

The Tarboroough Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D. Crockett.

TARBORO', N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

VOL. 54.

NO. 34.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

TARBORO'.
MAYOR—Fred Phillips.
COMMISSIONERS—Jesse A. Williamson, Jr., John F. Follenberger, Daniel W. Hurl, Alex. McGee, Joseph Colby.
SECRETARY & TREASURER—Robt. Whitehurst.
CLERK OF POLICE—John W. Cotton.
ASSISTANT POLICE—T. Wood & Jas. E. Simmonson, Altimore Macnair.

COUNTY.
Superior Court Clerk and Probate Judge—H. L. Staton, Jr.
Register of Deeds—Alex. McCabe.
Sheriff—Joseph Cobb.
Clerk—
Treasurer—Robt. H. Austin.
Notary Public—John J. Baker.
School Examiners—H. H. Shaw, Wm. A. Duggan and R. S. Williams.
Keeper Poor House—Wm. A. Duggan.
Commissioners—Abn. Lupton, Chairman, Wm. Wells, J. H. W. Saylor, Frank Dew, M. Exum, A. McCabe, Clerk.

MAILS.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS
NORTH AND SOUTH VIA W. & R. R.
Leave Tarboro' daily at 7:30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh daily at 11:30 P. M.
WASHINGTON, MD. VIA GREENVILLE, PA.
Leave Tarboro' (daily) at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Washington (daily) at 6 P. M.

LODGES.
The Nights and the Places of Meeting.
Concord R. A. Chapter No. 5, N. M. L. W. Masonic Hall, monthly convocations first Thursday in every month at 10 o'clock A. M.

Concord Lodge No. 58, Thomas Gatliff, Master, Masonic Hall, monthly convocations first Friday night at 7 o'clock P. M. and third Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. in every month.
Repton Emancipation No. 13, I. O. O. F., 137 Palmetto Street, Masonic Hall, meets every first and third Thursday of each month.

Edencombe Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F., T. W. Teller, N. G., Odd Fellows' Hall, meets every Tuesday night.
Edencombe Council No. 122, Friends of Temperance, meets every Friday night at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Advance Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday night at the Hall.
Zionish Lodge No. 283, I. O. O. F., meets every first and third Monday night of every month at Odd Fellows' Hall, A. Whitlock, President.

CHURCHES.
Episcopal Church—Services every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Dr. J. B. Chichester, Rector.
Methodist Church—Services every Fourth Sunday of every month, morning and night, on Sunday at 10:30 and 5:30 o'clock at night. Rev. Mr. Swindell, Pastor.
Presbyterian Church—Services every 1st, 3rd and 5th Sabbath, Rev. T. J. Allen, Pastor. Weekly Prayer meeting, Thursday night.
Primitive Baptist Church—Services first Sunday and Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock.

HOTELS.
Adams Hotel, corner Main and Pitt Sts., O. P. Adams, Proprietor.
EXPRESS.
Southern Express Office, Main Street, closes every morning at 9:30 o'clock.
N. M. LAWRENCE, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
FRANK POWELL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Office next door to the Southern office, July 9, 1876.

JOS. BLOUNT CHESHIRE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office at the Old Bank Building on Trade Street.

HOWARD & PERRY
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, not 5-ly.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Attends to the transaction of business in all the Courts, State and Federal, Nov. 6, 1876.

FREDERICK PHILLIPS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Practices in Courts of adjoining counties, in the Federal and Supreme Courts, Nov. 5, 1876.

WALTER P. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TARBORO', N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of the 2nd Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State.
Office in Iron Front Building, Pitt Street, rear of A. Whitlock & Co's. if

JACOB BATTLE,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
Practices in all the State Courts, March 24, 1876.

J. H. & W. L. TITORS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
Practices in the counties of Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash and Wilson, and in the Supreme Court North Carolina, and in the United States District Court at Raleigh.

Dr. G. L. Shackelford,
DENTIST,
TARBORO', N. C.
Office opposite Adams Hotel, over S. S. Sisk & Co's Store.
Wants to the stringency of the times, I have reduced my charges for all operations to standard that will not fail to suit every one. Care of children's teeth and plate work a specialty.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
March 17, 1876.

For Sale.
FINE FULL BLOODED MARE AND Colt. For terms, see, apply to
E. DEMUTH,
June 16, 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. ASSISTANT POLICE—T. Wood & Jas. E. Simmonson, Altimore Macnair.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples with hand. Mails.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, MASCINATION, Soul Charms, Mesmerism, and Marriage Guide, showing how to secure any person you choose by name, page, or page, by mail 50 cts. Hunt & Co., 15 7th St., Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH EDITION.
Containing a complete list of all owners in the United States, as well as the names of the proprietors and publishers of all the newspapers and periodicals in the United States. Also, a catalogue of the names of all the newspapers and periodicals in the United States, with their respective owners and publishers. Also, a list of the names of all the newspapers and periodicals in the United States, with their respective owners and publishers.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.
A complete list, numbering 1,129, with a full and complete list of the names of the proprietors and publishers of all the newspapers and periodicals in the United States. Also, a list of the names of all the newspapers and periodicals in the United States, with their respective owners and publishers.

Private Boarding House.
Mrs. V. E. LIPSCOMB respectfully announces that she has opened a Private Boarding House in Tarboro', on the corner of Bank and Pitt Streets.
Good Food, Pleasant Rooms, Comfortable Beds. Board Moderate.
Feb. 19, 1876.

GEORGE S. HAWES,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Tin, Copper
AND
SHEET IRON WARE,
TARBORO', N. C.
A FULL LINE OF COOKING, HEATING, Parlor & Office Stoves, kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING
either in town or country, promptly attended to.
REPAIRING
of all kinds in his line executed with promptness.
If you can't afford to buy a new stove bring your old one and trade.
GEORGE S. HAWES,
Nearly opposite Post Office.
Feb. 19, 1876.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND CRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE.
Without Patterns.
SHIPPING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS.
THE UNQUALIFIED TESTER, DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.
ADDRESS: POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

Want to Sell.
I WILL SELL MY TWO STORY DWELLING on Church Street, corner of Thomas street—five rooms and closets. The house is newly painted and in excellent repair. One acre of ground is attached under new paving. There are also two beautiful out-houses. This is a bargain for somebody.
I will also sell a good Piano and other Furniture.
Address: All in Rocky Mount, N. C.
DOSSY BATTLE,
Oct. 29, 1875.

LOUISBURG Female Seminary,
Franklin Co., N. C.
THE duties of the eleventh session of this school under its former direction, will be resumed Wednesday, July 13th, 1876, and continue twenty weeks.
Teachers of experience will be employed in literary and ornamental departments as the interest of the school demands.
Terms per Session:
Board, including washing, lights, fuel and fuel, \$70.00
English Tuition, \$10 to 15.00
Latin, French and Italian, each, \$5.00
Music on Piano, with use of instrument, 20.00
Guitar, 10.00
Board and tuition without charges, 15.00
Payment required at close of Term.
Circles paying in advance will be allowed 5 per cent. deduction on above charges.
Circulars furnished on application.
Address: MISS C. A. CRENshaw,
June 4, 1876.

DR. E. D. BARNES,
Surgeon Dentist,
Main Street, TARBORO', N. C.
All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Feb. 18, 76.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNITURE!
A large lot of cheap chairs for cash. Also Furniture made to order, by
J. E. SIMMONS,
PITTSBURGH, N. C.
Call and see before you purchase.
227 Terms cash.

UNDERTAKING
promptly attended to.
Keeps on hand and makes to order, Mahogany and Walnut Caskets, Pine Coffins, Also on hand all the best METALLIC CASSES, made of the best material, for all occasions.
J. E. SIMMONS,
Jan. 1, 1876, ly.

W. T. TAYLOR,
Manufacturer of
WINDOW FRAMES, DOORS,
Plain Panels of every style
DOOR FRAMES,
WINDOWS, SASHES, BLINDS,
MANTLES, Mouldings,
BRACKETS, SCROLL WORK,
AND
Tobacco Box Patterns,
Whitaker's, N. C.
Also, contracts to put up buildings, furnish all material, can be turned out in any quantity, on order, may prefer, all kinds of work.
March 24, 1876.

GEORGE L. PENDER,
WITH
Bruff, Faulkner & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Notions & White Goods.
275 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
Baltimore.
A. B. Faulkner,
Wm. R. Hallett,
Nov 19-ly.

Look to Your Interests!
NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
O. C. Farrar & Co's
FINE LINEN BOSOM DRESS SHIRTS,
FOR \$1.00 EACH.
A large and fresh Stock of
Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots and Clothing,
with a full line of
GROCERIES
just received. These goods were bought at very low prices, and will be sold at the lowest bottom prices. Also 100 Boxes of Manufactured Tobacco.

O. C. FARRAR & CO.
We are now prepared to make to order any kind of goods, that by calling on us, we will give you the best quality of goods at the lowest prices in the South.
All we desire is an inspection of our goods. Parties will find it to their interest to call on us.
Come now, speak the truth, and we'll raise you thirty cents.
The old man turned to go, halted, hesitated, and then replied:
"I suppose, gentlemen, that I fell off a building in Atlanta and hurt my leg, but it happened so durned close after a battle that I could never really tell whether the fall or the fight hurt me the most. Now, please pass in your tea tastes!"

Spring Goods!
Spring Goods!
Spring Goods!
Dress Goods,
Linen Lawns,
Percals,
Ladies' Hats,
Ladies and Children's Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery and White Goods!!
BOOTS and SHOES, & C.

ALL bought FOR CASH at very low prices, and will be sold very low by
T. H. GATLIN.
N. B. T. H. Gatlin is Agent for "Domestic" Paper Fashions.
Tarboro', April 7, 1876.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!
I am now prepared to furnish the Centennial BOOT & LACE TIE SHOE, cheaper than can be gotten up in Northern cities, and an abundance of trade in this and adjoining counties. I use nothing but
First Choice French Calf Skins and Extra Pebbled Goat.
The finest grades of Sole Leather, English Bond specialty. The latest style last are used in my business. Also keeps constantly on hand all sorts of Shoe-finding.
Workmanship unexcelled. Give me a trial, and if my work don't suit will make satisfaction on any that is taken from my house.
Tarboro', May 5, 1876. O. C. DOUGGETT, sm.

Tarboro' Southerner.

Friday: : : Aug. 4, 1876

The Old Soldier.
(From the Raleigh Sentinel)

He was quite an old man, and he had quite a bad limp, and he remarked as he touched his hat: "All I want is money enough to get to Savannah. I feel that I have not long to live, and I want to be buried in that nice, cool graveyard just outside of Savannah." The appeal didn't open a single wallet. He was talking to three men who had found a shady spot under a grocery awning, and he seemed a little disappointed. Pulling a new string, he remarked: "Gentlemen won't do something for an old soldier?"

"Were you a soldier in the last war?" asked one of the group. "I was," was the prompt reply. "What branch of the service?" "The heavy artillery." "Where were you stationed?" "Well," slowly replied the stranger, as if he hadn't expected such a question, "we were sometimes here and sometimes there. The fact was, our artillery was so heavy that we generally kept it on a hill. The Confederate government didn't seem to expect that us three or four men were going to drag a big cannon all over the country and whip the Yankees to boot. Yes, I was wounded in the leg."

"In what action?" he asked. "I never knew what they named it," his business was to get up and hump and knock thunder out of a whole Union regiment to once, and you just bet I didn't have any time to fool around and ask what they were going to name the battle. I went into the war to fight, and didn't I just throw myself through?"

"Did you throw yourself under a wagon?" quietly asked one of the three. "Sometimes I did and sometimes I didn't. They used to let me fight any way to win. I've fit me under a wagon and from the top of a tree, and the boys used to call me the wild cat."

"They must have seen you 'clawing to the rear,' suggested another of the trio. "Very likely, gentlemen. Sometimes I could fight better at the rear, and I went back. Then I'd change and fight on the flank, and then I'd advance and mow 'em down in front."

"Where did you say you were wounded?" "In the leg—just about there. The surgeon said that three or four bullets hit me at once."

"The honest, now, old man, and tell us if you didn't get that leg hurt in a mill or around machinery?" "Great God! do you doubt my word?" gasped the man, starting back.

"We do," they replied in chorus. He closely scanned each face, and indulging in gestures to show how he deplored such conduct toward one who had fought bravely, when one of the men said:

"Come now, speak the truth, and we'll raise you thirty cents." The old man turned to go, halted, hesitated, and then replied:

"I suppose, gentlemen, that I fell off a building in Atlanta and hurt my leg, but it happened so durned close after a battle that I could never really tell whether the fall or the fight hurt me the most. Now, please pass in your tea tastes!"

A Few of Fred Barnaby's Feats.
Among many exploits that are chronicled of Fred Barnaby, the exceptionally strong English guardman, it is related that when he was Times correspondent at the Carlisle headquarters, he captivated the heart of Don Carlos by throwing a conker over the garden wall of a denizen, who naturally conjectured it to be the evil one, a surmise which was for the moment strengthened by the tremendous braying of the creature and the rapid vibration of its ears, which gave its head the look of a wind-mill. Returning to England after getting tired of the hardships of the Carlisle headquarters, he took up the study of Russian and Arabic, doubtless with some reference to his contemplated Eastern journeyings. In the interval between his return and his winter journey to the Oxus he made a dash into Central Africa to look after Gordon or Stanley, journeying as far as the Sobat River, where he met the former. It was at this place that he lifted a hippopotamus on a wager, exciting the natives to such a degree that he was immediately proclaimed king of one of the most warlike tribes of one of the interior, the existing sovereigns have his hat promptly mashed over his eyes and his person thrown in the river. Cap. Barnaby had some difficulty in convincing his new subjects that he declined the honor thus unexpectedly thrust upon him, but he finally did so, whereupon they fished out their old monarch, reinfatuated his hat, and set him on his throne again dripping like an

offer. He returned on a camel across the Berber Desert, giving the amazed Arabs occasional exhibitions of his strength. At Corosko, in the presence of a great number of Sheikhs he broke in two the musket of the oldest and most powerful of those chieftains, which had been handed him to experiment on; but instead of admiring the feat, the sordid Arabs pronounced it black art, and insisted on payment for the ruined weapon. This proposition was finally acceded to, the captain telling down the stipulated number of coins, twisting the last one as he did so, and retrain a broken half of this as a souvenir, but the penniless sheik refused, insisting stubbornly on both moiety. The Arabs thought their visitor possessed, and seemed joyful at his departure. His Khivan journey, just finished, winds up the tale of his achievements and brings him back to the metropolis and calvary barracks a full grown social lion of the smaller sort, who will be heard of and seen in all the fashionable saloons of the season, but who by the next will very likely have shed his claws and mane and relapsed into an enormous and prematurely worn-out sub-officer of the calvary service, with little achievement to fall back upon, except a few daring and foolhardy escapades, undertaken with no sufficient purpose, and carried through with the force of a restless and uneasy vanity which would rather astonish the world than serve it. This greatly gifted young man seems to have overcome everything, and it will be a wonder if he does not learn that he has wasted his rich patrimony of strength and vigor almost before he has arrived at his full inheritance.

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Among many exploits that are chronicled of Fred Barnaby, the exceptionally strong English guardman, it is related that when he was Times correspondent at the Carlisle headquarters, he captivated the heart of Don Carlos by throwing a conker over the garden wall of a denizen, who naturally conjectured it to be the evil one, a surmise which was for the moment strengthened by the tremendous braying of the creature and the rapid vibration of its ears, which gave its head the look of a wind-mill. Returning to England after getting tired of the hardships of the Carlisle headquarters, he took up the study of Russian and Arabic, doubtless with some reference to his contemplated Eastern journeyings. In the interval between his return and his winter journey to the Oxus he made a dash into Central Africa to look after Gordon or Stanley, journeying as far as the Sobat River, where he met the former. It was at this place that he lifted a hippopotamus on a wager, exciting the natives to such a degree that he was immediately proclaimed king of one of the most warlike tribes of one of the interior, the existing sovereigns have his hat promptly mashed over his eyes and his person thrown in the river. Cap. Barnaby had some difficulty in convincing his new subjects that he declined the honor thus unexpectedly thrust upon him, but he finally did so, whereupon they fished out their old monarch, reinfatuated his hat, and set him on his throne again dripping like an

mett and the associate of O'Connor, was never known to go back on the spirit of '98.

Because the German recognizes in him the champion of civil and religious freedom, the friend of free schools, not a meddler in their Sunday pastimes or license laws, and the persistent enemy of all riggs and cliques that have heretofore misused them under the guise of friendship.

Because the colored man observes in him the person and President who will, if elected, recognize his rights under the emancipation proclamation, enforce all constitutional amendments in his interest, guarantee him full rights before the law, and see to it that his swindlers, both in and out of the Freedmen's Bank and Bureau, will have visited upon them swift and deserved punishment, that is accorded in a penalty to thieves and plunderers, be they native or foreign, white or black.

Then, again, because a vast majority of Americans, native and adopted, have been easy victims, under false promises, of rings and cliques composed mainly of dishonest Radical politicians, with here and there a corrupt Democrat injected, to give apparent respectability to their illegal outrages and infamous swindles of the people of all classes, who constitute the masses.

To all such "Uncle Sam" will pay his respects; his iron-hand of justice will relieve the people, and they can then once more enjoy the blessings of a free country, the liberty guaranteed them as American citizens, and that this Government shall be once again as originally designed.—Capital.

Giggling Girls.
The tenses. Perhaps you don't know them by that name; well, then, suggest a better. They are the salt of our society, in one sense—girls of good minds—girls that will be good if they survive the giggling age—girls of good families, well-dressed, polite and fine-looking, but possessed of the insane idea that they must laugh upon all occasions, whether there is anything to warrant it or not, else they are not jolly, gay girls and lively company. A bevy of them came into the public library the other day one had just had an adventure which was to be related. She dropped into a chair, bent over and held her sides, and they all chorused in. They hadn't heard it yet, but of course it would be awful funny when it was told.

She was coming up K street when she stepped on a rotten plank—te, he, he, chorus te, he, he—and down she went. O dear—te, he, he—and her foot got tangled—full chorus te, he, he, he—and a man came along with a korrid check shirt on—te, he, he, he—checked—perfectly horrid—te, he, he, he—and helped her up—te, he, he, he—and a waving of bodies back and forth and a grand te, he, he, he, and all together.

Now, I did not make this up—not a bit of it. They were splendid girls—I speak sincerely—but what an exhibition! I saw an old graybeard take a book he didn't want and drop it away. Then another girl took it up and said her book was so comical she just howled over it—te, he, he, he—they must all read it—they would laugh so, as if that was the end and aim of a girl's existence.

When a man is amused he laughs with glee, and then straightens his face till the next time; and it has some meaning; but the perpetual grin or giggle is detestable.

At a lecture recently, I saw six young ladies seemingly convulsed with laughter for five minutes or more at the accidental dropping of a paper of candies over the floor. I think I can go into a social parlor and select the groups of married ladies from those of the girls—not by their faces or their dress, but by the amount of giggling done. Matrimony subdues the snicker.—Musical Million.

The Character of Gov. Tilden.
(From the Ulca Observer.)
I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Tilden for nearly forty years, and though I have often differed with him politically, sometimes even lamelying his strong reliance on party agencies, I have never had the slightest reason to suspect his absolute integrity of purpose and sincerity of conviction. In all the relations of private life he is purity itself. At the same time he has always been a public-spirited citizen, taking an active part in whatever concerned the welfare and progress of the community in which he lived. His devotion, indeed, to public affairs began while he was still a youth, and his early discussions of intricate questions of finance attracted the attention of mature minds by their singular penetration and judgement.

Professionally, he has taken rank with Van Buren, Brady, O'Connor, Graham, Everts, Kirkland and other foremost lawyers, and in a peculiar class of cases—heavy and complicated railroad complications—he

is admitted to be facile princeps. His council, when important and decisive action was involved, has been deemed invaluable. In still higher relations, Mr. Tilden seems to combine more than any man now before the public, hardly expecting Adams of Massachusetts, the two great kinds of quality, theoretic and practical, which form the true statesman; a profound understanding of the philosophic grounds of political opinion, and the sagacious tact and energy of the man of business.

This union of theoretic insight with practical capacity has been singularly shown in his administration of the affairs of this state. New York is the largest commonwealth of the union, the largest population, in agricultural products, in manufacturing enterprise, in commercial capital—in a word, in the diversity and importance of business relations; and the governorship there is not a clerical function, confined to the signing of commissions, and the signing of commissions, as in many of the newer western states, but an onerous, intricate, and responsible trust.

The governor is invested with the veto, which makes him a part of the legislative power, while his executive connection with the complicated business of the quarantine, the salt works, the state prisons and charities and an immense system of canals, imposes upon him the most varied and difficult duties. Mr. Tilden, in his short tenure of the place, has evinced a mastery fitness for all its duties. He has defeated a multitude of ill considered and improper bills, rectified many errors of administration, overthrown a fraudulent and gigantic conspiracy, and reduced the taxation from over \$15,000,000 in 1875 to less than \$8,000,000 in 1876, with an assurance that if the changes he has suggested are followed, the decrease will be two or three millions more in 1877! A part of this reduction is due to the extinction of the bounty debt, but the rest to Governor Tilden's direct efforts and influence.

Is North Carolina Democratic?
The Asheville Citizen asks the question and then answers it: "Yes, overwhelmingly. The highest republican vote ever given in the State was for Caldwell, in 1872, which was 98,630. For Grant, in 1872, 94,700, and for their nominees for Congress in 1873 only 88,343, showing a constant decrease in the vote of that party."

In 1872, Merrimon, democrat, received 96,731 in 1874 he received 98,215, and the democratic nominees of Congress received, aggregated, 109,318, showing constantly increasing democratic majorities.

The registered vote of the State is (about) 122,000 whites, and 78,000 blacks, more than 44,000 majority of the whites over the blacks.

The highest vote ever cast in the State, since the war, was 197,661 in 1874, for Congressmen, 109,318 being democratic, 88,343 radical. Take this 197,661 from the total registered vote of 210,000, we have 12,349 who have not voted since reconstruction. It is needless to say these 12,000 voters are white men, and should they vote they would be sure to vote with their race, their kindred and their interests, and we are daily in receipt of information which gives every assurance that those men who have been staying away from the polls will come out this year and vote for Vance and lower taxes.

But without them it can be seen that we have the State. The white, honest men of North Carolina must sacrifice most wantonly every feeling of pride for their State and people and interest in honest government, if Vance is not elected by over fifteen thousand majority."

The New Postal Law.
The new postal law as regards third-class matter went into effect Tuesday. Below we give the law as now in effect:
"Section 15. That transient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to, and transmitted in, the mails at the rate one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof; and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional parts thereof; and the sender of any one article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word 'from' above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscription therefor has been paid, and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the

option of the sender.
On unsealed circulars and all mailable matter of the third class other than that designated in the foregoing section, postage will be charged as heretofore, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof."

Hotel Life in San Francisco.
A story is told of a San Francisco hotel, but as it is not localized, we cannot possibly saddle it on any one of them. A man boarding there thought prudent to settle beforehand, to be sure that his money would hold out. Two dollars a day. He stood two months and sent for his bill. Ca-ramba! The \$2 a day for board was only a small part of the item charged. Sixty dollars for fire loamed up conspicuously. Bo-a-car demurred.

"Can't help it," says the landlord, "we can't afford to furnish fuel and a man to attend to it for less than \$1 a day."

"All right," says the boarder. "I'm willing to pay you a dollar a day for fire, but don't want to pay for any more than I've had. Now, out of all the time I've been here it's impossible that I could have had a fire more than half a dozen days in the whole sixty."

"Well," says the landlord, "that's not our fault; the fuel was there and a man to attend to it; you might have used it if you had been a mind to."

The boarder remonstrated still further: "Now, if you come to look at my room I think I can convince you that there has never been any fuel there, and what is still more, continued he, rising to the sublimity of the occasion, 'there is no fireplace in the room, and no stove. There's not even a chimney in the room for smoke to go out at, nor a stovepipe around."

The landlord went down in his boots.

Turned Up Again.
(From the Philadelphia Times.)
Our old friend Settle turns up once more as a candidate for governor in North Carolina, having been nominated by the republican convention at Raleigh Wednesday. Settle has a way of turning up. He turned up first as an original secessionist, and did as much for anybody else to take North Carolina out of the Union. During the war he turned up at various points under circumstances not always creditable, and when the war ended he turned up as a voted Union man. He presided over the convention in this city that nominated Grant for a second term, and of course he got a good appointment as his reward. But, somehow he didn't seem to be as much appreciated at home as he had been, and for some time he was turned up as a Settle. He now comes up smiling as a candidate for deputy governor, and hopes to be made governor of the old north State. It is possible that he will be, if Mr. Grant gets a new attorney general meanwhile, who will set up on the stage much like Williams and Settle ran so successfully and so regardlessly of expense. They hired editors in North Carolina by means of deputy marshals, and as Settle has had marshals in that way he has the man to manage the campaign. But it will be necessary for him to stand aside.

The Democratic Platform.
The Courier—Journal makes the following synopsis, which we adopt: Faith in the permanence of the federal Union.
Devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war.
Steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government.
A resolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics.
The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.
The total separation of Church and State for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom.
The equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment.
The liberty of individual conduct untrammelled by sumptuary laws.
The faithful education of the rising generation, that they preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope.

When Mr. Richard Henry Lee began to read the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, Dom Pedro took from his pocket a well-worn pamphlet, which proved to be a fac-simile of the manuscript of the Declaration, and remarked to the gentleman near him, 'I have had this for thirty years.' He followed the text, sentence by sentence, as Mr. Lee read; and there was no hearer's response to any patriotic sentiment, during the day, than given by the Brazilian monarch.

"I'd like you to help me a little," said a tramp, poking his head into a country store. "Why don't you help your?" said the proprietor, angrily. "Thank you, I will," said the tramp, as he picked up a bottle of whiskey and two loaves of bread, and disappeared.