have the preference in this section of the Valley. It acts most beneficially here. Fortunate, &c. BERNHARDT BROS. Agents.

JAMES M. GRAY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, SALISBURY, N. C.

Office in the Court House lot, next door to Squire Hamilton. Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

JESSE S. OVERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALISBURY, N. C.

Practices in the State and Federal Courts. 12-6m

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January 29, 1879.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WATCHMAN

POETRY.

Ruth.

She stood breast high amid the corn
Clasp'd by the golden light of morn,
Like the sweetheart of the sun,
Who many a golden kiss had won.

On her cheek an autumn flush,
Deeply ripen'd—such a blush
In the midst of brown was born,
Like red poppies grown with corn.

Round her eyes her tresses fell,
Which were blackest none could tell,
But long lashes veil'd a light,
That had else been all too bright.

And her hat, with shady brim,
Made her tressy forehead dim,
Thus he stood amid the stocks,
Praising God with sweetest looks.

Sure, I said, Heaven did not mean
Where I read thou shouldst but glean,
Lay thy sheaf adown and come,
Share my harvest and my home.

POLITICAL.

What was the Credit Mobilier?

New York Sun.

Several correspondents have requested us to answer this question. They understand the relations of Mr. Garfield to the Credit Mobilier; the broad relations of the Credit Mobilier to the people are less clear to their minds.

A few years ago the United States endowed magnificently with its lands and bonds, and many valuable privileges, a company organized to build the Union Pacific Railway. When certain shrewd managers of this concern came to count up the cost of the work and to cast up the assets to be applied to it, they found an enormous balance on the right side of the book. In order to absorb this balance and transfer it to their own pockets, they immediately proceeded to form an inside job to build the road. They bought an old Pennsylvania charter called the Credit Mobilier, which was admirably adapted for the swindle in view, and under that charter name began the execution of one of the most remarkable and successful frauds in history.

As officers of the Union Pacific, the members of the Credit Mobilier contracted with themselves for the construction of the line, and fixed their own figures for the work. They thus stripped the Union Pacific of everything of value belonging to it, and set it over to the Credit Mobilier. With one hand they robbed the treasury of the railway company, and with the other they stuffed the plunder into the treasury of the construction ring, whence it was distributed to the individual conspirators in the form of dividends of cash, bonds and stocks.

But the United States, in slight return for its unexampled bounty, had taken a first mortgage on the property. This was inconvenient to the ring. Having absorbed everything else, they now desired to put a first mortgage on the road, and to take the bonds of that also. But that could be done only by getting rid of the first mortgage of the United States; that again, could be effected only by the act of Congress. To simple-minded and honest men this would seem like a very difficult thing to accomplish; to them it appeared easy enough. They set apart a certain amount of the enormously valuable stock of the Credit Mobilier—stock which represented both the plunder of the past and the plunder of the future—and gave it to Oakes Ames, who agreed to "place it where it would do the most good." He was a member of Congress and was not unjustly supposed to know exactly how to employ it in order to corrupt the sources of legislation. With this corruption fund he bought the Vice-President, several senators, and the chairman of the leading committee of the House. Then, by the votes and influence of these men the desired legislation was had, and a new field of pillage was laid open to the ring, in which the government and the stockholders of the Union Pacific were equal sufferers.

It was not possible that a series of transactions of once so colossal and so infamous could be concealed forever. There came a day when the Sun spread this iniquity before its readers in almost every detail. It was the most shocking revelation of official venality and corruption ever made in the whole course of our history. Investigation followed, and the guilt of the accused members was clearly ascertained. With a few exceptions, they added the crime of perjury to the testimony before the committee to the crime of bribery.

Among others, James A. Garfield was bribed; aware that he had not been bribed; was convicted of bribery and perjury by the testimony of Ames and by documentary evidence of conclusive character and the committee, composed of members of his own party, reported him as a bribe-taker and a perjurer.

On April 1, 1872, and constantly afterwards, whenever the bill was before the House, General Garfield voted for the civil rights bill, making it a crime, punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or a year's imprisonment, for any teacher or other officer of public schools, or officers of societies or benevolent institutions, or hotel keepers, &c., to exclude negroes from equal rights therein with whites. Wilmington Star.

Robbins at Lowesville.

Maj. W. M. Robbins spoke to a large crowd at Lowesville, Lincoln county, Wednesday. Several clubs from adjoining townships were present and the whole neighborhood was there. Maj. Robbins was escorted from Mooresville by the Democratic club there. He was introduced and welcomed by Mr. J. H. Sharpe, president of the Lowesville club. A correspondent says:

"He uttered no maledictions against our opponents, nor did he find it necessary to apply epithets when his big brain was so well stored with facts and arguments. He speaks as though he had thoroughly digested his subject and arranged its details so that when he sums up, no one can fail to be convinced that he is an honest, sincere man whose aim is to reconcile all differences between sections and parties that we may be united in a common cause. He made a very decided impression on all who heard him, and strengthened the wavering and gave good counsel to those of opposite views. I am very sure that not a word that fell from his lips rankled in any man's breast. Such speeches as he makes must of necessity do a vast deal of good. Col. J. F. Hoke was invited but was prevented, as were some of the speakers of the Radical persuasion, who were announced to be present. But we had such an enjoyable day that we feel in a most unostentatious good humor with everybody and especially the Hon. W. M. Robbins, who truly deserves the prefix to his name. I wish he could be induced to canvass the whole State."—Charlotte Observer.

GEN. HANCOCK'S GOOD TASTE.—A New York letter to the Philadelphia Ledger says: "An earnest effort has been made by prominent Democratic politicians to persuade General Hancock to be present at the Tammany Hall Democratic demonstration tomorrow evening, but it has not been successful. With commendable good taste, the General has given the committee to understand that he is still an officer of the United States Army, and that though there might not be no impropriety in the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, Gen. Arthur, attending the Academy of Music meeting the other evening, to listen to Mr. Conkling, he being differently circumstanced, could not see the way clear to an imitation of his example." There is something due to the dignity even of the candidate of a great party for the presidency, apart from the military office, and upon this Gen. Hancock is naturally disposed to insist. Public opinion, without regard to politics, is morally certain, will sustain him. The circumstances worth mentioning, if only as another of the many proofs the General has lately given of his Tammany friends that he has a mind of his own, and that, under circumstances, he is determined to own himself."

BAYONET RULE.—To say that history repeats itself is simply to give vent to an old truism. The legislative body in Buenos Ayres has been subjected to bayonet rule. There, by the last accounts, the government troops entered the chamber of deputies ejected the members from it and closed the hall. Oliver Cromwell resorted to a similar measure in dispersing his obnoxious parliament. On a similar but less effective scale Gen. de Trobriand, acting under orders from Washington, dealt in like manner with the Louisiana Legislature, and from Gen. Sherman's correspondence with Hancock we now know that, pending the settlement of the presidential controversy in 1876, troops were massed at Washington for some occult purpose which has never yet been divulged, but which may be surmised. It is a rough way of settling matters, and is altogether in direct violation of the first principles of liberty. Nevertheless, strange to say, all these outrages occurred, not despotism, as might be imagined, but in countries professedly governed by Republican institutions.

HANCOCK'S INAUGURAL PENN.—New York, Sept. 21.—Gen. Hancock on returning to Governor's Island from the city to-day, found a delegation from the Phil Kearney Guard (company C, third regiment of the New Jersey militia), who called to present him a sixty dollar gold pen. The Guard held a charity fair and the pen was to be awarded to the presidential candidate who received the most votes. 375 were cast for Hancock, 380 for Garfield and 20 for Weaver. The General, returning thanks for the pen, said that he had a strong regard for the city of Elizabeth as being the former home of Winfield Scott and of Col. Clark, his early commander. Mr. George Neubauer, of the delegation, hoped that the General would write his inaugural address with the pen. The General replied by exhibiting two or three quills, saying that they had been presented to him for the same purpose, and in case of his election would use all three.

DON CAMERON'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Senator Don Cameron has been on a flying visit to Washington to look after his new house on Massachusetts avenue and consult as to the political situation. He says, as a matter of course, that Pennsylvania is all right for the Republican candidates. There has been some talk of the Republicans sending speakers and money into several of the so-called doubtful States of the South, but Don says he is opposed to anything of the kind, as he considers it would be of no use.

BUSINESS AND STRIFE.

Sectionalism a Koo to Prosperity.—The Protectors of the Ablest Popular Journalists—Conkling's Suicidal Policy of Hate—Republican Defeat Probable from the Renewal of Sectional Strife.

CONKLING'S ASSAULT UPON THE BEST HOPE OF REPUBLICANISM.

From the New York Evening Post, Rep., Sept. 20.

It was throughout an insidious assault upon the best character, purposes and hopes of the Republican party, and under a pretence of vindicating and defending it put the argument in such a shape that the effect of it must be to repel every man of generous feelings and honest logic by whom it is carefully read. Its only object was to revive and reinforce that narrow, odious and malignant sectionalism against which all the better members of the party have been struggling for the last ten years. It says in so many words that the issue of the present campaign is sectional and only sectional; and in order to prove that it frames what Burke thought to be impossible, "the indictment of a whole people," in the lowest spirit of the carpet-bagger and the demagogue. * * *

The entire animus of Mr. Conkling's reasoning is that the President should be elected by the machine, and when elected be controlled by the machine. He is not only a machine himself, but an impartial administration of the duties of his office, according to certain fixed political principles, but he is to become the instrument of predominate interests of those parts of the nation where "production, consumption, building, tilled acreage, railway traffic, postal returns," &c., happen to be in the ascendant. But that is not in the spirit of our constitution. The constitution fixes with great minuteness of detail the modes of our elections, and when an election is closed it regards the result as the act of the whole people. In order to get an expression of the manhood of the nation, each vote counts as one and is as good as any other vote, and as Mr. Conkling himself says in the outset of his address, "the supreme, the final, and the only peaceful arbiter is the ballot box. In that urn should be sacredly recorded the conscience, the judgment, the intelligence of all." But no, argues Mr. Conkling, afterward, it is not the votes that ought to be counted, but the places where votes come from. If they are put in by the South, which is unfortunately impoverished by a long civil war and many years of carpet-bag extortion and riot, they are bad and dangerous votes; but if they are put in by the North, where commerce, industry and manufactures thrive and large revenues are paid, they are good and wholesome votes and entitled to the rule.

THE SOUTHERN BOGABOO.

In order to justify his cold-blooded sectionalism and to carry the Republican cause back to the state in which it was at the close of Grant's administration, ignoring the noble and efficient services of Mr. Hayes and his cabinet in healing old sores and bringing about kind conciliatory feelings, Mr. Conkling gets up a tremendous bogaboo. It would be a frightful bogaboo if it were not of the kind which bites off its own head. His mode of constructing the scarecrow, put in a logical shape, would be this: First, the Democratic party, if it succeeds, would be controlled by the South; second, but the South is only one-seventh of the people of the Union and has but one-fourteenth of the producing commercial, industrial, tax-paying and property interests of the country, and ergo, third, the whole vast business of the country will be at the disposal of a very inconsiderable minority of those who are concerned in it. A formidable conclusion, indeed, if it were valid; but assumptions of fallacy lurk both in the premise and conclusion, and nobody needs to be frightened out of his senses.

THE CENTRAL STATES MUST DECIDE THE ELECTION.

The first assumption or implication is that the South can succeed by itself, which it cannot. Even if we sup-

posed it solid (and it is by no means certain that it will be so in November), it cannot succeed without the aid of two or three of the great middle States, which are most important factors in that sum of "producing, commercial, industrial, tax-paying and property interest" which Mr. Conkling flourishes in its face. It cannot succeed without securing a majority of votes in New Jersey, New York, Indiana and some State in New England or on the Pacific slope. Now these determining States represent a very large part of those commercial, industrial and property interests which are used to make the contrast between the North and South. If our orator had been an honest statesman, as he is an ardent politician, he would have instituted a comparison, not between the North and South, but between the Republican and Democratic States, but then the entire basis of his superstructure would have fallen away and he would have had no scarecrow at all.

THE SOUTH WOULD NOT ALIENATE THE NORTH.

The second assumption is that the South, which can only win by the assistance of these great middle States, would originate a policy if it had the power, certain to alienate their sympathies and support. But what can be more preposterous than to suppose that it would run counter to the convictions and political prospects not only of these great middle States, but of that very large minority in the Republican States which constitutes an essential part of the Democratic force—nearly half the people, in fact? How soon would it sink into utter impotence if it attempted to outrage the opinions, or even prejudices, of the North and West? It could not live a year in the enjoyment of its power; and its allies at the North would be irreparably destroyed. Besides, the largest States of "the South," and those which are likely to have the most to say in its councils, are Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, which belong to the great middle group, and whose interests are nearly identical with those of Indiana, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. Under the operation of the living forces which bring localities together they would gravitate more and more toward these, and no political party, call it by what name you will, would dare to come in conflict with the tendencies of opinion in these mighty centres of civilization, trade and activity. These States, though nominally belonging to "the South," because of their former tolerance of slavery, are now, under free influences, rapidly amalgamating with the States near and around them. They were never strongly Southern and have become decidedly Northern. They would never cling for any length of time to a policy decisively Southern, their alliances are with the North and West and with them in the end they will be found. * * * Mr. Conkling has done much hitherto to drive independent thinkers from their Republican adhesions and his present ill-judged, illogical and malicious speech will, we fear, quicken the departures.

Garfield's Friends.

Attention is drawn by the New York Star to the class of men who are now ardently supporting Garfield for the Presidency. It is very true that "birds of a feather flock together." Kilpatrick is a candidate for Congress on the Garfield ticket. Secor Robeson has also been selected as the Republican standard bearer in the district where he lives. Landauet Williams is an aspirant for the Senate from Oregon, and rests upon his past laurels as Grant's Attorney-General for a claim to that distinction.

Schuyler Colfax is urged, he says, to become a candidate for Congress, and he deserves that recognition from the Republicans, who vindicated his venality when he was caught with Ames' bait in his pocket. He was very quick to certify to Garfield's "high integrity," and he stood on the same platform with him at Chattanooga, to give the party candidate the benefit of his moral support.

Belknap has espoused the cause of Garfield warmly, though he was at

first indignant at the rejection of Grant. Thus far he has not been put forward for Congress, but he is biding his time, and is hopeful for political honors in the future.

Babcock is enlisted zealously in the cause, with a grateful recollection that Garfield made him the "sole voucher" for the expenditure of three millions and a half of appropriations voted to the Washington ring soon after the payment of the \$5,000 DeGolyer bribe.

Boss Shepard proclaims from a mine in Mexico that, next to Grant, Gen. Garfield is the man after his own heart. And he has reason for this good opinion, considering what the chairman of the appropriation committee did for him in the winter of 1872-73. He knows how Garfield became possessed of his house at Washington, and he holds in his own hands evidence that made him quail once, and will do so again whenever he sees fit to use it.

Every one of the Credit Mobilier jobbers now living, who shared with Garfield in that corruption, is shouting loudly for his election. Daves, Schofield, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Wilson, of Iowa, Bingham, Colfax, Allison, Logan, Kelley, and "the rest of them," as contemptuously described the cattle he had bought, are engaged in one form or another in this business.

It is a cause of satisfaction, says the Star, that these public thieves are solid for Garfield, and that they have thrust themselves to the front, so far as to be seen and known of all men.—Raleigh Observer.

Gov. Vance in Harrisonburg.—John Wise and Paul also there but not addressing the same party.

Harrisonburg, Va., September, 20.—Gov. Vance addressed a large gathering here to-day. He handled the assistant Republicans with gloves off, showed up the affiliation of Mahone with the Republicans, and that he never intended to accept any proposition of compromise that did not allow Garfield negroes to name a Democratic electoral ticket.

While Vance was speaking John Wise was addressing a crowd of Julyers, Republicans and negroes in the court yard. His whole speech consisted in denunciation of funders and readjuster Democrats. Not a word against Garfield nor in favor of Hancock.

While Paul was making his usual speech at his pole raising, a big negro held an umbrella over him. Great was the enthusiasm for Wise and Paul by the Radicals.

What the Democrats of North Carolina have done in the cause of education is easily seen from the subjoined table. What the Republicans did not do is also easily seen. They came into power in 1868, and spent nothing for schools; in 1869 they spent more than a million of dollars, but nothing for schools. They wasted and destroyed the educational fund and the children of the State received no benefit from it. The Democrats came into power in the year 1870, and they have constantly given increased educational facilities to the children of the State.

We annex the table of receipts and disbursements, which is reliable:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1869,	\$167,497,
1870,	161,093,	\$ 38,981
1871,	220,644,	174,753
1872,	209,330,	171,000
1873,	275,700,	191,675
1874,	294,275,	297,594
1877,	284,803,	289,213
1878,	344,465,	324,287
1879,	350,198,	326,040

Senator Kenan, than whom there are few more careful men in his public expressions, says that he has lately traveled much in New York, and that all dissensions now being healed, the Republicans are now forced to give up the State. I know of no locality, says he, where there are no Republicans who openly advocate the Democratic ticket, and, on the other hand, I do not know of a single Democrat who will support Garfield, and in my section a very large majority of the ex-soldiers are with us. They laugh at the talk about Southern brigadiers and say they mean to give the Union brigadiers a chance at Washington. Hancock's majority in New York State will be very large.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An exchange says: It is easy to stump Rhode Island. A grand stand is erected in the middle of the State, and the thing is done with a single speech. Parties of the opposition go into Connecticut until the speaking is over.

The Pan Presbyterian Council, which convenes at Philadelphia next Wednesday, will discuss "Modern Theological Thought," "Religion in Secular Affairs," "Inspiration, Authenticity and Interpretation of the Scriptures," "Distinctive Principles of Presbyterianism," "The Application of the Gospel to Employers and Employed," "Christianity the Friend of the Working Classes," "How to Deal with Young Men Trained in Science in this age of Unsettled Opinion," "Presbyterianism in Relation to Civil and Religious Liberty," "Religion and Politics," "The Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ," "Diffusion of Presbyterian Literature," "Family Religion and Training of the Young."

HOW PEOPLE GET SICK.—Eating too much and too fast; swallowing imperfectly masticated food; using too much fluid at meals; drinking poisonous whisky and other intoxicating drinks; repeatedly using poison as medicines; keeping late hours at night, and sleeping late in the morning; wearing clothing too tight; wearing thin shoes; neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores open; exchanging the warm clothes worn in a warm room during the day for costumes and exposure incident to evening parties; compressing the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress; keeping up a constant excitement; fretting the mind with borrowed troubles; swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ail; taking meals at irregular intervals, etc.

WILMINGTON AND THE KING'S MOUNTAIN CENTENNIAL.—Col. Chas. R. Jones arrived in Wilmington Monday morning, and at an informal meeting of the commercial exchange of that city explained that the object of his visit was to give the people of Wilmington an opportunity of contributing to the centennial celebration of the battle of King's Mountain. The Review, from which the above information is gleaned, says further that Col. Roger Moore, vice-president of the exchange, who presided at the meeting, at the request of Col. Jones appointed a committee of gentlemen from the exchange, consisting of Col. F. W. Kerchner, and Messrs. B. F. Mitchell and Donald E. Rae, to accompany Col. Jones and introduce him to the business men of the community. The committee, we understand, meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when they will make the grand rounds.—Char. Observer.

A Strange Locomotive.

There is now in process of construction at the North locomotive works in Paterson, N. J., an engine, which, it is thought, will eclipse for speed anything yet built. It will look like an ordinary engine turned upside down. The machinery will be on top of the boiler instead of under it, as usual, and the boiler will hang very low on the wheels. There will be two pairs of driving wheels but instead of having them follow each other, one pair will be on top of the other. The real driving wheels will be the upper pair, and they will turn in the opposite direction from that in which the engine is going. They will rest upon the rims of the other pair, which will in turn rest on the track. The revolution of the upper pair, by friction, is expected to drive the lower pair, the tires of the latter serving as tracks for the upper ones. It is thought that a good deal greater speed can be got out of the machinery by this construction, and it is expected by the inventor that it will be the fastest locomotive ever made. Practical workmen, however, think it won't go at all. It will look very funny as it is running through the country, with the upper pair of driving wheels, five feet in diameter, revolving up in the air in the wrong direction at a tremendous speed, and the eccentrics, rocking bars, link motion, and pistons on the top of the boiler.