[illegible]TH

[illegible] PLAIN WORDS ABOUT COL. SIMS.

[illegible]SHINGTON, April 15.—Thomas [illegible]kely, of Tappahanock, Va., was [illegible]rst witness examined by Sher[illegible] committee. He described the bee bullrach of a company of coalition [illegible] numbering about 100 men, [illegible]led by men who were armed with sabres. They were organized in parties of ten. They had possession of the polls for an hour while they were voting. There was no violence. He described at great length the experience of a colored Democrat, who was assaulted as he went to the polls and threatened as he left after voting.

A recess was taken until 1:30. Upon reassembling, Congressman John Wise appeared, and addressing the chair, said that he represented Col. W. E. Sims. Col. S[illegible] had received notice that witnesses [illegible] about to be examined with respect to his personal character. Wise read a letter from Sims to Senator Sherman, stating that he knew not the nature of the threatened attacks upon him, nor did he care, if he was allowed to show the animus which prompted [illegible]. He had reason to believe that the attempt was not for the purpose of throwing any light on the subject before the committee, but to blacken his character by innuendo. He desired, if the committee saw fit to go outside of his character for veracity, to be allowed to summon witnesses to prove the moral character of all parties, including Senator Vance and representatives Geo. C. Cabell and Geo. D. Wise, who were, he was informed, united in an attempt to blacken his character. After reading the letter Mr. Wise said that since the investigation began he had to some extent represented the affirmative proposition that there was murder and massacre and outlawry in Danville, and he honestly believed it. He therefore wished to say that Sims had been examined here as to certain statements. If true, it mattered not that the private character of Sims was, except as to his reputation for veracity. He gave notice that he would object to the investigation extending beyond Sims' general reputation for veracity, unless the investigation was opened up, in which case he should assail the reputation for truth of W. N. Ruffin, and should produce the records of some of the signers of the Danville circular.

Senator Vance—"Well, Mr. Chairman, so far this notice is an intimation that my character is to be assailed, sir."

Senator Sherman—"I think myself, governor, that that ought not to enter upon the records and I shall certainly so recommend."

Senator Vance—"It is unusual, sir, and it is damnable, and I defy the whole hell-fired crowd to assail my character, here or anywhere else. I never heard of such a proposition as carrying the war into a committee and making war against a member of a committee who is simply doing his duty as appointed and as required of him by the Senate of which he is a member. It is a threat, sir, which I despise and defy and contemn."

Mr. Sherman said there was no further necessity for argument: when the questions were raised by [illegible] testimony it would be time enough to discuss and decide them. So far as the threat to involve a member of the committee personally as to his character and conduct was concerned, it was entirely improper.

Mr. Sims—"My character is as precious to me as that of any member of Congress to him. It has been reported as having been said before the committee that I was a dishonest man. Now, if he merely attempts to prove that, I have no objection."

Senator Vance—"I said it of you with reference to the proof I had."

Sims (who is partially deaf) was proceeding when Senator Sherman persuaded him to stop.

Mr. Berkley, one of the Democratic counsel from Danville, wished to address the committee, but Senator Lear, who temporarily occupied the chair of Senator Lapham, objected and moved that the taking of testimony be resumed.

G. B. Rawlins, of Baltimore, [illegible]rn and took the stand.

Vance asked if she was acquainted with Sims.

She replied that she had known him for about seven years.

She was asked to state what his reputation for truth and veracity.

Mr. Sherman said he would not consent to turning the investigation into the channel proposed now—to open up an opportunity for bringing in personal records without the direction of the sub committee. If there was any desire to controvert any of Sims' statements as a witness, he would have no objection. Mr. Vance said that it had been put in evidence that Colonel Sims was a man of good character and that his defeat in the election was due to intimidation and violence. "I propose to prove," he [illegible] "that Sims is a thief [illegible] this witness on the stand here, and that he is entirely unworthy of belief. He has blackened the character of reputable citizens of Danville and we propose to show who he is." Mr. Wise said: "I think that it is due Sims that the proposition to show that Sims is a thief, that has stole [illegible] of this lady and that he is unworthy of belief, should not be allowed to go unanswered; also that Sims hurls back the insinuation into the teeth of its author, and at the proper time and proper place will prove that it is a falsehood out of the whole cloth."

Vance: "I make this of my own knowledge, but I make it with witnesses here to prove it. Congressman Cable and Geo. D. Wise now appeared in the committee room and in their turn stated with much earnestness their willingness to submit to any investigation which might be proposed respecting their personal records. Mr Sherman still objecting to the instruction of the testimony proposed. Mrs. Rawlins was excused. At 3 o'clock, after a comparison of views between the members of the sub committee, all the witnesses in attendance were discharged and an adjournment, subject to the call of the chairman, was reached. It is not yet decided whether any more witnesses shall be subpoenaed.

Exposition in Lenoir.

DEBATE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE COURT ON THE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Wooten favored a survey of the county and the getting up of a map and hand book that would give statistics concerning the products of the soil, the rainfall, climate, health, etc. It was astonishing how ignorant our people are of their own county. He doubted if there was a man present who could tell him how many rivers and creeks in the county and what water power they contain. He urged the necessity of the map and hand book, and said that they could not be had without an appropriation from the county.

A. Davis, Esq., wanted to know if the money could be appropriated without a vote of the people. He was in favor of the people having a voice in the matter.

Mr. Wooten replied that no special tax would be levied.

Mr. Davis claimed to have as much State pride as anybody, but thought the people ought to have a voice in the matter. It was good Democratic doctrine to consult the people, and thought it would be a bad precedent to appropriate this money without doing so.

J. C. Kenneddy was surprised at the position taken by Mr. Davis.—There was no law for submitting the question to the people.

Mr. Parrott. "Mr. Chairman, it always looks to me like I am too busy. The people have no voice in the matter. *We, the people,* have nothing to do with it. The commissioners have the authority and they get it from the magistrates. I claim the privilege to speak on this matter. I was appointed a magistrate by the Clerk of the Superior Court. I was not elected by the legislature. Gov. Jarvis had said that the valuation of property in this State must be advanced. It had been advanced in Vance township and anybody who is acquainted with the lands knows that they are not worth as much as they were before the war."

Mr. Kennedy. "Is that the question before this meeting."

Mr. Parrott. "Yes, sir. I don't want our poverty displayed at the Exposition. You want to invite Northern men down here to look at our lands! Schofield's whole army passed through my plantation and they haven't bought yet. As for learning about the number of rivers and creeks in the county, we can do that better at Dr. Lewis' College or at the Graded School. I tell you this Exposition is a dance for a few. If Gov. Jarvis and Gov. Butler want a big dinner, let's throw in a quarter each and have a *good* dinner.

Mr. J. C. Kennedy replied to Mr. Parrott with much warmth. He was surprised at the views advanced by that gentleman, and begged that no one would think for a moment of bringing politics into it. He again urged the necessity of taking a business view of the matter and uniting to make a fair, square, honest exhibit of our resources and he would guarantee that the one thousand dollars would more than be paid back in less than two years.

W. L. Kennedy, Esq., moved that the county make an exhibit. Carried. Mr. Parrott and one or two others voting in the negative.

Mr. W. L. Kennedy moved to appropriate the sum of $500 for the purpose of making the exhibit.

J. M. Mewborne, Esq., moved to amend by appropriating $300

Mr. J. C. Kennedy moved to lay both motion and amendment on the table. No second. The amendment was lost.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. W. L. Kennedy to appropriate $500, and it was adopted.

HOUSE OF THE FUTURE.

It is said that the houses of the future will be of glass. The manufacture of that transparent material has reached such perfection, that it is claimed a glass house would be superior in every respect to one of wood, brick, or stone. Glass can be cast in any shape, and would not be more costly than granite. It will take any color, and be made to imitate perfectly any known precicious stone. The proverb about the danger of throwing stones into glass houses is a mistaken one, for huge cobble stones would not hurt the material under any considerations. What a splendid sight would be a city of glass! How it would sparkle in the sunlight, and reflect all the colors of the rainbow! Some of our young readers may live to see not one but many cities in which the houses will be built principally of glass.

THINGS RUINOUS TO FARMING.

Of two things ruinous to our farming interest, I shall call *The Cultivator's* attention, briefly first to the almost universal custom of renting lands to negro tenants for a certain amount of lint cotton, and then letting the negro manage the farm according to his own judgment. This I look upon as one of the greatest defects in our Southern system of farming; and, in my opinion, has done more towards bankrupting and impoverishing our farmers than all other evils combined.

Ten years' experience and observation have clearly demonstrated the fact to my mind, that the negro, when left to his own judgment, is absolutely incapable of planning and directing a farm so as to make it pay him or any one else. I have tried the tenant system of farming with the average run of negro farmers, and after fifteen years experience have lost my best lands worn out, or impoverished to such an extent that no hing scarcely will grow on them but crap grass. My fencing, which was once good, is rapidly going to decay, the briars and bushes offering the best protection now against mischievous.—*Southern Cultivator.*

What Good Farming Can Do.

Mr. Travis E. Hooker, on his home farm near Hookerton, raised on 100 acres 100 bales of cotton, averaging 440 pounds each. If any can beat the record that Greene county is making we would be glad to learn from them.—*Snow Hill Telegraph.*

FROM A SERMON.

By Rev. H. T. DARNALL.

It has been said by those who differ from us, that the Presbyterian church is "the best Sabbath keeper of all the churches." This may or may not be so. The church lays no claim to such an honorable distinction. She only does what she ought to do, if she sets peculiar honor to God's day. Yet she has held the truth so clearly in her standards, that no better statement to fit can well be found than in her confession of faith. "As it is of the law of nature that in general a due proportion of time is set apart for the worship of God. So in his word by a positive, moral and perpetual commandment, binding all men in all ages, he hath particularly appointed one day in seven for a Sabbath, to be kept only unto him, which from the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ, was the last day of the week, and from the resurrection of Christ we changed into the first day of the week, which in scripture is called the Lord's day, and is to be continued to the end of the world as the Christian Sabbath. The Sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord when men, after a due preparing of their hearts and ordering of their common affairs beforehand, do not only observe an holy rest all the day from their own works, words and thoughts, about their worldly employments and recreation, but also are taken up the whole time in the public and private exercises of his worship and in the duties of necessity and mercy." That this is the true scriptural conception of Sabbath keeping, is plain from God's word to Isaiah, "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath from doing thy pleasure on my holy day: and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord honorable; and shalt honor him not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure; nor speaking thine own words, then thou shalt delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. The application of this duty is too manifold to be given here in detail, and every intelligent christian mind can make that application without difficulty when the simple principle is itself understood, that with the exception of works of necessity and mercy the day is to be altogether occupied with holy exercises at home and in the sanctuary. All encouragement of Sunday travel, or recreations and pleasures suitable for other days, all secular reading, as of newspapers or novels, all needless culinary and domestic labor, or wasting of God's time in sleep, come within the prohibition laid upon us in this commandment; we cannot avoid such conclusions if we honestly "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy"—and God will not hold him guiltless who with a clear knowledge of his will goes on in the way of transgression. Soon or later his sin will find him out, and bring its punishment with it. God is not mocked and whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." [illegible] is in no austere and monkish sense are to observe the Sabbath [illegible] bright [illegible] ual privileges, [illegible] soul rest and refreshment. [illegible] duties be undertaken with thankfulness and praise, opening our hearts to receive his approving smile as we honor his day. Calling the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable. Give him this month part of your time, gladly, fully and without a grudgement, and he in turn will make good to you his richest promises of blessing in temporal as well as in spiritual comfort. No man has ever suffered from a conscientious regard for any of God's commandments. Use it as a day holy unto the Lord, as a great means of grace, bringing you by weekly stages nearer the rest that remaineth when time's toil is ended and as a continual memorial of the resurrection of him who has placed you under the highest possible obligation, in that in your behalf he went down into the grave to light up its gloom and to remove the sting from Death.—*Dispatch.*

A VERY COOL OLD LADY.

Mr. Spencer, of Randolph, told us that the cyclone came pretty near him, carrying portions of the wreck of other farms over his head and letting down miles on this side. He told us of old mother Cranford, who was covered up in bed when the storm came. The wind took the house away, and set the bed down carefully in a good place in the field. When her grandson found her he expected the old lady would be dead, as a matter of course. Taking off the cover in which she was securely wrapped, he found with surprise that her hand were still warm. He called her when she opened her eyes and exclaimed: "Why, the window has blown open."—*Greensboro Workman.*

Newberne *Journal*: The moonshiners are looking up. A five hundred gallon still passed Kinston last Saturday on its way to the gallberry region on the south side of Neuse river.——The building of the market house is progressing with provoking rapidity. It has an elegant sufficiency of chimneys and will make a number one kitchen or a good "hotel on the European plan."——Rev. A J Hines has taken charge of the missionary Baptist Church at Kinston. He heaped "coals of fire" on the backs of so-called Christians last Sunday night. The terrapins will move after a little while.——The county commissioners last Monday declined to invest any of the county funds in the Exposition. So this county will not be exposed in the State Exposition unless private individuals foot the bill. Great are "WE THE PEOPLE."——At Everett R. Rouse's place, about three miles north of Kinston, two small negro children, the offspring of George Hill, were burned to death last Wednesday night. The father and mother had gone to church at night, in the neighborhood, leaving their children asleep in the house. On their return the house was burned down and the children destroyed.

KEEPING ROADS IM REPAIR.

The town of Amenia, in Dutchess county, N. Y., has tried, with marked success, the plan of keeping a force of four or five men at work on the highways through most of the year under the supervision of an experienced and skillful builder of roads, who gives his attention constantly to the work. Every part of the 75 miles of highway in the town is in good condition, and the expense of keeping it so has been so much less than it could have been by the old method. The new plan has greatly relieved the farmers, who have not been called to work on the roads at a time when other duties demanded their attention. New York has a law which directs that the voters of any town may elect to adopt this plan of hiring a force of men and a competent commissioner to keep in repair the roads of their town, but the plan, once adopted, must be followed for not less than three years. It has been found that by the method described the roads have been kept in better condition than ever before, and that the cost of the work has actually been less than that of road-making by the old way."

We find this statement in a local paper. It is very full of significance for farmers in other localities. The season when town meetings are held for the election of town officers is approaching, and this subject is one that can be very profiably considered meanwhile. A vast amount of money is every year wasted on the county roads, and with nothing to show for it but wretched and often impassable highways. It might be suggested that in every township where $5,000 is expended yearly upon the roads, $1,000 could very well be paid to a competent road engineer, who could take charge of two or three townships, and $2,000 more be spent in the constant services of three or four men and a pair of horses occasionally. There would be at least a saving of the whole $5,000; $2,000 of it in money and $3,000 more in the better condition of the roads, which would really be so much money in the pockets of the farmers by reason of the gain in time, horseflesh, and the larger loads that could be moved. Perhaps there is nothing more than this that tends to show the apparent truth of the frequent statement that farmers do not exhibit the aptitude of self-government that should be shown by every citizen, and that, consequently their influence in public affairs is not felt as it should be. The wise administration of these local and subordinate affairs is a valuable training [illegible] duties, and farmers should [illegible] of managing them [illegible] and economical [illegible] the farmer who will take [illegible] to fit himself by practice for these lesser but still important duties, and will take an active interest in securing wise and economical administration of these smaller matters, will sooner become familiar with the principles of popular government, and will very soon make his influence felt more widely and effectively. But the very least result will be that he will find the value of his farm advance in an equal ratio as he secures better roads. After that he will be able to show other men the ways in which they should go, just as he makes his own ways better.

GO TO HALIFAX.

WHAT YOU CAN FIND THERE.

This county abounds with marl.—Beavers are caught in the county, otter, minks, muskrats, foxes and other animals valuable for fur, are found here, and skins of all these could be stuffed and mounted, and sent to the State Exposition. Sections of pine, cypress, oak and sycamore trees could be sent. Nearly all the tobacco boxes used in North Carolina of sycamore—and most of them are made of this wood—are bought in Ohio and shipped to this State, while there is sycamore wood enough in Halifax county to make somebody's fortune. In one respect, at least, Halifax could lead the State. The Messrs. Garrett's of Ringwood, could make an exhibit of native wines equal to those of California in quality. They ship and sell annually over fifty thousand gallons of wine, and there is hardly an acre of land in the county which could not be made to produce grapes of every variety abundantly as the vineyards of these gentlemen. The canal at Weldon and the many streams in the county which could with capital, be turned into splendid motive power for miles, would astonish even the the citizens themselves.—*Weldon News.*

The New Orleans *Times Democrat* estimates that the South loses from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 annually by gin house fires. Our contemporary adds: "This is too poor a section to allow this large amount of property to go off in smoke. If many of our methods of handling cotton are careless, as Mr. Atkinson complains, none is more careless than this, which leaves cotton, uninsured and unprotected, to remain in a tinder box of a gin house until some incendiary sets fire to and destroys it." The sooner a planter gets his cotton to market the better.—[Copied from *News-Observer.*

The fires from rum and whiskey destroy more property than gin house fires, to say nothing of bodies and souls.—*Truth.*

PICKED UP HISTORY.

Christopher Daniel Davis says he is seventy-three years of age, a grandson of Christopher Daniel, a prisoned soldier of 1776. His grandfather was captured in South Carolina, carried to the Island of Jamaca where he was detained a prisoner for three years and four months. He made his escape on a vessel engaged in smugling tobacco. He assisted the smuglers and they were to give him passage and were to land him in North Carolina. A storm blew them off and it was a full six weeks before they made the voyage and landed in Philadelphia. He cut up his blanket to make himself a pair of pants. He settled half a mile South Patterson's Mill, on New Hope.—He had only one child, Kate, his (Davis') mother, who married my father Wyatt Davis. Joel Ellett and Hardy Massa, now own the land. Out of some hundred and forty prisoners he only heard of one returning to this country. Davis had often seen Wood and Hood (a negro) at his grandfather's going to Raleigh to draw their pensions.

WHO MADE THE WAR OF 1776?

The report of Gen. Knox, Washington's Secretary of war in 1790, foots up as follows:

States.	Soldiers.	Population.
New Hamp're	12,497,	141,891
Massachusetts,	67,908,	475,257.
Rhode Island,	5,909,	69,110
Connecticut,	31,939	234,141
New York,	17,781	340,120
New Jersey,	10,726	181,139
Pehnsylvania,	25,678	434,336
Delaware,	2,386	59,098
Maryland,	13 902	319,728
Virginia,	26,728	748,319
N. Carolina	7,264	393,751
S. Carolina,	6,418	249,073
Georgia,	2,509	82,549
Totatal,	231,971.	2,826,957

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut furnished 117,452, which is two thousand nine hundred and thirty three more than was furnished by all the States besides.

Massachusetts furnished more than eight of the other States, to-wit:

Georgia	2,509
South Carolina,	6,414
North Carolina,	7,263
Delaware,	2,386
Rhode Island,	5,905
New Jersey,	10,726
New Hanpshire	12,494
Maryland,	13,912
Total	61,615

Massachusetts, 67,097.

If figures do not lie, then it is clear that New England fought, if she did not make the war. The truth is she made it. Neither New York, Pennsylvania or Virginia, considering their population took much stock.—The church had much to do in keeping the good body of the people of the Middle and Southern States true to King George and his Church. History, says Tytler, "is the school of politics; it opens the hidden springs of human affairs; the courses of the rise, grandeur, revolutions, and fall of Empires; it points out the influence which the manners of a people exert upon a government, and the influence which that government reciprocally exert upon the manners of a people; it illustrates the blessings of political union, and the miseries of faction; the danger of unbridled liberty."

Let New England when she makes war have the credit due her, says the *Truth.*

THE NEW BERNE SEEKER AFTER JUSTICE.

The New Berne "Journal" tells of a Mr. Geo. D. Pate, of Craven, who having a case of importance before the Supreme Court, determined to walk from Newberne to Raleigh.—He left New Berne Friday evening, reached Kinston Saturday morning, on Saturday evening got to Goldsboro. He took a rest at that place until Tuesday and then pushed on to Raleigh, arriving here early Thursday morning, having rested by the wayside Wednesday night so as not to arrive at the Capitol in the dead hours of the night. Says the "Journal": Arriving at Raleigh he called upon Governor Jarvif, to whom he exhibited his title to the property in litigation, who he states referred him to the 'General Protector.' On being conducted to the office of the G. P. this functionary had gone to dinner—he dining at the plebeian hour of twelve—and would not be back before one o'clock. At one o'clock sharp Mr. P. was again at the office of the General Protector, but this time he was at the Supreme court and could not be interviewed, but meeting Governor Jarvis again he got some good advice without charge and that was to go and employ two good lawyers, which Mr. Pate is sure he found in the persons of Mr. Geo. V. Strong, Esq., and Colonel Walter Clark, and we think he did. These gentlemen are in charge of the matter and Mr. Pate is sanguine of success in his suit. One thing only we have to say in the premises, and that is that Mr. Pate shows good judgment in starting on foot a legal tour in an inexpensive manner. It is much better to start a suit on foot and ride at the end of it than to ride at the beginning and walk after the termination. He speaks in high terms of the treatment he received in Raleigh by officials of every kind, both State and municipal, having received the hospitality of the city during his stay."

THE CAMPANILE OR LEANING TOWER.

The leaning tower at Pisa was commenced in 1174, but not completed until the middle of the 14th century. It was not built as an independent structure, but as a bell-tower for the adjoining cathedral. Soon after it was built, one side settled several feet, owing, it is supposed, to some defect in the foundation, or to the softness of the ground beneath. It was expected to fall and become a ruin, but it did not. Having reached its present inclination, it has stood for more than six hundred years, apparently as strong as ever. It still answers the original purpose, having five immensely heavy bells on the summit; and the accident of leaning has imparted to it a celebrity that is world-wide. It differs from most bell towers in having on the outside successive stories of projecting colonnades; which jut out about seven feet, and on which the visitor may pass from the spiral staircase within to enjoy the beautiful views of the surrounding country. The tower is one hundred and [illegible]ty feet high and the topmost story overhangs the base about fifteen feet. It is truly frightful to stand on the outer edge and look down, but as the center of gravity is at least ten feet within the perpendicular, the structre is safe.

These buildins are constructed of fine marble from the celebrated quarries of Carrora, located near Pisa, and the nearness of the location rendered it an easy matter to employ the elegant material, furnished by them in the architecture of the place.

FACTS ABOUT DIPTHERIA.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASE AND HOW IT ACTS ON THE PATIENT—HINTS AS TO ITS TREAMENT.

About the year 200 A. D., Aretous, a physician of Cappadocia, observed a certain malady of the throat, to which he gave the name of "Eyptian ulcer." Of these he said:—"Such as are clean, small, superficial, without pain and without inflammation, are mild; but such as are broad, hollow, foul and covered with a white livid or black concretion are pestilential." This and its context has given rise to an opinion held by some that the condition which attracted the attention of this observer was the disease now known as diptheria, a word of Greek derivation, used to signify "covered as by membrane," and first applied to the condition in question in the early part of the present century by Mr. Bretonneau, a celebrated French physician. In the early part of the sixteenth century certain Spanish and Italian physicians described the "morbus suffocans" with which they frequently had to deal, and which probably was that form of diptheria in which the false membrane is exuded into the air passages. Lastly, Rothegill, an English physician, described, about the middle of the seventeenth century, "the putried sore throat," which is as good an account of diptheria as has since been written. Now, although this disease has been noticed by physicians for centuries, yet to this day none are able to say certainly from whence it came or what brought it. It is, however, probable that the symptoms of diptheria follow only when an individual has received into the system a quantity of microscopic plant, named by scientists the "diphtheritic micrococcus." This plant is believed to exist everywhere, even in the human throat, and when these tissues become inflamed the micrococci pass most easily into the blood, upon which they feed and multiply rapidly and thus produce the symptoms of the disease. Sore throat under any circumstances is a very vexatious complaint, but the sore throat of diphtheria is very much more distressing than that ordinarily experience, and on account of the pain caused by the act of swallowing the patient is very liable to avoid food and drink and medicine as well, and quickly falls into a prostrate condition, for which the abstinence and blood poisoning just mentioned will readily account. This circumstance makes it desirable that the maximum amount of liquid food should be administered to the patient in every possible way.

A notable proportion of diphtheritic patients are quite young, a circumstance which tends to make the result of the case much more doubtful, from the simple fact that these patients are not only unable to assist in the efforts made for their relief, but sometimes resist, and thus the best directed efforts may be defeated.—In some cases the diphtheritic depos. it takes place in the air passages.—This event is indicated by hoarseness and other changes in the voice; or the voice may be entirely suppressed. This is a very ominous occurrence. Bleeding from the nose or mouth and persistent sick stomach also bode no good to the patient. What effect atmospheric condition have in the production of diphtheria is undetermined, the disease having been observed at all seasons and in all latitudes.—Diphtheria and all other infectious diseases are alike in one respect at least—namely, that those persons who are constitutionally weak and those who from any cause are debilitated are most liable to be attacked, and in such cases the result is most likely to be bad. For the reason just given it is desirable for all who are exposed to the poison of diphtheria to maintain the general health in as high a state as possible by a liberal diet, personal and general cleanliness and by taking the regular and natural rest. It is probable that by changing the nurse every twelve hours in this and similar diseases the patients would receive better care and the risks of poisoning on the part of the attendants would thereby be materially diminished. The treatment of diphtheria must be left exclusively to the physician, who should be called early and his directions followed implicitly. Any person who attempts to treat a case of this disease without an adequte idea of the gravity of the situation or of the means which are best caculated to benefit the patient assumes a great responsibility. But after all, some will be destroyed by the disease when nothing has been spared. The persons who do ultimately recover from this disease are apt to have a very protracted convalescence, during which "lacal palsies" are frequently noticed. Defects of sight and hearing are also very common under these circumstances.—*Phila. Times.*

THE GENERAL LAND OEFICE ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Members elect of the New-Mexico Legislature have sent to Representative Springer, to be presented in Congress a memorial charging that millions of acres of land in New-Mexico and Colorado have been converted to private use. The memorial was prepared by O. P. McMains, a representative in the Legislature of New-Mexico.—It will be presented to the House shortly and it is thought that a special committee will be asked for to investigate the charges. Mr. McMains says: "I appeal to the record to sustain me in the charge of corruption I herewith prefer against the General Land Office. I charge that the General Land Office, without authority of law, has held in reserve, in the interst of private land claimants, some 4,000,000 acres of land in New-Mexico and Colorada; that patents to a large portion of said public land so held in reserve have been fraudulently obtained from the United States by private land claimants, through the corruption of said General Land Office; and I further charge that in numerous instances and to a great extent on mineral lands favored parties have unlawfully been permitted by the General Land Office to make homestead and pre-emption entries upon public lands held in reserve by said office, and to receive patents from the United States therefor.—*Tribune.*

Consider the Result.

When the Internal Revenue Law is entirely abolished (as it certainly will be at no distant day) what will become of the Tobacco Towns and Cities? When every man can manufacture Tobacco, and Distill his farm and orchard products, under his own vine and fig tree, and none dare hurt nor make him afraid, there will be something like Justice and equal rights in this country. As a North Carolinian, we take pride in the enterprise and energy of our go-ahead Winston and Durham friends, but they should prepare for a considerable change in business relations when the War tax, known as the internal revenue law, is abolished. Prepare to "take in sail."—*Charlotte Home Democrat.*

We do not consider any such result as likely to follow. Durham does not propose to "take in sail." It does not anticipate any considerable change in its business relations. Fifty years hence the Bull Brand, Duke of Durham, Sitting Bull and the charger will be manufactured here. When people don't make their own supplies, but depend upon the West, it can be expected with little reason that they will manufacture their own smoking tobacco and whiskey. When they don't spin their own cotton and weave it into cloth, who expects each man to become a manufacturer and distiller?—*Recorder* Neither of you will live to see the tax on whiskey or tobacco repealed.—*Truth.*

Flowers Plucked From a Patent Outside.

The "superstition," as he called it, that plants are not healthful in sleeping or sick rooms, was vigorously attacked by Dr. J. M. Andrews, in a lecture before the social meeting of the alumni of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The deleterious matter that they gave out, the doctor declared, is too small to have any appreciable effect, while their positive value in a sick room is great. They fulfil two functions—that of the generation of ozone and exhalation of vapor, by which the atmosphere of the room is kept in a healthy condition of humidity. Tests made by the doctor at Christ Hospital showed that in two rooms, alike in all respects except that one contained some flowers and the other none, that containinging the flowers was cooler by 14 degrees than the other.

The ozone, which is generated by budding and flowering plants, the docter had found to have great sanitary value, in that it purified the air, ridding it of disease-breeding germs and of vapors of decomposition. For consumption ozone is of great benefit, arresting the course of the malady, and by living among flowers constantly consumptives have been known to reach an advanced age.—Of thirty florists whom the doctor visited, he found none who had the consumption, though among the families of several it was hereditary.—Foliage plants, the doctor found, produced no ozone, and, so far as he had experimented, he had found no difference between odiferous and nonodiferous plants.

[*From a Paper.*]

Home Ma[illegible]

Put a handful of sa[illegible] lons of water [illegible] pound of flour and [illegible] of coarse bran su[illegible] gredients an hour, then pour [illegible] cool, and when warm as new [illegible] cork up in a stone jar. It will be ready for use the next day.

A Good way to cook Chicken.

An appetizing way to cook chicken is to cut it in pieces, as if you were to fricassee it; dip the pieces in beaten egg and then in fine bread crumbs, seasoned with pepper and salt, and a little very fine sage if you like that; put them in the dripping pan, with bits of butter over them, and a little water in the pan; bake slowly till done. Make a rich gravy in the dripping pan after you take the chicken out.

Horse Back Riding and consumptives.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter says: "Dr. Dio Lewis writes a story in his new journal tending to illustrate the great benefit that consumptives will derive from horseback riding. Whether this benefit is due to anything more than the necessity which it entails of being in the fresh air, we do not know, but we do not know that fresh air has a remarkable influence on weak lungs, so-called.—Whether the oxigen destroys the famous bacilli, or what is the *modus operandi*, we leave to others to determine, but we will recommend a little procedure that we have repeatedly found to make strong men and women out of those whom others as well as ourselves had pronounced to be afflicted with incipient phthisic. Throwing back the shoulders, we direct our patients to inspire and expire as forcibly and as deeply as possible, expanding and contracting the chest to its greatest possibilities, and being in the open air to go through this process as often as possible in the course of the day. Try this plan, and it will surely give satisfaction."

New Use For Eggs.

Every one is familiar with the use of the yolk of an egg as a wash, but perhaps may not be [illegible] of its virtue in cleansing [illegible] Beaten up with alcohol, eau [illegible]logne or ether, like ox-gall, it [illegible] better, and is more powerful; or, in simpler cases, it may be used alone, or merely mixed with water, to be rubbed on with flannel, for removing from colored materials the stains of mud, or of coffee and chocolate.—When it has done its work, it is washed off with soap, and the material thoroughly wrinsed in pure water.—Egg has a specially good effect on those annoying patches of wheel grease belongin to the compound class of stains, as they represent a mixture of stale grease, iron and other stances. For removing grease from white or light material, glycerine may be [illegible] pecially with coffee stains, [illegible] mediately applied is the best [illegible] er for ink. Sour milk is the best; put the article into a saucer and let it soak in the milk.

This is a good remedy from a Patent Outside, though some brethren might think it a waste of the raw material which should be cooked in egg nog with the fire of rum. How will you'on's take yours, as the old land lady at the top of Cumberland mountain, once inquired of Tom Turner and Tom Slade.

THE BUZZARD DOLLAR GAINS A POINT.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE TRADE DOLLAR BILL WITH A RUINOUS AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The advocates of the unlimited coinage of "Buzzard" dollars gained an advantage in the House to-day, by striking from the trade dollar bill the section which provided that the trade dollar redeemed and recoined should be counted as a portion of the $2,000,000 per month of standard dollars required to be coined by the act of 1878. The motion to strike out the section was made by Bland, and it was adopted by a vote of 131 to 118—nearly all the Republicans voting in the negative and most of the Democrats in the affirmative. The bill was then passed by a vote of 198 to 46.

The Kernersville *News* says: The case of Alex. Dean came up again for trial yesterday in Greensboro.—The jury remained out all night and failing to agree were discharged. It will be remembered that it was out of an account published in the *News* about the trial held before Squire Davis that the libel suit against Lyon and Edwards was sprung.

Shortened.

The ship canal between the Baltic sea and the German ocean will, it is estimated, save a journey of [illegible] miles for a vessel making a tr[illegible] tween either of those waters. [illegible] circumnavigation of the [illegible] of Jutland will be un[illegible] the proposed canal w[illegible] fifty miles—or [illegible] Suez canal.