

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXI.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

NO. 25.

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Watch. We sell one of these Watches for  
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by Express, with privilege of examination  
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37 Park Row, NEW YORK.

**NOTICE to PENSIONERS!**

Copies of the law for the relief of cer-  
tain soldiers, etc., with Rules and Regu-  
lations adopted by the State Board of  
Pensions, and blank forms on which to  
make application, have been received by  
me, for the use of such soldiers and wid-  
ows of soldiers who lost their lives during  
the late war between the States.  
Such soldiers and widows of soldiers are  
entitled to pensions under said law  
and are hereby notified that their applica-  
tions must be filed with the County Com-  
missioners, on or before the first Monday of  
July in each year.  
17th March, 1890.  
HORATIO N. WOODSON,  
Register of Deeds.

## GENERAL DIRECTORY

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Clerk Superior Court, J. M. Horah.  
Sheriff, C. C. Kridler.  
Register of Deeds, H. N. Woodson.  
Treasurer, J. Sam'l McCubbin.  
Surveyor, B. C. Arey.  
Coroner, D. A. Atwell.  
Commissioners, T. J. Sumner chairman,  
W. L. Kluttz, C. F. Baker, Dr. L. W. Cole-  
man, Cornelius Kestler.  
Sup't Public Schools, T. C. Linn.  
Sup't of Health, Dr. J. J. Summerell.  
Overseer of Poor, A. M. Brown.

### TOWN.

Mayor, Chas D Crawford.  
Clerk, D. R. Julian.  
Treasurer, J. H. Foust.  
Police, R. W. Price, chief, J. F. Pace, C.  
W. Pool, R. M. Barringer, Benj. Caudle.  
Commissioners—North ward, J. A. Ren-  
dleman, D. M. Miller; South ward, D. R.  
Julian, J. A. Barrett; East ward, J. B. Gor-  
don, T. A. Coughenour; West ward, R. J.  
Holmes, J. W. Rumble.

### CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at  
11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Prayer meeting  
every Wednesday at 6 p. m. Rev T. W.  
Guthrie, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon  
at 3 o'clock. J. W. Mauney, sup't.

Presbyterian—Services every Sunday  
at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting  
every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Rev J.  
Rumple, D. D. pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon  
at 4 p. m. J. Rumble, sup't.

Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11  
a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every  
Wednesday at 7 p. m. Rev Chas B King,  
pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon  
at 3 p. m. R. G. Kizer, sup't.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11  
a. m. and 6:30 p. m. and Wednesday at 6:30  
p. m. Rev F. J. Murdoch, rector.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon  
at 3 p. m. Capt Theo Parker, sup't.

Baptist—Services every Sunday morning  
and night. Prayer meeting every  
Wednesday night. Rev  
pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday at 9 a. m.  
Thos L Swink, sup't.

Catholic—Services every second Sun-  
day at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev Francis  
Meyer, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m.  
Y. M. C. A.—Devotional services at Hall  
every Sunday at 10 a. m. Business meet-  
ing first Thursday night in every month.  
H. H. Foust, pres't.

### LODGES.

Fulton Lodge No 99 A. F. & A. M. meets  
every first and third Friday night in each  
month. E. B. Neave, W. M.

Salisbury Lodge No 24, K. of P. meets  
every Tuesday night. A. H. Boyden, C. C.

Salisbury Lodge No 775, K. of H. meets  
every 1st and 3rd Monday night in each  
month. Dictator.

Salisbury Council No 272, Royal Ara-  
canum, meets every 2d and 4th Monday  
night in each month. J. A. Ramsay,  
Regent.

### POST OFFICE.

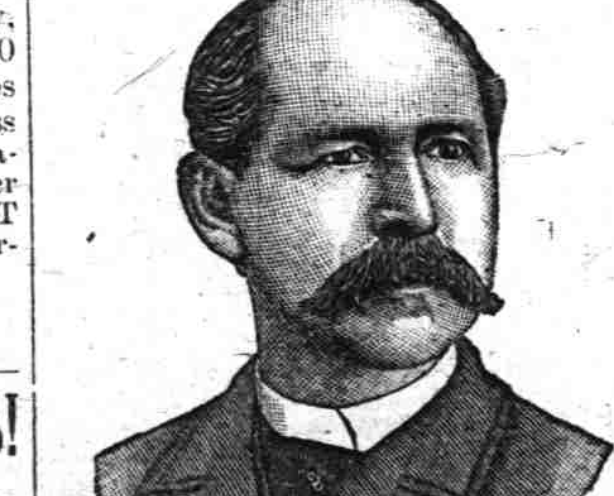
Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.  
Money order hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
Sunday hours 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.  
J. H. Ramsay, P. M.

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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  
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W. L. Douglas's name and  
price are stamped on the  
bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you,  
send direct to factory, enclosing advertised  
price.



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\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.**  
Best in the world. Examined by  
\$5.00 GENTLEMAN'S HAND-SEWED SHOE.  
\$4.00 GENTLEMAN'S HAND-SEWED SHOE.  
\$3.50 GENTLEMAN'S HAND-SEWED SHOE.  
\$3.00 EXTRA QUALITY GENTLEMAN'S SHOE.  
\$2.50 \$3.00 WORKINGMEN'S SHOES.  
\$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.  
\$1.25 SHOE FOR MISSES.  
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.  
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by  
**M. S. BROWN.**

### For All Who Die.

It hath been said, for all who die  
There is a tear.  
Some pining, bleeding heart to sigh  
O'er every bier;  
But in that hour of pain and dread  
Who will despair?  
Around my humble couch and shed  
A farewell tear?

Who'll watch the first departing ray  
In deep despair,  
And soothe the spirit on its way  
Upon my bier?  
With holy prayer?  
What mourner round my couch will come  
In words of woe,  
And follow me to my long home,  
Solemn and slow?

When lying on my earthly bed  
In icy sleep,  
Who there by pure affection led  
Will come and weep?  
By the pale moon implant the rose  
Upon my breast,  
And bid it cheer my dark repose,  
My lonely rest?

Could I but know when I am sleeping  
Low in the ground,  
One faithful heart would then be keeping  
Watch all round,  
As if some gem had shrined beneath  
That cold sod's gloom,  
'Twould mitigate the pangs of death  
And light the tomb.

Yet in that hour, if I could feel  
From the halls of gloom,  
And beauty's pressure one would steal  
In secret  
And come and sit or stand by me  
In night's deep noon:  
Oh, I would ask of memory  
No other boon.

But, ah, a lonelier fate is mine,  
A deeper woe,  
From all I've loved in youth's sweet time  
I soon must go,  
Draw round me my pale robes of white  
In a dark spot,  
To sleep through death's long dreamless night,  
Lone and forget.

—Edgar A. Poe.

### Cabot Lodge's Election Law.

A MODIFIED FORM OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
SYSTEM, PROPOSED FOR CONGRES-  
SIONAL CONTESTS.

Washington Letter to the New York Herald.

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge,  
of Massachusetts, as chairman of the  
House committee on the election of  
President and Vice President and Repre-  
sentatives in Congress, has introduced  
a bill to regulate the election of Repre-  
sentatives in Congress. Mr. Lodge  
says the bill is very carefully drawn  
after consultation with many persons.  
It is a voluminous bill of twenty-one  
sections. It provides that whenever  
five hundred persons, voters and resi-  
dents in any congressional district of  
the United States, not less than two  
months prior to the next election of  
Representatives, petition the judge of  
the district court to place the next con-  
gressional election in said district under  
the provisions of this act, it shall be the  
duty of said judge to announce at once  
that said district will be held under the  
provisions of this act. The judge shall  
then appoint such officers of election  
and registration, and make such other  
provision for the conduct of the con-  
gressional election as are hereafter  
provided.

There are to be two registrars of vot-  
ers for each voting precinct, one of  
whom shall be a member of the party  
which polled the next highest number  
of votes. These registrars are to pre-  
pare a preliminary list of the voters of  
their precinct, which shall be posted  
publicly, and give notice that they will  
meet at specified times and places to  
register voters. Within three days after  
the posting of the preliminary lists the  
registrars shall begin to hold meet-  
ings, which shall be public, to register  
all duly qualified voters who may come  
before them and who are not already  
registered. Registration shall cease  
not less than ten days before election.  
The second list of voters shall then be  
published, but no names shall be added  
after the close of registration, and no  
names shall be stricken off except on  
proof of death or removal from con-  
gressional district. It shall be the  
duty of the registrars on election day  
to be present at the polling place and  
furnish one copy of the amended list  
to the inspectors for use at the ballot box.  
They shall also bring another list, upon  
which they shall check off the name of  
each voter who seeks admittance  
within the rail in order to vote; and no  
one shall be admitted within the rail to  
vote unless his name appears on the  
registered list, nor until his name has  
been called and checked off the list by  
the registrars.

It is further provided that all ballots  
cast at an election for Representatives  
in Congress held under the provisions  
of this act after the first day of Novem-  
ber, 1890, shall be printed and distrib-  
uted at public expense. Every ballot  
thus printed shall contain the names,  
residences and the party or politi-  
cal designation of all candidates whose  
nomination have been duly made and  
not withdrawn, and shall contain no  
other names. The names of candi-  
dates shall be arranged under the desig-  
nation of the office in alphabetical or-  
der. There shall be left at the end of  
the list of candidates a blank space in  
which the voter may insert the name of  
any person not printed on the ballot  
for whom he desires to vote. The bal-  
lots shall be so printed as to give each  
voter a clear opportunity to designate  
by a cross mark (X), in a sufficient  
margin at the right of the name of each  
candidate, his choice of candidates.

The ballot shall be of white paper, of  
the weight ordinarily used in printing,  
and not more than eight nor less than

six inches wide, nor more than ten nor  
less than eight inches long, and before  
distribution the ballots shall be so  
folded in marked creases that their  
width and length when folded shall be  
one-half the width and length herein  
specified. On the back and outside,  
when folded, shall be printed, "Official  
ballot for Representative in Congress,"  
followed by the designation of the pol-  
ling place for which the ballot is pro-  
posed, the date of election and a fac-  
simile of the signature of the clerk of  
the district who has caused the ballot  
to be printed. All ballots when print-  
ed shall be folded as hereinbefore pro-  
vided, and fastened together in such  
manner that each ballot may be de-  
tached and moved separately. A rec-  
ord of the number of ballots printed  
and furnished to each polling place  
shall be kept by the clerk of the district  
court. There shall be provided for each  
voting place three sets of such ballots,  
each of not less than one hundred for  
every fifty and fraction of fifty regis-  
tered male voters therein; and it shall  
be the duty of the registrars of voters  
in each precinct to certify to the clerk  
of the district court, fourteen days pre-  
vious to such election, the number of  
male registered voters in such voting  
precinct. Provision is also made for  
the printing and distribution of in-  
structions for the guidance of voters as  
to obtaining ballots, manner of mark-  
ing them, &c.

As to the manner of voting it is pro-  
vided that the inspectors (provision for  
which is made), and registrars in each  
voting precinct shall designate and ap-  
point, (and if they fail to at least five  
days before the election, then the judge  
of the district shall designate and ap-  
point), a polling place therein at a con-  
venient place and shall cause to be  
provided a sufficient number of voting  
shelves or compartments, at or in which  
voters may conveniently mark their  
ballots, so that in the marking they  
may be screened from the observation  
of others; and a guard rail shall be so  
constructed and placed that only such  
persons as are inside of it can approach  
within twenty feet of the ballot boxes  
and of such shelves or compartments.  
The arrangement shall be such that  
neither the ballot boxes nor the voting  
shelves or compartments shall be hid-  
den from view of those outside the rail.  
The number of such shelves or com-  
partments shall not be less than one  
for every seventy-five voters and not  
less than three in any precinct. Any  
person desiring to vote shall give his  
name, and, if requested, his residence,  
to one of the registrars, who shall an-  
nounce the same in a loud and distinct  
voice, and if such name be found upon  
the check list by the registrar he shall  
immediately report it and the voter  
shall be allowed to enter the space en-  
closed by the rail. He shall be fur-  
nished with but one ballot and his  
name then checked off.

Besides the election officers no vot-  
ers in excess of the number of voting  
shelves or compartments provided shall  
be allowed in said enclosed space at one  
time. On receipt of his ballot the voter  
shall forthwith, and without leaving  
the enclosed space, retire alone to one  
of the voting shelves or compartments  
and prepare his ballot by marking in  
the appropriate margin or place a cross  
(X) opposite the name of the candi-  
date of his choice for congressman or  
by filling in the name of the candidate  
of his choice in the blank space pro-  
vided and marking a cross (X) opposite  
thereof. Before leaving the voting  
shelf or compartment the voter shall  
fold his ballot, without displaying the  
marks thereon, in the same way it was  
folded when received by him, and he  
shall keep the same so folded until he  
has voted. He shall then vote after  
announcing his name to the inspector  
and having it checked on the inspec-  
tor's list before leaving the enclosed  
space, and shall deposit his ballot in  
the box with the official endorsement  
uppermost. He shall mark and deposit  
his ballot without undue delay, and  
shall quit the enclosed space as soon as  
he has voted. No voter shall be al-  
lowed to occupy a voting shelf or com-  
partment already occupied by another,  
nor to remain within said enclosure  
more than six minutes, nor to occupy  
a voting shelf or compartment for  
more than five minutes, in case all of  
such shelves or compartments are in  
use and other voters are waiting to oc-  
cupy them. No person shall take or  
remove any ballot from the polling  
place before the close of the polls.

Where there is no constitutional edu-  
cational qualification, voters who can-  
not read or see may receive the assist-  
ance of the inspectors in marking their  
ballots. A voter who purposely al-  
lows any one to know how he is about  
to vote by showing his marked ballot  
or any person who endeavors to induce  
a voter to show his marked ballot shall  
be subject to a fine of from \$50 to \$500  
and larger fines and penalties are to be  
imposed for destruction of election  
posters or supplies, or for filling false  
certificates of nominations or for fail-  
ure in election officers in their duties.  
Challenges are not to be entertained  
for the purpose of delaying voting. The  
returns of elections are to be made in  
duplicate to the clerk of the district  
court who with the judge of the court  
is to compute the votes.

"How dare you swear before me,  
sir?"

"How did I know you wanted to  
swear first?"

### The Leper of To-day.

"There is too much ignorance re-  
specting leprosy, and a great deal of  
nonsense talked about it," said Dr.  
Charles A. Morris, a Wisconsin Board  
of Health official, yesterday at the  
Glenham Hotel.

"The popular belief is that it is con-  
fined to the Chinese, or comes from the  
Flower Kingdom," he continued.  
"This is absolutely false. It is as old  
as history, and, though dying out, is  
still found in many places. It appear-  
ed in this country in the sixteenth cen-  
tury among the French settlers of  
what is now Nova Scotia, New Brun-  
swick, Maine, and lower Eastern Canada,  
and has been there ever since. There  
are still two leprosettes in operation in  
this vast district. There must have  
been a leprosy strain in the old French  
blood, or else there must have been a  
number of undeveloped lepers from the  
Lazaretto districts of France among the  
emigrants who came over here to settle  
the Bourbon fiefs in the New World.  
Because wherever they have gone,  
since their coming here, the disease has  
appeared, although in sporadic cases.  
Thus it has been found among the  
'Cajuns' of Southeastern Louisiana,  
the 'Kanucks' of Maine and New  
Hampshire, and the French communi-  
ties in Toronto and West Canada.  
The next appearance of the disease, as  
far as races are concerned, was among  
the Scandinavian immigrants, especial-  
ly those from the marshy districts of  
Denmark and the sterile northern  
provinces of Sweden and Norway. It  
will probably astonish most people to  
learn that next to the Sandwich Is-  
lands, these two Norse Kingdoms have  
more leprosy to the square mile than  
any other country on the face of the  
globe. Out in our part of the West  
we have a very large proportion of  
Scandinavians to the population, and  
of the cases of leprosy found thus far,  
every one has belonged to that nation-  
ality."

The Sandwich Islands, the coast  
Negro and the Brazilians are likewise  
afflicted. The first named, the Hawaii,  
has the malady in its worst form, the  
second in its mildest, and the last oc-  
cupies a happy or unhappy medium.  
The disease in Brazil seems to occur  
chiefly where there has been an inter-  
mingling of the three races—white, red  
and black. Down there it is divided  
into two kinds, white leprosy and black  
leprosy. The former is slow and  
lethargic, while the latter acts with the  
rapidity and certainty of a malignant  
cancer. Latest in time and least nu-  
merous is Chinese leprosy, which is  
like the so-called 'white' variety of  
the Azamoz. Despite the exaggeration  
of demagogues, it has never  
amounted to anything in this country,  
as compared with that of other races.  
The number of cases stands in about  
the following ratio: French Canadian,  
10; Scandinavian, 4; Negro, 4; un-  
classified, 2; Sandwich Islands, 1; Chi-  
nese, 1; Brazilian, 1. As to the dan-  
ger from the disease, it is practically  
nothing. The malady is contagious in  
a certain sense. That is to say, if you  
eat, drink or sleep with a leper for a  
long time, anywhere from six months  
to a year, you may contract the disease  
yourself or you may not. The chances  
of catching it under these special con-  
ditions are not one in a hundred. Of  
the hundreds of physicians, nurses and  
attendants in this country and Canada  
who have treated patients of this class,  
not one has fallen a victim. The mal-  
ady seems a disorder of the blood, when  
the latter has reached its most imper-  
ished condition. It is hereditary,  
and usually destroys the family in  
which it runs after three or four gen-  
erations. If the race does not become  
extinct in that period, the disease dis-  
appears, and apparently for good. There  
is no reason for apprehension in regard  
to its spread. The chances of a person  
having it are less than being struck by  
lightning, and a hundred times less  
than having pneumonia or consumption."

### The Greensboro Boom.

The Greensboro correspondent of  
the Richmond Times writes concerning  
the steel plant to be erected there as  
follows: "The transfers that have  
taken place in the real estate here  
within a year, and in many since the  
boom began to get in its work, have  
amounted in the aggregate to \$2,000,  
000. There is no abatement up to  
this time. Lends that he two miles  
outside the corporation now bring \$50  
and \$60 per acre, and in some instances  
\$100 an acre. The steel and iron  
company will realize a big dividend  
just here. Their purchase with average  
say about \$35 an acre. Their tenure  
of all the surrounding section will en-  
able them to control the prices. Their  
increased value consequent upon the  
improvements projected may be safely  
put down at \$500 per acre. This kind  
of a profit on 3,000 acres, which they  
propose to control, will give an aggre-  
gate of \$900,000, which will of itself  
build a steel mill. It is proposed to  
establish two furnaces—one for Bes-  
smer pig and the other for mill and  
foundry iron. The capital stock of the  
company is \$1,000,000, in shares  
of \$100 each. It will require an out-  
lay of \$400,000 in getting ready for  
operations. The other \$600,000 will  
be used as a working capital and in  
establishing such industries as the com-  
pany may determine upon. The char-  
ter of the company was granted in  
February 1887, and amended in March,  
but was not organized till November  
of last year. Twenty-five per cent of  
the stock taken by a subscriber is to  
be paid in cash, and a like proportion  
payable at any time thereafter at a  
sixty days intervals at the call of the board  
of directors."

### The Lee Statue.

Harper's Weekly, in an article on the  
equestrian statue of Gen. R. E. Lee,  
which is to be unveiled in Richmond,  
on the 29th of May, says:  
"The horse which Lee bestrides in  
Merrie's statue has all four feet to the  
ground, but is in the act of walking  
slowly. A fore foot is planted in ad-  
vance, and the hind foot on the same  
side is about to follow, but has not  
yet entirely quitted the ground. The  
head is bent a little to one side, and the  
tail just swings clear of the flanks.  
The general's dress is simple to severity,  
a characteristic found among the  
commanders on both sides, who com-  
monly avoided the trappings and pomp  
of war. He is girt with a sash and  
wears the sword of a commander of  
cavalry. No epaulets appear, but the  
coat sleeve bears on the forearm an or-  
nament in broad braid. He holds his  
hat in his right hand hanging by his  
side and the reins in the left. The  
feet are tipped into the stirrups, and  
are not perfectly on a line, the right  
foot being slightly in advance. Calm-  
ness and determination are shown in  
the bearded face. He seems to be re-  
viewing troops, and we may suppose  
that the moment chosen is that in  
which he examined the Army of  
Northern Virginia before pressing on-  
ward to his fate at Gettysburg. There  
is great repose in this statue, but of  
dullness or heaviness not a trace. The  
horse is alive, yet has the minimum of  
liveliness. The figure is posed easily  
and naturally, without that grip of the  
knees which horsemen talk about, but  
do not employ when moving slowly,  
and there is considerable distance be-  
tween foot and foot. The riding boots,  
sash, coat and gauntlets are modeled  
with ease, like habiliments of every-day  
wear, and the horse's mane and tail,  
and the hair on the head and beard of  
the rider are broadly and vigorously  
turned."

### The Egyptian Coal Mines in North Carolina.

The only coal mine that is actually  
in operation in North Carolina is that  
of the Egypt Coal Company, located in  
Chatham county on the Cape Fear and  
Yadkin Valley Railroad, near where  
that railway crosses Deep river. The  
operation so far consist of a shaft  
which has been made to a depth of  
403 feet, and from which two levels  
have been run out on the coal, one a  
distance of 490 feet and the other  
1,280 feet. Seventy hands are now  
employed and the daily output is about  
75 tons. New levels are being opened,  
however, and the output will shortly  
reach 200 tons per day. In the levels  
now being driven there is a vast im-  
provement in the quality of the coal,  
it being harder containing less sulphur  
and being easier to mine. The seam  
extends from northeast to southwest,  
at a pitch of about 40 degrees. It is  
from four to four and a-half feet  
thick.

The Egypt coal in quality is equal  
to the Tennessee product both for steam  
and fuel; for gas making it is said to  
be better. It is also claimed to be a  
fine coking coal; it burns longer before  
incineration takes place, and contains  
no more sulphur than that found in  
the coal along the Chesapeake & Ohio.

The supply is practically inexhaustible  
and the entire country in the vicinity  
of Egypt is a coal bed which will in  
the next few years yield to the develop-  
ing hand of Northern capital.

### Smokeless Powder.

THE FRENCH TEST SUCCESSFUL.  
New York Herald.

The manoeuvres took place on the  
elevated plateau east of Champigny,  
contiguous to a sweeping bend of the  
Marne just before it flows into the  
Seine. The 101 regiment and twenty-  
ninth rifles and the batteries of artil-  
lery were entrusted with the defence of  
the little village of Queue en Brie.  
The attacking force composed of the  
103d regiment and a battery of field  
artillery, utilized the farm and the  
woods of Bordes, 1,200 metres (a  
metre is 39 inches) distant from the  
position to be attacked, as their base of  
operations. The infantry were armed  
with the Lebel rifle, and were served  
with smokeless cartridges, not blank,  
but containing pasteboard bullets.  
These latter are not so harmless as one  
might suppose, for within a range of  
twenty-five metres they produce a  
shock sufficient to knock a man over.  
The artillery were served with smoke-  
less powder ammunition. The weather  
was superb, a bright, clear day,  
remarkably favorable for the object in  
view. At half-past eight swarms of  
skirmishers of the attacking column  
emerged from the woods of Bordes.  
The attacking battery thundered away  
at the little village and was replied to  
with vigor. In a few minutes the  
Twenty-ninth rifles, rushing forward  
by fits and starts, and taking advantage  
of every bush, ridge and undulation,  
and admirably handled by their com-  
mander, made a most effective counter  
attack on the right flank of the 103d  
regiment. This was repelled, and at  
half-past nine o'clock all the forces on  
the field were blazing away at each  
other.

The rapidity of the firing was like  
the roll of a multitude of drums, but  
neither its rapidity nor its intensity  
produced the slightest smoke. The  
effect to military men accustomed to  
the campaigning of other days seemed  
almost supernatural. Companies of  
infantry concealed in the brush poured  
a deadly fire upon their opponents  
without it being possible to find their  
whereabouts, thanks to the absence of  
the tell-tale puffs of smoke so familiar  
in the old days. On the other hand,  
the troops not under cover found it im-  
possible, as hitherto, to conceal their  
movements under friendly clouds of  
smoke from the supporting batteries.

It was astonishing to see how clearly  
the different parts of the uniforms were  
distinguished. The disadvantage un-  
der which the French linesman, with  
his red trousers, labors in comparison  
with the sober blue of the rifleman was  
now marked. Not only General Saus-  
sier, but nearly all the officers present,  
felt convinced from the experiments  
made to-day that the bright red of the  
French infantry adds at least ten per  
cent to its vulnerability. Consequently,  
it is felt that picturesque red trou-  
sers with all their glorious traditions  
are now doomed.

Another reason for hastening this  
revolution in the French uniform is  
the fact that in the German army rifle  
schools the targets are composed of  
manikins in the French infantry uni-  
forms. German soldiers are trained to  
judge distances for sighting rifles by  
the visibility of the red trousers in com-  
bination with the belt plates and but-  
tons, which give them the range with  
the accuracy of a range finder.

It was also the opinion of the military  
men on the field to-day that the smoke-  
less powder will greatly modify the  
present system of tactics in European  
armies. Invisible foes, launching in-  
visible thunderbolts at each other, will  
be a characteristic of the warfare of  
the future.

### The Greensboro Boom.

The Greensboro correspondent of  
the Richmond Times writes concerning  
the steel plant to be erected there as  
follows: "The transfers that have  
taken place in the real estate here  
within a year, and in many since the  
boom began to get in its work, have  
amounted in the aggregate to \$2,000,  
000. There is no abatement up to  
this time. Lends that he two miles  
outside the corporation now bring \$50  
and \$60 per acre, and in some instances  
\$100 an acre. The steel and iron  
company will realize a big dividend  
just here. Their purchase with average  
say about \$35 an acre. Their tenure  
of all the surrounding section will en-  
able them to control the prices. Their  
increased value consequent upon the  
improvements projected may be safely  
put down at \$500 per acre. This kind  
of a profit on 3,000 acres, which they  
propose to control, will give an aggre-  
gate of \$900,000, which will of itself  
build a steel mill. It is proposed to  
establish two furnaces—one for Bes-  
smer pig and the other for mill and  
foundry iron. The capital stock of the  
company is \$1,000,000, in shares  
of \$100 each. It will require an out-  
lay of \$400,000 in getting ready for  
operations. The other \$600,000 will  
be used as a working capital and in  
establishing such industries as the com-  
pany may determine upon. The char-  
ter of the company was granted in  
February 1887, and amended in March,  
but was not organized till November  
of last year. Twenty-five per cent of  
the stock taken by a subscriber is to  
be paid in cash, and a like proportion  
payable at any time thereafter at a  
sixty days intervals at the call of the board  
of directors."

### The Lee Statue.

Harper's Weekly, in an article on the  
equestrian statue of Gen. R. E. Lee,  
which is to be unveiled in Richmond,  
on the 29th of May, says:  
"The horse which Lee bestrides in  
Merrie's statue has all four feet to the  
ground, but is in the act of walking  
slowly. A fore foot is planted in ad-  
vance, and the hind foot on the same  
side is about to follow, but has not  
yet entirely quitted the ground. The  
head is bent a little to one side, and the  
tail just swings clear of the flanks.  
The general's dress is simple to severity,  
a characteristic found among the  
commanders on both sides, who com-  
monly avoided the trappings and pomp  
of war. He is girt with a sash and  
wears the sword of a commander of  
cavalry. No epaulets appear, but the  
coat sleeve bears on the forearm an or