The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XX.---THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889. NO. 48.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE ROUTE.
Richmond & Danville Railroad.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
IN EFFECT JULY 7, 1889.

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

SOUTHBOUND	No. 50.		No. 52.	
	DAILY			
Lv. New York	*12 15	A M	*4 30	P M
" Philadelphia	3 20	"	6 5.	"
" Baltimore	9 45	"	9 30	"
" Washington	11 24	"	11 0	"
" Charlottesville	3 30	P M	3 00	A M
" Lynchburg	5 40	"	5 07	"
" Danville	8 20	"	7 45	"
Ar. Danville	*3 00	"	*2 [illegible]	"
Lv. Danville	5 04	"	4 40	"
" Reidsville	5 50	"	5 19	"
" Greensboro	8 40	"	8 05	"
" High Point	10 27	"	9 42	"
Ar. Winston-Salem	*2 00	"	*5 00	P M
Lv. Winston-Salem	4 45	"	9 00	P M
Ar. Raleigh	*4 50	"	*1 00	A M
" Durham	5 50	"	2 55	"
" Greensboro	8 20	"	7 40	"
Lv. Salem	*6 05	"	*6 30	"
" Greensboro	*10 37	"	*9 50	"
Ar. Salisbury	12 26	A M	11 18	"
" Statesville	*2 01	"	*12 12	P M
" Asheville	7 31	"	4 36	"
" Hot Springs	9 20	"	6 10	"
Lv. Salisbury	*12 32		*11 23	A M
" Charlotte	2 05	"	12 40	P M
" Spartanburg	4 51	"	3 37	"
" Greenville	5 58	"	4 46	"
" Atlanta	11 00	"	9 40	"
Lv. Charlotte	*2 20	A M	*1 00	P M
Ar. Columbia	6 30	"	5 10	"
" Augusta	10 30	"	9 05	"

NORTHBOUND	No. 51.		No. 53.	
	DAILY.			
Lv. Augusta	*6 15	P M	*8 45	A M
" Columbia	10 34	"	12 50	P M
Ar. Charlotte	3 13	A M	5 0	"
Lv. Atlanta	*6 00	P M	*7 10	A M
Ar. Greenville	12 46	A M	1 48	P M
" Spartanburg	1 50	"	2 49	"
" Charlotte	4 40	"	5 30	"
" Salisbury	6 17	"	7 05	P M
Lv. Hot Springs	*7 50	P M	*12 25	P M
" Asheville	9 41	"	1 54	"
" Statesville	3 15	A M	5 58	"
Ar. Salisbury	4 20	"	6 43	"
Lv. Salisbury	*6 22	"	*7 12	"
Ar. Greensboro	8 00	"	8 40	"
" Salem	§11 40	"	†12 34	A M
Lv. Greensboro	*9 47	"	*10 50	P M
Ar. Durham	12 01	P M	5 25	A M
" Raleigh	1 02	"	7 45	"
Lv. Raleigh	§1 02	"	†9 00	P M
Ar. Henderson	3 10	"	12 50	"
Lv. Greensboro	*8 05	A M	*8 50	P M
Ar. Danville	9 47	A M	10 20	P M
" Keysville	12 30	P M	1 49	A M
" Burkeville	1 18	"	2 40	"
" Richmond	3 20	"	5 15	"
" Lynchburg	§12 40	P M	§12 55	"
" Charlottesville	2 55	"	3 00	"
" Washington	7 13	"	6 53	"
" Baltimore	8 50	"	*8 20	"
" Philadelphia	3 00	A M	10 47	"
" New York	6 20	"	1 20	P M

* Daily. § Daily, except Sunday.

Train for Raleigh via Clarksville leave Richmond daily, 3 P. M.; Keysville, 6.15 P.M.; arrives Clarksville, 7.40 P. M.; Oxford, 8.45 P. M.; Henderson, 9.50 P.M.; arrives Durham 10.30p. m.; Raleigh 11.45 p m.

Returning leaves Raleigh 7.00 A. M.; Durham, 8.30, A. M.; Henderson, 9.30 A. M.; Oxford, 10.20 A. M.; Clarksville, 11.15 A. M.; Keysville, 12.30 P. M.; arrives Richmond, 3.20 P. M.

Local mixed trains leave Durham daily except Sunday, 4.00 P. M.; arrive Keysville, 1.35, A. M.; returning leave Keysville, 9.00, A. M.; arriving Durham, 6.30 P. M. Passenger coach attached.

No. 9 out of Raleigh at 4.50 p m makes connection at Durham with No. 19, leaving at 6.00 p. m. for Oxford, Henderson and all points on O. & H., O. & C. and R. & M. R. Rs, and with 53 at Keysville for Richmond, arriving 5.15 a. m.

No. 41 and 53 connects at Richmond daily except Sunday for West Point and Baltimore via York River Line.

No. 50 from West Point connects daily except Sunday at Richmond with No. 50 for the South.

No. 50 and 51 connects at Goldsboro with trains to and from Morehead City and Wilmington.

No. 51 connects at Greensboro and Selma for Fayetteville.

No. 53 connects at Selma for Wilson, N. C.

Nos. 50 and 51 make close connection at University Station with trains to and from Chapel Hill, except Sundays.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On train no. 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, Greensboro and Augusta, and Morehead City, Asheville, and Morristown, Tenn.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans, via Montgomery; and between Washington and Birmingham, Richmond and Greensboro, Raleigh and Greensboro, and Pullman Parlor cars between Salisbury and Knoxville, and Charlotte and Augusta.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points.

For rates and information, apply to any agent of the Company or to

SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. A. TURK, Pw. Pass. Agent, RALEIGH, N. C.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Co
W. N. C. Division

Passenger Train Schedule.
Effective May 13th, 1888.

Train No. 52. West Bound.			Train No. 53. East Bound.
Lv 9 00	a. m.	Boston	10 30
6 30	p. m.	New York	3 20
6 57		Philadelphia	12 35 noon
9 32		Baltimore	10 03 a. m.
11 00		Washington	8 10
2 05	a. m.	Lynchburg	2 10
5 05		Danville	11 29 p. m
7 30	a. m.	Richmond	6 15 a. m.
8 38		Reidsville	10 44 p. m.
9 10	p. m.	Gobsboro	11 15 a. m.
10 45	a. m.	Raleigh	6 55
11 12		Durham	4 30
12 12	a. m.	Greensboro	9 50 p. m.
1 25	a. m.	Salisbury	7 20
Ar 2 12	noon	Statesville	6 27
2 36	p. m.	Catawba	5 58
2 55		Newton	5 37
3 14		Hickory	5 17
3 46		Connelly Springs	1 46
4 10		Morganton	4 30
2 20		Glen Alpine	4 17
2 49		Marion	3 44
3 13		Old Fort	3 18
3 27		Round Knob	2 35
4 00		Black Mountain	2 00 Ar
4 31		Asheville	1 25 Lv.
Lv. 4 40		Asheville	1 16
Ar. 5 09		Alexanders	12 46 p. m.
5 34		Marshall	12 19 noon
6 10		Hot Springs	11 40 a. m.
Lv. 5 40	p. m	Hot Springs	10 25
Ar. 7 30		Morristown	8 35
8 50		Knoxville	7 15
11 40		Jellico	4 15 a. m.
7 30	a. m.	Louisville	7 30 p. m.
11 10	a. m.	Indianapolis	4 00 p. m.
6 35	p. m.	Chicago	8 30 p. m
7 50		St. Paul	3 00 p. m.
6 40	p. m.	St. Louis	8 00 a. m.
7 10	a. m.	Kansas City	8 25 p. m.

Murphy Branch.
Daily except SUNDAY

TRAIN NO 18			TRAIN NO 17
8 00 a m	Leave	Asheville	Arr 4 50 p. m
10 25	Arr	Waynesville	2 30
2 25 p m		Charleston	10 15a. m
5 05		Jarretts	Leave 7 10

A. & S. Road.
Daily except SUNDAY

TRAIN NO 12			TRAIN NO 11
3 50 p. m	Leave	Spartanburg	Arrive 2 10 p. m
7 15	Arrive	Hendersonville	9 58 a. m
		Asheville	Leave 8 10

75th meridian time used to Pot Springs.
90th " " west of Pot Springs.
Pullman Sleepers between Washington & Salisbury
" " " Richmond & Greensboro
" " " Raleigh & Greensboro
" Parlor Cars " Knoxville & Louisville
" " " Salisbury & Knoxville

JOS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A.
W. A. WINBURN, Act'g D. P. A

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N Y.

For sale by Bingham & Co., Young & Bostian, and N. P. Murphy.

B. B. B.

Almost everybody wants a "Spring Tonic." Here is a simple testimonial, which shows how B. B. B. is regarded. It will knock your malaria out and restore your appetite:

Splendid for a Spring Tonic.

ARLINGTON, Ga., June 30, 1888.

I suffered with malarial blood poison more or less all the time, and the only medicine that done me any good is *B. B. B.* It is undoubtedly the best blood medicine made, and for this malarial country should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and is good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier.

Gives Better Satisfaction.

CADIZ, Ky., July 6, 1887.

Please send me one box Blood Balm Catarrh Snuff by return mail, as one of my customers is taking *B. B. B.* for catarrh and wants a box of the snuff. *B. B. B.* gives better satisfaction than any I ever sold. I have sold 10 dozen in the past 10 weeks, and it gives good satisfaction. If I don't remit all right for snuff write me.
Yours, W. H. BRANDON.

It Removed the Pimples.

ROUND MOUNTAIN, Tenn., March 29, 1887.

A lady friend of mine has for several years been troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and nec, for which she used various cosmetics in order to remove them and beautify and improve her complexion: but these local applications were only temporary and left her skin in a worse condition.

I recommend an internal preparation—known as Botanic Blood Balm—which I have been using and selling about two years; she used three bottles and nearly all pimples have disappeared, her skin is soft and smooth, and her general health much improved. She expresses herself much gratified, and can recommend it to all who are thus affected.
MRS. S. M. WILSON.

A BOOK OF WONDERS, FREE.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever known. Address,
40:1y BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga

WADSWORTH PAINT OIL MF'G CO.
DANIEL WADSWORTH PRESIDENT.
FORMERLY WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN
OUR PURE PAINT FORMS AN INDESTRUCTABLE PORCELAIN SURFACE LIKE POLISHED MARBLE A PERFECT COVERING FOR WOOD AND METAL RESISTING ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES. FORMS A VALUABLE PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.
A COVERING CAPACITY OF 280 SQUARE FEET TO THE GALLON.
WE GUARANTEE THE COST TO THE CONSUMER ONLY $1.12 PER GALLON.
CALL FOR CIRCULARS AT

D. A. ATWELL'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Where a full line of goods in his line, may always be found.

CURES CUTS, TETTER, CHAPPED HANDS, 25 CTS. PILES, BURNS, ECZEMA, CATARRH. GUARANTEED CLARKE'S BEST SALVE ON EARTH TRADE MARK FLAX SALVE

For sale by JNO. H. ENNISS, Druggist.

KERR CRAIGE. L. H. CLEMENT
CRAIGE & CLEMENT,
Attorneys At Law
SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 3rd, 1881

DR. J. C. McCUBBINS,
Surgeon Dentist,
Salisbury, - - - N. C.
Office in Cole building, second floor, next to Dr. Campbell's. Opposite D. A. Atwell's hardware store, Main street. 9:1y.

Extract From an Old Letter.

[Boston Journal, October 21, 1771—From the Pennsylvania Journal, Oct. 3.]

Messrs. Bradfords:

The following came to hand but a few days ago. Though of an old date it contains more particulars than I have yet seen published; therefore hoping the public will receive it through the channels of your paper,

I remain yours, etc.

Extract of a letter dated July 24, 1771, from a gentleman in North Carolina to his friend in New Jersey, respecting the Regulators in Carolina.

"The first cause of the people's uneasiness was from a mistrust that the clerks, sheriffs and lawyers exacted more fees than the law entitled them to, as they sometimes would demand three or four double what was their due, just as they met with men of resolution to deal with. The sheriffs being the collectors of the public taxes, it became their duty by law to call on every taxable for his tax, and if he should call a second time then to destrain, for which destraint the law allowed the sheriff 2s. 4d., but by their extortion had made it customary to charge 2s. 4d. for every visit; so that the man who paid his tax, on being asked for it also paid 2s. 4d. cost therewith. Again, every couple that go to be married by licenses, which they are obliged to have, must pay by the law 25s. for them; yet, contrary thereto, no person could obtain licenses from the clerks under 30s. Again, at the conclusion of the last war a large sum of paper money, was struck, to pay off the expenses thereof, which sum was sunk by a tax of 4s. per poll, in the term of the years the money was struck for, which tax of 4s. has been continued ever since, notwithstanding the great increase of inhabitants, which caused a suspicion that the officers pocketed the whole of the 4s. tax raised on the new settlers. Again, a few years ago the treasurer of the province died and in his house was found a large sum of money, several thousand pounds, indorsed the public money which was all the satisfaction given the public in respect to that treasurer's accounts, notwithstanding which the tax continued, and no account being rendered to tue people, gave great uneasiness. These, and numberless other instances of the like kind, caused the inhabitants of Roan, Orange, Anson and and Mecklenburg counties to send circular letters about four years ago from one to the other, setting forth their grievances, and forming schemes to have redressed, on which they unanimously petitioned the Governor and Assembly to redress their grievances; on receipt of which the Governor gave orders that all officers that had taken more or larger fees than the law allowed them, should be punished according to law; this pleased the people and encouraged them to apply to the justices of the peace for warrants against their oppressors, knowing of no other mode whereby to recover the monies they had unjustly paid, &c., but the justices refused to grant them, on which complaints were made to the grand juries to find bills against the offenders, but the juries being carefully made up out of the old sheriff's bums, and other court officers, no bills scarcely could be found against the offenders, and where a chance bill was found, the highest fine laid on them was only six pence. But on the other hand, if any of the complainants happened to be indicted, be the offence never so trifling, their fines were seldom or never less than L 100, which has in fact been the case: Being thus beat they were laughed at, and called fools and asses, &c., &c. Then some of the inhabitants of Orange county met and concluded they would pay no more public taxes till a full state of their public accounts was published and a fair settlement made, and under that conclusion bound themselves by an oath to stand by and support each other in this their resoulution, as it was clearly their opinion that the public had more money in bank than would pay all their public dues, &c., which resolution was soon adhered to by the other counties. Things then began to be in great confusion; the people refusing to pay caused the sheriffs to execute, on which a mob would rise, whip the sheriff, and any other that supported him; after which they frequently petitioned the Governor to interpose in the matter, and cause a fair settlement to be made, to which he turned a deaf ear; this so enraged the people that they stopped several courts from doing business, by raising into mobs and ordering the judges not to sit. However, before any courts were disturbed, the Governor raised a large army of men, at the request of one Fanning, clerk to several of the courts in the province, and an attorney at law, and stands charged with being the principal oppressor of the poor people, which armed force cost the province £18,000. These preparations caused the people to take arms; however, they never carried their arms into the towns. Great numbers of them went with a petition to the Governor for the purpose aforesaid, on which the Governor told them that if they would bring in their arms, and deliver up such men as he should name to be put to death, that they should have a settlement on such terms as he should think proper; which offer was refused by the people, and they returned to their habitations, and the Governor disbanded his men. After this another trial for redress in the law way was made in Orange county, in which they were as unsuccessful as heretofore, which caused a resolution that there should be no courts held till a settlement, or until their grievances were redressed; whereupon at at the general at Hillsborough town, in Orange county, a mob came in armed with rawhide whips, and went to the Judge and King's attorney, who they desired to go home, and guarded them safe to their houses, telling them that they should suffer no damage, and that they might hold court next day, etc. Their next step was to take the aforesaid Fanning and some other lawyers out of the court house, to whom they gave cow hide correction very severely; they then went to Fanning's house, which they leveled with the ground, and destroyed the furniture, doing damage to the amount of £1500; after which they offered Fanning to repair his house and make good all his damage, if he would repay the money he had unjustly taken from them. To which he answered, that he only wanted revenge and revenge he would have, etc. After this the General Assembly of the province was called and an election ensued, at which Herman Husbands and Thomas Parsons were chosen by the country party as members of the House. Their enemy, Fanning, was also chosen. When the house met their first step was to expell Husbands and Parsons from their seats. Husbands, they sent to goal: Parsons, home. They then passed a Riot Act, the substance of which was: That any person or persons being guilty of any riot, either before or after the publication of this act, within the jurisdiction of any court within the province, shall and may be indicted, and when so indicted shall appear and stand trial before the experation of sixty days; and if he, she or they do not appear, noticed or not noticed, within the term aforesaid, they shall and are hereby declared to be outlawed, and shall suffer death without benefit of clergy, &c., and his lands, goods and chattles confiscated and sold at the end of eight days. The publication of this act, together with the account of Husbands being in goal, set the whole country in an uproar, and a great number of men collected and went in a body to take Husbands out of goal, on hearing of which a court was immediately called, Husbands tried, proclaimed an honest man and set at liberty; when he met the people they returned every man to his home. Thus matters lay till March last, at which time the court was set at Salisbury, in Roan county; 400 or 500 men collected and armed, marched within two miles of the town, where they halted, and sent a small party into town for Mr. Frohank* (clerk of the court, surveyor and secretary of the land office) and some others of the chief men; at which request Frohank and two others went out on which the people desired them as officers to settle with the inhabitants, and if they had exacted more fees than by law was their due, to return the same to the persons from whom they were exacted: To which Frohank answered that he well knew the country had suffered much by such oppressive dealings, and that he himself had in some cases taken too much fees, and did then return some fees, &c., on which an agreement was made and bonds entered into, to submit their dispute to seven men then mutually chosen, which men were to meet on the third Tuesday in May, to go over the Court Docquet, and finally settle all the fees thereon, order the several officers to repay all such sums as should appear to have been paid more than by law they ought to have paid, &c., this gave general satisfaction. Near about the same time a general court was held at New Berne, at which court thirty-two persons were indicted, under the new riot act, for pulling down Fanning's house, several of whom lived in Orange county, two hundred miles distance, and was at home when the house was pulled down, notwithstanding which they were outlawed: However, before the expiration of the term given by the law for them to appear, the Governor marched with a body of 3,000 men and seven pieces of artillery, against the rebels as he then styled them, in order to take those persons who stood indicted, to put a stop to the growing rebellion, and principally to prevent Mr. Frohank from settling with the people agreeable to his bonds, as may appear by his letter to Mr. Frohank at the time he began his march, in which he ordered him not to settle with the people, and also threatened to strip him of his commissions for what he had done; which threatening he in part made good by taking the Colonel's commission from him. An armed force now marching into the heart of the country, with an angry Governor at their head, threatening destruction to the honest Frohank, destroying wheat fields, cutting down orchards, and burning the houses of every person that Mr. Fanning or other man in the army should charge with being a rebel, so terrified the people that they run together like sheep chased by a wolf, till they gathered to the number of about 4,000; and every house that the army found deserted they destroyed, together with the cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and everything on the plantation. These are fact notorious. Thus they marched till they crossed Almace Run, in Orange county, on the 16th of May, 1771, without any opposition: There the 4,000 rebels met them, and sent James Huntor and Benjamin Merrill with a petition to the Governor, and orders to treat with his Honour for peace: To which the Governor answered by his Aid de Camp, that the people must come in, deliver up their arms, pay off their taxes, swear to be subject to all the laws of their country, and to deliver such men as he should name to be put to death, otherwise there would be bloodshed in one hour and ten minutes. Before the expiration of the time the Aid de Camp returned, and asked if they wanted more time; they answered, Yes: He then promised to give then two hours more, which gave the people great hopes of an accommodation. The army, during this time, was marching up, and the people moved off to give them room; and as soon as the Aid de Camp returned, a field piece was fired in the midst of the people, which killed one man, and frightened 3,700 from off the ground, leaving only 300 to settle the matter, who returned the fire briskly for some time, when the Governor hung out a flag, and beat a parley; but they knowing nothing of the mode of war, continued their fire, on which the Governor concluded that they were determined to give no quarter, and again fired on them, which continued about two hours and a quarter, when Hunter and his men fled, and left the field to the Governor. How many of the country were killed is uncertain; however, this we know, that there are but 30 missing: some say there were but nine killed, and that the Governor lost a great number of men; how that matter is, time only must show. The Governor took some prisoners, of whom he hanged seven. The first man was hanged in the camp, because Mr. Fanning said he helped to pull down his house, when in fact the poor man was not there at the time. Benjamin Merrill was one of the number hanged; a man in general esteem for his honesty, integrity, piety, and moral good life. The Governor now calls in the inhabitants by proclamation, declaring the King's pardon shall be granted to all that come in: They immediately go in and comply therewith. He then proceeds, on the 21st of May, (the day that their accounts, by their bonds, was to have been settled), to the houses of the people that entered into bonds as above, and destroying everything that was in his power to destroy by fire and sword, then marched his army back with orders to punish all such as should be so hardy as to complain; and thus his Honour returned victorious to his place at Newbern."

"O that my head was water and my eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of my people."

* This officer's name should be, *Frohock*.

Knows all About Corks.

The queerest hobby on recorn is that in which Dr. Hammond interested an indolent patient in order to occupy his mind.

"A man once came to me", said the doctor, "who was suffering very severely from having nothing to do. He came to me bewailing his state of mind. 'I have nothing to interest me in life,' he complained. 'I have an abundance of means, and my money is so invested that I have nothing to do but cut the coupons off my bonds, and there is no trouble to take care of it. I have nothing in the world to interest me or occupy my time. I have been gradually becoming low-spirited and melancholy, and I shun society. If you can give me something to live for I will be greatly indebted to you.'

"I told him to collect bottle corks, and he took to the suggeston at once, and now owns the most wonderful collection of corks of anybody in the world probably. He classifies the corks according to the character of liquor their bottles contained and the countries from which they come. He has become a marvellovs expert, and his collection deserves to be exhibited in the national museum. He will pick up a cork in the street and at once tell that it come from a bottle containing such a wine and from such and such a country.

"Of course, tnat man's mind cannot be of a very high order to be satisfied with doing nothing but collect bottle corks, but the occupation is sufficient for him. What he has accomplished, however, is really remarkable, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he knows more about this line of study than any other living man."—*Washington Post.*

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex. says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimoney, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorder stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1. at T. F. Kluttz & Co.

Time waits on no man, because some men are so long in coming to time.

Dire Devastation.

THE DESTROYING SWEEP OF THE STORM.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 12.—A Lewes' special to the Every Evening states that no language can picture the terrible scene along the coast. The wind is blowing with almost a hurricane fierceness, driving the rain with a force that cuts like hail. The half mile reach of sand between the town and the coast is a tossing billowy ocean, bearing wreckage on every wave. Through the mist of spray and storm, battered sails and naked masted of a score of deserted and dismantled vessels can be dimly seen. Since Monday night the storm has raged without abatement. Yesterday's dawn showed a hundred vessels which had sought the refuge of the breakwater. The refuge was insufficient. By 11 o'clock the sea broke over the breakwater, wrecked the telegraph station, carried away the big fog bell and rushed shorewards, sweeping away the steamboat piers and dashing the Italian bark "Il Salvatore" against the iron government pier. The piers of Brown & Co. and Lewes Bros. gave way and went out to sea. The United States Marine Hospital was dashed from its moorings and sent spinning down the beach. The Lewes life-saving station, forty feet above high water mark was flooded and the foundation undermined. Hugheyville, a suburb between the town and beach, was submerged and its two hundred inhabitants fled for life, leaving all their possessions behind. The fast boat came ashore at nine o'clock this morning. Then came another and another. The life-saving crew, reinforced by the Henloper and Reinhold crews, went to work and have labored almost unceasingly ever since. The crew of every vessel that struck was taken off by these daring men and not a life was lost among the score of men they handled. The following is a complete list of the vessels that came ashore: The Italian bark Il Salvatore; the American schooner Henry M. Clark; the British schooner Byron M.; the American schooners Alma Covert, Gertrude Sumners, G. F. Becker, E. and L. Brown, Maud Leonard, Mina A. Reed, Charles P. Stickney, (total loss), Addie B. Bacon, S. A. Rudolph, A. and E. Hooper, Emily R. Dwyer, J. D. Robinson, American Ship, W. R. Grace, American barge, Timour, Dannish Bark Atlanta, American Brig Richard J. Green, American schooner, Maj. J. W. Tantum, total loss, Nettie Champion, pilot boat, T. F. Bayard, Barges Wallace and Mawanda and two others name unknown. Also a vessel sunk off the Brown shoals. All the crew were drowned but two who got ashore on the raft. Another vessel in regard to which there is a dispute as to her being a bark or a three masted schooner as her top masts only can be discovered is sunk on the Shear shoals. It is not known whether her crew escaped or not. The total number of lives lost will probably exceed forty. Five of the eight men who composed the crew of the E. and L. Bryan perished where the vessel struck on Brandywine shoals. The mate and two seamen caught a spar and drifted all night. At daybreak the others discovered that one of the sailors was dead, his body still lashed to the spar. The two survivors were picked up by a tug and brought to Lewes. There is a great concern over the crew of the pilot boat Ebe Tarnel. She put to sea on Monday and has not been heard from. Pilots John Barnes, Lewis Bertrand and James Rowland, Harry Hickman, son of Harbeson Hickman, and a crew of eight men were on board. The New Jersey pilot boat, Edmunds, was blown across the bay and lies grounded on the Jesey coast, with her sails in tatters. The New York pilot boat No. 6 was drawn in from sea, but made anchorage safely. An unknown schooner is ashore at Reinholds and the coast for miles down is reported to be strewn with wrecks. News comes from Reinholds that the surf is breaking over the Bright house porch, that the surf avenue is entirely washed away, and that the Douglas house is surrounded by water and the inmates in great terror. Three vessels previously reported lost outside the capes are the schooners Kate E. Morse, Walter F. Parker and J. & L. Bryan. Two men alone, a colored man and a German, have come ashore as the survivors from these wrecks. They were on a raft from 5 p. m. Monday to 9 a. m. yesterday. The other fifteen who composed the crews of these schooners are given up for lost.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12.—It will take months for this city to recover from the loss the storm has caused. The wind still blows at the rate of thirty-five to forty miles an hour and is still raining. The beach tides have not been larger and consequently are unaccompanied by further damage. The meadows, however, are still three and four feet under the water. The damage to the road beds of the railroad companies is worse than was at first anticipated. Three or four fool-hardy people reached here to-day from Pleasantville. They walked to the big railroad tower, where the principal danger was when they swam over and did the "hand over hand" act on the loose rails. One or two people started from here for Pleasantville under the impression that they might catch the trains for Philadelphia. How they succeeded is not known. It was a perilous journey.

Contrary to the rumor last night, William Smith's Hotel, on Peter Beach, Brigantine, is perfectly safe but badly damaged but there was no less of life there.

Yesterday two young ladies a child and two men attempted to cross the current at Knickerbocker Club House on meadows when the violent tide threw the occupants out. The boat was caught through the herculean efforts of the men and the ladies rescued. The party were greatly exhausted.

Remy Fegel, who keeps Fegel's Thoroughfare House, tells of a daring rescue at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. It was found necessary to move out, owing to the rising waters. The current was too strong to row a boat, so Mr. Fegel and six strong men took a party of thirty people from the Thoroughfare Hotel to Atlantic City proper. The ladies were led several hundred yards through the water, which was up to their necks. There were several small children in the party, several of whom belonged to Mr. Van Horn, a costumer of Philadelphia, and this gentleman was one of the party. By the action of the tide the inlet now runs through Chelsea. The latter place is still submerged. The new excursion house below this point is unharmed, but is surrounded by water and only accessable by boats. There has been no communication with Long Port. A train started this morning with a construction train, but the tracts are badly washed. There is no telephone communication.

It is not known whether or not the Hotel Aberdeen weathered the storm. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the residents. From the fourth floor of the Law building, a brick structure, one can get a comprehensive idea of the great storm of wind and wave which has swept Atlantic City. The meadows appear to be a vast lake surrounding the city. Many days must elapse before the actual loss will be known. Sergeant Blythe, of the signal service remained at his post on the top floor of the law building until he was forced to retire for a few hours rest. The windows of the rooms which he occupied and which were exposed to the brunt of the storm were entirely blown out in the early hours of the tempest. Contrary to the predictions of the weather clerk the wind redoubled in fury from the early hours of yesterday, blew continuously throughout the night and it rained as hard. The indications are that it will continue throughout the day. The ocean has quieted and only the usual tides flow and ebb. The direction of the wind is unchanged. It is estimated that $150,000 will not cover the loss to Atlantic City and her interests. Fifty thousand dollars is the loss to the baotman and Inlet Hotel and the pavilion people. The damage to the beach property will aggregate seventy thousand dollars.

Sunset Cox and the Bear.

When Mrs. Cox and I were at an inn in Yellowstone Park they told us of a big bear that came down every evening just before sunset to eat the swill that was thrown out to the hogs. The hog pen was about a mile back of the house in the woods, and this bear would come down every day to eat swill, and would go away content without eating any of the little pigs. As he did not leave much food for them perhaps they never got fat enough for his taste. While we were at dinner they told us that the girl who was waiting on table had met the bear in the path near the pen. She was carrying a basket of clothes from the wash, and had the clothes on her head. She said she was not afraid, but I suppose she was a modest girl, for she dropped her clothes and ran. Mrs. Cox and I had a suspicion that they were fooling us, but if there was a bear we wanted to see it. So my wife and I went out by the hog pen to see the bear. Sure enough we met him in the woods—a great big fellow. He gave a side glance at us and shuffled off as if he were about to run away. We were about twenty yards away from him. He suddenly changed his mind about running, and we changed our minds also. He turned toward us and growled. I remarked to Mrs. Cox that as she was getting fat, and could not walk as fast as formerly, it would be just as well if she'd turn back toward the hotel. Then I modestly followed. She walked much faster than I thought she could.—*Interview in N. Y. World.*

It is worry and not work that kills. No man ever died from too much mental toil. It is the fretting and bad temper, including envy, hatred and malace, that destroy the life and damn the soul. Dr. Hammond says:

"I do not recollect ever having a mathematician for a patient. It is not intellectual work that causes nervous dyspepsia, but the emotions such as anxiety, fear, sorrow and love.

A law suit has just been decided in Kentucky which was seventy-eight years in court. It originally involved $5,000 and has cost about a million.