

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XII.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

NO 47

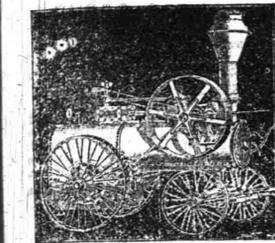
The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1852.
PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.
FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Lines	1 month 2 m's 3 m's 4 m's 5 m's
1 inch	\$1.50 \$2.50 \$3.50 \$4.50 \$5.50
2 inch	3.00 5.00 7.00 9.00 11.00
3 inch	4.50 7.50 10.50 13.50 16.50
4 inch	6.00 10.00 14.00 18.00 22.00
5 inch	7.50 12.50 17.50 22.50 27.50
6 inch	9.00 15.00 21.00 27.00 33.00
7 inch	10.50 17.50 24.50 31.50 38.50
8 inch	12.00 19.50 27.50 35.50 43.50
9 inch	13.50 21.50 30.50 39.50 48.50
10 inch	15.00 23.50 33.50 43.50 53.50

REMEMBER THE DEAD!
JOHN S. HUTCHINSON,
DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble
Monuments, Tombs and Gravestones,
Being a practical marble-worker, it enables me of executing any piece of work from the plainest to the most elaborate in an artistic style, and a guaranty that perfect satisfaction will be given to the most exacting patron.
Call and examine my Stock and prices before purchasing, as I will sell at the very lowest prices.
Designs and estimates for any desired work will be furnished on application, at next door to J. D. McNeely's Store.
Salisbury, N. C., March 9, 1881.



R. R. CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE SELLING
PORTABLE
FARM AND FACTORY
STEAM ENGINES.
Blasting Pow- Cartidges
and Caps.
The Finest RIFLE POWDER made.
Wagons, Wagons Wagons.
BUGGIES,
Rubber Belting, -Champion Mowers,
Horse Rakes, &c.
Salisbury, Jan. 6, 1881.

Z. B. VANCE. W. H. BAILEY.
VANCE & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practice in Supreme Court of the United States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal Courts, and Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan and Davidson.
Office, two doors east of Independence Square. 33:4f

J. M. MCCORKLE. THEO. F. KLUTZ.
McCORKLE & KLUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,
Salisbury, N. C.

KERR CRAIG, E. H. CLEMENT.
CRAIG & CLEMENT,
Attorneys at Law,
SALISBURY, N. C.
1881.

LEE S. OVERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Practices in the State and Federal Courts. 12:6m

Blackmer and Henderson,
Attorneys, Counselors
and Solicitors.
SALISBURY, N. C.
January 22 1879—11.

LANDRETH'S
1784 SEEDS THE BEST 1881
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, FREDERICK, Pa.

DEFERRED ITEMS.

There are some personal points about Gen. Garfield that bring him near to the people who are always touched by any unusual exhibition of human feeling. The presence of his old mother at the inauguration, his kissing her there in the presence of the assembled thousands, and his filial tenderness towards her exhibited in so many ways; his devotion to his sick wife and her womanly bearing towards him; thinking of his mother when at death's door and writing her the only letter penned by him since he was shot—all these things have brought him near to the great heart of the people. And now, in these last moments, his longing to go to Mentor, to go to his humble home out of the splendid surroundings of the White House, strikes a chord in the hearts of all sympathetic people.

THE "LINCOLN" GRAPE.

We are in the midst of the grape season, and our market has been pretty well supplied from a few private gardens in and near Town. Mrs. Pearson and Mr. John Beard have furnished most of this delightful fruit, and a few others have contributed in less quantities. The Concord and Catawba are the leading varieties for table use. The Lincoln, *alias* Elsingburg, *alias* Lenoir, is also cultivated to some extent, but chiefly relied on as a wine grape, for which purpose some grape raisers concede to it the front rank. As it is proposed to speak of its activity it is proper, as a means of defining it to say that the "Lincoln" is a black grape, makes large shouldered bunches, has small berries compactly placed, sweet, with an agreeable sub-acid.

As late as the year 1863 there was a popular belief in the town of Lincoln and elsewhere that this grape was a native of Lincoln County, N. C. It was cultivated in Lincoln County much earlier than 1863, but how long before is not easily determined. Dr. Butts of that town had the credit of having found it growing wild in that county, and of being the first to cultivate and bring it to public attention. He had a magnificent vine of it in the rear of the Butt's Hotel, if memory is not at all fault, in 1848. How long before that date he found it growing wild in the woods may or may not be an important point in the question of its nativity. After some years of fondly cherishing the belief that it was indeed a native of Lincoln County, of showing it to others with all the pride men feel concerning such matters as reflecting on the State, we were startled, one fine day in the summer of 1867, by a denial from Dr. Kron, of Stanly county. We were visiting his vineyard for the purpose of seeing his collection and learning something of his mode of planting, trimming, training, &c., and finding that he had the "Lincoln," we recognized it by that name and claimed it as a native of the State. The Doctor spoke of its excellent qualities, but deemed as to its nativity, assuring us that he had known it well in France before leaving that country. It is not now remembered when the Doctor emigrated to America, but it is known that he taught French to a class of young ladies in this town about the year 1825. Mrs. Nat Boyden of this place being one of his pupils. We presume it is safe to say that the Doctor's knowledge of the "Lincoln," which he *almsed* as above, runs back to 1816, which would give to the Lincoln an age considerably antedating Dr. Butt's discovery of it in Lincoln County; for we think Dr. B. was not an old man in 1848, when his vineyard was in its prime.

But again, only last Thursday, Mr. Buerbaum of this place, a native of Germany, without knowing anything of this question of nativity, while eating "Concord," had the "Lincoln" pointed out to him—fine half-pint bunches—and he quickly answered, "oh, yes, I know him; a vine of it is now growing on my father's barn"—in Germany!

Then it would appear from the testimony of Dr. Kron, of France, and Mr. Buerbaum of Germany, that the "Lincoln" has for many years been well known in those countries. Now the question is, did it go from us to them, or did it come from them to us?

We are indebted to Mr. Buerbaum for a suggestion which may solve this question. He adverted to the fact that Lincoln County was settled by Germans, and that the grape was brought by them to this country. It is a solution, properly considered, which leaves no reflection on Dr. Butts. His statement of having found it growing wild in the woods of Lincoln County is doubtless true. Both his statement and the solution may be correct, though the former may explode the merits of the latter. In this country the home-steads are of short duration, the most of them lasting only long enough to rear a family, and are then abandoned—give to the briar and brush, which soon obliterate all traces of human habitation. The vine may have been thus left in Lincoln County by some of the early settlers, to battle with the weeds and

*Any one knowing a cheap protection to grapes against the depredations of birds and bees will confer a benefit on the public by publishing it.

sprouts through many years, and be found at last by one capable of appreciating its excellence, and by him brought out for cultivation. Found in the condition and surroundings of the common wild grapes of the country, by one with no special knowledge of the general subject, the most natural conclusion would be that it was a native variety.

Without further evidence of the claim that the "Lincoln" is a native of North Carolina, it must be admitted that is not well sustained.

REPLY TO SENATOR VANCE.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

The President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Presents His Side of the Case, which Proves that One Story is Good till Another is Told.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 29, 1881.

In your issue of the 27th instant you publish an interview with Senator Z. B. Vance, one of the "commissioners appointed to examine the work" on the Western North Carolina Railroad, which contains grave charges against me, both as a man and an officer of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. It would be easy to brand his charges of fraud as false; but I prefer to submit a plain statement of facts to the people of North Carolina and to leave them to judge between us.

The main question upon which we are at issue is whether the "extension of time" granted to Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford, by Governor Jarvis and Dr. Worth, in May last, was obtained by fraud, and whether I, who represented those gentlemen in that transaction, am the person who committed the alleged fraud.

Senator Vance says: "The claim to the extension is founded in fraud;" again "that the claim was obtained from one of them," Dr. Worth, "in a fraudulent manner;" and still again that "we ignore the grant on the ground of fraud." Then as if anticipating that some lawyer in North Carolina might have the presumption to deny the conclusion to which he has come, or might dare to doubt the accuracy of his legal judgment, he adds by way of denunciation of this imaginary foe, that "no lawyer who knows the circumstances will ever honestly give a favorable opinion as to the legal or present operation of the instrument by which the extension they claim was granted."

It is true that the Senator, after sleeping on his words, has deemed it prudent to make the corrections of the "interview" in a "card" which he publishes in the *Observer* of the 28th; but there has been no retraction or qualification of the charges of fraud which he made in the first publication. I am compelled therefore to furnish the facts, and publish the documents to the people of the State that they may have a true history of this matter.

On the 29th day of March, 1880, the Legislature of North Carolina passed an "Act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad," and Mr. Best and his associates became the purchasers of that interest "on condition that they would commence work in two months (by the 29th of May, 1880,) and that among other things they would pay the semi-annual interest on the first mortgage bonds of the road.

Mr. Best found himself unable to raise this money, and finally on the 31st day of July, 1880, four months after the passage of the act, he formally assigned all his rights under the contract to W. P. Clyde, A. S. Buford and T. M. Logan, for the consideration of 7,500 shares of stock of the face value of \$750,000.

The assignees were induced to come to the rescue of Mr. Best at this late day by solicitations and assurances from prominent gentlemen in North Carolina who felt great apprehensions at the threatened failure of this scheme.

These gentlemen, Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford, began work on the road and made some progress before the winter of 1880-'81 set in, but they encountered two obstacles which in the language of the act very greatly "hindered and delayed" their operations and for which "they were in no wise responsible."

First: The State, in the above cited, stipulated as one of the conditions of the sale, "That during the construction of said railroad, and until the same shall be completed, said State shall furnish, to said grantees or their assigns not less than five hundred able-bodied convicts." These convicts were not furnished, and the work was correspondingly retarded.

Secondly: The winter of 1880-'81 was the severest ever known in the history of the State, the thermometer at times sinking to 12 degrees below zero, and it was more than human nature could endure to be exposed in the work of construction during such weather. Shortly after the beginning of the work, and from time to time thereafter demand was made upon the State for the comple-

ment of convicts, but they were not furnished, while the 1st of July, the date fixed by the act of the Legislature for the completion of road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River was rapidly approaching, and it was evident that those points could not be reached by that time. The 23d section of the act provides:

"That should the grantees or their assigns be hindered or delayed by any cause for which they are in no wise responsible, then the said commissioners shall allow a reasonable extension of time for the completion of said lines of road."

As President of the Western North Carolina Railroad, acting under the advice of the commissioners for an "extension of time," assuming that I was entitled to it as a matter of right and that it was the duty of the commissioners to grant it, and I supposed it would be their pleasure to do so under the circumstances. On Friday, the 30th day of April, 1881, I presented to the commissioners a petition asking for said extension. I append below a copy of that petition marked "A."

The commissioners after consideration returned it to me, with a memorandum in Gov. Jarvis' handwriting of the amendment which they required before granting the extension. It is as follows:

"The additional laborers referred to in this communication will be employed and put upon the work as soon as the labor can be employed at reasonable compensation, either in hired labor or by contract, and of this six hundred additional laborers or their value in contracts we will employ at least one-half on the Ducktown line, and will keep a sufficient force by the time required by the contract as extended by this application. But it is distinctly understood that this extension if granted shall not affect any other provision of the contract."

It was further demanded by the commissioners that the petition should be signed by Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford instead of the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad. I readily accepted these amendments and all of the commissioners agreed that when the petition was thus amended they would grant the extension. I asked the commissioners at the time to sign their names to this memorandum, to which Senator Vance replied, "Can't you take our word?" I did!

Although one of the assignees lived in New York, it was only seven days from this time, to wit, Saturday, May 7th, when I returned with the petition signed by all of the assignees, and with the "memorandum" incorporated in it word for word. The next day was Sunday. On Monday, May 9th, nine days after the meeting, I presented the petition for extension to Gov. Jarvis, one of the commissioners, who examined it and said it was just as the commissioners required it, and as soon as they met they would sign the grant of extension previously agreed upon. Any further delay therefore in signing the extension was due to the commissioners, not to myself. I had performed strictly what I promised, and was waiting for them to complete their promise. The intimation that the "controlling" whom I represented "were procrastinating to gain time," upon which alone Senator Vance bases the withdrawal of his assent to the grant of extension, is unworthy of the Senator, and is as absurd as it is unfounded; for how could any time be gained, when in any event the extension was to date from July 1st? It is upon a grade with his italicized assertion "that the original bill and the grant of extension required that there shall be 'continually' on the lines a sufficient number of hands to insure the completion of the road within the time." The reader will be surprised to learn by reference to the documents that there is no such expression either in the Act or in the grant of extension, and that the "technical" argument which the Senator has advanced is founded solely upon his inaccurate memory.

Pending the application for an extension of time the Western North Carolina Railroad Company had a verified let out the contracts to build the road to Pigeon River, and the contractors were to have the expected four months time to complete their work; it can be imagined therefore with what surprise I received from Governor Jarvis the following letter, which was delivered to me on the day it bears date:

NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, May 13th, 1881.

Col. A. B. Andrews:

DEAR SIR:—I am just in receipt of a letter from Z. B. Vance, in which he asks me to notify you that he withdraws the assent given by him to an extension of time for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Pigeon River. Please accept this as such notice.

The application presented to me by you last Monday, signed by W. P. Clyde, T. M. Logan and A. S. Buford, assignees was in form as agreed upon, and I shall, when the commissioners meet, vote to give the conditional extension as indicated in the memorandum made at our meeting in Raleigh some weeks ago.

Truly yours,
(Signed) THOS. J. JARVIS.

This communication, which seemed to endanger the grant of extension which I had been promised, caused me much anxiety, and I insisted to Gov. Jarvis that he and Dr. Worth should stand by their promise, or I would be forced to stop the work and refuse to let out the contracts. Gov. Jarvis assured me that he felt bound and would grant the extension agreed upon. Dr. Worth was in Randolph County, and I urged Gov. Jarvis to write him a letter explaining the critical situation of affairs, and that I would send it with the petition and insist that he, Dr. Worth, should sign the extension. Now bear in mind that the fraud of which Senator Vance accuses me consists in obtaining Dr. Worth's signature to the extension "in ignorance of his (Vance's) letter." Gov. Jarvis wrote the following letter to Dr. Worth.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1881.

Hon. J. M. Worth:

My dear Sir:—You will remember that at the meeting of the commissioners of the Western N. C. Railroad it was agreed by yourself, Gov. Vance and myself that we would extend the time for the completion of the road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River, upon the application being made to us, signed by Clyde, Buford and Logan, with the amendment suggested by us. Upon this promise of ours, they have advertised to let the road to contract from Asheville to Pigeon River on the 18th. They presented to me last Monday the application for the extension, in the form and signed by the parties agreed upon by us, as you will see by an examination of the paper itself. They have done all on their part that they agreed to do or were required to do; and for one, I propose to do what I agreed to do.

Gov. Vance wrote me yesterday that circumstances had come to his knowledge since he was here which induces him to withdraw his assent to the extension and asked me to so inform Col. Andrews. This I at once did, and I fear it is about to seriously retard the work. Of course they cannot let the road to contract or go on with the work in a satisfactory way unless they have an assurance that they will be allowed to go on.

The situation then seems to be that we have to take the responsibility to extend the time or the responsibility to stop the work. I choose to take the responsibility to extend the time. If you agree with me, you can, in your own way, say so to Andrews in writing. I have already done it for myself.

Truly yours,
(Signed) THOS. J. JARVIS.

My clerk, Mr. Badger, was sent with this letter and the petition to Dr. Worth in Randolph. Dr. Worth read the letter of Gov. Jarvis and the amended petition and then delivered to Mr. Badger the following paper:

"I hereby agree to the extension of four months' time for the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad to Paint Rock and Pigeon River, as stated in the within paper, provided that it in no other respect affects the original contract with the State of North Carolina."

(Signed) J. M. WORTH.

Signed in the presence of S. BADGER.

To put the question at issue beyond all cavil, Dr. Worth gives to Mr. Badger the following statement:

"For the personal satisfaction of Mr. S. Badger I state that he delivered to me Gov. Jarvis' letter of the 14th May, 1881, and that I read the same previous to signing the extension. Aug. 29, 1881."

(Signed) J. M. WORTH.

Now, as Dr. Worth is shown to have had full knowledge of the fact of Senator Vance's withdrawal, what foundation has the Senator for his insinuations that such knowledge was designedly kept from him? Dr. Worth simply kept a promise which he made with deliberation, but Senator Vance thinks that if the doctor did so without first having been informed (though in fact he was informed) that the Senator intended to violate a similar promise, this would constitute a "fraud" and would render the grant of extension void.

Can not a lawyer be "honest" and yet differ with Senator Vance upon this legal proposition?

I also give Gov. Jarvis' assent to the extension as follows:

"As one of the commissioners, I agree to extend the time asked for in this application, four months, upon the condition set out in application, reserving to myself the right to withdraw this assent if the applicants fail to perform the conditions set out in their application." (Signed) THOS. J. JARVIS, May 16, 1881. Commissioner.

I think I have established these facts:

- (1) That Commissioners Vance, Jarvis and Worth agreed to sign an extension of four months on a written condition prepared by themselves.
- (2) That the assignees accepted the conditions and complied with them.
- (3) That Commissioner Jarvis and Worth recognizing the obligation upon them, did sign the grant of extension.
- (4) That Commissioner Vance without any sufficient cause refused to fulfill his promise.

There is one other charge made by Senator Vance, viz:

That the grantees did not place on the road a sufficient number of hands to complete the lines to the proposed points (Pigeon River and Paint Rock) in six weeks after the signing the grant of extension."

If Senator Vance had given the petition or grant of extension even a casual exami-

nation before making this charge he could have ascertained that "six weeks" is nowhere mentioned in either paper; it is an great mistake as he made in asserting that the word "continually" was in the grant of extension. Both assertions are recklessly incorrect. "As soon as the labor could be employed at a reasonable compensation," more than three hundred hands were put to work upon the Ducktown line, and the number has been increased from time to time until there are now over seven hundred hands at work upon that line.

I also call the attention of the public to the fact that the commissioners did not deny or controvert any facts stated in the petition as to the causes of "hindrance and delay," nor did Senator Vance deny them in his interview, and they are therefore taken to be true. But if it is necessary, it can be easily demonstrated that the average number of "able-bodied convicts" furnished by the State has been less than four hundred, or at least one-fifth less than they stipulated to furnish.

If the Senator is not satisfied, we may give the public a more interesting document, but in his own language this is "all I can tell you for publication now."

Respectfully,
A. B. ANDREWS.

EXHIBIT "A."
To the Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis, Zebulon B. Vance and J. M. Worth, Commissioners:

This petition of A. B. Andrews, president of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, respectfully represents that in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly, ratified March 29th 1880, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and for other purposes," the Western N. C. Railroad has been reorganized, and the work of completion of said road has been begun and the same will be prosecuted with the utmost diligence and energy, and as an indication of its earnestness the company has already advertised for one hundred hired laborers, who are being daily employed and placed upon the work, and advertisements are to be posted immediately for five hundred additional hired laborers, making six hundred in the aggregate, which joined to its force of five hundred convicts furnished by the State, will soon give the company a total working force of eleven hundred hands, and it is its purpose and intention to keep all of this force or as many as it can place on the road employed during the whole working season just now opening. But it is respectfully submitted to Your Honorable Board that notwithstanding the employment of this large force and the costly expenditures which will thereby be necessarily incurred that the company has serious apprehensions that they will not be able to reach the points indicated in the short time left them under the provisions of the Act of the 29th March, 1880. The petitioner respectfully shows to your honorable board what is well known through the public documents of the Senate of North Carolina, that the original grantees lost four months of the most valuable and suitable time given them by the Legislature, to wit: from the 29th March to the 31st day of July, 1880, and which was the basis of estimate when the Legislature prescribed the 1st of July, 1881, as the time when the road should be completed to Paint Rock and Pigeon River, and it was at this gloomy period in the history of this contract on which North Carolina has based so many bright hopes that the assignees were urged to assume the burden of the contract and complete the road; and that they did at that late date, after four months had been lost without any fault of theirs, assumed the responsibilities of the contract under the assurance that a liberal policy would be pursued towards them by your honorable board in the exercise of the large discretionary powers granted in said Act.

And your petitioner further shows that the work on the road which was begun in the early autumn was obstructed and at times almost forced to cease by a winter season unparalleled in its coldness in the history of this State; the snow and frosts were so severe and continuous that it would have been cruel and inhuman at times to compel the convicts furnished by the State to be exposed in them. And your petitioner further shows as a further reason for asking an extension, that it has not been practicable, or perhaps possible for the State to take her convicts from the penitentiary, or remove them from other public improvements and furnish them to the company according to the provisions of the act, and that the assignees have submitted to this curtailment of its labor with the expectation that a like spirit of accommodation and liberality would be extended to them, if they should be compelled to ask for an extension of time.

For the reasons set forth above, the undersigned respectfully ask your honorable board to grant him in writing, over your own signatures as commissioners, an "extension of time," for the completion of said road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River, to wit: an extension of four months, which is less than the time lost by the failure; and delays of the original grantees, and for which the present assignees ought not to be held legally responsible.

In conclusion, your petitioner is advised that your honorable board are empowered by virtue of the 23rd sec. of the said act, under the circumstances above mentioned, and for the causes set forth, "to allow a reasonable extension of time for the completion of said lines." He therefore asks that the prayer of his petition be granted.

A. B. ANDREWS,
President of the W. N. C. R. R.

And your petitioner further shows that the work on the road which was begun in the early autumn was obstructed and at times almost forced to cease by a winter season unparalleled in its coldness in the history of this State; the snow and frosts were so severe and continuous that it would have been cruel and inhuman at times to compel the convicts furnished by the State to be exposed in them. And your petitioner further shows as a further reason for asking an extension, that it has not been practicable, or perhaps possible for the State to take her convicts from the penitentiary, or remove them from other public improvements and furnish them to the company according to the provisions of the act, and that the assignees have submitted to this curtailment of its labor with the expectation that a like spirit of accommodation and liberality would be extended to them, if they should be compelled to ask for an extension of time.

For the reasons set forth above, the undersigned respectfully ask your honorable board to grant him in writing, over your own signatures as commissioners, an "extension of time," for the completion of said road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River, to wit: an extension of four months, which is less than the time lost by the failure; and delays of the original grantees, and for which the present assignees ought not to be held legally responsible.

In conclusion, your petitioner is advised that your honorable board are empowered by virtue of the 23rd sec. of the said act, under the circumstances above mentioned, and for the causes set forth, "to allow a reasonable extension of time for the completion of said lines." He therefore asks that the prayer of his petition be granted.

A. B. ANDREWS,
President of the W. N. C. R. R.

And your petitioner further shows that the work on the road which was begun in the early autumn was obstructed and at times almost forced to cease by a winter season unparalleled in its coldness in the history of this State; the snow and frosts were so severe and continuous that it would have been cruel and inhuman at times to compel the convicts furnished by the State to be exposed in them. And your petitioner further shows as a further reason for asking an extension, that it has not been practicable, or perhaps possible for the State to take her convicts from the penitentiary, or remove them from other public improvements and furnish them to the company according to the provisions of the act, and that the assignees have submitted to this curtailment of its labor with the expectation that a like spirit of accommodation and liberality would be extended to them, if they should be compelled to ask for an extension of time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reidmond says he was shot at 162 times and got so accustomed to it that he didn't mind it much.

The President has wasted away to a mere skeleton. The day he was wounded he weighed 240 pounds, but his weight is now said to be not more than 85 pounds.

New York Star: While the President lies fighting for his life, somebody at his bedside is telegraphing his sufferings to stock speculators to make money out of his miseries. Who is it?

Gen. Wickham, the leader of the straightout Republicans in Virginia, has issued an address denouncing the Mahone coalition, and advising Republicans to vote for Daniel.

Philadelphia Times: In America the White House is the top of dissidence, and therefore how pathetic are the words of that poor sick man down at Washington when he says: "Take us home—back to Mentor."

One hundred and twenty-five hands are employed in a fruit-canning establishment recently started at Knoxville, Tenn., by Baltimore capitalists.

Gen. Hancock returned to New York Tuesday. He said to a reporter: "I return on account of the very serious illness of the President, as I do not feel inclined to travel and enjoy myself under the circumstances. I think my proper place just now is at my post on Governor's Island."

The city of Newark, N. J., one of the manufacturing towns of the North, shows how manufactures build up cities. Out of a population of 130,000 over 41,000 are employed in manufactures of various kinds. The wages paid out last year were \$14,784,388, and the value of the manufactured products was \$66,985,706.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, commends Mr. Arthur as a true gentleman, full of common sense, and more apt to lead Conkling than to be led by him in the presidency. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is Arthur's greatest confidante, and his influence would be exerted for good. Senator Pugh concludes that, if called to the presidency, Arthur would be altogether conservative.

Here is the way the female paragraphist in the New York Tribune proposes to punish Marvin, the much-marrying man: "Lock him up, and put on him a prison garb, deny him the use of a hair brush, a tooth brush, a clothes brush, and set him to making shoes!"

Wouldn't that be the refinement of cruelty? In a striped suit and no hair brush, tooth brush nor clothes brush. How savagely awful some people can be.

General Hancock is reported as speaking in high terms of Vice President Arthur. It will be as difficult for him to make the country believe all he says concerning Arthur as it was for some others to make the country believe that Stanley Matthews was the man for the vacant seat on the United States Supreme Court Bench. Gen. Hancock's praise of V. P. A. may be said to be "high too previous." What does Uncle Sam Tilden think of the late Custom House Officer who was too venal for even Rutherford Hayes and John Sherman's stomach?

—Wilmington Star.

Another Doctor's Opinion.

Dr. Hammond is not alone in his opinion of the mistreatment of the President by the surgeons. In a recent interview with the representative of a New York journal, Dr. Robert Taylor, a physician of some celebrity, gave a pretty free expression of his views, from which we quote:

"Had the bullet been immediately extracted from President Garfield, he would be on his feet to-day. A seton could have been passed through, and there would have been no probability of pyæmia, nor any necessity for the incisions to extract the pus."

You regard the incisions as weakening in their effect, then?" asked the reporter.

"Undoubtedly. Each incision withdrew a certain amount of strength at a time when strength was most important. As I said before, the fact that the President affected the physicians in attendance. They were afraid to do anything. Why, when Fernando Wood was reported to be dying in Washington, they telegraphed for Dr. Sayer. He went on there, and on reaching the room found the patient dying. He was shocked from an access in his throat which extended to the wind-pipe and clogging it."

"When Dr. Sayer entered the room he saw that Mr. Wood was dying. He was black in the face. Without waiting for a moment he sprang on the bed and cut his throat. The contents of the abscess flew across the room. The patient recovered his breath. He lived. 'Now, gentlemen,' said Dr. Sayer, 'if you wish to hold a consultation I am ready.'"

"It is such treatment the President needed, and such treatment he would have had had he not been the President."

"Leister Wallace asked me the other day," said Dr. Taylor, "what punishment I would devise for the assassin Guitan. I replied that I would take him into the streets of Washington, shoot him in the same place the President was shot and then turn him over to the President's physicians."

"And that gives your opinion of the faculty?"

"It does," replied the doctor.

No doubt the President's doctors will receive handsome fees for their services, and it will be fortunate for them if they are large. For if many such articles as the one above goes out, they will not only win any professional laurels by their treatment of the case, but will receive no thanks for their devotion.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with disease, you may not get over for months, when you can be cured during the early symptoms by Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known the sickliest families made the healthiest by a timely use of this pure medicine—Doe, Aug 14:ep14