The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXI.---THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1889. NO. 6.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE ROUTE.
Richmond & Danville Railroad.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1889.
TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME.

SOUTHBOUND	No. 50. DAILY		No. 52. DAILY	
Lv. New York	*12 15	A M	*4 30	P M
" Philadelphia	7 20	"	6 55	"
" Baltimore	9 45	"	9 25	"
" Washington	11 24	"	11 00	"
" Charlottesville	3 30	P M	3 00	A M
" Lynchburg	5 40	"	5 07	"
Ar. Danville	8 20	"	7 45	"
Lv. Richmond	*3 00	"	*2 ..	"
" Burkeville	5 02	"	4 29	"
" Keysville	5 43	"	5 08	"
" Danville	8 40	"	8 05	"
Ar. Greensboro	10 27	"	9 42	"
Lv. Goldsboro	*2 30	"	†5 00	P M
Ar. Raleigh	4 46	"	9 00	P M
Lv. Raleigh	*4 47	"	*1 00	A M
" Durham	5 48	"	2 55	"
Ar. Greensboro	8 20	"	7 30	"
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 51	"	4 36	"
" Hot Springs	9 28	"	6 10	"
Lv. Salisbury	*12 32	"	*11 23	A M
Ar. Charlotte	2 05	"	12 40	P M
" Spartanburg	4 51	"	3 38	"
" Greenville	5 56	"	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 00	"

NORTHBOUND	No. 51. DAILY		No. 53. DAILY	
Lv. Augusta	*6 10	P M	*8 50	A M
" Columbia	10 35	"	12 50	P M
Ar. Charlotte	3 13	A M	5 15	"
Lv. Atlanta	*6 00	P M	*7 10	A M
Ar. Greenville	12 35	A M	4 48	P M
" Spartanburg	1 39	"	2 57	"
" Charlotte	4 25	"	5 30	"
" Salisbury	6 02	"	7 05	P M
Lv. Hot Springs	*7 50	P M	*12 15	P M
" Asheville	9 41	"	1 54	"
" Statesville	3 15	A M	5 58	"
Ar. Salisbury	4 20	"	6 43	"
Lv. Salisbury	*6 07	"	*7 12	"
Ar. Greensboro	7 45	"	8 40	"
" Salem	§11 40	"	†12 34	A M
Lv. Greensboro	*9 45	"	*11 00	P M
Ar. Durham	12 01	P M	5 25	A M
" Raleigh	1 05	"	7 0	"
Lv. Raleigh	§1 05	"	†9 00	A M
Ar. Goldsboro	3 10	"	12 50	"
Lv. Greensboro	*7 50	A M	*8 50	P M
Ar. Danville	9 32	A M	10 20	P M
" Keysville	12 20	P M	1 50	A M
" Burkeville	1 13	"	2 40	"
" Richmond	3 30	"	5 15	"
" Lynchburg	§12 25	P M	§12 55	"
" Charlottesville	2 40	"	3 00	"
" Washington	7 00	"	6 57	"
" Baltimore	8 50	"	*8 20	"
" Philadelph	3 00	A M	10 47	"
" New York	6 20	"	1 20	P M

*Daily. § Daily, except Sunday. † Daily, except Sunday.

Train for Raleigh via Clarksville leave Richmond daily, 3 P. M.; Keysville, 6.00 P. M.; arrives Clarksville, 7.11 P. M.; Oxford, 8.10 P. M.; Henderson, 9.25 P. M.; arrives Durham 9.45 p. m.; Raleigh 11.00 p. m.

Returning leaves Raleigh 7.35 A. M.; Durham, 8.40, A. M.; Henderson, 8.30 A. M.; Oxford, 10.10 A. M.; Clarksville, 11.05 A. M.; Keysville, 12.25 P. M.; arrives Richmond, 3.30 P. M.

Through passenger coach daily between Richmond and Raleigh, via Keysville, leaving Richmond 3.00 p. m., and returning leave Raleigh 7.25 a. m.

Local mixed trains leave Durham daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M.; arrive Keysville, 1.35, A. M.; returning, leave Keysville, 9.00, A. M.; arriving Durham, 5.20 p. m.; Raleigh 11.00 p.m. Passenger coach attached.

No. 51 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. And at Selma to and from Fayetteville.

No. 52 connects at Greensboro 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.

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SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. A. TURK, Div. 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
4 30	p. m.	New York	3 20
6 57		Philadelphia	12 35 noon
9 42		Baltimore	10 03 a. m.
11 00		Washington	8 10
5 05	a. m.	Lynchburg	2 10
8 05		Danville	11 29 p. m
7 30	a. m.	Richmond	6 15 a. m.
9 38		Reidsville	10 44 p. m.
8 10	p. m.	Golbsboro	11 45 a. m.
1 45	a. m.	Raleigh	6 55
3 12		Durham	4 30
5 13	a. m.	Greensboro	9 50 p. m.
11 36	a. m.	Salisbury	7 20
Ar 12 13	noon	Statesville	6 27
12 36	p. m.	Catawba	5 58
12 55		Newton	5 47
1 14		Hickory	5 17
1 46		Connelly Springs	4 46
2 10		Morganton	4 30
2 30		Glen Alpine	4 17
2 49		Marion	3 44
3 13		Old Fort	3 13
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 02		Alexanders	12 46 p. m.
5 34		Marshall	12 12 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
1 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 40 a m	Leave	Asheville	Arr 4 50 p. m
9 25	Arr	Waynesville	2 30
11 26 p m		Charleston	10 15 a. m
5 05		Jarretts	Leave 7 30

A. & S. Road.
Daily except SUNDAY

TRAIN NO 12			TRAIN NO 11
8 50 p. m	Leave	Spartanburg	Arrive 2 10 p. m
7 17	Arrive	Hendersonville	9 58 a. m
		Asheville	Leave 8 10

75th meridian time used to Hot Springs.
90th " " " west of Hot Springs.
Pullman Sleepers between Washington & Salisbury
" " " Richmond & Greensboro
" " " Raleigh & Greensboro
" " " Knoxville & Louisville
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the result is a collision, whether "coming thro' the rye," or not. Life is full of collisions. We are constantly colliding with somebody or something. If it isn't with our neighbors it is with some dread diseases that "knocks us off the track" and perhaps disables us for life. Women especially it seems, have to bear the brunt of more collisions and afflictions than mankind. In all cases of nervousness, bearing-down sensations, tenderness, periodical pains, sick headache, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration and all "female irregularities" and "weaknesses," Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to the rescue of women as no other medicine does. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a **positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. See *guarantee* on bottle-wrapper.

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SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 3rd, 1881

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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.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "CAROLINA WATCHMAN"

Jack Frost.

From over the hills, with a breath of flame,
From over the hills old Jack Frost came.

Came so softly that nobody knew,
Till the land a beautiful picture grew.

The elm leaves turned to a golden brown,
Each willow was decked with a golden crown.

The thistle-down broke from its prison cell,
And the nuts from their clinging burs as well.

The maples flowed on the green hill-side,
And color ran wild o'er the country wide.

As over the hills with a breath of flame,
Old Jack Frost, the ice-king, came.

—*E. S. Thomas, in Frank Leslie's Weekly.*

Tilden's Enemies.

WHAT BECAME OF THE SENATORS WHO COUNTED TILDEN OUT.

New York Star.

It is said that retrospect is not always pleasant, but that it is always profitable in an intellectual sense. If this be true, then it is well to look back to an event in the history of this nation that will always be fringed with black lines. The result of the recent elections provokes me into recalling and telling the story that reverie brings up. Henry B. Payne, the present Democratic Senator from Ohio, who will next year give way for another Democrat, as the result of the recent political cyclone, was one of the Electoral Commission which made Rutherford P. Hayes President of the United States. In speaking of that work Mr. Payne once said: "Five hundred thousand men stood ready on March 4, 1877, to do battle to the death, and the seating of Mr. Hayes saved us from an armed conflict of the most deplorable character." As Mr. Payne was the chairman of the committee that framed that Electoral Commission bill, and was on the inside of the events then agitating the whole country, it is supposed that he knows what he is talking about. His position as a man of the highest character makes his word accepted without question. How wonderfully, then, have we traveled since those days. It is only twelve years ago, and yet we are more than a generation, in results, away from that dangerous condition outlined by Mr. Payne, which was the outgrowth of the armed conflict between the sections. After the first spasm of anger which the seating of Mr. Hayes aroused the country started toward a new and a better life. That event laid the cornerstone of a new Democratic temple, which was so well built that, eight years later on, it overshadowed the Republican barn, well stacked with years of experience and control. Again, the Democratic party has triumphed, and its powers for the future are so well defined by it that I am led to revive an old story, yet one that should always be kept new.

These reflections bring up some very appropriate thoughts of the conflict of 1876 and '77. They were recalled to me to-day in a very forcible way. Some malicious man, "not having the fear of the Lord before his eyes, but being possessed by the devil," as the lawyers say in their indictments, has seen fit to preserve in enduring form on a broad piece of parchment, the signatures of the legislative, executive and judicial officers of the government in 1876–77. It is perhaps well that it has been done, for it will for all time call attention to an event in the history of the nation that will forever stand to rebuke those who may in the future, for a similar purpose, feel like testing the temper of the people, and of again stretching the powers of the government almost to a breaking point. It seems as though the Republican party began to decline from the moment it lent itself to chicanery for the purpose of keeping itself at the head of affairs by elevating a weak and undeserving man to the highest office in the gift of the people, to which he was never elected. Naturally, his Administration sowed the seed of discord that ripened with the election of Garfield into an opened revolt that has never yet been quelled, even with the accident of Harrison's election.

What wonderful changes have taken place in the legislative branches of the Government since those days. The chart upon which I am looking, bearing the signatures of each and every member of both houses of Congress, tells a most remarkable story, and one that men both in public and private life may read with profit. The complexion of the Senate has been radically changed since those days, and the devastation in the House has been even more marked, when we come to take into consideration the number of its members. It is astonishing to note them to-day, after the recent terrible defeat of the Republican party where it should have won. Perhaps the Senate is the best place to begin to illustrate the ravages time and political revenges have made among prominent men. Some reminiscences of the persons who were in the focus of the mighty contests of those years, and made their records for good or bad, as each of us may make a gauge of their conduct, will not, it seems to me, be amiss at this moment.

The first name on the roll to follow that of U. S. Grant is not very assuring. It is that of Thomas W. Ferry, who signs himself as Vice-President and presiding officer of the Senate. He declared Hayes elected. He was and is a weak man, and in those trying times it took the best and bravest of his party to bolster him up to the final duties of declaring the result as the Electoral Commission had found it for him. He was then a Senator from Michigan, and reputed to be a wealthy man. He failed in business soon after and was beaten for re-election. Afterward he went to Europe, and was practically an outcast from the country of his birth, and upon whose history he has made the impress of some questionable acts, for several years. He has now returned to Grand Haven on Lake Michigan, and is a country postmaster. Talk about time setting all things even!

Old Senator Christiancy was his colleague then, but he resigned in a close bargain with President Hayes, so as to allow bluff and honest Zach Chandler to be elected to the Senate. Christiancy got a mission to South America, as the price of his resignation, but he did not remain there long. He returned to this country in serious trouble with the young girl he had married in Washington. She was a Treasury clerk and he a Senator. An unfair match, and she got the worst of it. She died after years of heartburnings and scandal. He still lives at Lansing, Mich.

In those days George E. Spencer and G. Goldthwaite represented the State of Alabama in the Senate. Spencer, after his term expired, married an actress known as May Nennez, and became a mine speculator in Nevada. Now he is called a political tramp. He really never had any residence in Alabama, and when his life as a carpetbag Senator ended he drifted West. Goldthwaite was a curious old character, who looked a good deal like the pictures of a country parson you find in comic almanacs. He wore a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, always down on the tip end of his nose, and was so absent-minded that he would pay his carfare every time the conductor passed him between his boarding house and the Capital. They used to have to tell him when the Senate had adjourned. He is now on the Golden Shore.

The State of Arkansas was then represented by Stephen W. Dorsey and Powell Clayton. Dorsey was in those days a very prominent man in the Republican party, and was a still more prominent one in the "moral campaign," when General Garfield was elected President. Dorsey has a ranch now down in New Mexico, having escaped the clutches of the law by an accident, but spends most of his time in New York as a "promoter." Powell Clayton is still browsing around in politics, but has no place in the high life of the Republic. Five years ago a negro beat him for Chairman of the National Convention. But he makes money out of Eureka Springs, in his State, and he still has some influence there.

Newton Booth and A. A. Sargent were then in the Senate from California. They were simply two pliant Republicans. Sargent was a much stronger man than Booth, although the latter had a good deal the most polish. Booth has gone back to San Francisco, and Sargent after having been Minister to Berlin, was two years ago beaten for re-election to the Senate by Leland Stanford.

Jerome B. Chaffee and Henry S. Teller then represented Colorado. Chaffee, who was a power in party management for several years, is dead. Teller was Secretary of the Interior under Arthur, and is back in the Senate. Connecticut had two Democratic Senators in those days—W. W. Eaton and W. H. Barnum. Two Republicans now sit in their places. Eaton has been in the lower House since then, but is now in private life, living at Hartford. Barnum remained a great figure in his party as the head of the National Democratic Committee, but died soon after Cleveland was beaten.

Delaware had Bayard and Saulsbury in the Senate then. Mr. Bayard has been Secretary of State since, and has just taken unto himself a new wife. Saulsbury was beaten last year by a Republican. George Gray and Anthony Higgins are now the Senate. Florida had Jones in the Senate then. He got crazy over a girl, and is now in Detroit looking after her. S. S. Conover, its Republican member in 1876, has gone back to his original business as a doctor, and is now in Florida. For several years after he left the Senate he occupied a minor position in the Marine Hospital Service at Philadelphia that gave him just about money enough to keep himself and family from want. He was simply picking up the threads of his old life in the Army.

From Georgia there was then General J. B. Gordon and T. M. Norwood, both Democrats. Gordon is now Governor, after a few years of effort to get rich developing his native State. Norwood went back home when his term expired; kicked out of the Democratic party, he ran as an Independent candidate for Governor, and was defeated. He then wrote some novels, but is back again in Congress. Ben Hill succeeded him in the Senate, and after a few yers of brilliant service, died from cancer of the tongue.

General Logan was then in the Senate from Illinois, and had for his colleague Dick Oglesby, who has since been Governor of the State. The first is dead and the latter looking for new honors. J. E. McDonald and O. P. Morton represented Indiana, and about equally divided the honors in intellectual power. The latter died some weeks ago, but McDonald still lives in Indianapolis.

Allison and Wright were from Iowa. Wright quit politics in disgust at the end of his term, because he preferred the law; but Allison is still there.

James M. Harvey, a dull, ordinary man, with Ingalls, was there from Kansas. Harvey gave way to an ordinary Plumb, who got rich in railroad speculations. He is now there, and so is Ingalls.

Who will not remember that curious old character, T. C. McCreery, of Kentucky. He was the laziest, yet one of the most brilliant men in the Senate. He never opened his mouth except to vote, only when a Senator died, or there was some unusual occurrence to arouse him from indifference; then he always spoke with power, and in the choicest English. He had for a colleague J. W. Stevenson, now dead. There is a vast difference between these two men of the past and Beck and Bluckburn, Kentucky's present representatives in the Senate.

In the days of which I am writing, Louisiana was represented alone by J. R. West. That State had not been reconstructed then, and there was a very decided quarrel going on over the vacant Senatorship, and the status of the State generally. It was perhaps the worst of all the examples of the Carpetbag era. West was put out at the end of his term, and was made a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and still lives in Washington.

The State of Maine, perhaps, shows the most wonderful changes of them all. Hannibal Hamlin and James G. Blaine were then its Senators, while Hale and Frye, the present Senators, were in the lower House. Old Mr. Hamlin has retired from politics, and still lives up in Bangor, on the Penobscot River, the silent observer of current events. Blaine still has his hand on the trigger.

Maryland had W. P. Whyte and George R. Dennis for Senators during the Hayes contest. Whyte was beaten for re-election by A. P. Gorman, who has figured so prominently for the Democrats every campaign since. Whyte has since been Mayor of Baltimore, and now lives there quietly practicing law. Dennis, who was there with him, is dead.

George S. Boutwell and Dawes represented Massachusetts in those days. The latter holds on, while Boutwell is trying to make a living practicing law in the Departments at Washington.

William Windom, of Minnessota, who was a most creditable Senator, became Garfield's Secretary of the Treasury, and is there again with Harrison. He was frozen out politics in his own State by Sabin, the lumber man. In 1876 Mr. J. R. McMillan was his colleague. He quit public life in 1887.

F. M. Cockrell and Lewis B. Bogy, both Democrats, then spoke for Missouri. Bogy was a curious character. He was from one of the old French families that settled St. Louis, and is now dead, while the breezy George Vest sits in his place. General Cockrell still holds on.

The wonderful changes that have taken place in the Senate within the past twelve years can be seen from the fact that in the days when a President was elected by a commission, B. K. Bruce and J. L. Alcorn represented Mississippi. They were both Republicans, and Bruce the same colored man that was Register of the Treasury under Arthur. Revels, of Mississippi, was the first negro who sat in the Senate, and Bruce was the socend. Both of them were exceedingly creditable representatives of their race. Alcorn was a man of means and fair ability. He is now a planter in the State he then represented in the Senate.

Nebraska had A. S. Paddock and P. W. Hitchcock, both Republicans. Both were beaten for re-election, but Paddock skipped back last year by a compromise.

The festive Sharon, who was in the Senate from Nevada at this time, was rarely ever in his seat. John P. Jones, the other one, always attended to his business and has been returned ever since. Both were Republicans. Sharon spent the greater part of his time and money in law suits with his various mistresses, then died. The recent death of Judge Terry was an outcome of his intrigues.

There has been a great change from New Hampshire. B. Wadleigh and A. H. Craign have both been passed out by their constituents. The former is in Boston practicing law, while old man Cragin was not long ago employed in the patent right business. When they were in the Senate trying to help Hayes into the Presidency, F. T. Frelinghuysen, who was Arthur's Secretary of State, was the Republican Senator from New Jersey. T. P. Randolph, a Democrat, was his colleague. Both are now dead.

In the list of signatures of men who were in the United States Senate in 1176 appear those of Roscoe Conkling and Francis Kernan as representatives from the State of New York. The mention of these two names recalls the conflict that was begun with Mr. Conkling on March 4, 1877, which ended in his ostracism by Garfield and final withdrawal from politics. Kernan was succeeded by a Republican, and now lives at his home in Utica enjoying his declining days in peace and quiet. M. W. Ransom and A. S. Merrimon, both Democrats, represented North Carolina. Merrimon gave place to Governor Vance, and General Ransom is still there. A. G. Thurman and John Sherman represented Ohio until Sherman was called into Hayes' Cabinet. After various changes Sherman is back in the Senate again, while Thurman, after being a candidate for Vice-President, remains in private life, and always will from choice. J. H. Mitchell, Republican, and J. H. Kelly, Democrat, represented Oregon. Kelly is out of the Senate, and Mitchell was for a long time a sort of a railroad lawyer about Washington. He is now back again.

What a change in Pennsylvania's representation in the Senate since those days! Then Simon Cameron was there, as tenacious of his party's success as ever; while William A. Wallace was as ardent and unvarying in his support of the Democracy. Cameron got tired of politics during the dreary and monotonous Hayes Administration, resigned, and put his son Don in his place. When Wallace's term expired, by a kick in the party which Mr. Blaine counseled, John J. Mitchell got in, but did not fill Mr. Wallace's place. He gave place to Quay. Poor old General Burnside and H. B. Antony, who were there from Rhode Island, are both dead. J. J. Patterson, who tried to steal the State, and F. J. Robertson, also a Republican, were there from South Carolina. Patterson lives in Pennsylvania, and Robertson has fallen out of view entirely. D. M. Key and Henry Cooper, Democrats, represented Tennessee. Cooper was murdered, and Judge Key, after making a failure as Postmaster-General under Hayes, settled down in Tennessee as United States Judge. M. C. Hamilton, a Republican, was then General S. B. Maxey's colleague from Texas. Hamilton, who was never of much account, has given place to the Democrat, Coke, who is known as the "Texas Steer." George F. Edmunds and J. S. Morrill were Senators from Vermont then, as they are now, and will likely be as long as they live.

It remains for Virginia to illustrate the greatest change of all. General R. E. Withers and J. W. Johnston of the Senate of 1876–77 were succeeded by General Mahone and H. H. Riddleberger, who acted with the Republican party. Mahone gave the Senate to the Republicans four years after Withers and Johnston wrote their names on the register, from which I am drawing the evidences of the wonderful changes that have taken place in the highest legislative branch of the Government. Barbour and Daniel now speak for Virginia.

Henry G. Davis, who at the same time represented West Virginia, has retired, and is making his millions, while Samuel Price, who was then his colleague, is dead. Kenna and Faulkner sit in their places.

T. O. Howe, from Wisconsin, after being Postmaster-General, has been called to his final account, and Angus Cameron, who was with him in the Senate in 1876, has quit politics for good.

Out of the seventy-five Senators who constituted the Senate of the United States when Mr. Hayes was made President, and the Democratic party by that self-same injustice was started on the road toward the election of Grover Cleveland, only eleven will now answer to the roll call. Sixty of them have gone to their final political rest. The list from the South shows that reconstruction was made complete by the same deal that put Mr. Hayes into the Presidency, and there are many who feel that, dear as the price was, it was perhaps best that it should have been paid. It is impossible, without going over the names carefully, as I here have done, to appreciate what a great political revolution has been going on since 1876.

A Vision.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In thinking of what the State of South Carolina is doing for her boys while she is leaving her girls to fight life's battles alone and unaided a sort of vision, as it were, came across our mind and it was such a sad one that we cannot refrain from telling it.

We imagined that we saw a young man and a young woman, both without means, approach the State House and knock at its portal. They were met at the threshold by a great dignitary, clothed in the purple robes of State, who asked them their mission. Sadly they both told him that they were without education and without the means of obtaining it; the young man was strong and robust while the girl was delicate, The great State dignitary grasped the young man warmly by the hand and pointing him to the grand University told him to enter there through its wide open doors and be educated and trained and fitted for his life work, or if he preferred he could go to the citadel in Charleston and be educated there--all at the State's expense.

While listening to all this the eyes of the fair young girl sparkled with hope and expectancy, but alas for human hopes. The great State dignitary turned to her, and in tones of affected sympathy and tenderness told her that he was sorry, but the State could do nothing for her, but that she would have to look out for herself as the best she could. That the State could not aid her girls in preparing themselves for the battle in life, that she proposed to give her boys the best training possible for the different avocations but could do nothing to aid her girls in obtaining instruction in the industrial arts and sciences. He told her, however, in a sort of apologetic tone that if she could manage to get an education herself and then wanted to become a teacher she might possibly get a year's scholarship in the Winthrop Training School.

A few years afterwards this young man seeks a position in the industrial pursuits or wishes to establish himself in a chosen profession and he goes armed and equipped with the State's great professors. The young woman is forced to make her own living and seeks from place to place without success. All the industrial avenues of life are closed to her, for she has not been trained and equipped. Everywhere she seeks employment but is forced away by the young man the State has educated and trained. In dispair she goes away; the bright sun of life sets almost before it has arisen. Her brain is on fire; she reels and falls and those who come to pick her up pity her. The State dignity passes along and says "poor girl," never once stopping to think that the frail creature has been literally killed up by the State's injustice.—*Sumpter Advance.*

This not only applys to South Carolina, but its truth comes down upon this State like an avalanch, crushing down all opposition in its way. Our girls need the anvantage of higher technical education as much as the boys and youth of the State. Our state should not pause with the Agricultural & Mechanical school for young men at Raleigh, but pursue the good work thus begun and prepare an institution on a broad, liberal and economical basis, yet of such thoroughness as to admit of technical instruction in all the industrisl arts suited to the physical capacity of our girls. Every consideration of reason demands that some such liberal course by the State be taken for the young women of the country. Our State is becoming dotted over with factories of all kinds and much of the tedious labor is performed by girls and women who have had no training, and who have gone to work for almost nothing until the dull routine of the task assigned is accomplished, when they can begin to draw fair compensation for their time.

There are thousands of things to which they could turn their attention if their hands had only been trained for the purpose. On the farm, butter and cheese making are works of art—the product increases in price solely on the management or make at the farm. The materials in each instance cost exactly the same. Well made butter, for instance, is worth from 25 to 35 cents, while the same material may be used or misused so as to command only 15 to 20 cents per pound. The difference in price is the difference between success and failure. But this is only an instance, there are ways without number in which the girls may be trained so as to become independent, and in the heart of every true woman there is that longing, that one supreme ambition, to become independent and to lean upon her own exertions for the necessities of life. The more one contemplates the advantages of such education, the more arguments bubble up in its favor.

To our Salisbury people this matter should be of supreme interest. We have the climate, a central, healthy location, cheap living and a large agricultural and manufacturing country adjacent. Our people should think this matter over, and if State aid through the legislature cannot be obtained, then let the municipality take hold and begin in our graded schools. Raleigh has sent the Superintendent of her graded schools to various educational centres for the purpose of getting the best information on the subject of manual training in common schools. It is quite probable that Raleigh will become the pioneer in this work, but there is no good reason why Salisbury should not follow suit in so good a cause.

What do the teachers in our graded schools think of the subject? Of course, we mean as applied to male and female pupils in the common schools of the towns.

The idea of having an "old" slipper especially made to order to throw after a bride appears to be a New York fancy.