# The Old North State

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C., SEPT 17, 1869. [NO. 37



## The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

LEWIS HANES

*Editor and Proprietor.*

RATES OF SUBCRIPTION.

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|---|---|
| ONE YEAR, payable in advance. | $3.00 |
| SIX MONTHS, " " | 1.50 |
| 10 Copies to one address, | 12.50 |
| 20 Copies to one address, | 20.00 |

*Rates of Advertising.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One Square, first insertion | $1.00 |
| For each additional insertion. | 50 |

Special notices will be charged 50 per cent higher than the above rates.

Court and Justice's Orders will be published at the same rates with other advertisements.

Obituary notices, over six lines, charged as advertisements.

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| SPACE. | One Month. | Two Months. | Three Months. | Six Months. | One Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Square. | $2 50 | $3 75 | $5 00 | $8 50 | $13 00 |
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| ¼ Column. | 11 00 | 16 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 | 45.00 |
| ½ Column. | 18 00 | 21 00 | 30 00 | 45 00 | 75.00 |
| 1 Column. | 28 00 | 40 00 | 50 00 | 80 00 | 130.00 |


## NINTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

**N. Carolina Agricultural Society,**

TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

On the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of October '69

OFFICERS:

*President*—KEMP P. BATTLE.

*Vice Presidents.*—S. F. Patterson, R. R. Bridges, D. M. Barringer, S. L. Fremont.

*Secretary.*—P. F. Pescud.

*Treasurer.*—W. H. Jones.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—J. Brinton Smith.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. B Andrews, Granville; J. S. Dancy, Edgecombe; Willie D. Jones, Wake; M. A. Bledsoe, Wake; T. M. Holt, Alamance; J. M. Heck, Wake; W. H. S. Sweet, Craven; R. W. Best, Wake; Robert W. Wynne, Wake; B. B Williamson, Wake; Wm. A. Smith, Johnston, W. G. Upchurch, Wake; J. Brinton Smith, Wake.

The address will be delivered Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Prof. W. C. KERR, State Geologist.

### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

[CONCLUDED.]

### BEPARTMENT FOURTH.—FLORAL.

DIVISION I—BREAD, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best specimen Flour Bread, loaves, | 2 |
| " " Flour Rolls ½ doz, | 2 |
| " " Corn Bread, 3 loaves, | 2 |
| " " Crackers—Soda, Butter and Water, 10lbs., | 5 |
| Best Sponge Cake, | 2 |
| " Pound do | 2 |
| " Plain do | 2 |
| Best specimen Honey, strained, ½ gal., | 2 |
| do in Comb, 5 lbs. | 5 |
| Best Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups, Cordial, &c., made in the State, | 2 |
| Best and greatest variety made and exhibited by same individual, | 5 |
| Best specimens of the following dried fruit: Peaches, Pears, Figs and Apples, of each not less than ½ bushel | 2 |
| Best specimens Grapes, Plums, Cherries and Whortleberries, each not less than 10 pounds | 2 |
| Best specimens and greatest variety of the above dried fruits, made and exhibited by the same individual, | 4 |
| Best box of hard soap, 10 lbs., | 5 |
| " 10 lbs of Soft soap, 10 lbs., | 5 |
| " and largest collection Fine Soap, | 10 |

DIVISION II.—HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Counterpane | $3 |
| " Quilt, cotton | 5 |
| " Quilt, silk | 5 |
| " Home-made Carpet | 3 |
| " pair home-made blankets | 3 |
| " Hearth Rug | 3 |
| " pair Yarn Hose | 2 |
| " " Cotton Hose | 2 |
| " Woolen Shawl | 2 |
| " Foot Mats | 2 |
| " piece 10 yards Woolen Cloth | 3 |
| " " 10 " Rag Carpet | 3 |
| " Knit Counterpane | 10 |
| " Gentleman's Shirt | 3 |

DIVISION III.—FANCY WORK.

*Class I.—Crochet Work.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Tidy | $3 |
| " Set Table Mats | 3 |
| " Shawl | 3 |
| " Toilet Mat | 3 |
| " Collar | 3 |

*Class II.—Millinery.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Best and handsome Velvet Bonnet | $3 |
| " " Silk " | 3 |
| " " Straw " | 3 |
| " " Child's Hat | 2 |
| " " Ladies Cap | 2 |
| " " Head Dress | 2 |
| " " Riding Hat | 2 |

*Class III.—Wax, Beads, &c., Work.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Best specimen in Fruit, wax | $3 |
| " " Flowers, wax | 3 |
| " " Beads | 3 |
| " " Paper Flowers | 3 |
| " " Shells | 3 |

*Class IV.—Work of Art.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Painting, Oil | $5 |
| " " Water Colors | 5 |
| " Pine Burr Basket | 3 |
| " Drawing, Crayon | 5 |
| " Collection ChroMos | Certificate. |
| " Pine Burr Picture Frames | 3 |

### DIVISIONS IV.—FLOWERS, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best specimen of any variety | $2 |
| " 12 varieties of flowers, 1 of each | 4 |
| 2 " " " " | 2 |
| " Collection varigated Leaf Plants | 4 |
| " Indiginious Plants | 4 |
| " Boquet | 3 |
| " Design | 3 |
| " Handsomest vase of dried grass | 2 |
| " Basket with flowers | 2 |
| " Vase " " | 2 |

Discretionary Premiums in this Department.

### DEPARTMENT FIFTH.—MINERALS.

For best collection of different Minerals of the State including Coal, Iron Ore, Copper Ore, Limestone, Marble, Sandstone, Marl Peat, Soil, &c. *Discretionarp Premiums.*

### DEPARTMENT SIXTH.—FIELD CROPS.

To be awarded by the "Ex. Com." at a meeting to be held for that purpose in December next.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best crop of wheat, not less than five acres, nor less than 40 bushels per acre. | $20 |
| Second do do do | 10 |
| Best crop of Indian corn, no less than five acres to be shelled and weighed between the 15th of November, and the 15th of Dec., not less than 100 bushels per acre. | 20 |
| Second best do do | 10 |
| Best crop of Barley, not less than one acre, nor less than 50 bushels per acre. | 10 |
| Best crop Rye, not less than one acre nor less than 40 bushels per acre | 10 |
| Best crop of Oats, not less than one acre, nor less than 50 bushels per acre | 10 |
| Best crop of Buckwheat, and not less than one acre, nor less than 30 bushels per acre | 10 |
| Best crop of Rice not less than 10 acres nor less than 75 bushels per | |
| Best crop of Beans or Peas, not less than one acre, nor less than 25 bushels per acre | 10 |
| Best crop of Ground Peas not less than one acre, nor less than 70 bushels to to an acre | 10 |
| Best crop of coton on not less than four acres | 10 |
| Second best do do | 10 |
| Best crop of pea Vine Hay, raised on 2 acres, one bale to be sent as a sample to the State Fair. | 5 |
| Best crop of Native Grass Hay riased on two acres, one bale sent as a sample | 5 |
| Best crop of Foreign Grass Hay raised on two acres, one bale sent as a sample | 5 |
| Best crop of Sweet Potatoes on not less than half of an acre, nor less than 300 bushels per acre | 10 |
| Best crop of Irish Potatoes, not less than half an are, nor less than 400 bushels per acre. | 10 |
| Best crop of turnips, not less than half an acre, nor less than 500 bushels to the acre | 10 |
| Best crop of Turnips raised per acre | 5 |
| Best crop of Beets, not less than half an acre, 60 lbs per bushel nor less than 400 bushels per acre | 5 |
| Best crop of Carrots, (with same condition as for beets) | 5 |
| Best crop of corn-fodder, not less than 1 acre, with an account of culture, preservation, &c. | 5 |
| Best crop of Tobacco, not less than 4 acres | 10 |
| Best half acre of Hops, with full account of cultivation and preservation | 10 |
| Best half acre of flax, with same account as last | 5 |
| Best half acre of Hemp with do do | 5 |
| " " " " Clover Seed do do | 5 |
| " " " " Timothy Seed do do | 5 |
| " " " " Broom Corn do do | 20 |
| " " " " Flax Seed not less than 12 bushels per acre | 5 |
| Best half acre of mustard Seed | 5 |
| Best average product to the acre throughout the entire crop of Wheat Tobacco Corn or Botton | 25 |
| Best crop of Dora Corn, not less than one acre | 5 |
| Best specimen Ozier Willow | |

*Discretionary Premiums.*

*Statements to be made by competitors on Field Crops.*

1. The land must be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy measurement and the quantity of ground.

2. The applicant shall make affidavit, according to the forms annexed, to the quantity of grain raised on the ground, entered upon the premium list, which affidavit must accompany the application for premiums, together with a sample of the grain.

3. The principal object of the society being to promote profitable cultivation, it does not offer premiums for crop produced by extravagant expenditures; therefore a detailed certified account of the expense of cultivation, must be made; the expense of labor and manure stated; and the kind of manure used.

4. The kind and condition of soil; the quantity and kind of seed used. The time of planting or sowing, stated.

Samples of grain and vegetables produced, to be exhibited at the State Fair, where practicable, and also to be sent to the Ex. Com. at Raleigh prior to the Meeting of the Committee in December.

5. The grain must either be weighed or measured in a legal half bushel, corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than 20 bushels of ears, shelled, cleaned, weighed or measured, as above, after the 15th of November, and the number of bushels thus estimated, stated in this affidavit.

FORMS OF AFFIDVIT.

——— County S. S.—A. B., being duly sworn says he accurately measured the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of———the past season, and the quantity of land is ——— acres and no more.

[Signed] A. B.

Sworn to before me this —— day of—— 186—

——— County, S. S.—C. D., being sworn, says he raised a crop of ——— the past season upon the land measured by A. B., and the quantity of grain raised thereon was—bushels and no more, (or measured in sealed half bushel as the case may be.) and that the statement in regard to the matter of cultivation, &c., are correct to the best of my knowledge.

[Signed] C. D.

Sworn to before me this——day of—— 186—

———Justice.

### DEPARTENT SEVENTH.—EXPERIMENTS AND ESSAYS.

For each of the two best experiments or series of experiments on the following subjects, a premium, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Effects (in profit or loss) of the usual mode of saving corn fodder by stripping the green blades and cutting off the tops | $10 |
| 2 Costs and effects of sub soil plowing under different circumstances of soil and sub soil | 10 |
| 3 Action or non-action of lime as manure, above the falls of the tide water rivers | 10 |
| 4 Action or non action of gypsum below the falls of tide water rivers, and on soils respectively rich and originally poor, on the latter, after being made calcareous | 10 |
| 6 How late in reference to the growth the last tillage (by plow or cultivator,) should be given to corn for the best product; and whether the said last tillage should be shallow or deep | 6 |
| 7 Best series of comparative experiments in the the cultivation of corn | 10 |
| 8 Benefits and products of guano, compared to costs; to be tested by not less than three different experiments, made under circumstances more or less different | 10 |
| 9 Benefits or profits of preserving or applying human excrements as manure, whether prepared for sale and distant transportation, or otherwise, but the whole operation to be in North Carolina | 10 |
| 10 Tide-marsh mud, or swamp muck or peaty soil, (either kind to be accurately described and characterized,) as manure, in compost with lime or otherwise | 10 |
| 11 Value of charcoal as an aid to fertility | |
| 12 Value of sulphate of barytes as a manure, especially for clover | 5 |
| 13 *Tobacco*—Culture, cost and profits of cultivating, and comparative effects on production, from different distances of planting, modes of priming, topping, &c, comprising at least three different experiments | 10 |
| 14 Cultivation and comparative feeding value of rye, | |

ESSAYS OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| For each of the best five on any of the following subjects, a premium, as follows: | |
| 1. On improving and enriching poor land—whether naturally poor, or naturally rich, or good, and subsequently exhausted by severe cropping, | 5 |
| 2. On draining, | 5 |
| 2 On rotation of crops, | 5 |
| 4. On the accumulation, preparation and application of the stock yard and stable manure, | 10 |
| 5. On the "green sand" or gypseous earth or lower North Carolina as manure—and the facts and causes of effect or non-effect, | 5 |
| 6. On the properties and value of the Southern Pea [or "cornfield pea" of any variety,] and the culture thereof, whether for saving the pea ripened, or ploughing under the growth, green or dry, for manure, and as a preparation for wheat or other grain crops, | 5 |
| 7. On the comparative profit planting and farming, and of the tow combined—improvement of land being considered, | 5 |

## RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

### NOTICES.

Arrangements have been made with the Railroads of the State, to pass freight, animals or articles for exhibition, to and from the Fair, free, and passengers at half rates.

The Executive Committee, believing that exhibitors would prefer it, has determined to give plate instead of money to value of the respective premiums. When desired Diplomas will be issued instead of either.

The Track has been extended and is now half a mile and in thorough order.—There will be a trial of speed each day, during the Fair.

COMPETITION FREE TO ALL.

The North Carolina Agricultural Society cordially invites citizens of other States to compete for prizes.

Agricultural Societies of other States are invited to send delegates, who will be presented with a complimentary card.

MEMBERSHIP AND ADMISSION TICKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Admission, | 50 |
| Children, under 12 years, | 25 |
| Annual Membership, | $ 3 00 |
| Life Membership, | 20 00 |
| Horse and Rider, | 1 00 |
| Single Horse, Vehicle and Driver, | 1 25 |
| Every additional passenger, | 50 |

Horses, with or without vehicles, when on the ground, will be subject to such regulations as the Executive Committe may adopt.

Every Life Member is entitle to Admission to the Fair, by vehicle or otherwise, for himself, wife and children under 12 years, and will be provided with a badge, which is to be worn during the Fair.

Gates will open each day at 9 o'clock, A. M., and close at 5 o'clock, P. M.

MARSHALS.

The Chief Marshal and his Aids will have charge of the Fair Grounds during the hours of exhibition, and will at once exclude from the enclosure any person guilty of disorderly or offensive conduct.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendents will be appointed to take charge of each Department and Division, whose duty it shall be to direct the arrangement of articles, to exclude those that are inferior, to attend and aid the judges in their examinations, and to affix notices or cards to such articles as are awarded a premium. Their directions and orders, in the discharge of their duties, must be respected by exhibitors and others. They will meet at the Secretary's office on Monday, October 15th at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JUDGES.

The Judges will meet at the office of the Secretary on Tuesday morning, October 16th, at 10 o'clock, to receive their appointments for the week, when they will proceed, under the direction of the superintendents, to the discharge of their duties to examine the articles on exhibition. They will report in writing to the Secretary as the earlier part of the week as practicable moment.

No person shall be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications.

In no case can the Judges award special premiums, but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles that they may deem worthy of notice, for which a premium has not been offered.

The Judges may withhold premiums, when there is no exhibitor, or when no article of a class is deemed worthy of distinction.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ENTRIES.

The Book of Entries will be opened at the Secretary's office, at the Fair grounds, on Tuesday, October 12th, and all persons who intend to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep or swine, or who intend to offer stock for sale, must notify the Secretary by letter of such intention, on or before that day, and furnish him with a list and full description of such stock, that arrangements may be made for their accommodation and sale.

All Exhibitors, who intend to compete for premiums, must become members of the Society, and have their articles entered at the Secretary's office and on the grounds, without fail, at or before 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, October 18th.

Cards denominating, by name and number, each article entered, will be furnished exhibitors by the Secretary, and must be attached to the article before received on the ground.

No article entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition, except by consent of the Executive Committee, and in every case, the article removed will be refused a premium.

No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in any single class.

Food for animals, when duly entered will be supplied, without charge, by the Society, to exhibitors or their representatives.

Exhibitors who wish to offer articles for sale during the Fair, must notify the Secretary at the time of entry.

No stock of inferior quality will be admitted on the grounds, and, if admitted will be removed by the Superintendent of that Division, or the Executive Committee.

Every Machine or Implement, offered for a premium, must be so described as to identify it to future purchasers, and a selling price must be marked on the case and stated in the published reports of premiums.

Stock brought to the Fair for sale, will be assigned enclosed lots in the Fair Grounds, where they can be kept at the expense of the owners.

Animals, to which premiums have been awarded, must be paraded around the track with the premium ribbons attached. First premium, Red; second premium in Blue.

Animals, to which premiums have been awarded, must be paraded around the track with the premium ribbons attached. First premium Red; second premium Blue.

The Executive Committee will use every precaution for the preservation of all articles on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage.

Exhibitors must attend to their own articles, and receive them at the close of the exhibition.

A band of music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition.

An efficient police force will take charge of the grounds during the night.

On Friday at 12 o'clock, M., the sale of stock, &c., will take place at public auction, and the reports of the Judges will be read.

## AMONG THE DEAD MEN.

*Beneath the Roling Waves—Life under Water—Tragedies on the Bottom of the Sea—How the Fishes look at a Diver—The Story of a Detroit Diver.*

It is a strange business, this diving.—The danger fascinates some, but the peril is never for a moment lost sight of. I put on the helmet for the first time more than ten years ago, and yet I never resume it without a feeling that it may be the last time I shall ever go down. Of course one has more confidence after a while, but there is something in being shut up in an armor, weighed down with an hundred pounds, and knowing that a little lock in your life pipe is your death, that no diver can ever get rid of. And I do not know that I should care to banish the feeling, for the sight of the clear, blue sky, the genial sun, and the face of a fellow man, after long hours among the fishes, makes you feel like one who has suddenly been drawn away from the grasp of death. I have had some narrow escapes while pursuing my strange profession; every diver has, or has been unusually lucky to escape them.

I think the most dangerous place I ever got into was going down to examine the propeller Comet, sunk off Toledo. In working about her bottom, I got my air pipe coiled over a large silver from the stoven hold, and could not reach it with my hands. Every time I sprang up to remove the loose my tender would give me the "slack" of the line, thus letting me fall back again. He did not understand the device, and did not know what my signals on the line meant. I was in terrible bons and a hell before I was relieved, and there wasn't much left of me when I finally got to see the light of day through the water wood. It's a queer feeling you have down there. You go walking or swimming, clambering up ladders, jumping here and there, and the feeling that you are alone makes you nervous and uneasy.

Sometimes a vessel sinks down so fairly that she stands up on the bottom as trim and as neat as if she rode on the surface. Then you can go down into the cabin, up the shrouds, walk all over her, just as easily as a sailor could if she were still dashing away before the breeze. Only it seems so quiet, so tomb-like; there are no waves down there—only a swaying back and forth of the waters, and a see-sawing of the ship. You hear nothing from above. The great fishes will come swimming about, rubbing their noses against your glass, and staring with a wondering look into your eyes. The very stillness sometimes give life a chill. You hear just a moaning, wailing sound, like the last notes of an organ, and you cannot help but think of dead men floating over and around you.

I have been down especially to rescue the bodies of those drowned. About four years ago the propeller Buckeye, belonging to the Northern Transportation Company went down in the river St. Lawrence, in seventy-eight feet of water, and it was known that a mother and child were asleep in their state room at time of her sinking. The father begged of me and offered me a good deal of money to take out the corpses, and though I dreaded the work, I at last consented. I had been all over the wreck two or three times and knew just where the stateroom was. The door was fast locked, and I waited a good while before bursting it open.

Of course, a dead person couldn't harm you, but even in broad day, on shore, and with people around you, don't you know that the sight and presence of a dead person brings up solemn thoughts and nervous feelings? I knew how they would look, how they were floating around in the room, and if the father hadn't been looking so wretched above, there was no money to tempt me in there. But, at last I got a crowbar from forwards, and, not letting myself think, gave the light door a blow that stove it in. The water came rushing out, the vessel just then lurched over toward my side, and out they came, the woman first, her eyes wide open and hair trailing behind, and in her left hand she held the hand of the child. I knew how they would look, but I screamed out, and jumped back. Her face was fearfully distorted, showing how hard death had been made, and the eyes looked through the green waters at me in a way that made my flesh creep. The child had died easily, its little white face giving out no sign of terror.

It was a good while before I fastened the line to them and gave the signal to haul up, and I felt so uneasy that I was not long in following. This is one of the drawbacks to any feeling of curiosity a diver might otherwise have. I never go down the hatchway or the cabin steps without thinking of a dead man floating about there. When the Lac la Belle sunk on St. Clair flats the engineer was caught in the rush of waters, and no trace was ever found of his body. His wife came to me, hearing that I was to go down to the wreck, and asked me to find the body if possible. I remembered this when I went down, and went groping through the engine room in momentary expectation of encountering the body. I looked so long without feeling it that I got nervous, and had started for the ladder to go up, when I felt my foot touch the my helmet and give way, and a chill went dancing over me as I thought the dead body was at hand. But, on reaching up, I found that I had run against the fire hose, the end of which was hanging down, and what I so dreaded was still hidden beyond my sight.

A diver does not like to go down more than a hundred and twenty feet; at that depth the pressure is painful and there is danger of internal injury. I can stay down for five or six hours at a time at a hundred and fifteen or twenty feet and do a great deal of hard work. In the waters at Lake Huron the diver can see thirty or forty feet away, but the other lakes will screen a vessel not ten feet from you.

Up here you seldom think of accident or death, but a hundred feet of water washing over your head would set you to thinking. A little stoppage of the air pump, a leak in your hose, a careless action on the part of your tender, and the weight of a mountain would press the life out of you before you could make a move. And you may "foul" your pipe or line yourself, and in your haste bring on what you dread. I often get my hose around a stair or rail, and though I am not called cowardly, and generally release it without much trouble, the bare idea of what a slender thing holds back the clutch of death off my throat, makes a cold sweat start from every pore.

Cor. Grand Rapids, (Mich.) Eagle.

## A RACE FOR LIFE ON A RAILROD.

*An Engineer Chased by Fire at Seventy Miles an Hour—A Thrilling Narrative.*

* * * To make it an intelligible matter to the reader, let me say that the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg road intersects the Lake Shore road at this place. The station at the junction is called Brocton. Now let it be understood that from this point at the head of Chautauqua Lake, a distance of only about ten miles, a train is carried over an elevation of 700 feet.—From the station to the summit the grade is 80 feet to the mile, with curves which increase the distance by four miles. It is over this road that the immense quantities of petroleum are brought.

On Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock, a train consisting of six oil cars and two passenger cars reached the summit on its way to the Junction. Here, by some cause as yet unexplained, one of the oil tanks took fire. The passenger cars were at once detached and the brakes stopped them. Next the oil cars were cut off, and the locomotive, tender, and box car containing two valuable horses and two men passed down the road, the engineer supposing that the brakemen on the oil cars would arrest the course of those, but what was his horror on looking back, to see the six cars in pursuit of him down the grade, enveloped in flames. They not only pursued but overtook him, striking the box car with inconceivable force, knocking the horses and men flat upon the floor, and yet almost miraculously, not throwing the engine from the track.

It was now with the engineer a race for life, and he gave the engine every ounce of steam. Looking south from the place of my residence at that terrible juncture, one of the most magnificent spectacles was witnessed that a man sees in a lifetime. A sheet of intensely bright flame, sixty feet high, was seen coming down that southern slope, apparently with the speed of a meteor, and really very nearly the speed of a hurricane (eighty miles an hour,) for pursued and pursuer flew over the course, or rather down it, and around the curves, at the rate of more than seventy miles an hour, as the engineer declares, and as every body can believe who witnessed the spectacle. The whole heavens were illuminated and the landscape was lit up as by the noon-day light. Onward and downward flew the engine, and behind it flew and thundered the huge fiery demon. Twice its prodigious weight was driven against the fugitive, as if instinct with a purpose to drive it from the track. It seemed as if to the heroic engineer and fireman there was a perfect environment of peril. The speed of the engine was such that it ceased to pump; then again, the Cincinnati express was due at the junction at this time. The engineer of the oil train whistled "open switch," and shaking hands with the fireman, they bade each other farewell, knowing that their lives depended on the opending of the Lake Shore switch by their friends below, and this was to imperil the express train coming down from the West with its living human freight. The engineer on this train saw the fire when it first broke out at the summit, and supposing he could clear the junction before the flaming terror reached it, he, too, put his engine to the utmost speed on a level grade. A mile short of the junction he saw that the effort was a vain one, for the flying conflagration had rushed out upon the Lake Shore track, and was roaring onward in the direction of Dunkirk. He checked the onward course of his own train and brought it to a stand still. It did not proceed until 3 o'clock in the morning.

The case took in another danger, and it was imminent. A heavy freight train was coming up the Lake Shore road. All I will say of the escape of this is that it did escape to the side track, and only escaped by the last minute of possibility.

Running on to a safe distance from the depot, the engineer of the oil train detached his engine and left the cars to consume. He says his situation was fully realized by him. He expected to lose his life. At every moment he was going at a perilous rate of speed, but there was no help for it. The demon was behind, and he declares that it looked like a demon.—With that fondness or real affection for his engine which these men display, he said, "I thought everything of my engine, and was determined to stand by it to the last." The firemen made one attempt to escape by jumping from the tender, but the engineer restrained him. Altogether the occurrence was a remarkable one for this, that no lives were lost. The brakesmen on the oil cars had gone back to the passenger cars, when the oil cars started. It was well they did. Unless those rear cars had been detached and stopped, their inmates would have been burned to death.

## A BOY MURDERS HIS PLAY-MATE.

On Thursday last, Albert Cochran, a boy 11 years of age, shot and killed Saml Henry Harris, aged 13 years, under the following circumstances: The parents of the two boys live at Gilroy, in adjoining houses. The boys and other children were at Cochran's house, amusing themselves at play, the parents being absent. Albert went into an adjoining room, and was followed by Harry. Albert forbade him going into the room. Harry insisted. Albert told him if he did he would shoot him. Harry continued to advance, when Albert grabbed a shot gun standing near him, and pointed it at him, cocked it and fired, the charge entering the abdomen from the front.

The gun is an extra large one, stub and twist barrel, and was loaded with No. 7 shot. At the time the gun was discharged Harry must have been within one or two feet of the muzzle, as his clothes were on fire and badly powder burnt, and the entire charge, wadding and all, passed into him. The boys ran out of the house, and an elder brother of the wounded boy, hearing the report of the gun and the screams of the boys, ran toward the door and saw Harry, who was standing at the door, leaning against it, with his hand over the wound. Harry cried out,

"O, my brother, I am dead. Ally has shot me."

The brother then tenderly conveyed him to his house adjoining, and summoned physicians immediately. The boy who did the shooting, it appears, fully understood the situation, and ran off to a neighbor's where his mother had been visiting. The physician came, and an examination satisfied him that the wound was mortal. This information was imparted to the almost distracted parents, brothers and sisters. Little Harry lived till half past 11 o'clock that night, when his immortal soul took its departure from the earthly tenements to meet Him who has said: "Suffer little children to come unto me."

It was indeed a trying scene to see the mother at the dying couch of her beloved boy, summoned so suddenly from the endearing presence of parents, brothers, sisters and friends. The mother was borne up by the Christian fortitude which alone can support the afflicted during such trying ordeals, and, upon her knees beside the sufferer, she poured out a prayer to God for her dying boy that melted the hearts of all her hearers, and caused tears to flow from eyes unused to weeping.—Harry summoned all his playmates, and as they stood around his dying bed he called their attention to the horrible, fearful wound in his abdomen, presenting a mutilated and bloody hole large enough to admit a hen's egg, which spoke to them in silent yet potent speech, admonishing them of the terrible results of shooting a fellow being.

He then sent for Albert, the boy who fired the fatal shot. Upon entering the room in company with his mother, he was told to kneel and ask Harry's pardon, but before the words could have utterance Harry spoke up and freely forgave him. The deceased was a boy of extraordinary intelligence, and was a favorite both among his associates and the adults of our town.—*Gilroy (Cal.) Advocate.*

## AN ASIATIC COUPLE IN SARATOGA.

A Saratoga letter says:

"The latest sensation has been the appearance here of a genuine live Asiatic and wife, in Oriental costume, all the way from Bombay. The gentleman registered at Congress Hall, on Saturday, as P. P. Cama and wife, Bombay, and from the moment of his arrival until his departure this evening, he has been with his companion, the cynosure of all eyes. He is making a trip around the world, and left to-day for San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad. He speaks English fluently and is a highly accomplished gentleman. The only peculiarity of his costume consists of a gorgeous turban, whose brilliant hues contrast admirably with his Asiatic complexion and masses of long, glossy black hair; but his wife is attired in a dress as novel as it is elegant. She is not over four feet in height, and with her Oriental features and magnificently figured silk robe wound closely about her hips and limbs, with one end thrown over the left shoulder, and the lower one brushing the floor, for fifty feet around, and a vest jacket, she moves about, on the arm of her husband, with a grace, suggestive of symmetry and the languid voluptuousness of the East."