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THE STANDARD.

VOL. IV.---NO. 9. CONCORD, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891. WHOLE NO. 165.

THE STANDARD.
WE DO ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK
—IN THE—
NEATEST MANNER
—AND AT—
THE LOWEST RATES.

HE-KI-DUKAH-STAR

Lectures to the Students of Wake Forest College, and Says Some Pithy and Sensible Things on the Indian Question.

Editor Standard:

On the evenings of the 2d and 3d, Kekiou-Kah, Stone Fort, Reno, Ind. Ty., gave lectures to the students on the source of troubles between the government and the Indians, and some of the reasons why the efforts made for civilizing them have failed. The lecturer is of the Cheyenne tribe, was formerly captured and placed in a mission school in Kansas, where he remained seven years. He is a full blood, a man of more than ordinary intellect, and has travelled and lectured through half of the States in the Union. He said that in 100 years between the government and the different tribes of Indians 900 treaties had been made, and of these but one remained unbroken. This was the one made between Gen. Jackson and the Cherokee Indians when he removed them from Florida to East Indian Territory. He denied that the Indians had broken these treaties, but said that in almost every case war was brought on by the carelessness of the government in protecting the Indians from encroachments by the whites and securing to them the rights stipulated in the treaties.

"The government makes a solemn treaty that as long as the grass grows and sun shines and the tomahawk remains buried there shall be peace; in less than a year it allows its citizens to break this solemn treaty, and if the government has any other kind of treaties beside solemn treaties, the Indian would like to try one."

The reason why the government has never succeeded in civilizing the Indian was because it had never tried the right means. It had always kept them on the move. It had let them get just in sight of civilization but never close enough to grasp it; they had always been driven from civilization instead of towards it; they had been punched from the borders of civilization to the North [illegible] bound [illegible] so sterile that none grows.

The white man wants to civilize the Indian too rapidly, and he is expected to reach in twenty five or thirty years a state of enlightenment that step by step it has taken the white man six thousand years to attain. People do not change their mode of life in a day nor nations are not civilized in a year.

The corruption of government agents has been one of the main bars to progress. While the missionary was toiling and slowly building up, the agent cheated the Indians out of furs, sold them fire water, and did more harm in one day than the missionary could repair in a year. The agent is usually a third-rate politician who could fill no other place, and so he was sent West as an agent. The salary received by these agents is usually about $1,500, and in five years they amass a fortune of from fifty to a hundred thousand, thus showing on what a gigantic scale both government and Indian is swindled, and when he is detected in his crime is simply discharged and let go unpunished.

In the Indian Territory, where they have been best protected, some tribes, of which there are twenty, seven, have reached a high state of civilization. In the Indian Territory are 131 schools, 196 churches and 216 native preachers. They have a legislature that meets on the 15th of every October. The total number of Indians in the Indian Territory is 125,000, of whom one-third are civilized. The Cherokees are the leading tribe. Their language is the only written Indian language in the United States, and their alphabet is composed of thirty-six characters. A newspaper, called the Cherokee Advocate, is published weekly, one-half being printed in Cherokee and the other in English. One Indian in this nation is worth $200,000, and the wealth of the nation per capita is $15,000, the greater part of which is, of course, land. He took this tribe as an example of what may be done if the authorities will but take proper measures for preserving peace and protecting the Indians from white renegades and the ever-moving wave of emigration. The civilizing of this tribe was brought about largely through the efforts, heroic and untiring, of Missionary Buckner and wife. The discovery of gold, he said, had ever been a potent cause of war, and mentioned as a case in point the war of the Black Hills, in which Custer, the "Silverhaired Chieftain," was killed. A discovery of gold in the Black Hills was kept secret by the Indians for twenty five years, but when it was at length made known emigrants by thousands began to pour in. Complaint was made by the Chief, Sitting Bull, and government troops were sent to prevent encroachments by the emigrants, but they turned their arms against the Indians, and a war ensued which cost the United States $40,000,000 and 300 men.

In short, he said, if the government would but prevent the scum of civilization from coming into contact with the Indian first; would send as agents good and trustworthy men; observe their treaties; give the Indian justice and a permanent home; give Bibles for bayonets and send missionaries and teachers instead of soldiers; if the American people would cease to read and accept as good history yellow-backed literature, the government would find civilizing the Indian cheaper, better and more satisfactory than killing him.

He described the mode of life among the wild Indians, and closed by explaining and demonstrating how to use the bow. PSAUX.

Wake Forest, March 4, 1891.

Raleigh's Street Railway.

Raleigh is to have electric street cars, but on account of some reports having gone out, the News and Observer says:

Conflicting reports are going around about the electric street railway, but as usual none of them are correct. It is true that work has been temporarily suspended on the construction and will probably not be continued under the present arrangements. The electric street railway will however be built and no body need have any fears about that.

Angry Flames

DESTROY MONROE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Two Students Perish—Fire of an Incendiary Origin—An $8,000 Three Story Brick Building in Ashes.

Special telegram to THE STANDARD.

MONROE, N. C., March 5.—Monroe High School building was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was first discovered burning between three and four o'clock.

Thomas E. Pemberton, of Little Rock, Ark., Albert Bost, of Cabarrus county, and Hurbert Rhodes, of Darlington, S. C., roomed on the third floor. Messrs Rhodes and Bost started down stairs, but the heat grew so intense that Rhodes, after being severely burned and nearly suffocated, turned back and made his escape at the other end of the building. Albert Bost was in advance, and becoming suffocated, it is supposed, he perished in that point in the flames. Pemberton's room could not be reached and he did not get out of the room.

The charred remains of the boys have been found. The school furniture was destroyed, and part of the clothing of the young lady teachers was saved, they being on the first floor.

The building was a three story brick structure and cost over $8,000; it was partially covered by insurance.

The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Arrangements are being made to continue the school and to have new buildings erected at an early day.

M. A. U.

The young man Bost, spoken of above, is the son of Mr. Martin L. Bost, of No. 9, and a brother of Mrs. Jas. A. Cannon. Albert was only about 17 years of age, and was a bright and promising young man.

A Misunderstanding.

The Chronicle hears that there is some misunderstanding in Mecklenburg county in regard to the statement of Senator Ardrey upon the interest bill. The facts, as printed substantially in the Chronicle, are these: That when the bill to make 6 per cent the legal rate of interest came upon its third reading, Mr. Williams walked over to Captain Ardrey (who had opposed the bill on its second reading) and, shaking the Mecklenburg Times over his head, said that Captain Ardrey did not represent the Alliance of Mecklenburg. The Times contained an article written by Mr. N. Gibson, criticizing Captain Ardrey for opposing the six per cent interest bill, which was sent to the desk and read. Captain Ardrey said "the article is written by a gentleman who, after being defeated for the Democratic nomination, supported the Third Party ticket." Afterward, when Captain Ardrey came to explain his vote, he referred to this incident, saying that the article referred to was written by a gentleman in his county for whom he had esteem, and he regretted that a personal matter should be injected there. He had no reflections to make upon that gentleman, but in the discussion he felt forced to make such allusions. The explanation of Senator Ardrey's vote was not reported by the papers.—State Chronicle.

The Congress Ended.

The Congress, of which Boss Reed has been managing editor, has adjourned. Another Congress—strictly democratic—will meet soon and we suppose the country will be safe. We have tried to say little about politics and we hope to say even less, but we do insist upon one general fact that is more manifest day by day, and that is: This country is too big—too grand to let any party of men who are representatives wreck it. The country will go on and on—growing grander and greater, and even if Colonel Doctor Mary J. Walker would happen to be made president, the country would survive such a calamity, and we poor souls who are playing on little parts would never know that such a grotesque and antique programme had been presented.

These alarmists who let their business go to the devil because they are afraid the country is not safe, make a great portion of the evenly balanced world very weary.—Durham Globe.

Wade Hampton.

The Greenville, (S. C.) News has this to say:

Wade Hampton yesterday left the State of South Carolina after having been engaged in it during fourteen years of peace and four years of war. No State ever dismissed a more faithful son and servant with less reason. No man ever went down with more dignity, with a clearer conscience, with a brighter record or with higher claims on the love and honor and gratitude of a people. Wade Hampton will go into history a grand figure. The men he scorned too much to contend with will be remembered, not individually but collectively, as those whose mean greed and narrowness of soul made them despise the motives that move just and manly men.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Progressive Farmer says: "We think the Democratic party would better join the Alliance in a body, if it expects to take any joyful part in the inauguration of the next President of the United States."

Hickory will not vote on water works.

CHARLES FOSTER,

Secretary of United States Treasury.

Charles Foster, the new Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, April 12th, 1828. His father kept a country store and gave his son a good education. When he was fifteen years old his father's sickness compelled him to take charge of the store, and the business career then begun has been a wonderfully successful one, and it has made Mr. Foster a very wealthy man. His first appearance in public life was in 1870, when he was elected to the Forty second Congress. His district had always been strongly Democratic, and had constantly

given heavy majorities in favor of that party. He was also victorious in the three congressional elections following—a remarkable proof of his personal popularity due to public appreciation of his admirable character. In Congress he quickly made his mark. He had the credit of adjusting in 1877 the arrangement by which the Southern men were induced to consent to the inauguration of President Hayes, upon assurance that the State governments preferred by the white Democrats in Louisiana and South Carolina would be recognized. His conscious uprightness of character is recognized even by those who differ from him most widely.

In 1879 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a plurality of 17,129 votes. He served with great distinction.

Mr. Foster is sound upon all monetary questions, and brings to the Treasury Department extensive business experience and long study of nancial questions, and will doubtless be to the President a valuable helper and adviser, who will proceed upon the lines laid down by the late lamented Mr. Windom.

From G. T. Crowell.

From a private letter from Giles T. Crowell the Standard makes some extracts:

But time is too short with me to discuss politics at present. I must give you some news from this glorious country, but things are in such bad shape I really don't know what to say. While this is the garden spot of this green earth, it is financially fizzled out. And, furthermore, its getting worse all the time. The prospect for the future is very gloomy indeed. The boom was too great. The crash came and thousands of good men went to the wall with it.

Outside of the milling business nothing is being done. But this will be a prosperous year for millers, or at least the prospects are very flattering at present.

I will now pass over to the pest which we are having at this time—namely the grasshoppers, or commonly called locusts. To give you an idea as to number is beyond description. But I will put it this way: I have seen in numbers, if they were worth the one thousandth part of a cent, to buy the United States at its estimated value—namely sixty-eight thousand millions of dollars, and have enough left to pay all the Union soldiers pensions for two thousand years besides.

What is to become of the poor this coming winter no one seems to know; but as it has been the same here before I suppose they will live and have their continual being. But to me, with nothing but the wheat crop to live on, I don't see how they can live. Everything is as bare as a floor where they pass. And as a natural consequence they will be here next year in increased numbers According to the history of the country they come year after year for seven to nin years in succession, but I should think they would get disgusted with the state of affairs before that time. They are the same as the Kansas grasshoppers that eat up everything some years ago I never could believe that they were so destructive until I had a chance to see them.

We have had a long, dry, and the hottest summer that has ever been known. The thermometer stood as high as 100 degrees for weeks at a time, while other summers it was a rare thing to see it go above 90 degrees; but it is owing to the long, dry spell. With the exception of a few showers during the last two months, it has not rained since last February, or about a year.

We are doing lots of business at present, but did not run the mill for four months, and I don't think we can run more than five months of this year, as the crop of wheat was short and it is being shipped out of the country as fast as possible. It takes a mint of money to buy wheat to keep a large mill running. We have bought $450,000 worth, and that will only run us for two months. Wheat is worth $2.40 per bushel, or four cents per pound.

Gold is at a premium of 2.28 per cent., or it takes $3.28 cents paper to buy one of gold. Everything has gone up to a fabulous price, and poor laborers are working for $1 to $1.50 per day, or say 35 to 40 cents per day gold.

I must close for want of time. This leaves us all well and having as good time as possible.

I remain your true friend,
G. T. CROWELL.

That "Unknown" Had no Sense.

Some unknown person having more love for meat than fear of the law, broke into the smoke house of Rev. M. W. Boyles last Thursday night, and took therefrom two hams. A search for the missing bacon proved as fruitless as a wild goose chase.—Lexington Dispatch.

Caswell young wheat looks well.

LITTLE DROPS OF

Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Other Tar Heel Products.

Wood famine, Leaksville.

Steam laundry for Greensboro.

Base ball has entered Davidson College.

Eleven interments at Oakdale, Wilmington, February.

New Berne Fair Association pays its premiums right along.

Evangelist Pearson, of Asheville, is preaching at Henderson, Ky.

New Hanover bank shares sold for $28 at auction, Wilmington.

"Tiddlewink" has got as far as Roxboro, in Person, and they name a child.

Asheville revives interest in a society for prevention of cruelty to animals.

Frank Riley, Gaston county, dropped dead Saturday while saddling his horse.

Richard Riddick shot and killed M. M. Gorman, in Brunswick. Both drinking.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley running about the largest freight trains in the State.

Goldsboro region agitated on the effect of the cold snap on fruit and early crop vegetation.

Cotton from the wrecked English steamer at Ocracokoke is being delivered at Morehead City.

Work on the mutual land and manufacturing belt line railroad, began at Durham Tuesday.

Rush station, High Point and Asheboro Road, changed to Rankin, in honor of Conductor Rankin.

Dr. Dixon, of Greensboro Female College, lectures in that place for the benefit of the Methodist church.

Wilmington Star says the boys are laying in heavy stocks of cigarettes, against the day of prohibition to minors.

Memorial services for the late Julius A. Bonitz were conducted in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Goldsboro, Monday evening.

Leaksville is talking about adopting Rife's automatic hydraulic engine or ram for affording a distribution of water in the town.

Guilford College growing into a town. The new houses built in the past half year, and many more in prospective this summer.

Prof. Martin H. Holt, of Guilford College, was substituted by the Legislature for H. G. Chatham, of Surry, as trustee of Girl's Training school.

Alamance could not stand $300 for the State Chemist's analysis of a dead negroes stomach, and the coroner's jury concluded that he was bitten by a mad dog.

The census bureau announces the population of the State by races, as follows: Whites, 1049,191; colored; 567,170; Indians, 1,571; Chinese, 15. Total, 1,617,948.

The Charlotte Chronicle discussing the charter amendments thinks it would be pretty tough to say the people for or against ratification shall not be allowed to vote.

J. W. Jones the secretary of the Southern Historical Society, of Virginia, will lecture in Durham on next Wednsday evening, for the benefit of the Old Soldiers Home.

It is tnough that the formal transfer of the Three C's Railroad will be made through the office of the clerk of the United States Court, in Charleston today or tomorrow.

William Sprowles, a journeyman tailor in Charlotte, a Federal soldier during the war, and who was present and fired on John Wilkes Booth the night of his capture, died Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Reed, Charlotte, said in his Sunday sermon, "The average christian is as ignorant of the teachings of the New Testament as the average editor is of the Confession of faith."

The Workman says Roxboro has a little girl named "Tiudlewink," and Winston has a "Tube Rose." A woman in the mountains got the beautiful name of her daughter out of the Bible—"Talitha Cumi."

The Progressive Farmer asks "if a State can borrow money to secure the prosperity of her people along one line of tevelopment, why can she not borrow it to secure the prosperity for her people along another line?"

The Madison Leader says it regrets its failure to appear last week, but for owners absence in Cuba it would not have occurred. The friends of the paper need have no fears as to its future. Its publication is an assured fact.

A branch organization of the Building and Loan Association of Knoxville, Tenn., has been established at New Berne, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000. It is under the management of Odd Fellows, but membership is open to everybody.

The Goldsboro Argus says: Merchants are enlarging their territory, manufactures are increasing their plants and there is a hopefulness and buoyancy about the spirit of people, that augurs well for the future growth and prosperity of our beautiful city.

A gentleman of Asheville, who has just returned from Knoxville, says that the weather in that city is absolutely execrable. The most terrific snow storm for years prevailed there on Friday and Saturday, and the mud is only fordable by long-legged men; and yet the Knoxville Journal has telegrams from Asheville almost daily concerning the weather there.

Robins reported plenty in the country.

Wake issued 33 marriage licenses in February.

Only four interments at Greensboro cemetery in February.

Hillsboro threatens to put up a $150,000 cotton factory.

Raleigh made 104 police arrests in February; 42 white, 62 colored.

The other revenue district of the State paid $70,704.69 in February.

William Johnson, colored, Bugaboo Creek, Wilkes, shot and killed his wife, Friday night.

The British steamship Craigehead ashore at Ocrocoke, remains in good condition, and may be saved.

Five hundred able-bodied laborers are advertised for to work on the streets of North Wilkesboro.

Greensboro claims to be the best place in the State for the Girls Training School, and confidently calculates on being chosen.

Durham live people rejoice at prospect of a $25,000 graded school building authorized by the Legislature, after vote of the people.

Hornets Nest Riflemen, Charlotte, volunteer as a salvage corps in caring for and protecting property during large fires in the city.

Moses Ford, near Forestville, Wake county, cut down a tree in which he found twenty-four live opossums, two gray squirrels, two owls and four flying squirrels.

Johnson, colored, who shot his wife in Wilkes claims that he was playing, and did not know the pistol was loaded. The fatal shot was the only one in it, and the man showed no disposition to escape.

They think over in Wilkes that Judge Bynum is a very fashionable and accomplished man. The Chronicle says the Judge has had the Sheriff teaching some of the fellows when and where to not wear their hats.

The Chronicle tells that about ten Wilkesboro-ites attended the magnificent fair at New Berne, floated across the Neuse Creek in a box with a pole stuck in the end of it with a big rag tied to it, and had the biggest time of anybody there.

The Wilkesboro Chronicle says Kirkpatrick of the Greensboro furniture Company has been up prospecting. He purchased 25,000 feet of poplar lumber from Mr. Vyne. The timber of this section is one of its greatest sources of wealth.

That Green Pine Wood.

Mr. Editor: Your experience with your load of field pine wood reminds the writer of the soubriquets acquired by two men in a Western State on account of their sharp transactions in wood. One contracted to purchase all the cord wood in a clearing at a certain price. The wood was oak, ash, elm, linn, buckeye, and hickory. The buyer, whose name was Miller, selected all the hickory, and after taking it home, paid the common price, and then refused all the other grades. He was ever after called Hickory Miller!

Another man by the name of Snyder contracted to cut into cord wood all the trees in a certain piece of woods at fifty cents a cord. There were trees of all kinds in the clearing, and oak, hickory and basswood were conspicuous. This woodman spared the oaks and hickory and others of hard texture, and cut nothing but basswood. He then went to his employer for pay for all the cords he had cut, and threw up the contract. That man ever after went by the name of Basswood Snyder.

A young minister, calling upon his parishoners for the first time, when making his call upon the knight of the axe, asked him, "Are you Basswood Snyder?" The man warned the young preacher never to say "Basswood" to him again.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, an improvement in the quality of wood in this market might be obtained by letting the name of the wood in which the seller speculates to the disadvantage of the buyer, adhere to the seller. What for a soubriquet would green field pine be? S. J.

Two Items From Asheville Citizen.

A mortgage was filed in Register Mackey's office yesterday, executed by the school committee of Asheville to Anna B. Groesbeck, of Philadelphia.

The committee has borrowed from Anna B. Groesbeck the sum of $5,000 for the purpose of discharging and paying debts and incumbrances incurred in the building of the Orange street graded school building. The loan is to be repaid within three years from date, with interest at 8 per cent.

The mortgage is executed by W. W. West, chairman: D. T. Millard, H. A. Gudger and W. F. Randolph, secretary.

J. S. Grant, proprietor of Grant's pharmacy on South Main street, received this week from Lehn & Finch, importers, New York, two vials of Dr. Koch's lymph, valued at $50. The lymph was sent from New York immediately after it was received by the importers. Dr. Grant is now prepared to distribute the medicine to physicians who shall be recommended by the state board of medical examiners. It will be dispensed only to those who are so endorsed by the examiners.

The Military Academy at West Point is to be rebuilt at a cost of $450,000.

A printer employed on the Chattanooga News, Jim Compton, shot Harry Herbert in the neck. The wound is probably a fatal one.

CONSUMPTIVE COWS.

A commission of eight physicians connected with the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, began last Saturday a series of experiments designed to show the effect of Koch's tuberculin upon consumptive cows. "It is estimated," said the chairman, Dr. Zuill, before the first injections were made, "that 50 per cent. of the cases of consumption originate from the use of dairy products. Our plan is to free the human race from the scourge by removing its cause. We propose to investigate the value of the lymph in three lines—as a curative agent, as a diagnosing agent, and as an agent to secure immunity from disease." Three cows were subjected to the treatment. Two of them were undoubtedly tuberculous, and the tubercle bacillus had been found in their milk. The third was supposed to be tuberculous, and in this case the tuberculin was used as a diagnosing agent.

It is noticeable that these experiments are made in a city to which milk is sent from many herds of diseased cows. No thorough inquiry concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis in these herds, like that in which experts have been engaged in the region surrounding Boston, has been made by the sanitary authorities, but the following statement published by the Philadelphia Press last year, shows that the matter has not been wholly overlooked:

"In New Jersey not long ago, in the milk district of this city, fifty-three herds were found infected with tubeculosis. They are still supplying the city with milk. The number of diseased herds in the Pennsylvania milk district of the city is at least as large and probably larger."

The latest conclusions of physicians concerning the value of Koch's tuberculin do not, unfortunately, afford much ground for expectation that the commission will succeed in curing cows that are clearly tuberculous. For example, Dr. Griffith, of the Tuberculosis Commission of the University of Pennsylvania, says in the recent report of the commission's work, under the head of general conclusions:

"No alteration for the better occurred in the physical signs of any of the patients, other than might be expected in some of a number of phthisical patients subjected to favorable hygienic conditions. * * In a majority of the cases either no appreciable changes in the physical signs could be detected, or the alterations found indicated more or less deterioration in the condition of the lungs."

But if the experiments upon diseased cows shall direct public attention to the condition of the dairy herds in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and if the commission shall undertake to show how many consumptive cows there are in the herds from which the milk supply of Philadelphia is procured, its work will be of great service to the people, even if it shall appear that the tuberculin will neither cure tuberculous animals nor make sound cows proof against infection. Not until last year was there enacted in Philadelphia a municipal ordinance forbidding the sale of milk adulterated with water, and this ordinance was passed with great difficulty, owing to the powerful opposition of the milk dealers. The work of the commission may convince the people that further legislation is needed. It may show them that the water with which milk is adulterated may be the only harmless part of the compound, and that milk which is not below the standard and has not been adulterated may carry the germs of consumption to every family where it is used We hope that in the course of time the sanitary autnorities of this city will take some action to prevent the sale of tuberculous milk here

The address of Dr. Zuill shows that he and his associates have very decided opinions as to the danger of infection from the milk of consumptive cows. Why should they not cause an inquiry to be made concerning the actual condition of the dairy herds in the milk district of their city? The facts that might thus be procured would be of great value, and could scarcely fail, we should say, to excite a popular interest that would compell the enactment of protective laws.—New York Times.

A Squeezed Coon!

A colored gentleman, whose name was not lemon, but who was very much squeezed, on the Durham and Northern road was in this city last night. He tried to couple some cars, but got between two of them, and for a little bit he looked like he was a piece of cotton The cars separated, and he breathed again, and went on to Hendersonville last night. It is said here by authorities that he did not get hurt very much, although those who saw him thought that he could not live. He got pinched pretty freely anyway you size it up, but he may outgrow the habit of dying and be himself again. —Durham Globe.

Baltimore Methodist Conference.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—The Baltimore Methodist Conference at the meeting this morning settled the question as to whether women shall be allowed to go as delegates to the general conference, and without discussion defeated the question by a vote of 145 to 39 This decision will not be made final for about a year, hence, when the general conference, the supreme body of the Methodist Church, will act on it.

SOME MOVES ON AND CHANGES COME.

This old gray-headed mundane sphere, the moving, turning, whirling mass it is, in all the commotions, earthquakes and phenomena goes on as if nobody suffered or rejoiced.

That is one part of the world, but there is another side. It is the part that makes the biggest joys and the blackest crimes: it is the part that shapes marble, hews stone, makes spindles, manufactures and shows life, or on the other hand it is the part that is born, grows, loafs, wastes away and dies.

They say that this human family—all colors, classes and nationalities—is growing better, wiser, more industrious and kinder; some say not. And the race is not! The world is no better today than last year—not one bit better. There are more churches, more preachers, more Sunday school workers, more missionaries and more good men and Christian women; but there are more people, a wider field and more forces to contend with. The mean people, the vices and the crimes grow as the nice virtues do. They may not grow together, but they grow. You may not see it, but the growth is going on and right around you.

This is a funny world, my masters, and the people who make it are funnier still. It is a cold world—sympathy is scarce, concert of action is a back number, and like some opposing forces the private interest, the individual likes and dislikes and the place "where the bread is buttered," tend to draw men in different directions. Boys of the same father and the same mother are some times found going this way—girls, seldom, but some times.

Some men move down life's pathway, all smiles, all cheer, flinging joys to the world and making men, women and children feel better for having come in contact with them—such are few. Some men, like powder, they fly up, sizz and then drop back into equilibrium. Other men, touchy, spiteful, sour, narrow minded and mean, explode and leave themselves worsted. Sadly and regretfully we believe that a few women are this way.

The character, that sees no good in any one or anything, that looks suspiciously upon all, is to be pitied. There is nothing good in the Bible that fits him; he is an oddity with lots of company.

Now and then you see a boy get bigger than his father and above his mother; he speaks of them as the old folks. That boy, forgetting the sleepless nights of a fond mother and unconscious of the hard struggles of an anxious father, is no good; he will make a mean man, a trifling husband and maybe a scoundrel.

Occasionally an ungrateful specimen shows his head above the surface of busy life. He, forgetting kindness, friendliness and help, lets his tongue strike in the dark and his actions turn traitor to the hand and life of him that did him service.

This is a wrangling world; men pull together on some things and pull apart on others; men fly up, sputter at each other and then make friends. They do these things in a fit of spitefulness and irritableness. They would be all right without the fits—they do the devilment.

Some men work hard and tussle all the time with the fabled "wolf at the door." Other men hit a few licks and out comes big results—they didn't seem to have much sense, much grit or much pluck. They must to have had "luck."

Some men wark hard—they barely live. Other men don't work—they live. We all live, every one of us live, at different places, under different circumstances and certainly at different homes. "One half of the world don't know how the other half lives."

Men are too busy, too much engaged, too thoughtless to stop and spend a thought on the surroundings.

Individually we are too selfish—all men are more or less selfish; it is human nature, may be, but selfishness is not good Collectively we may not be so.

A man starts out, full-handed; he works, he plods and he plans; he is bluffed and baffled and he gives up—the strong, heavy muscled man with a trade gives up. He gets weaker and grows trifling as age grows, then charity—the collective hand of unsellishness—takes care of him. It is hard to see a man with a trade, a man with some brains and a man with some life before him, sit down and force the lever of charity to prize him up and support him. But that is a freak of human nature, but it is strange. He is soon forgotten—missed at first by the public but relieved in the end.

A genuinely good man, one that helped and wished well, dies. Every body says "his place can not be filled, it is a loss to the church, to the community," etc. 'Tis true! But the cold world outwardly forgets and joys on as ever.

When a man is up and staying up, he is all right! When he is down—then the world kicks at him and says stay down; and too often the poor fellow does.

About the meanest thing humanity has to contend with is cold selfishness. But then it is a selfish world!

A bill granting universal suffrage to women passed a third reading in the Senate of Michigan.

Wade Hampton will deliver the address at Augusta, April 27, at the reunion of his old brigade.

EARLY RAILROADING IN THE SOUTH.

The following item in relation to the South is found in several leading papers under the head of "Interesting Facts:"

"The first locomotive to run in the South was built in New York from plans furnished by a citizen of Charleston, S. C. It was called the 'Best Friend,' and was placed on the Charleston railroad in 1835."

The date named as that of the introduction of the locomotive in the South is undoubtedly a typographical error, apparent to those who know the real facts. But in the history of our progress 1835 is a long time ago, sufficiently far back to give an air of antiquity to anything done at that time. But the enterprise of the South even antidated by several years that early period named in the paragraph above quoted, and in its justification we state the following facts:

Of course it may be accepted as a fact that all the traffic railroads used the steam locomotive. It is true the Baltimore and Ohio road, begun in the summer of 1828, was originally designed for horse power only; and was so used for some time as far as Ellicott's mills. In 1830, the first locomotive built in Baltimore by Peter Cooper was put upon the road, and the success of the substitution of steam for horse power satisfactorily demonstrated. For the South Carolina railroad, extending from Charleston to Hamburg and built between 1829 and 1831, a locomotive engine designed by Mr. E. L. Miller, of Charleston, was built by the Kembles, of New York, and was in active use between the points named for two years, when it exploded. This engine was the "Best Friend" referred to in the paragraph. On this road, in 1831, was first introduced on any railroad, either in the United States or in England, the arrangement of two four wheeled trucks, and the long passenger cars as distinguished from the plan in use elsewhere of having three Concord or stage coaches grouped in a common system of trucks, but seperated from each other by high backs or partitions, with seats facing each other and extending crossways from one side door to the other, the conductors making his trips along the train on narrow plank extending along the sides of each coach, and grasping as he moved along the door posts of the coaches.

Another railroad in the South using the locomotive before 1835 was the Petersburg, Va., to Blakely on the Roanoke river in North Carolina, midway between the present town of Weldon and the old borough town of Halifax. This road was 64 miles long. Blakely has long ceased to exist and has passed out of memory, the necessity of its existence ceasing as soon as the Wilmington and Weldon and the Raleigh and Gaston roads were built, both begun, we believe, in 1833.

Another Southern road using the steam locomotive before the year 1835, was the New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain road, certainly using steam in 1834; for at the end of that year, one now a citizen of Asheville passed from the lake to the city upon it, the first railroad experience he ever had.

After 1835, the progress of railroad construction in the South was comparatively rapid.—Asheville Citizen.

Clarksburg, W. Va., March 6.—Farmers' Alliance organizers have been working quietly throughout this state for several weeks past. It has now developed that the membership in some counties is nearly as great as the combined strength of two old parties. A new alliance paper is to be started here this spring.

PREVALENCE OF ILL-HEALTH.

Ill-health is a very matter-of-fact affair—it is no uncertain and problematical condition. The necessity, at times, for medical treatment is as evident and pressing as any other necessity, and it is for this reason that we would earnestly caution our readers against the use of any but the most approved remedies. Irreparable injury is often done by placing confidence in medicines which, although new and pretentious, are often worthless. It is the almost inevitable failure of these compounds that throws discredit upon pharmacy and medical science in general.

Physicians are now of the opinion that many diseases are the result of a morbid condition of the blood, either through inheritance or contagion, and that the only rational and effective way of curing these complaints is to produce a radical change in the vital fluid. The prevalence, for example, of scrofula is the most prolific cause of consumption. A specific that expels the hereditary taint of scrofula from the blood is, therefore, a preventive of consumption. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla has repeatedly proved itself such a specific is a well-known fact that cannot be too frequently and urgently proclaimed.

A distinguished physician has recently recorded his belief, founded on the most satisfactory and reliable evidence, that "the faithful use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly eradicate scrofula." He further asserts: "I have used it as an alterative and blood-purifier, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood-medicine ever compounded." This testimony, which has been reaffirmed by hundreds of others, should be sufficient to induce all who are of scrofulous habit to resort, without delay, to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Another malady very prevalent in the United States is catarrh. This is also a blood disease, and one of the most stubborn with which physicians have to contend. We have been repeatedly assured, however, that the persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effectually expels from the system this most disgusting and dangerous complaint. In a word, the way to health is through the purification of the blood which nourishes the whole system. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla.