

THE WINSTON LEADER.

An Independent Newspaper.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, EDITOR.
Tuesday, December 13, 1881.

Scene, Texas. A stage. Sottery horseman. Pistol shot. Screams of a woman. Rifled mail pouches. Escape. The end.

No man can go into bad company without suffering for it. The homely old proverb has it very tersely. "A man can't bite the bottom out of a frying-pan without smutting his nose."

"Prayer has less effect upon the weather than upon anything else," says Mr. Talmage. But then Mr. Talmage is not considered good authority upon prayer, weather or anything else.

SITTING BULL'S daughter, SLEEPING WATER, is said to be a beauty—a dream of loveliness, far excelling anything pictured in the most extravagant Indian romance. All poetic sentiment is dissipated, however, from the fact that she chews plug tobacco.

It is the plain truth, that the New Orleans *Pitayune* utters when it says, "If Guiteau had stolen a ham or robbed a hen roost the Judge would tell him to shut up when he attempts to interrupt the Court with his disgusting gab."

A sign over a bridge at Athens, Georgia, reads: "Any person driving over this bridge in a faster pace than a walk shall, if a white person, be fined \$5; and if a negro, receive twenty-five lashes; half the penalty to be bestowed on the informer." The enforcement of the rule would be a very good way of discouraging that class of persons who are ever too willing to complain of other people's wrong-doing.

How it must annoy the hungry horde of stalwarts who are seeking office, when ARTHUR informs them that he, not GRANT, is President, that stalwartism is not a recommendation to office, and that removals will not be made except for cause. If ARTHUR will stick to this policy during the three years and over of his President term, he will go out of office highly respected and extremely popular throughout the republic.

Mr. GRANT, happening to see a squib in a newspaper that derided his husband was decorating his new house in New York with presents, told some friends that the general bought most of those presents. Either ULYSSES has been bamboozling the old lady, or these newspapers are shocking liars, for according to the testimony of the latter, GRANT has bought nothing since he became general of the army.

Dr. HENRY MORSELLI, the celebrated Italian evolutionist, who has of late written abstrusely on the philosophy of suicide, believes that we are all somewhat given to crankiness but are fortunately held in check by physical and moral laws. "Civilization," says MORSELLI, "would be impossible if man, instead of being obliged to be what he is, could transform himself according to his word."

The cost of the luxury of law has just again been demonstrated in a poor county of Arizona. Two men were arrested, one charged with branding a calf that did not belong to him, and the other accused of putting his private mark upon another man's calf. The defendants were both acquitted, and the county now figures up the cost of the trials at over \$600. A law making prosecuting witnesses pay the costs of court upon failure to convict would be a good thing sometimes.

THE MESSAGE.
It is said that President ARTHUR has completed his first message to Congress. It is to be short. The message has been outlined by the newspaper correspondents who profess inside information as to the prominent features of the paper. Among other things the President is expected to commend the three-and-a-half per cent. bonds, to approve the national banking system as it now exists, to praise the star route investigation, and urge the making of a law to prevent frauds in postal contracts; to urge the admission of Dakota into the Union as a State; to reaffirm in strong terms the Monroe doctrine; to suggest the propriety of liberal national aid to secure the education of the illiterate; to call attention to the large and steadily increasing accumulation of silver dollars in the treasury; to suggest the enactment of a national bankrupt law; to express himself strongly in favor of the speedy reduction of the public debt, and for that purpose the use of all idle money in the Treasury to ask for large appropriations for the increase of the navy and the improvement "in vigorous terms," as the writers express it, the practice of polygamy.

Since the above was put in type, and intended for our last issue, the message has appeared and is an able public document, touching upon every topic of public interest.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

After all the counsel we can get from those who are wisest, and who love us most dearly, the final decision as to our personal duty must rest with ourselves. It is for us to say what it is best for us to do—all things considered—in every emergency. This is the teaching of revelation and of experience, of clearly inspired and of purely practical teachers. Moses said, "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." PAUL went farther, and suggested that it is not right to let the multitude settle the question of what is evil. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind" on points of his duty—is PAUL'S injunction. SOLOMON gives a reason for this personal settling of personal duties, in his reference to the absolute separateness of every individual soul. "The heart knoweth his own bitterness [as no one else can know it]; and a stranger doth not intermeddle with [cannot enter into] his joys." All by himself each soul must at times, be depressed, and, at times, be uplifted, must delight and must suffer, must live and must die; and "then every one of us shall give account of himself to God." It is because of our separateness from every other soul in our innermost experiences and in our ultimate accountability, that it behooves us to recognize our individual responsibility for our individual conduct, and to be rightly independent accordingly. The quaint advice of HENRY VAUGHAN is as timely to us all to-day as it was to any one who read it two centuries ago:

"Seek not the same steps with the crowd; stick to thy own way; a constant humble mind to both his own joy, and his Maker's too; Let fully trust him, or let boldly doubt. A sweet self-privacy in a right soul Outranks the crowd, and has the utmost pole."

TO BE PUNISHED.
Massachusetts is actually going to punish some of her ruffians, who as members of the Ninth Regiment, went to the Yorktown Centennial celebration. The punishment to be inflicted is the discharge from the service of a few of the worst of the mob, and the colonel has been given thirty days in which to give the names of the scoundrels. A better way to do would be to disband the regiment, for if the stories published are correct, the entire command was either guilty of bringing dishonor upon the Old Commonwealth, or of encouraging others in disreputable conduct. At Richmond the train carrying the rowdy regiment was stopped, and squads of the command, drunken and dirty, went through the streets destroying property, insulting people, and behaving about as badly as Massachusetts men know how to behave. Among other disgraceful conduct was the seizing of young girls, and kissing them. In one instance a plump little black wench, 15 years of age, was held and kissed by a whole platoon of ruffians. The husbands, brothers and fathers of the insulted girls did not know of the outrages until the train with the disreputable New England mob had gone, otherwise the ruffians might have received the treatment they so richly merited. Had a Southern regiment gone to Boston and there perpetrated the gross outrages that were committed in Richmond the New England press would have fairly gone wild in charging barbarism upon the entire South. As it is the eastern newspapers are trying to find excuses for the brutality and are even charging the people of Richmond with being too sensitive. The residents of Richmond were too lenient and forgiving in that they did not jail the ruffianly militiamen.

SUN-SPOTS.
Enthusiasts who make a special study of sun-spots and attendant phenomena believe that the cornerstone of a new science is being laid by discoveries pointing to an intimate connection between solar and terrestrial meteorology. Just what the connection is they are not yet able to clearly define, although electricity is suspected of being the agent through which the effects are the gaseous envelope of the sun is affected by eruptions of such prodigious magnitude as to be utterly beyond our power of conception, these disturbances appearing to us in the form of rapidly changing spots and protuberances. The eruptions of the spots—or sun-storms—occur at remarkably regular intervals, a complete cycle of the various stages of activity from maximum to minimum and again to maximum being performed in about eleven years—the so-called "sun-spot period."

The sun-spot physicists claim a coincidence of the periods of maximum spots and years of great atmospheric and physical disturbance in the earth. The present has been a year of great solar disturbances, while it has been marked by violent storms and earthquakes upon our globe. Further than this, these scientists claim to have recently detected by simultaneous observation minor atmospheric changes as the result of corresponding movements in the sun. Many difficulties attend these observations, but the Astronomer Royal, for Scotland and others believe that the state of the sun will some day become an important factor in weather forecasts and like calculations.

Laws of the Land.
A promise to pay another's debt, if the amount be \$20 or more, unless made in writing, cannot be enforced. One to whom money is due need not make change; one from whom money is due may be required to present the exact amount.

If a man deliver anything to a friend to keep for him, he is responsible for any loss or damage it may sustain through his gross neglect. One who volunteers to pay the debt of another, being under no legal obligations to pay the same, cannot compel payment from him whose debt he pays.

He who voluntarily suffers his name to appear in the world as a partner will become responsible as such, as regards those whom he has thus deceived. If one hires an article he is bound to exercise ordinary care; if he borrows it he is bound to exercise extraordinary care, and is answerable for the slightest neglect. Although a married woman is under a general disability to make binding contracts, she may, in Pennsylvania, contract for the purchase of a sewing machine.

A principal is bound by such acts of his agent as are within the scope of the employment. This is true even if the acts of the agent violate the principal's commands. A seller must disclose such hidden defects as are within his knowledge; the buyer is presumed to take notice of such defects as are discoverable in the exercise of a reasonable diligence.

It is well known that the combustion of ordinary illuminating gas produces sulphuric acid in quantity sufficient to destroy the binding of books and to tarnish the lettering on the backs, besides, of course, vitiating the atmosphere so much that the health of the person breathing it is slowly but certainly undermined. Dr. Joule has made an experiment which suggests a corrective. He suspended two plates of finely perforated zinc, one three and the other twelve inches, above the burner. At the end of three months the lower plate showed an accumulation of the ordinary brownish-black deposit and a furling of sulphate of zinc, but the upper plate was only slightly affected. The inference from this experiment is that a single plate of perforated zinc about a foot square placed over gas jet is sufficient to retain most of the obnoxious emanations.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress met at noon on the 5th. The Senate, having no officers to elect, proceeded at once to regular business. Mr. BECK introduced a bill providing for the retirement of the trade dollar from circulation, Mr. SHERMAN a bill providing for the issue of three per cent. bonds to replace the three and a half per cent. Mr. LOGAN a bill to place Gen. U. S. GRANT on the retired list, and Messrs. MORRILL and GARLAND bills providing for commissions to revise the tariff.

In the House the entire day was occupied in effecting an organization. Mr. KEIFER, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected Speaker. The Democrats complimented Mr. RANDALL by giving him their votes, and the eight Greenbackers voted for Mr. FORD. The two MAJORITY Congressmen from Virginia for KEIFER. Objection was made to the swearing in of Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama, Mr. CUTTS, of Iowa, Mr. VAN VOHSES, of New York, Mr. KING, of Louisiana, Mr. MOORE, of Tennessee, Mr. WADSWORTH, of New York, Mr. CHAMBERS, of Mississippi, and Mr. DIBLE, of South Carolina. After fierce discussion the objections were withdrawn in each case, and all were sworn.

For the first time in six years, the Republicans have complete legislative control of the country. Now, gentlemen, perform your promises made on the hustings and proclaimed in platforms, and, above all, be virtuous and the country will be happy.

Two Leipzig chemists have devised a process for obtaining sugar in a permanently liquid form. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystallize.

Some experiments by M. GAUTIER appear to prove that human saliva possesses, in a milder degree, the same poisonous property as that of serpents. The human saliva injected under the skin of a bird caused death, with symptoms very closely resembling those resulting from serpent bites.

Temperance.
The Good Templar Lodges in Colorado are organizing for combined action in favor of prohibition in the State.

A national total-abstinence society has just been formed at Geneva, under the name of the Swiss Temperance Society. Of the hundred and eighty-three ministers of the Methodist New Connection in England, a hundred and twenty are total abstainers. Sir Garnet Wolsley, who is certainly a competent authority, stated in a recent letter that ninety per cent. of the crime in the British army could be traced directly to strong drink.

Since the public sentiment in favor of prohibition is more pronounced in Scotland than in England, the temperance party in the House of Commons have decided to bring in a local option bill for Scotland alone, at the next session of Parliament.

The exhibits from North Carolina takes the lead for genuine worth. The handsomest displays are made by Georgia and Kansas, which consists mainly of agricultural products. The collection of minerals, from the (not old but new) North State, made principally by the Board of Agriculture, and Richmond & Danville Railroad, has never been equalled before.

From our own immediate section were exhibits from the Salem Iron Works, Hege's Saw Mill; a large display of fine woolen goods from the Fries' Mill; W. J. Wood's "old Oaken Bucket" tobacco; a collection of minerals and relics by Mr. E. M. Pace, and a lot of leaf tobacco from various persons. Blackwell has a magnificent tobacco display, and is advertised over the whole surrounding country—on fences, walls and the tops of houses. It makes a North Carolina feel at home whenever he gets in sight of Atlanta—she sees the name written on every thing.

The exhibition will surely quicken the industrial impulse of the South, and will bring thousands of skilled artisans and millers of capital from the North and from Europe. With all the minerals used in the mechanical arts and with King Cotton, what can prevent the South from growing rich? The advantages of Southern mills are too plain to need much description. The cost of transporting the cotton North for manufacture is about 13 per cent. of the price for it, and most of this is saved to southern mills. The cost of living is less at the South, and there are all the incidental advantages which attend the working of a staple article near the place of its production. In this case, too, there is the special stimulus which comes from a success in a new field. The novelty of the thing has not worn off, and is attractive in itself.

OUR VISIT TO ATLANTA.

The dream of the South is about to be realized. The visions of cotton goods being manufactured in the centre of the cotton growing country is a reality. Not only in cotton alone, but every other industry in our richly endowed southland is making rapid strides in the march of progress. For a proof of this visit the exposition now being held at Atlanta. We have been there and our eyes have beheld an exhibition of American products, of every variety, that surpassed our expectations. We found Atlanta to be a brisk, stirring place. There was no attempt at unreasonable charges that we could see. Board from \$1.25 to \$4.00 per day. But in a short newspaper article like this it is impossible to speak of the many matters of interest connected with Atlanta, the editorial visit, and the exposition. We shall have to content ourselves with a few notes on the latter—a mere outline as it were. We could fill every column in the LEADER and then the half would not be told.

Oglethorpe Park, in which the exposition is located, is two miles from the city. You reach it by steam train or by street cars, either line carrying passengers for ten cents. The main exposition building is constructed in the shape of a cross and covers several acres. It is built of wood, with glass sides, and presents a very handsome appearance. We are told that this building contains eleven miles of aisles. The Cotton exhibit is the largest and grandest display there. We venture to say that it is the most extensive and complete ever made in any country. Upon entering the door at the end of the hall you see the great southern staple as far as the eye can reach. There is cotton in every shape and cotton machinery of every description—cotton just from the field, ginned cotton, baled cotton, cotton and cotton seed in the process of manufacture, and cotton cloth and cotton thread ready for the trade. The past few years have witnessed wonderful improvements in the mode of handling and in the manufacture of this staple. There was exhibited the old loom of a hundred years ago, an old lady in homespun weaving, right by the side of the latest improved machinery.

Coates, Clarke, and the Williamantic Co., make large exhibits of thread. Coates has a huge sign made of spools of thread, with the words spelled out in various colors. The Williamantic Company has the most extensive display—a complete outfit, and show the process of the manufacture of spool cotton and dress braid from the beginning to the end. It is quite interesting to follow the cotton from its raw state through all the stages until it drops from the automatic winder—two yards to the spool—and is labelled, "all by machinery."

The display of miscellaneous machinery and agricultural implements is very large, and this exhibit fills one of the largest halls in the main building. The display of chemical goods and fertilizers is also very large and attractive.

Virginia is represented by the products from the Virginia Midland, and from Richmond, and South Carolina makes a very creditable showing, but the big exhibits are from North Carolina and Georgia. Take the forest products alone, and it is a good section after the section of giant timber of the finest quality, and the great pyramid formed of specimens of fancy woods, one is ready to exclaim, North Carolina and Georgia would grow rich from this source, even if they had nothing else. But these States are teeming with mineral wealth, and not only do they furnish the metals—coal, iron and copper—in inexhaustible quantity, but the precious metals and precious stones, as well.

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PLUNKETT'S PATENT TABLE.

AND THE WIFE IT WROUGHT ON HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.
People in the second ward were startled to see four doctors rushing to Plunkett's house in hot haste, the other day, and though the various members of the Plunkett family have spread the report that old Mrs. Dobb, Plunkett's mother-in-law, had sprained her ankle, they know that it don't take four doctors and an armful of saws and surgical instruments and enough split wood to kindle a fire, to fix one sprained ankle. The truth of the matter is, Plunkett has been at his experiments again. Ever since he read about that whole stage that rises and lowers at a New York theatre, his brain has been working. He read that the whole thing descended under the stage proper, whenever the act was through, and since then he has thought of nothing else. Every time he has heard his wife and daughters growl about having to clear the dishes off the table and carry them clear down stairs to clean them, (their kitchen is in the basement) he has looked at the table and wondered if he couldn't fix some way to let the whole thing down, have the dishes washed and put back, and then touch a knob or something and have the table rise again into its place. Last week his wife went to Terre Haute to see her mother, and was to bring the old lady home with her, and no sooner did she leave, than Plunkett went to work at his experiment. He thought that if he could only get the thing to work, it would please his wife and completely paralyze the old lady, who always claimed that he didn't have any brains. He first cut the table, and fixed it just right to fit the table, and then rigged a lot of pulleys and a knob. On touching the knob the floor would give way and down would go the table. It went a little too suddenly as it were, and that was the point he hadn't quite got fixed, when his wife and her mother came home suddenly the other morning. When he saw them coming he grabbed his tools and got them out of the way, and when the ladies came in, everything looked natural and the table was in its accustomed place. Now the old lady was always bringing something to the Plunketts, "to make them glad to see her," she used to say, but in reality to make Plunkett think that she paid him for eating off him for weeks at a time, and this time she had hardly gotten into the room before she commenced unwrapping what seemed to be a large chromo, but which proved to be a big white pasteboard motto, "God bless our home." By the time she got through telling Plunkett about forty times, that she "made it her own self," she suddenly decided that she was going to fix it up on the wall, "right up there," pointing to a spot just above where Plunkett had made the trap. Poor Plunkett begged her to wait and he would put it up, told her he would get a step-ladder after dinner, and then put it up, but the old lady got hot and said he "just was ashamed of it because she made it," and acted in a wholly ridiculous manner and swore she'd fasten it up herself, so she grabbed the table and pulled it over the trap, and got up on it and started to drive a nail. She said that the table seemed "shaky-like," and was not contented till she and Mr. Plunkett, and her mother, were firmly. If Plunkett felt uneasy when the old lady got up, he felt worse now. He knew that the old lady was very thin and bony, and he thought the ropes might stand her weight, but when she saw his two hundred pound wife get up too, she was so frightened, that she held his knees amote together and the cold drops of perspiration stood on his brow. The good ropes stood it for a moment, but just as the old lady had driven in her nail and Mrs. Plunkett was reaching up the motto, there was a snap, a crash, a mixture of table, broken ropes, a pair of angular legs and feet inside laced gaiters, and a pair that looked like two dissipated white chums, a mot-crashed over Plunkett's head and hung on his shoulders, and a dull thud that shook the earth came what Mr. Plunkett, and that's what caused four doctors to rush in, and flying around the corner and all stop at Plunkett's gate the other morning.—Frank M. Gilbert in *Evansville Argus*.

Late investigations of German scientists have shown that the electric light is not only healthier than other methods of illumination in leaving the air purer, but that it increases the power of vision in some respects, especially in distinguishing colors. Red, blue, green, and yellow are much more distinct under this light than by daylight.

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April 18th, 1881—1y

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NOVEMBER 9th, 1881.

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