Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1885.

Scientific American: Illustrates the French "Liberty Enlightening the World," Bartholdi's spendid gift to America, and the pedestal upon which it is to be erected in New York harbor. Of the Statue proper, the following measurements will convey some idea of the great magnitude of the figure:

	feet.	in.
From bottom of plenth to top of torch,	151	41
From heel to top of head	111	
Height of head	13½	
Width of eye		28
Length of nose	9	00
Length of forefinger	7	11
Finger nail is 1.14x0.85 foot.		
Circumference of finger at second joint	4	00

The head will easily accommodate 40 persons, and the torch, which will be reached by a spiral staircase, will hold twelve persons.

The statue is made of repousse copper, one-eighth inch thick, and kept in position by iron plates and braces. Each section of the shell is so supported that it will be forced to carry the weight of any of the sections above it. The interior structure is a net work of iron posts and braces, similar to bridge framing, designed to preserve shape and render it perfectly secure in position. The labor and perseverance of the great author through four several models, each one larger than the one preceding it, together with the nice calculations to be made and put into execution in the final achievement, was almost a life-time work. No description on paper can convey an adequate idea of the pains-taking to secure accuracy of design and perfection in detail.

The pedestal to such a stupendous work of art, combining strength, durability and exact adaptation for presenting it to the eye to the best advantage, is the next great care, and that, it is believed, has been nearly accomplished. It is built of granite, backed with concrete, and of the following principal dimensions:

From high water to top of sea wall,	10 feet,	
Top of sea wall to foot of fort wall,	2½ "	
Foot fort wall to ground level at parapet of fort,	23½ "	
Larapet to foot of pedestal,	24 "	
Water level to foot of pedestal,	60 "	10in
Foot of pedestal to top of pedestal	89 "	
Water level to top of pedestal,	149 "	10in
Base of pedestal,	62 "	sqr.
Top of pedestal,	43½ "	sqr.

As a means of comparison with other celebrated statues the following is given:

	Feet.
Juperter Olympus,	43
Memnon,	62
Borromeo, at Lake Maggiore,	66
Arminias, in Westphalia (about)	92
Collossus Rhodes	105
Nero (about)	118
Statue Liberty,	151

The pedestal for the Statue of Liberty was designed by Mr. Richard M. Hunt; and the system of anchorage by Gen. Charles P. Stone, chief engineer, under whose direction the work is now being carried forward.

Salisbury's New Postmaster.

Mr. A. H. Boyden, Familiarly known as "Baldy," has been appointed Postmaster at Salisbury, the appointment having been made in Washington on the 15th. Baldy is a representative Democrat, young, intelligent and energetic and will make a good officer. His appointment, we hear gives entire satisfaction to the people of Salisbury.—*Charlotte Obs., 17th.*

Correct, but our friend of the *Observer* was just 24 hours *behind* in giving our people the above news item, it having reached this place on the 16th along with the telegram announcing the appointment of Gen. Young, Charlotte's new postmaster. This failure or backwardness on the part of our progressive friend cannot be accounted for unless he wanted it to appear that Charlotte was ahead of Salisbury, even in the matter of a new postmaster.

There was a whiskey mob in Springvale, Maine, Friday night last. The whiskey men had mischief brewing among them for several days, and at last they got together in force, armed with pistols, and commened a ferocious assault on the residences of certain prohibition men—breaking in windows with stones, and firing shots into them. Four or five residences and one printing office, were thus demolished or damaged, before the fury of the mob abated.

From an eye witness we have a description of the effect of oil on the water in a tempestuous sea. He says it does not diminish the size of the waves, but that it does prevent the wind from dashing them in spray and prevents "white caps," the spraying of water on the tops of the waves. A vessel moving in oiled water is not drenched as she would otherwise be, &c., a statement which seems to be well sustained by reason.

☞Gen. Grant's condition does not improve, but the contrary. He is held up by morphia, to give comfort.

The St. Petersburg Ship Canal, just completed, begun in 1878, connecting Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, is 17¾ English miles in length, with greatest width of 350 feet, diminishing to 220, 20½ feet in depth of water, cost $9,000,000—or $500,000 per mile. The force employed in making it were 3,500 men; 13 dredging machies, 3 locomotives, 230 cars, 86 lighters, 12 steam tugs, and 7 stationary engines.

A railroad train was struck by a cyclone seven miles of Siou City, June 12th, and every car was thrown from the track. There were seventy or eighty passengers on the train, all of whom escaped with thier lives, but all more or less scratched, bruised and shook up. Only one or two sustained serious injuries. The cars were completely wrecked.

STARTING THE OLD BELL HOME.—New Orleans, June 13.—The Liberty Bell train left here this morning according to programme. A large party was present and witnessed the departure of the train and salutes were fired and whistles blown.

The "old bell train" passed through Salisbury Sunday night last.

A car transfer apparatus has been patented by Mr. Riley L. Davis, of Mooresville, N. C.

A Texas man has patented a clamp to hold bed clothes on children and prevent their being kicked off. He has probably got a wife who makes him get up o' nights and replace the cover on the children.

The last flying machine illustrated by the Scientific American, presents the flyer in the position of a bird, between two enormons wings, which he operates as do birds, using his feet, legs, armes, and, indeed, his whole body, for propulsion. We are not told, however, that the inventor has yet sailed.

Dr. John H. McAden, of Charlotte, has commenced suit against the party who lately caused the destruction of his building by weakening the foundation in digging a cellar. Other suits are expected to follow.

The Plyler mail route in Stanly co., Carmel, Montgomery; Evalin, Iredell; and many similar routes in this State, have been discontinued. They all belong to the class known as special mail service.

The Premium List of the 25th annual Fair of the N. C. State Agricultural Society at Raleigh, beginning Oct. 12, has been issued.

Long range guns, throwing projectiles of four hundred and sixty pounds weight, can deliver them at the distance of 7½ miles.

The seventeen year locusts have made their appearance in districts in Michigan where they appeared 17 years ago.

No Nepotism.

Charlotte Observer.

It is very evident that President Cleveland does not intend to give any grounds for the charge of nepotism against him in appointments to office. In two instances he has refused to appoint relatives, though well endorsed, whose names were proposed for appointments and gave the appointments to others. This is a radical departure from the custom which had prevailed among his predecessors since 1871, some of the gentlemen who presided in the White House in that time not seeming to have any particular scruples on this subject while some of them became notorious for the number of kinsmen they provided for, even unto the second and third generation. Under Grant the extent to which it was carried on became a public scandal for he made no bones about putting relatives into handsomely paying soft places and never deemed it necessary to make any apologies for it. The public condemnation of this thing under preceding administrations is one of the reasons perhaps why Mr. Cleveland seems to be particularly cautious and induces him to adhere to his present resolution more rigidly than propriety strictly requires. We don't know that there would be, and can see no reason why there should be objection to the appointment of a person to office who may possibly be related to the President provided that person has the necessary qualification for the office, is the choice of the people among whom he lives, and the appointment be not made as a matter of personal favoritism on account of the relationship. In other words a relative of the President should stand exactly on the same footing with other citizens, be dealt with upon his merits, and neither appointed nor rejected on account of relationship. It is not the appointment of such that has given offense in the past, but the abuse of it and the shameless extent to which it has been carried. We don't know whether Mr. Cleveland has many or few relatives, but they have shown very little disposition to push themselves forward and presume upon relationship with him, and if they had such disposition the poor success the few have met with whose names have been presented offers but little encouragement to others. The indications are that they have notions of propriety upon that subject as well as the President.

Across the Water.

The Situation in England—Opinions of the Press—Cholera in Spain—Other Foreign Notes.

Potsdam, June 15.—Prince Fredrick Charles, who had another stroke of apoplexy yesterday, died this morning at 10 o'clock. His cousin, the Crown Prince of Germany, was present at the time of his death.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL COURBET.

Paris.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, Admiral Goliber, Minister of Marine, announced the death of Admiral Courbet. He died on board his ship Bayard. His death was caused by prostration brought on by overwork and mental anxiety. Immediately upon the announcement of the death of Admiral Courbet, the Chamber of Deputies adjourned as a mark of respect.

NOT YET ACCEPTED.

London.—The *Times* says that Lord Salisbury has not accepted office unconditionally. Nothing will be definitely settled until the Queen's arrival. The Conservatives will require some kind of guarantees from their opponents that they will leave the new government unmolested until the general election.

RATIFIED BY THE EMPEROR.

Tientsin.—The Emperor of China has ratified the Pekin Treaty, or the treaty of peace with France.

THE CHOLERA SPREADING.

Madrid.—The cholera is spreading westward along the Mediterranean. There are several cases now in Teruel, Alicante and Carthegena. Twelve thousand persons left Madrid during the past week. Consequence—cholera scare. Exodus increasing.

RETURED TO LONDON.

London.—The Marquis of Salisbury has returned to London. There will be a conference of the Conservative leaders this afternoon. The House of Lords this afternoon adjourned until Friday when the Marquis of Salisbury will announce his programme and probably his ministry.

SALISBURY AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

Lord Randolph Churchill managed to get to the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury just before the meeting of the Conservative leaders had dissolved. The Marquis of Salisbury explained to the meeting the results of his interviews with the Queen and hoped that he would have the assistance of his colleagues to form a cabinet. The almost unanimous opinion expressed was in favor of the acceptance of the Conservatives.

AN ANIMATED LOBBY.

The lobbies of the House of Commons presented a very animated appearance this afternoon. There was a renewal of the unfounded rumors that the Conservative leaders are experiencing considerable difficaulty in forming a cabinet. It is understood that Lord Randolph Churchill and the Marquis of Salisbury differ in regard to the necessity for the re-enactment of the "Coercion" measures in Ireland.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

The *Standard* is not certain that the Marquis of Salisbury will succeed in forming a cabinet with so many Conservatives averse to accepting office under the existing circumstances. In an editorial the *Standard* says: Conservative statesmenship cannot strike out a line for itself. It must as a matter of good faith and prudence, follow honestly, albeit with new spirit, vigor and precision, the line laid down limply and aimlessly by the Liberal foreign office. The Russian difficulty if it only slips a step on either side inflames the smoking flax. The same is true of Egypt. We may be compelled to fight Mahdi and to preserve Egypt from International control. Domestic differences are still more accute. In front of all stands the question of coercion in Ireland. Can the Coertion bill be passed in the teeth of a Radical Parnellite Confederacy?

EXCITEMENT AND SUSPICION.

The correspondent of the *Times*, near Herat, writes that the delay in the limitation of the Afghan frontier is causing excitement and suspicion among the Afghans and Turcomans. The former still continue to prepare for war. The boundary commission is proceeding with its explorations and is meeting with good will and civility everywhere.

Anarchy prevails in Herat.

CHOLERA ON THE INCREASE.

Madrid.—At Castellon yesterday, 114 new cases of cholera and 36 deaths were reported, and at Carthegena, 214 new cases to 60 deaths were reported. People have become very much alarmed.

AN IRISH EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

Dublin.—O'Donnell, member of Parliament for Dungarvah, in a communication to the *Freeman's Journal* says that the Marquis of Salisbury can secure a majority of 450 in Parliament for his "coercion" measures for Ireland. O'Donnell states that coalition forming, and says that it behooves Irish opinion to make itself heard.

IT MUST BE A TRANSIENT CABINET.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says it is clearly to be understood that the Salisbury ministry must be a transient cabinet. There is no room for a new departure or policy. It is only possible to engage in legislation looking to the removal of coercion laws for Ireland. Gladstone was in his usual place in the House of Commons this afternoon, and he was greeted with cheers when he rose to make the announcement that the Marquis of Salisbury had consented to form a government.

Mr. Labouchere, Radical, asked Gladstone if there was any truth in the published report that the Marquis of Salisbury had only consented to form a Conservative ministry when assured of assistance by the present Liberal government. Gladstone assured Labouchere that he (Gladstone) was ignorant of the existence of any arrangement whereby the present government was bound by any promise to assist the Conservative government.

AN ANNUITY FOR MISS BEATRICE.

The House then completed the remaining stages of the bill granting an annuity to Princess Beatrice on the occasion of her marriage, and accepted the amendments made by the Lords to the redistribution of the seats bill. On motion of Gladstone the House adjourned until Friday.

The *Times* continues to condemn the late goverment. It publishes a copy of the Liberal whip issued for to-days's formal meeting of the House of Commons, and says it is precisely similar to that sent out for the crucial division of last Monday night. It says that the whips cry wolf too often, and by using urgent terms for trivial occasions weaken the effect of a summons when a real crisis is at hand.

TAKEN BY A RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian fleet in the Japan Sea has taken possession of a Port in Corea.

Crossties.

Times-Democrat.

The report made by F. B. Hough, of the Department of Agriculture, on the "Durability of Crosstie Timbers," is important both to railroads and to owners of woodlands. The crossties needed for railroad construction are a heavy draft upon our forests. In France and England the country does not raise sufficient timber to furnish ties, and they have to be imported from abroad; and in Mexico and South America, notwithstanding the great forests, many ties are similarly imported. In this country, on the other hand, we are exporting them; but the time will soon come when the demand will test the supply. It requires 17,000,000 acres or 26,500 square miles of forests to furnish the present demand of the railroads, and at the rate and progress in building new lines 30,000 square miles of forests will have to be set aside for this purpose within a decade.

The principal timbers employed for railroad purposes are the following, given in the order of their use: Oak, pine, chestnut, hemlock, cedar, tamarack, cypress, elm, ash, cherry, black walnut, fir, spruce, beech, locust, redwood, maple, butternut, coffeenut, mulberry and mesquite.

The oak lasts seven and a half years as a crosstie, and costs 41 cents per tie. Red oak, however, lasts only five years and black oak four and a half. Southern pine is good for six and a half years, and costs 37 cents; white pine has the same durability, but costs less—31 cents.

Cedar shows the greatest average durability of twelve years, with a cost of 34 cents, but it is too soft to bear heavy freightage and is consequently not much used in railroad building.

California redwood is also very durable and lasts eleven years, but this, it must be remembered, is in the dry climate of California, where all kinds of timber last well.

Cypress makes a good crosstie, lasting nearly nine years, where white and black ash rot in four years. Finally, all hewed woods are much more lasting than when sawed.

The present price paid for crossties in the United States—an average of 35 cents—is phenomenally low in comparison with other countries, and is due to the fact that so many of our railroads traverse well wooded districts. It is inevitable that with the destructions of our forests their price will rise, and that our railroads of the future will find crossties among the most expensive articles of construction.

Carrying Wood in School.

A novel question of education and law has just been passed upon by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The point raised was whether the power of a city board of education in that State extends to compelling pupils to carry wood for the school stove. The rule was that each pupil upon returning from play should bring in a stick of wood to keep the fire going. One of the pupils refused to do this and was suspended. This raised a question that has gone through the several courts to the tribunal of last resort. The final decision sustains the boy. The Supreme Court held that carrying wood is not a legitimate feature of a system of public instruction. "The requirement that school children shall bring up wood," it says, "has nothing to do with the education of the child. It is nothing but manual labor, pure and simple, and has no relation to mental development. If a child can be compelled to bring up wood, he can be made to saw and split it before it is brought up; he can be compelled to bring it to the school yard and throw it in the basement; can be made to clear the sidewalk of snow, wash the windows or do any other menial work about the schoolhouse and grounds."

A telegram from Bangor, Me., June 9th, says: "Today is as cold as March. A heavy northwester blows and people in the streets wear overcoats, while open fires blaze in every house and office. Snow flurries are reported in the suburbs. It is the coldest June known to the oldest inhabitants.

FOUND HER QUARTER.—A lady in Americus, Ga., say a telegram, lost a quarter a few weeks ago, somewhere about the yard or garden. Being unable to find it, its loss passed out of her mind until a few days ago, her daughter in cutting up some perfectly white and compactly headed cabbage, found the quarter securely embedded in a cabbage head.

Death has a harvest time in Madrid through the instrumentality of cholera.

Washington Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1885.

The republican clerks, postmasters, internal revenue collectors, etc, who have been discharged during the last four months to be replaced by democrats is much larger than is generally known. The changes have been so gradual that the casual looker-on has failed to note their total. The number of revenue collectors is eighty five; since the fourth of March about sixty Democrats have been appointed to take the places of the Republican collectors. Each collector has under him from fifty to one hundred employes and all these are being constantly changed. It is the same with the customs offices and Post offices. It is no exaggeration to say that fully 25,000 Democrats have been appointed to office during President Cleveland's short administration. At this rate, only about sixteen months will be required to change the entire personel of the Government, but the probabilities are that changes will proceed much faster now that the new heads of departments, bureaus and divisions have begun to know their ground and feel less dependent upon the old and trained, but tricky Republican office holders.

The closing session of the conference of Charities was held here Wednesday night. The conference has held its twelfth annual session here during the past two weeks and it has brought together many distinguished philanthropists and specialists. Its meeting on the management of prisons was attended by President Cleveland and it was remarked that this was the first time he had atteneded any public gathering, church excepted, since he came to Washington. The assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Fairchild, made an address before the conference strongly urging the establishment of postal savings kanks. He drew from his experience of four years in the district attorney's office at New York the terrible tale of suffering which followed the whole-sale closing of private savings banks, and declared it to be his belief that it was impossible for state or national government to so supervise private savings banks as to insure safety to depositors. But there was no good reason why the national government should not receive small deposits through its post-offices, affording to the poor man absolute security for his earnings, as is done by almost all the civilized governments of the world.

In reply to inquiries by delegates Mr. Fairchild expressed the opinion that the amount deposited should be limited to a comparatively small sum, stating that the largest sum received by any government from a single depositor of this kind was $1,000 in England.

Secretary Manning has under consideration a plan for re-organizing the system upon which the different subtreasuries are now conducted. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction with that system in the past, not only on account of the defalcations which have from time to time occurred, but also because it results in withdrawing from circulation and keeping locked up vast sums of money which the commercial channels of the country might utilize. The scheme which has been proposed by Treasurer Jordan is to abolish the sub-treasury so far as concerns its functions as a strong-box, and to distribute the government money among the first-class banks of the cities in which the sub-treasuries are respectively located. Security will be exacted of the banks in the form of United States bonds, in the same way as the national banks guarantee their circulation, and upon a scale that will give the government a hundred or a thousand times the protection that it now enjoys.

The advantages of the scheme are obvious. The chances of defalcation are reduced to a minimum. The Government is relieved of all the enormous expense and risk of keeping charge of the money. In addition, the operation of the plan will be to confer conspicuous advantages upon all the cities involved by adding many millions to their active capital. Furthermore, it communicates to commerce and industry a powerful impetus in this infusion of commercial and industrial life-blood-money and thus stimulates every useful and beneficent enterprise.

RICHMOND, Va., June 16.—The case of T. J. Cluverius, the convicted murderer of Lillian Madison, came up again today in the Hustings court, on motion of arrest of judgment but the hearing was further postponed until Friday next, counsel for the prisoner not having finished the examiuation of the record in the case. There was an immense crowd present in anticipation of pronouncing of the death sentence, and the scenes incident thereto.

CONCORD, N. H., June 16.—A viva voce vote for United States Senator was taken in the assembly today. William E. Chandler received one vote, Harry Bingham 117 votes, and Henry W. Blair 179. The latter was declared the choice of the house. In the Senate a viva voce vote was taken at noon. Seven Senators voted for Harry Bingham, and 15 for Blair, and the latter was declared the choice of a majority of the Senate for U. S. Senator for six years from March 4th, 1885.

VIENNA, June 15.—The Austrian government has refused to give its sanction to the organization of private cremation societies. The government takes the ground that such societies are calculated to tend to the increase of crime.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The weather here the past two days has been 10 degrees above the average temperature for the middle of June for many years The temperature yesterday and today reached ninety three in the shade.

Reducing the Over-Production.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 13.—A majority of the mills have stopped the required month, yet there is more print cloth on the market today than there was when the stoppage began, although the deliveries were 120,000 pieces more than the production of last week. The reverse has been often the case. The stoppage of one month has curtailed production 680,000 pieces, and has been a loss to the operatives of $250,000. It is now certain that the mills will shut down two weeks in July and two in August. The following is last week's statement. Production, 108,000 pieces; deliveries, 120,000; sales 151,000; stock on hand, 363,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—An Atchison, Kansas, special to the Post Dispatch, says Jacob M. Smith, an old resident, was arrested this morning on the charge of attempting to burn his large pork packing establishment, in East Atchison last night. He confessed his guilt. The property is valued at $10,000. His object was to secure the insurance and money from the railroad company.

Goldsboro Argus: There were 2,777 packages of truck transferred from the Atlantic to the W. & W. freight cars at the Atlantic warehouse in this city Wednesday night in an incredibly brief time.

A HORSE DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. I. W. Auten, of Long Creek township, this county lost a valuable horse last Friday by hydrophobia. According to Mr. Auten's statement the horse was bitten by a mad dog two months ago, but showed no bad effects until last week, when it began acting stangely. The animal foamed at the mouth and appeared to go stark crazy. Friday it was seized with convulsions and died. The horse was seen by a number of people, all of whom agreed that it was the strangest case they had ever seen, and that it was what is generally termed hydrophobia. Mr. John Bizzell, in the same neighborhood, had a horse that was bitten by a mad dog, and which is now suffering in the same manner as Mr. Auten's horse. Mr. Bizzell thinks his horse will die, too.—*Charlotte Observer.*

A Mother's Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 15.—Today Mrs. William H. Deebold, of Temperanceville, near here, jumped into the Ohio river with her four-months-old babe in her arms, and both were drowned. Mrs. Deebold's mother committed suicide by taking "rough on rats" six weeks ago.

A Cyclone in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, June 15.—Information has been received here from Salinas Mexico, to the effect that a terrible cyclone recently visited that section, doing great damage to crops. About forty-five houses in the immediate track of the cyclone were demolished, leaving many families entirely destitute.

The Punishment of a Wife Beater.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Henry A. Myers, for an aggravated case of wife beating, was today sentenced to receive twenty lashes, to pay a fine of ten dollars and to be imprisoned for one year. This is the first instance in which a white man was sentenced to the lash, and only one colored man has been whipped for wife beating, though the law was passed more than three years ago.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 15.—The Calhoun monument association decided today to erect a monument to John C. Calhoun in Marion Square on Calhoun street in this city. The foundation will be laid as soon as the contract can be made. The monument is now being executed by A. E. Harrisch, sculptor, in Rome and will be about sixty feet high with base and curb. Eighty thousand dollars of the fund for the monument was collected before the war of this amount has been increased by judicious investment.