

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XII.—THIRD SERIES

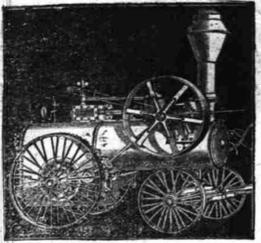
SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 17, 1881.

NO 22

The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1862.
PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.
FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Labels	1 month 2 1/2 m's	3 m's	6 m's	12 m's
One for	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$8.00
Two for	4.00	4.00	5.00	12.00
Three for	4.50	6.00	7.50	13.50
Four for	5.00	7.50	9.00	15.00
5 or more for	7.50	9.00	11.25	16.50
10 do. do.	11.25	12.75	15.00	20.00
20 do. do.	15.00	16.50	18.75	25.00



R. R. CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE SELLING
PORTABLE
FARM AND FACTORY
STEAM ENGINES.
ALSO
Blasting Pow. Cartridges
and Caps.
The Finest RIFLE POWDER made.
Wagons, Wagon Wagons.
By our own and foreign make—and
BUGGIES.
From the Finest to the Cheapest.
Rubber Belting, Champion Mowers,
Horse Rakes, &c.
Salisbury, Jan. 6, 1881.



BOSTWICK'S
GIANT
RIDING SAW
MACHINE.
This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine
is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three min-
utes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day
than any other saw on the market. Every
Farmer and Woodman needs one.
This saw runs on cheap or raw iron. Every
Farmer and Woodman needs one.
FARMERS MANUFACTURING CO.
128 N. 3rd Street, Salisbury, N. C.

W. H. CRAIG, L. H. CLEMENT,
Attorneys at Law,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 3, 1881.

LEE S. OVERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal
Courts. 12:00m

LANDRETHS'
1784 SEEDS ARE THE BEST 1881
If not sold in your town, you
can get them by mail. Drop
us a Postal Card for Catalogue,
List and Prices. The Oldest and most extensive Seed
Business in the United States.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA., PA.

Blackmer and Henderson,
Attorneys, Counselors
and Solicitors.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 22 1879 -11.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!
Office of the
Western N. C. Railroad Company,
SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 23d, 1881.
An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders
of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company
will be held at Salisbury, on the 24th of March,
1881, for the transaction of such general or
special business as may be brought before it.
G. P. EWING, Treas.
W. N. C. R. R. Co.

FAMILY GROCERIES!
It will be to the interest of Housekeepers
to call on
P. N. SMITH.
When they will be sure to receive their money
for all first class Groceries, at lowest cash prices; Such
as Flour, Meal, Corn, Lard, Fish, Sausages, Cuck
Yams, Sugar, Rice, Cakes, Molasses, Kerosene Oil,
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, &c. Call and be convinced.
12:00m

POETRY.

Go, Tell It To Jesus.
A HYMN.
Go, tell it to Jesus, when, child as thou
art,
A love for his name first begins in thy
heart;
Then ask him to guide thee in the ways
of his choice,
And heed the sweet sound of his whisper-
ing voice.

Go, tell it to Jesus, in youth, if the charms
And snures of the world are producing
alarms;
If evil is tempting thy love to displace,
Go, tell it to Jesus, and ask him for grace.

Go, tell it to Jesus, when full in thy
prime,
For God and his cause are demanding thy
time;
Then offer thy service and trust in his
will,
Believing his grace is enough for thee
still.

Go, tell it to Jesus, when filled with de-
light,
At infinite glory that bursts on thy sight;
Or hearing the strains of seraphs above,
Thy soul is o'erflowed with grace and
with love.

Go, tell it to Jesus, if troubles attend;
If friendships all fall thee or foes should
offend;
And ask him to bless them with grace
from his store,
And help you to love them as thou did
before.

Go, tell it to Jesus, if darkness enshroud,
And close up thy pathway with mist and
with cloud;
Entreat him to send thee the Spirit of
light,
To beam on thy soul, and to banish the
night.

Go, tell it to Jesus, if death at thy door,
Is calling thy loved ones to pass on be-
fore;
And pray for the strength to be able to
sue,
The Lord that has given can take them
away.

Go, tell it to Jesus, when feeble and pale,
Thy dear loved companion continues to
fall;
Ask him to calm the rough billows that
rise,
And wait the pure spirit up to the skies.

Ah! tell it to Jesus with whispering
breath,
When earth is fast fading in shadows of
death;
Then ask him to lend thee the help of his
hand,
To bear thee above to the heavenly land.
H. HIATT.

A Swedish Poem.
It matters little where I was born,
Or if my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrunk at the cold world's
scorn,
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firm in my
clutch,
I tell you brother, plain as I am,
It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay
In a world of sorrow, sin and care;
Whether in youth I am called away;
Or live till my bones and pate are bare;
But whether I do the best I can,
To soften the weight of adversity's
touch
On the faded cheek of my fellow-man,
It matters much!

It matters little where be my grave,
On the land or on the sea;
By punting brook or 'neath stormy wave,
It matters little or naught to me;
But whether the angel of Death comes
down
And marks my brow with his loving
touch;
As one that shall wear the victor's crown
It matters much!

COMMUNICATED.

Jackson Hill Letter.
JACKSON HILL, N. C., March 7, 1881.
Editor Watchman: It is presumable that
it may not be altogether uninteresting to
many of your readers to see some further
account of the wolves that infest Montgo-
mery, and a portion of the counties of Ran-
dolph, Davidson, Stanly, Richmond and
Moore. Careful inquiry reveals facts that
go to prove that these wolves are of the
aboriginal stock of the parts of country
above named; that they are of the largest
American species; and that, in point of size
and ferocity, they are not at all inferior to
the great Siberian Lapsus Vorax.

A gentleman of unquestionable veracity
informed the writer that he was attacked,
and pursued, at night, near the northern
boundary of Montgomery, about thirty
years ago, by an animal making a very
strange, and to him unearthly, noise, which
animal was of a dark color, and of the size
of a large wolf, and which, at that time, he
was unable to name. After the attack, he
hastened home, procured his two mastiffs,
which were large, plucky, and very obedient,
and proceeded immediately to the spot
where he had been attacked. Having
shown them the tracks of his assailant, they
seemed at once subdued and reluctant, and
could not be induced to pursue him.

A young man of dauntless courage, and
more than ordinary physical strength and
activity, living in the southwestern corner
of Randolph, was, some time during the
past winter, the subject of a most deter-
mined onslaught by one of these wolves.
It, it seems, had been visiting a neighbor,
with whom he had remained until about
10 o'clock at night; and while walking
home alone, was suddenly attacked, the

animal making repeated springs at him, and
by dint of repeated blows and heavy kicks,
being as often repelled. The wolf, having
at length retreated to the roadside, and
seeming to be not yet fully satisfied with
the proceedings, the young man having by
this time become fully satisfied as to the
business qualifications of the wolf, called
aloud for help. His neighbor hearing him
took two able-bodied curs and ran to his
relief; and upon his arrival the young man
related the facts as above stated, adding
that it could not have been a dog, since no
dog under heaven could have made such a
noise as the animal referred to had made.
The curs being shown the tracks of the ani-
mal, which had in the meantime skulked
away, refused, as might have been expect-
ed, to give him chase.

On a certain night, a year or two ago,
according to reliable information, one of the
best citizens of Stanly county, living in the
neighborhood of Mineral Springs Institute,
had his accustomed equanimity greatly
jostled by the sudden, sharp, shrill and pro-
longed snarl of a wolf, which had ventured
to a point very near his dwelling. His
dogs, on being encouraged to take him, re-
tired by crawling under the house, and
could not be persuaded to come out, thus
forsaking their friend and master to take
care of himself as best he might, and show-
ing, as a great many hunters very well
know, that dogs will not pursue wolves with
any useful effect.

Over twelve months ago, a gentleman living
in the region of Troy, while hunting,
heard his dog, which was acknowledged to
be the master of any other dog in all that
part of the country, fighting with something,
and from the noise he knew that he was
being badly hurt; he therefore ran to the
spot where the noise was heard, and found
his large able dog in what appeared to be
a mortal combat with a large wolf. The
wolf, on seeing the man, relinquished his
hold on the dog, and scampered away, the
man having had no chance to shoot him
without endangering his dog. Near the
spot where the fight had occurred he found
a den of young wolves. He procured help,
and lay in concealment near by, hoping to
be able to kill the old wolf when she should
attempt to return to her young; but in this
he was foiled, since, although she would
come within hearing, she would not come
within sight. He and his party captured
the pups, however, and tried to tame and
raise them, but they proved to be so incor-
rigible that they were obliged to kill them.

From the best information attainable,
these wolves are masters of the situation.
Their large size, long sharp teeth, superior
activity and strength, and acuteness of the
senses of smelling, hearing and seeing, all
conspire to make them formidable occu-
pants of the forest, and coupled with the
fact that dogs will not give them chase to
make their extermination almost impossi-
ble. They are as shy as the fox by day, but
almost as bold as the lion by night; and
should their number become, by any means
considerably increased, and by the opera-
tion of the stock law, or otherwise, their
supply of mutton be withdrawn from the
forest, they would not hesitate to appropri-
ate to the nourishment of their bodies the
unwary traveler who should chance to
come in their way after nightfall.

ICHTHYOPHAGOS.
Washington Letter.
Inaugural Festivities, Parades, Pickpock-
ets, Processions, Balls, Bills, Labels.
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1881.
We are just through with the inaugu-
ration ceremonies, fetes, processions, re-
ceptions, and balls, and every household-
er and his wife, in Washington, is re-
joiced that the agony is over. I have seen
the crowds that flocked to Fairmount
Park during the days of the Centennial
Exhibition, and in Paris at the Interna-
tional Fair of 1878. I have seen the two
largest capitals of Europe en fete, but,
for a well appointed and well performed
programme of celebration and festivity,
I have never seen anything that was
equal, *ab initio ad finem*, to the inaugu-
ration of President Garfield. With the
exception of Paris no other city has such
wide, smooth, and solid streets for
processional display, and no city has such a
spacious and well appointed building for
receptions and balls, as the new Nation-
al Museum affords. It was the remark
of many, that, if this spacious system of
salons had been built with special refer-
ence to such fetes as was witnessed there
Friday night it could not have been bet-
ter planned. The inauguration commi-
tee spared neither labor nor expense to
make the ball successful, and the *clat* of
the occasion borrowed quite as much from
their work on the building, and the perfec-
tion of its appointments, as from the
brilliant assemblage that gathered in its
halls. It will be impossible, in the space
of one short letter, to go into details.
There were over four thousand guests
among whom were the President of to-
day and the President of yesterday;
Generals Hancock, Sherman, Sheridan,
and many other distinguished army and
naval officers in full uniform; Ministers of
foreign powers, with their attaches, all
in full court dress; Senators and Mem-
bers of Congress, Governors and ex-Gov-
ernors of States; Ladies by the battal-
ion, distinguished individually as maid,
or wife, or mother, or for beauty of face,

form, or costume. It is impossible to
paint a rainbow, or limn in words
the concussion of an earthquake. This
ball was stunning. The programme had
eighteen dances. At times, there were
three hundred sets dancing, in tune to a
score of bands. Thousands of waltzers
and raquetters glided to the rapturous
compositions of Strauss, or shot about
like comets to the wild music of the
raquet. There had been much talk about
the number of colored people that would
be at the ball, but this rarity was exceed-
ingly scarce, and, it must be said to their
credit, very well behaved.

This morning, Saturday, thousands of
visitors are crowding the trains on their
return home, but it will be at least a
week before the city will have simmered
down to its customary level. What an
opportunity was missed in taking the
city census before the inauguration week!
Washington might have risen to rivalry
with Chicago or St. Louis.

All the Department buildings, the
Capitol, the Smithsonian Institution,
Corcoran's Gallery, the White House, and
other places open to the public have been
crowded, and thousands of citizens will
return home, like the average congress-
man, with a superficial acquaintance with
their country's Capital.

Agricultural Experiment Station.
March 5th, 1881.
Variations in the Composition of Some
Fertilizers.

Bulletin No. 3.
A matter of great importance to farmers
is illustrated by the following analyses of
of different samples of one and the same
brand of fertilizer taken at different times
and places. It appears that some fertiliz-
ers are not uniform in composition.
Some lots are so different from other lots
sold under the same name as to render it
improbable that the variations are the
results of imperfect mixing. Numerous
facts which have come under my observa-
tion leads me to believe that this varia-
tion is intended in some cases. This is of
course a violation of the law and is very
misguiding to the farmers. Three sam-
ples of the same fertilizer, claiming to be
a special fertilizer for tobacco are (I.) taken
at Henderson last spring analyzed by
Dr. Ledoux, (II.) from lot sold G. L. Aiken,
Esq., of Rockingham county last spring
at Danville, Va., (III.) from Silas McLee,
Esq., Lincolnton.

	I.	II.	III.
Sand,	6.51	8.77	5.47.
Total Phos. Acid,	11.72	11.06	11.29.
Available Phos. Acid,	9.74	8.34	11.47.
Insoluble Phos. Acid,	1.98	2.72	0.42.
Ammonia,	2.63	2.25	2.03.
Potash,	4.21	2.72	1.06.
Commercial value	\$41.20	\$37.70	\$0.00.

We see that the samples represent quite
different articles. No. I, the sample from
Henderson is the only one which contains
enough Potash to entitle it to be called
a special tobacco fertilizer. The Lincolnton
and the Danville samples differ too.
No. II, Danville, contains more Potash
and Ammonia. No. III, Lincolnton more
Available Phosphoric Acid. No. I, sold
at Henderson for \$50.00 per ton; II, at
Danville for \$55.00; III, at Lincolnton for
\$43.00. The facts are instructive in two
ways. First: Farmers cannot always
rely upon fertilizers as of uniform com-
position. Numerous good brands have es-
tablished themselves as of uniform com-
position. But all are not so, as many facts
prove. Farmers should have the com-
position of every lot guaranteed to them
and should verify this by sending sample
to Station for analysis. The Department
will take numerous samples of each brand
at different points this season in the en-
deavor to detect these uncertain brands.
Second: The case before us shows, as
do many other facts, that the articles sold
in North Carolina are much superior to
the articles sold under same name in ad-
joining States. The sample from Dau-
ville is inferior to the North Carolina
samples, while \$5.00 more per ton was
asked for it than for the best North Caro-
lina article. Farmers should buy where
they gain the advantage of the protection
of the fertilizer control established for
their benefit. CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

There will be a plowing match in town
next week to try the merits of the plows
sold in this place. We understand that
some home patents will be pitted against
the various foreign ones so popular just
now.—*Newton Enterprise*.

There has been more pneumonia in this
county this year than ever known before.
From about three miles below Newton to
Clarke creek to near Hickory it has assumed
the form of an epidemic. Dr. Campbell
has treated not less than forty cases within
the last two months, five in one family.—
Newton Enterprise.

W. W. Watson, colored republican,
member of the House from Edgecombe
county, has been found guilty of forgery
by a committee of five, three democrats
and two republicans. He forged the name
of John Newell, colored republican from
Bladen county, and drew part of his per-
diem from the State Treasury. The com-
mittee after a thorough examination is
satisfied of his guilt, and the offending
member will doubtless be expelled from
his seat in the House, as he ought to be.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Injecting Morphine.
A number of persons more or less promi-
nent in different walks of life have died in
this city, says a New York paper, within a
few months from the direct effect, it is said,
of hypodermic injections of morphine. Most
of them had, according to report, begun the
injections in order to relieve themselves
from pain caused by neuralgia, rheumatism
or some other distressing disorder. The
effect was so pleasant, so delicious, indeed,
and they were gradually seduced into such
use of morphine when they had no need of
it, and, soon yielding completely to the
habit, were destroyed by it. Physicians
say that this has grown to be far from un-
common among persons of wealth and po-
sition, particularly among women, who, af-
ter having tried it awhile, have not had
the strength to relinquish the delightful
anodyne. Nor is it by any means confined
to New York. The evil has spread all over
the land, though it is most prevalent in the
large cities. It is said to have grown alarm-
ingly during the last five or six years, and
many persons who never before were sus-
pected of the habit are its irredeemable victims.
It has largely usurped the place, with cer-
tain classes, of the old custom of taking
morphine, laudanum, and other prepara-
tions of opium into the stomach. The popu-
lar notion is that it is not so harmful. But
there is very little difference, and the in-
jections are thought to be more dangerous
because they are more insidious. They can
be self-administered without the least trou-
ble, and are so administered in nearly all
cases where serious mischief is done.
The effect of the morphine under the skin
is described as peculiarly and wonderfully
agreeable. A delicious languor steals over
the frame, the senses are wrapped as in a
voluptuous dream, and a most joyous con-
sciousness of perfect yet fascinating repose
softly overflows the mind. Even strong
men and women have frequently found it
hard to resist its allurements, and have not
been able to surrender their beatitudes with-
out arousing all their will. On this account
some physicians will not administer or pre-
scribe morphine under any circumstances,
fearing the consequences to their patients.
Not a few women or the finer type have
been wrecked by the habit, and many men,
professional and commercial, are steadily
ruining themselves by its indulgence. It
was hailed as a great blessing once, and so
it is, properly regulated; but, like so many
blessings, it may readily be converted into
a curse.

Grape Culture.
The grape ought to be as widely dis-
seminated as the apple, and there is no
good reason why it should not be. The
large vineyards can supply our city popu-
lation, but to supply the agricultural dis-
tricts, grapes must be grown at home.
This can be done at so small cost that no
man who owns a home with a half acre
of land has any apology for depriving his
family of grapes. An eighth of an acre
in vines will supply a family and leave a
surplus to sell. Any well drained land
that will produce sixty bushels of corn to
the acre may be expected to produce good
grapes. Well prepared borders, with a
good supply of bones are desirable, but
by no means essential. A dressing of
wood ashes is an excellent fertilizer, but
any manure good for corn will be good
for the vines. The varieties which do
well under the greatest variety of circum-
stances and bear neglect best are such as
Concord, the Hartford Prolific and the Ives
Seedling. There are grapes of much better
quality than these, but they are good
enough to suit the popular taste and are
fruit every season in generous quantity.
The Ives has a thick skin, and is particu-
larly desirable to pack in boxes for winter
use. They have been for years before the
public, are thoroughly tested and can be
furnished very cheaply by any nurseryman.
A cheap trellis of chestnut posts and wire
will be all the support they need. A four
months' supply of grapes will promote
health in the family, save doctors' bills and
prove an important part of the food supply.
—*American Agriculturist*.

PAT'S EQUIVOCAL ANSWER.—A certain
literary gentleman, wishing to be indis-
turbable one day, instructed his Irish ser-
vant to admit no one, and if any one
should inquire for him to give an equivocal
answer. Night came and the gentle-
man proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his
callers.
"Did any one call?"
"Yes, sir, wan gentleman."
"What did he say?"
"He axed was yer honor in?"
"Well, what did you tell him?"
"Sure, I gave him a quivvle answer
jist."
"How was that?"
"I asked him was his grandmother a
monkey?"

If you want knowledge you must toil for
it; if food, you must toil for it; and if
pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the
law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not
by self-indulgence and idleness. When
one gets to love work, his life is a happy
one.

GRAY Hairs are Honorable but their
premature appearance is annoying. Par-
ker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanli-
ness and promptly restoring the youthful
color. MtoApr3

The Inaugural Discussed.

What Southern Newspapers Have to Say of
It—Generally Commended.

RICHMOND, Va., March 5.—The Dis-
patch editorially says: We would pro-
nounce the inaugural an excellent one
speaking of it as it will strike the North-
ern people, for whom, of course, it was
specially intended. It has a little North-
ern and anti-Southern sentiment in it
as we could have expected to find in a
document originating in the Ashtabula
of Ohio. We cannot agree with the
President in the beneficent effect of
making voters of negroes, but we can
agree that the abolition of slavery was a
blessing, and we concede that he states
his case forcibly when he says there is in
this country no middle ground between
slavery and full citizenship.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 5.—Of the in-
augural the *Morning News* says: This
address will be read with interest and
satisfaction by the patriotic and conser-
vative masses of Americans of all parties
and all sections of the union. It is ad-
mirable alike for its statesmanship-like
caudal and moderation, and for the frat-
ernal and conciliatory spirit which per-
meates it throughout. If we may regard it
as an indication of the spirit and policy
which is to govern President Garfield's
administration, it is safe to say that
while he was not our choice for president
and while we may differ with him in re-
gard to measures, he will encounter no
illiberal or factions opposition from the
Southern Democracy.

GALVESTON, March 5.—The Galveston
News commenting on President Gar-
field's inaugural address, remarks that it
is something more than a clever presen-
tation of decent platitudes. In summing
up the centennial history of the republic
he fairly signified that however much he
may respect the proper authority of the
States, and however much he may es-
teem the blessings of local self govern-
ment, he leans earnestly and decidedly
to the extreme nationalistic theory of the
present union known as the United States.
The *News* says his illusion to the relation
between the whites and the emancipated
negroes, is of a whole as statesman-like
and considerate as could be expected
from a president representing the tradi-
tions and professions of the Republican
party. His utterances on the subject of
universal education as a necessary ad-
junct of universal suffrage are emphatic
and worthy of the occasion.

CHATTANOOGA, March 5.—The Daily
Times says of the address: Inaugural
speeches and letters accepting the party
nominations are generally glittering cor-
dons of words so strung together as most
effectually to conceal the specific ideas
and the intents of the writers and speak-
ers. Garfield's speech, at the east front
of the capitol yesterday, was not an ex-
ception in kind to this rule. It may be
regarded as good or otherwise by parti-
sanly or other critics, but it is only rela-
tively good or bad, being neither one nor
the other in any positive sense.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 5.—The
Montgomery Advertiser comments briefly
on the inaugural and says: It is more
elaborate than such documents usually
are, and, with few exceptions, is highly
creditable and conservative throughout.
AUGUSTA, GA., March 5.—The *Chronicle*
says the inaugural address is worthy
of careful perusal by anyone interested
in the welfare of the republic. It is one
of the ablest documents of the kind ever
presented to the people of the United
States—temperate and conservative in
its utterances with a vein of good com-
mon sense running through it all. It gives
promise of a wise and patriotic adminis-
tration of the government for the next
four years.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The *Star* closes
its comments on the inaugural address as
follows: If President Garfield will do as
well as he promises, if the acts of his ad-
ministration shall correspond with the
declarations of his pronouncement, he
will retire from office holding a higher
place in the regard of the whole people
than he now possesses, when entering
upon his presidential term. He has very
high abilities. Let his stability and pa-
triotism and sense of responsibility be
equal to the requirements of his high office,
and he will gain permanent favor. Let
him be President, not of a mere party or
section, but of the whole Union and the
whole people and he will prove a bless-
ing to his generation and his country.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 5.—The *Courier*
Journal says: President Garfield's
inaugural address presents a strong con-
trast to that of Mr. Hayes' four years ago.
It abounds in a strong and vigorous
thought. It comes as from a man who
knows where he stands, knows what his
duty is, and means to do it though the
heavens fall. There is an absence of the
partisan coloring, and palpable conscious-
ness, the great office he holds must not
be prostituted to please party purposes.
There is evidence that he is a man who
knows his country wants rest from sec-
tional unrest, sectional jealousy, section-
al bitterness, and that as far as in him
lies he will labor to that end. His re-
ference to the South will hardly satisfy
extreme men of his party. His assertion
of the permanent supremacy of the Union
will meet with general acquiescence, as

will also his assertion of the autonomy of
States and the binding nature of the con-
stitution and laws made in pursuance
thereof. This is the Democratic doctrine
and on that ground every Democrat must
sincerely desire that Garfield will con-
tinue to stand.

What Tobacco is Made Of.

We have heard the tobacco user claim
that the weed was food and drink to him
but never thoroughly believed him until
a British parliamentary report on adul-
teration set forth the following schedule:
"Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meat, rhu-
barb leaves, sulphate, fuller's earth, malt,
starch, cummin, chromate of lead, pear,
moss, molasses, burdock leaves, lamp-
black, gum, red dye, a black dye compos-
ed of vegetables, red licorice, scraps of
newspapers, cinnamon stick, cabbage
leaves, and straw-brown paper."

This is convincing. Not only is it food
and drink, but it is also house and land,
paint-shop and literature, with drugs,
condiments, and chemicals thrown in *ad
lib*. Verily tobacco is potent, but a little
diffusive.—*Boston Transcript*.

Our River Improvements.

News from Washington states that
the river and harbor appropriation
bill, as reported to the Senate Friday
from the committee on commerce,
contains amendments increasing the
amounts granted by the House bill
as follows: Improving Cape Fear
River, from the ocean to Wilmington,
N. C., \$13,000; Neuse River, \$15,-
000; Pamlico and Tar Rivers, \$5,000;
Trent River, \$3,000. The following
new amendments, among others, were
added: Improving Cape Fear River
from Wilmington to Fayetteville,
\$30,000; Yadkin River, \$12,000;
Contentnea Creek, \$10,000; Beaufort
harbor, N. C., \$30,000; Lillington
River, N. C., \$5,000; Town Creek,
N. C., \$1,000.

Asheville "News": A convict on
the road near this place knocked one
of the guards down one day last week
and succeeded in making his escape,
taking with him the guard's gun.
He had got as far as Warm Spring
on his way to Tennessee when he was
stopped by some parties who were in
pursuit of him. The convict fired at
one of the pursuers, the ball hitting
in two pieces his watch-chain; he
fired another shot, which passed
through the sleeve of the overcoat of
the same person. The pursuers then
returned the fire, hitting the convict
in the back. He has since died from
the effects of the wound.

The Mississippi Valley States, and
parts of States washed by the Missis-
sippi River and tributaries, have 148
Congressmen and 189 electoral votes;
24,863,852 population; raise \$875,-
315,538 of agricultural products. In
other words, these States and parts of
States represent 50 per cent. of the
Congressional strength, 48 per cent.
of the electoral vote, 50 per cent. of the
population of the United States; raise
58 per cent. of all the agricultural
products of the country, have 64 per
cent. of all the acres in cultivation;
raise 64 per cent. of all the cotton
crop, 83 per cent. of the corn; 67 per
cent. of the wheat, and 73 per cent.
of the hogs. A pretty good basis of po-
litical alliance.—*News & Obs.*

EARTHQUAKE.—London, March 7,
—dispatches state that three hundred
houses have fallen at Cassanacciola
by an earthquake, which opened fis-
sures in the trees fifty centimeters
wide. Many people have fled from
the town and camped in the fields.
The government is sending relief.

A Naples dispatch says that forty
corpses have been recovered and sixty-
seven of the wounded sent to the
hospital.