

THE CHARLOTTE MESSENGER.

VOL. V. NO. 9.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1888

Terms, \$1.50 per Annum. Single Copy 5 cents.

THE
Charlotte Messenger
IS PUBLISHED
Every Saturday,
AT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

In the Interests of the Colored People
of the Country.

Able and well-known writers will contribute to its columns from different parts of the country, and it will contain the latest General News of the

THE MESSENGER is a first-class newspaper and will not allow personal abuse in its columns. It is not sectarian or partisan, but independent—dealing fairly by all. It reserves the right to criticize the shortcomings of all public officials—commending the worthy, and recommending for election such men as in its opinion are best suited to serve the interests of the people.

It is intended to supply the long felt need of a newspaper to advocate the rights and defend the interests of the Negro-American, especially in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

(Always in Advance.)

1 year	\$1.50
6 months	1.00
3 months	.75
2 months	.50
Single Copy	5

Address,

W.C. SMITH Charlotte N C

SUMMARY NEWS.

Frank M. Iron, the defaulting clerk of the city court of Birmingham, Ala., who arrived Wednesday night from New York, was placed in the county jail. He will make no effort to secure bond, and will plead guilty to the indictments against him. He is anxious to be serving out whatever sentence the court may pass. Iron's total shortage is now estimated at \$24,000. He lost it all in speculation and had only \$450 when he left last January.

At Bridgeport, Conn., Philip Palladoni, the Italian who murdered his brother in cold blood on June 22, 1887, was hanged Friday.

At Atlanta, Ga., the Georgia School of Technology was formally opened Friday.

A Chicago woman has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for having poured kerosene over her husband and touched a match to him. The gentleman was done to a turn.

An Underground River.

News has been received that a great sensation prevails at Whiteville, N. C., the county seat of Columbus, over the discovery of an underground river. What is claimed to be the roaring and rushing of water, which can be plainly heard, and hundreds of people are visiting the spot. When in the vicinity of the supposed stream, it can be plainly heard, but when a person lies flat upon the ground, the phenomenon becomes really alarming. The sound indicates that the water is not any great distance down, and that it is not a small stream, but a majestic river that is coursing unseen in the bowels of the earth on its way to the sea. Vehicles passing the ground where the phenomena exists, create a hollow echo, and from below and the earth in the vicinity for a great distance around seems to be cavernous, judging from the sounds that follow sharp blows. The Whiteville people are possessed of a very morbid curiosity.

Five in a Year.

An event occurred near Charleston which gives the Democrats much concern. Mrs. Crane Washington, a colored matron, promises to increase the population to such an extent as to render the State hopelessly Republican, provided the colored population remains true to its past traditions. Last January she presented Mr. Washington with triplets. The surprised parent at once took steps to change his name. He had heard about Washington, being the father of his country, and he did not know how much there might be in a name. He dropped the matter, however, but to-day the responsibilities of parentage again developed upon him. This time it was only twins, making a total of five in one year, with a cold winter ahead of him. The pickaninies are said to be black as tar and lively as crickets. The Democratic party can stand no such increase and is thinking seriously of recruiting its ranks from the colored voters.

A Roman Advantage.

A high-school master instructing his class in Roman history, remarked: "There were many features of the Roman life which proved that their civilization was far inferior to our own. Can any one in the class cite some of these features?"

"Their gladiatorial combats," said one pupil.

"Their sports in general," said another.

"The oppression of the poor," said another.

"That is very well," said the teacher.

"Now can any one tell me any point in which the Romans had the advantage over us?"

There was a general silence for a moment, and finally one boy's hand went up.

"Well, what is it?" the teacher asked.

"They didn't have to translate Vergil!"

HOUSE AND SENATE.

OUR BUSY LEGISLATORS.

Many Laws Introduced, But Few Passed.

MONDAY.—In the House to-day, in the absence of the speaker, Mr. McCree, of Kentucky, occupied the chair as Speaker pro tem.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State or another; also to establish a scientific bureau in Jacksonville, Fla. to gather facts in regard to yellow fever, its origin and spread and the best means of suppressing and preventing it.

By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, proposing a constitutional amendment providing that one-third of the members of each house of Congress shall constitute a quorum.

By Mr. Phelan, of Tennessee, providing for the appointment of the board of yellow fever commissioners to investigate the sanitary condition of foreign infected places and to provide for the co-operation of Spain and Mexico.

By Mr. Abbott, of Texas, for the prevention of trusts.

The speaker pro tem laid before the House a message from the President announcing his approval of the Chinese bill. Its reading was attentively listened to and at its conclusion Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, moved the reference of the message to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, was recognized to move to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the Senate bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, but no quorum was shown and the motion was withdrawn.

The House then at 2:35 adjourned.

SENATE.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following:

House bill (with amendments) to forfeit certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

House bill to construct a road to the National cemetery at Florence.

The President's message to Congress, announcing his approval of the Chinese exclusion bill, and submitting "some suggestions and recommendations" on the subject, was laid before the Senate and read at length. Senator Sherman moved that the message be printed, but the message was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Senator Call the Senate bill granting the right of way through the naval and military reservations near Pensacola, Fla. to the Pensacola and Memphis Railroad Company was taken from the calendar and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and at 4:20 adjourned.

TUESDAY.—In the House on motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across Coosaw river, Alabama.

Mr. Burles, of Missouri, presented the conference report upon the joint resolution in aid of yellow fever sufferers.

As agreed to in conference the resolution appropriates \$100,000, to be expended under the direction of the President, whenever in his opinion such expenditure will tend to the eradication of the epidemic of yellow fever now existing in the United States, or prevent its spread from State to State. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Milliken, of Maine, introduced a joint resolution granting a month's extra salary to the House and Senate employees. The resolution provoked a debate, several members objecting to it. Pending a vote the House, at 1:55, adjourned.

SENATE.—The conference report on the deficiency bill was presented by Senator Hale and explained by him. After discussion the conference report was agreed to, and the Senate insisted on its disagreements to the items still in controversy.

The conference report on the joint resolution in aid of yellow fever sufferers was presented and agreed to after some explanatory remarks by Senator Edmunds.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, requesting the President to negotiate treaties with the government of her Britannic Majesty and with the Republic of Mexico, respectively, for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the North American continent, and for the prevention of their entrance into the United States from the territory of either of such governments or from the dependencies thereof.

WEDNESDAY.—In the House on motion of Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, the Senate bill was passed granting the right of way to the Pensacola and Memphis Railroad Company through public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and through naval and military reservations near Pensacola.

The proposition to extend the United States laws over No Man's Land, as an amendment to the Oklahoma bill gave rise to considerable discussion.

Pending action the House at 4:35 p m adjourned.

SENATE.—Senator Allison, from the committee on finance, reported back the House tariff bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. It was placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed.

Senator Sherman obtained permission to make a few remarks on the tariff bill, and spoke until 1 o'clock.

The Senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Hale's resolution calling for an explanation as to the discharges of Republican employees in United States arsenals and armories.

Without action on the resolution, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, HOUSE.—A lively party debate was indulged in when Mr. Barnes, of Missouri, called up the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Barnes called attention to the amendment appropriating \$80,000 for the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah, an association for the benefit of dependent women and children, who desire to sever their allegiance to the Mormon church.

This brought on a long political debate, devoted principally to the question of which party had done most to oppress polygamy in Utah. Finally the conference report was rejected.

The House at 4 p m adjourned.

THE SENATE to-day resumed the consideration of Senator Hale's resolution on Gen. Benet's circular as to discharges from arsenals and armories, and Senator Teller opened the discussion upon it.

The debate which followed was participated in by Senators Teller, Salisbury, Stewart and Dawes. In its course Senator Salisbury remarked that he had not much respect for civil service reform. He believed that the party in power ought to see that its agents were men of capacity, of integrity, of honesty and fidelity. That was the kind of civil service that he believed in. If he had power he would repeal the civil service statute and revoke every order under it.

The resolution was finally agreed to without a division.

The bill adjusting the claims of fourth class postmasters was then passed, after being amended so as to take effect July 1, 1889.

The Senate bill for donation of Fort Brooke military reservation at Tampa, Fla., for free schools was, on motion of Senator Call, taken from the calendar and discussed.

During the discussion, Senator Edmunds moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be till Monday next. This provoked a heated controversy, but the resolution passed, yeas 34, nays 10.

FRIDAY.—The HOUSE developed no quorum Friday and but very little business was transacted.

At an evening session 27 private pension bills were passed and the House at 10:30 adjourned until Monday.

Virginia News.

Winchester, Va., has turned from "dry" to "wet."

Dan Shelby's circus, from Chicago, is stranded at Richmond, Va. Its effects are in the hands of the deputy sheriff.

Russell, Giese & Co., cement dealers, and John Burrows, wall paper, issued deeds of trust, former for \$40,000 and latter for \$50,000.

At Bristol, Va., fire destroyed houses and stores. Loss \$30,000, insurance \$19,000. Ladies formed line and passed buckets while many men stood idly by.

The Richmond Exposition was formally opened Wednesday in the presence of 20,000 people. Mrs. Gov. Lee set the machinery by touching an electric button. There was a magnificent parade previous to the ceremonies at the fair grounds.

The exercises attending the unveiling of the monument to the Confederate dead buried at Staunton, Va., which took place on Tuesday, were of an interesting and impressive character. There was a large turnout of people, a procession in which ex-Confederates and military companies took part, a poem by the ex-mayor, A. C. Gordon, and addresses by Governor Lee, Gen. Early, Gen. Rosser and others. An interesting feature of the occasion was the unveiling of the monument by a granddaughter of the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston.

Sometime ago a petition, signed by a number of citizens of Newport, News was sent to Secretary Bayard, asking him to request the English government to remove from office, Frederick T. Wacuburton, British Vice-Consul at that place. Col. Wacuburton, who at one time held the commission of lieutenant-colonel in the British army, had made himself unpopular with the signers of the petition. Col. Wacuburton, through counsel, has filed suit for \$20,000 in the United States Circuit Court there for damages against sixteen of the petitioners, among whom are several employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, which has its eastern terminus at that place. The case will be called next month.

The New York Produce Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS—
Creamery Butter, 23 to 24c
Dairy " 17 to 20c
Factory " 12 1/2 to 14c
Eggs 17 to 19c

MEATS AND POULTRY—
Live Veal Calves 7 to 8c
Calves (country dressed) 9 to 10c
Lamb 5 3/4 to 6 1/4
Sheep 4 1/2 to 5c
Hogs 9 1/4 to 9 1/2
Spring Chickens 14 to 15
Fowls, Southern, 13 to 14 1/2
Turkeys 10 to 15

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—
Apples \$2.00 to \$2.50
Pears 2.00 to \$4.00
Peaches .75 to 1.00
Grapes 5 to 6c
Watermelons (bbl) \$7.00 to \$8.00
Beans, \$1.75 to \$2.00
Peas (green) per bu., 1887 1.69

CHARLOTTE COTTON MARKET

Middling fair 10
Good Middling 9 3/4
Strict Middling 9 1/2
Middling 9 1/2
Tinges 8 to 9
Stains 7 to 8

The smaller the "talker" the bigger the salesman, often.

BUSINESS WORLD.

DUNN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK.
The Great Wheat Speculations The Chief Characteristic.

R. G. Dunn & Co's review of trade for the week says:

The great wheat speculation has been the absorbing feature this week for, though the September corner came to an end with heavy losses for sellers, it left the market in such a state that much higher prices for other options were easily obtained. With December wheat at \$1.18 at Chicago, there came heavy selling and a sharp reaction. But the state of the market is still against all reason. Cash wheat sells for more at Chicago than at Liverpool, and at one time it would have paid to ship wheat back from Antwerp to New York. The effects of this wild speculation will be injurious to legitimate trade, both foreign and domestic, and to consumers in this country it has already brought dearer flour and an advance in the price of bread. At New York sales of wheat amounted 108,463,000 bushels, more than three times the entire visible supply, and prices closed 8 5/8 cents higher than a week ago. Corn advanced 2 cents, with sales of 13,000,000 bushels and oats a fraction.

SPECULATION IN PROVISIONS.

The speculative fever was felt in other markets, and pork rose \$1 per barrel; lard 35c, and hogs 25c per 100 pounds. Coffee rose 1c, with sales of 516,500 bags; and oil nearly 1c, with sales 5,738,000 barrels. Cotton was slightly lower, with sales of 360,000 bales. The wool market has been steadily strengthening, with advances mainly in Ohio fleeces and combing wool, but the average of 108 qualities is hardly a quarter of a cent higher than on September 1, and manufacturers continue to be prudent in their purchases.

THE YELLOW FEVER BLOCKADE.

Reports from interior points are uniformly favorable outside of the influence of yellow fever at the South, and even from that quarter commercial accounts are more encouraging. The interruption of traffic has been serious, and much harm has been done, but the resumption of business is now general, and merchants report improving collections. Receipts of cotton are behind last year, because the crop is a late one, but are steadily increasing. At Nashville and some other points considerable stringency resulted from the interruption of remittances and self-defensive measures of the banks, but the situation is materially improving.

MANUFACTURING PROSPERITY.

The great branches of industry are making fair progress. The reported dividends of New England mills, mainly cotton, show that the past year has been decidedly prosperous, and even in the woolen industry, though there is much depression, production in many departments is still large. The demand for iron increases, and at Philadelphia the advance in pig iron is deemed equal to about \$1 per ton, while a remarkable improvement is seen in the market for bar iron so long depressed. Steel rails do not advance, but sales of 16,000 tons by Eastern and 20,000 tons by Western mills are reported. In the boot and shoe trade reports are growing more satisfactory, though the advance of 10 to 15 per cent in hides and leather is not yet generally answered by the improvement in prices of manufactured goods, dealers being reluctant to pay higher prices and lacking faith that an advance can be permanent ly maintained.

DECREASE IN FAILURES.

It is also encouraging that, while the number of failures is large, the amount of liabilities for the third quarter of the year shows a decrease from \$73,023,551 last year to \$22,114,254 for the quarter just ended.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week number, for the United States 184, Canada 27; total 211, against 220 last week.

Two Men Shot Dead.

A terrible tragedy took place four miles from Memphis, Tenn., at Gill's station. J. E. Smith, Will W. Eastman, J. E. Jordan, all residents of Memphis took a trip on the dummy to the station. Smith seeing a mule in the road, said he thought he would take a ride. As he approached the animal Jim Conley a negro, called out: "let dat mule alone." At the same time applying apologetic epithets. Conley was seated in a yard. Jordan remonstrated but they entered the yard. Conley ran into the house, shut the door, and a second afterwards a shot gun was thrust through the window and discharged. Its contents struck Eastman in the head, killing him instantly. Smith ran to Eastman. As he was bending over the dead body the other barrel of the gun was discharged. He was struck in the left side with several buckshot, and mortally wounded. Conley after the shooting fled. The jury of inquest exonerated Conley, it being proven that he was defending his house from assault.

A Lesson in Geography.

"Now, what is a lake?"
You will none of you make
In a question so easy as this, a mistake,
And quickly went up every hand.
But never a youngster could certainly tell,
Although very rare he had studied it well,
Whether lakes were of water or land.

Alas and alas!
That it should quickly pass
To Pat at the foot of the primary class.
He waited triumphant, demure,
A lake, this is what you'd be askin' o' me!
A lake, is it what in the world would it be
But a hole in the lay kittle, sure!
—Sydney Dayre, in "Youth's Companion."

A mocking bird in Albany, N. Y., whistles "Boulanger's March."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Social Democrat, of Zurich, has been removed to London.

By an explosion of melinite at St. Omer, France, six factories and two houses were burned.

The English foreign office announces that all ports in Portuguese India are infected with cholera.

Seventeen peasants have been sentenced to death in Kasan, Russia, for killing three policemen during a riot.

One million spindles in the Lancashire Mills, England, have commenced running on short time. The mill-owners' object is to defeat the American cotton ring.

A paper of Linz, Austria, announces that on the occasion of an excursion from Genuaden to Weidmannsruh recently, the Czarwiche was betrothed to the Princess Maud, of Wales.

The Executive Committee of the Cotton Spinners' Association met at Manchester, England, and unanimously adopted a proposition to run the mills on short time in order to defeat the speculative ring.

An official dispatch from Suakin, Africa, says: "The rebels are extending their trenches daily. The fire from the Italian garrison fails to dislodge them, and they must be driven out by assault. Reinforcements are urgently demanded from Rome."

Sixteen persons perished in a fire at Cronstadt, Russia. The building destroyed was a lofty wooden tenement. The staircase was burned away, and a number of inmates leaped from the windows to the stony street to escape the flames and were mortally wounded.

Jerusalem is rapidly growing as a trade center. One hundred thousand dollars worth of objects of devotion in mother of pearl and olive wood are exported to America and Europe every year. Vine culture is being extended, and the price of land has risen six fold within a few years.

England's war with Thibet has assumed a new and important phase. Gen. Graham has defeated the Thibetans in Jalapa Pass, and has advanced into their territory. They had fortified both the Jalapa and Pemberton passes by building walls across the roads and several hundred yards up the hillsides.

The Youngest Potentate.

A delicate-looking child, dressed in a white frock, holding tightly to the black mane of a huge rocking-horse, has been the admiration of crowds in a London picture-gallery for four days past.

To judge from the picture the little King of Spain is as pretty a child as one could find in a day's journey. His pale, childish face is beautifully delineated by the artist, and is fairly illuminated with intelligent dark eyes. London critics consider the painting one of the finest examples of portraiture ever seen for years. It was done by Professor Joszi Koppay, a Hungarian, who has a big reputation as a portrait painter on the Continent. He did this piece of work under the supervision of Queen Regent Christina, of Spain, and the royal mother was so much delighted with it that she sent it here to London that English aristocrats might see what her baby monarch looked like. This is the seventh portrait which Koppay has painted for the royal family of Spain.

The baby King's rocking-horse is unique. It is, in fact, the stuffed skin of a favorite black pony that belonged to his mother when she was a girl. The poor pet pony died of old age, and the Queen could not bear to see it buried. She stuffed the skin, had it expensively mounted, and put it into the nursery as a toy for her child. It is hardly possible to convey an idea of the rich coloring in this picture. The silver-gray silk curtain which forms the background is a marvel of beautiful embroidery.

The little fellow, who has the distinction of being publicly stared out of countenance just now, is the youngest monarch in the world. He succeeded to the throne at the moment of his birth. For a three-year-old he is said to be remarkably intelligent. The picture will soon be taken away from here and exhibited for a limited period in Berlin and Paris.

When in Madrid recently, and being invited by the Queen of Spain, Mme. Patti expressed a desire to see the little baby King, "he being," she added, "the only sovereign in the world whom I have not seen." On His Majesty being introduced the diva made a deep courtesy and pressed his chubby little hand to her lips, at which the Queen remarked, laughingly: "My son shall not be the first Spaniard who is so ungallant as to give his hand to be kissed by a lady. I say, permit him to apologize by returning the kiss." And little Alfonso responded at once by placing his short arms around the neck of the famous vocalist and giving her a hearty kiss. —New York World.

Poor if Single, Rich if Married.

James S. Babcock, of Chicago, has been left a large estate by his uncle on strange conditions. Luther James, the testator, recently died at Waukegan, Wis., and his will was admitted to probate at Ann Arbor, Mich. By it Babcock is left \$30,000 and the interest on over \$250,000. This arrangement lasts for five years, when Babcock, if he is married, obtains control of the estate; if not married, the property will be divided among twenty-one nieces and nephews, who also get \$15,000 apiece by the will. Babcock is thirty-eight years old. He was his uncle's private secretary, and has had general control of his affairs for several years. —New York World.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Extremely tight lacing produces softening of the brain.

The determination of the figure of the earth is one of the objects of pendulum observations.

One pound of wheat bran contains as much phosphoric acid as does five pounds of corn meal.

An experimenter has made a lens of ice with which he was able to light a pipe by means of the sun's rays.

It is said that a \$20 gold piece will carry bacteria from hand to hand, as they nestle down between the milled lines.

An ingenious Frenchman proposes to stop the speed of vessels suddenly by throwing several parachutes over the stern.

Philadelphia is the largest woolen manufacturing town in the United States. In 1880 alone it manufactured \$29,000,000 worth of woollens.

Aluminium resembles silver in appearance, is stronger than steel, will not tarnish and is superior to silver for all purposes for which that metal is used.

According to a Southern writer, sorghum syrup has a soothing effect on the disposition of women and children, who probably are easily appeased by sugar candy.

In using carbolic acid as a disinfectant for sinks, wash basins, etc., mix a wineglassful with half a pint of warm water. For washing walls, furniture, etc., mix a wineglassful with a pint and a half of warm water.

Although man, during his evolution from barbarism to civilization, has increased in strength and stature and in longevity, on the other hand, his power of recovery from the effects of bodily hurt has materially deteriorated.

The Northern Pacific road has ordered 50 heavy freight locomotives, 300 stock cars, 500 coal cars, 10 passenger coaches, 5 baggage and mail cars and 50 furniture cars, all to be delivered before Christmas. They have further orders in for 1889.

Analysis of natural gas shows the proportion of each constituent in 100 parts of the gas to be as follows: Carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, .6 each; oxygen, .8; olefiant gas, 1; ethylic hydride, 5; marsh gas, 67; hydrogen, 22; nitrogen, 3.

Dr. Esquirol describes the "suicide-mania" as a special form of hereditary insanity, and estimates that four out of ten self-murderers get under the impulse of a moral predisposition, rather than of physical disorders, or the haunting memory of a severe bereavement.

Lightning flashes, according to a recent computation of Kohlrausch, the German electrician, have comparatively little energy. He estimates that the energy of from seven to thirty-five flashes would be necessary to keep one incandescent lamp alight for an hour.

An idea has been developed in Germany in the shape of the manufacture of mortar by machinery in large quantities, to be delivered to contractors or individuals as required for use. About 2,000,000 barrels were disposed of in Berlin on this plan alone last year.

An Englishman, who has made a special study of deer, says that the chief use of their antlers is not so much for fighting as for facilitating the progress of the animal through the woods. By throwing up the head, thereby placing the horns along the back, they are enabled to go forward with great rapidity.

A plant called the "laughing plant," or, in scientific parlance, "Cannibalis Sativa," has been discovered, and it is alleged that when it is eaten in its green state or taken as a tincture, made either from the green or the dried leaf, as a powder of the dried leaf, or smoked as tobacco, it is potent in producing exaltation, laughter and cheering ideas.

A "traction increaser" is the name of a powerful device now being tested on three freight engines of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is a drawbar firmly fixed between the locomotive and tender, and it automatically throws a part of the weight of the tender on the driving wheels of the engine in proportion to the load the latter has to pull. This makes the locomotive heavier when it should be so, and increases its pulling power and speed.

Punishing Wooden Idols.

In Foochow, China, a prominent military man died suddenly a short time ago. The people believed that his death was the work of the idols in one of the temples. These idols were supposed to perform feats of vengeance for all those who were afraid to go into the business personally. The Viceroy of Foochow ordered the arrest of the guilty idols. The prefect, armed with a warrant, entered the temple and arrested the wooden gods; but before taking them to their judges, the official poked out their eyes, so that they would not be able to see their enemies and do harm in the future. The wicked things were found guilty, and the Viceroy ordered their heads to be cut off. His order was promptly obeyed. Then the bodies of the gods were thrown into a pond, and the temple in which they were worshipped torn down. —New York Sun.

The Christening of the Bowery.

"Where did the Bowery get its name?" asks "Iverson" in a note to the "Bowery Boy," of the New York World. That's easy enough. "Bauer" is good Dutch for peasant or farmer. Two hundred and odd years ago there was a road running out from New Amsterdam. Along its borders were the comfortable houses of the farmers, surrounded by green pastures and fields of waving grain. The bauer lived there.

Hence Bauery or Bowery.