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RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869

At \$100 per line per month. At \$100 per line per month.

A Benninger & Co., the celebrated Wholesale Liquor dealers of New York, the oldest house of the kind in the United States, has failed.

Raleigh News. The Junior having succeeded in the "ring" at Raleigh, among the "hands," as Josier calls the Legislature, we shall expect to keep our readers fully posted during the session of that body.

What is the Matter? It was reported a week or two since that Maj. Marcus Erwin was to take charge of the Standard but Pike still keeps his name up in that place, wondering if the Major is bankrupting.

The North Carolina. We have received the first number of the new series of this paper published at Rutherfordton, N. C., by Daney, Tugwell & Co., and edited by Wm. A. Hearne. We notice but one objection to the *Corinthian*; and that is, it flies Democratic colors.

Interesting to Investors. We are in receipt of a circular of Messrs. Alexander & Mason, Patent Attorneys at Washington, containing a reference to letters and names of inventors in different States, by whom they have been employed in the last two years. Their long experience as Patent Solicitors, their favorable location for promptly attending to the Patent business, and the principles of exacting no money until they have done their work and secured a Patent, insures to the inventor fair play. See advertisement in another column.

What has become of the Henderson? We have not seen it for several weeks. Neither have we seen the subscription papers for some time, except the *Christian Union*.—Old April State.

We mail the Star to you regularly and cannot see why it fails to reach you. We are sorry to say that there is carelessness somewhere between Raleigh and this point, we frequently fail to get mail matter which we have good reason to believe is started to us, and the chances may stop the Star in going to you. We hope they will quit it if they do not we will have to get Dr. Love after somebody.

State Government Candidates. The women in Massachusetts, actually tried to vote at the last election, and it is stated on honor that one real candidate got her ballot in the box, and it was counted in the election returns.

Not to go through the whole ticket we will state that the candidate for Governor was Annie Shaw Greene (Democrat) and for Lieutenant Governor, Charles L. Remond, (colored). The ticket was not elected.—New York Times.

The above is a rather strange piece of news, and we should doubt the truth of the matter, but from the fact that Miss or Mistress Annie is a democrat, this accounts for it, the democrats now propose to extend suffrage to the ladies in order to get their votes, but we are sure it would not take in this part of the moral vineyard, the ladies here are all radicals, the married ones want a change and so do the single ones.

Hotels to Lease. By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that both of the Hotels in this place will be leased on the 25th of next month for the term of two years.

To any person wishing to embark in the Hotel business, we believe that there has been a chance offered lately

man to make money than the houses now offered. The business of this place is steadily increasing, which would give regular business enough to keep up the houses, and the prevailing custom would be large enough for a good per cent on the capital invested.

We hope the enterprise will take charge of these houses, and by a few improvements he can make them paying concerns, and at the same time it will help to build up our village. But one of the houses has been let to the public since the war, and it has been doing, we think, a very good business.

We want to see open so that we may have competition in the Hotel business as well as in other businesses.

Cabinet Orders. The most extensive makers of this class of instruments in the world are the Mason & Haquin Organ Co., who annually produce and find demand for several times as many as any other manufacturers. Their work stands highest, not only in this country, but also in Europe.

Mr. Hamlin, of this Company, was the discoverer of the art of velocity reads, and has brought it to greater perfection than has yet been attained by others. From this, mainly, comes the fine tone peculiar to the Mason & Haquin Organs. But the great success of this Company is doubtless owing, also, in good measure, to their rigid adherence to certain principles. They make first class instruments only, and will not turn out inferior work at any price, or suffer a poor instrument to leave their factory at any price, or suffer a poor instrument to leave their factory; and they sell always at least remunerative profits, printing their lowest prices, which are invariable.

We have heard a very unpleasant rumor on the streets during the past week in the shape of news, that the work on the Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad is to be suspended. It has caused some excitement, and we hope there is no foundation for it.—Asheville Pioneer.

We shall regret to learn that the above rumor be true, as we wish to see all works of internal improvements for, or on up the resources of Western North Carolina pushed forward to completion, and whilst we have always wished this road "God speed" we have ever been surprised to see the citizens west of the mountains placing so much hope in this road, when there are so many obstacles to surmount in the crossing of the Blue Ridge, several tunnels and no end to deep cuts, at a cost almost fabulous, while the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad can be built so much cheaper and will offer so many more real inducements, being a through route, no breaking bulk or anything of the kind.

When will our Western friends get their eyes open? And when will they see their own interests? When they do we think they will be for our road.

We are indebted to the publishers Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York for the following books: A copy of Parker & Watson's National Second Reader.

A copy of Davies' Practical Arithmetic and Statist.

A copy of Montoith's New Manual of Geography.

The above works have been adopted by the State Board of Education for the use of Public Schools, in this State which is sufficient recommendation of their value. We have only casually glanced at them, but do not hesitate to add our recommendation of their worth. The Geography especially recommends itself to the favor of the public for the use of beginners by adoption of a new idea for remembering the names of States and countries, by associating with the names a picture resembling the shape, for instance Turkey is in shape very much like a turkey; the Dead Sea is very much like a caterpillar; other countries and States have appropriate representations, which are bound to aid the beginner in his studies.

The Legislature. This body met last Monday, there being no quorum in either house, they adjourned to Tuesday when a quorum was found to be present in both houses. We glean the following from the published proceedings.

Tuesday.—In the Senate.—II. C. Jones appeared and qualified as Senator from the 30th Senatorial District.

Resolutions were introduced asking Congress to repeal all laws imposing disabilities upon the citizens of this State, and requesting that the test oath be dispensed with so as to allow any man to hold office, referred to the committee on Reconstruction.

In the House.—Eagles, (colored) appeared and was qualified as Representative from New Hanover, to fill the time of Estes resigned.

Gov. Holden sent in his message, which we will publish in our next.

Resolutions were introduced against a further increase of the State debt.—Resolution in relation to the removal of political disabilities about the same as Senate Resolutions. A Resolution was adopted requiring the Treasurer to

furnish the number of bonds needed to the different Railroads.

Resolutions of sympathy for the struggling Cubans, lies over.

A bill introduced by Mr. Quiring, Magistrates and Clerks of Townships to file bonds.

A resolution fixing the per diem of members at \$5 per day was introduced.

A resolution providing a compensation for school committees, was introduced.

Wednesday.—In the Senate.—The following resolutions were offered:—A resolution appointing an investigating committee to examine into the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

A resolution fixing the per diem at \$4 per day and mileage 10cts.

In the House.—The following resolutions were introduced:—A resolution asking Congress to repeal the special tax on brandy.

A resolution fixing the per diem at \$4 per day.

Several bills were introduced repealing certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Both Houses adjourned over to Friday, in respect to the memory of Judge Osborne, the late Senator from 30th Senatorial District.

The Legislature. The meeting of our Legislature on Monday last was very opportune. It will have much necessary labor to perform. The important question at issue between Governor Holden and Col. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, should be settled without delay.

The Governor is now exercising powers and functions which, in our humble opinion, clearly belong to Col. Harris, both under the Constitution and acts of Assembly. This question could and should have been settled by the Supreme Court at its June session; but the Governor, taking advantage of "the law's delay," which happened in this instance; to be in his favor, refused to let the matter come before the court, notwithstanding the friendly request of the Superintendent.

If we are not entirely in error as to the Constitution's meaning and the meaning of the acts of Assembly, then Gov. Holden is a usurper. The question involves immense interests, both financial and political, and no officer should be permitted to control these interests, beside the one whose duty requires it.

Should the Legislature coincide with our views, then it should immediately put a check to the Governor's further interference with the Superintendent's functions; and the action of our railroad Directors; declare the State misrepresented or not represented in the directory, and require them to accept the appointees of the Superintendent. Then comes up that serious question, if the Governor has hindered the Superintendent in the exercise of his plain duties, and has usurped the powers clearly belonging to the office of Governor; then the Legislature should not sit in idleness.

There was no necessity of a misunderstanding, still less of hasty action on this subject. Why was it not left to the Court? The only reason we can give is that the Governor was advised and believed the Court must and would decide against him. If he was so advised, and did so believe, how dare he take upon him such responsibilities?

Was the vast political power involved so important to be parted with? Was the control of the millions of bonds so tempting to his avarice? Was he not content with the high position he had attained? Ambition has proved the ruin of greater men than Governor Holden. This question of official duties and powers disposed of, the next business of the Legislature should be to place our finances on a better footing. Our people will hold the Republican party responsible if they have to pay two dollars for the use of one in building railroads and other improvements. Our resources are ample—equal to those of any other State and there is no earthly reason, except mismanagement, why our bonds should not be sold at par. This subject call for the utmost deliberation on the part of the Legislature. If there are any rings or cliques that are managing our finances those rings and cliques should be broken up and their schemes thwarted, no matter who is at their head. The Republican party cannot afford to be defeated for the benefit of a few who have proved themselves unworthy members. The interests of the people and the hopes of the State are involved in the success of Republicanism; and with honest men at the head those interests are safe and hopes will be realized.

RADICALISM. The above is the heading of an article in the Standard of the 11th inst which article appears to have been suggested by something which has been said by the Star, but what particular thing it was we cannot say, but are sure that its imitations that we have

abused Gov. Holden for using "conciliation" measures in stopping the disbandment in certain counties. It is doubtful if the Standard wishes to make any charge against us that we oppose peace measures in preference to force, we would respectfully refer him to the files of the Standard, and of the Star, during the session of the Legislature.

When the Standard was urging the passage of the militia bill to send State troops to the different counties in the State, he can then perhaps learn, who was in favor of peaceable measures and who wanted war.

We opposed the bill then because we thought it would do more harm than good, and believe now that "conciliation" measures, we mean a due enforcement of the law by civil powers, would do more good than sending militia to disaffected counties, if it will not then we are for radical measures, for we want to see the laws enforced peaceably—if possible, but by force if necessary.

In the same article the Standard says:—"We believe that there has been far too much radicalism in both parties, and that the people have suffered greatly from it."

We believe that "radicals" have resulted from the bitter spirit of political intolerance that has controlled both parties which have injured the people and the State.

We believe that the good of the people of the State and of the nation, requires that a better and far more moderate spirit should obtain control, and we for one shall do all in our power to foster moderation.

By so doing we expect much opposition from members of our own party, as well as from the opposition.

From what source came that extreme radical teaching, if not from the Raleigh Standard? Where, O, where did it come from? What measure was that considered extreme radical has there been that the Standard has not endorsed? The Standard has advocated mixed schools; it advocated the impeachment of Johnson; it was opposed to removing disabilities from the citizens of this State; it has within the last few months been one of the most radical journals in the United States, so considered by every person.

We know that it is becoming conservative, and we here and now make the prediction that in less than two years the Standard will claim that it is Democratic, and that it always has been, and that is a "continental" lie that it ever was for Republicanism.

Such is and has been the course of the Standard, first Whig, then Democratic, then secessionist, again for peace, strong for the Union, then secessionist, Radical while, cooled down to Republicanism, now is a Conservative Virginia Tennessee Senator Brownlow Governor Senter wish-a-washy milk and elder Republican, opposed to extremes from any source.

You expect much opposition from your own party. We are sure that you speak truly, for how could it be otherwise. Having taught principles of party discipline and then to forsake and turn from them, that opposition is sure, and this is why the Star assails you, and you will ever find it so—a man should stick to right and not waver.

If you are satisfied that true Republicanism is wrong, come out like a man and plant yourself fairly and squarely with the party that you think is right. We could respect you much more as a Democrat than we can as a Republican trying to sell our party for "dirty pieces of silver."

The Standard, in our opinion, stands now like Brownlow in Tennessee; you are pursuing a course, which, if not nipped in the bud, will sell our party to the Democrats, this is what we dislike. Look to poor old Brownlow, despised by the Democrats, and hated by all true Republicans as a traitor, having sold out the party in Tennessee. Look at him, and in the view we think you will see your own course. We regret that any Republican should so act, but having chosen your course you have a right to pursue it, but we warn you now as heretofore, that you cannot expect any sympathy from men who have stood true.

Editorial Correspondent. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 17, 1869.

DEAR STAR.—The Legislature met Monday the 15th inst., but there not being a quorum, adjourned, Tuesday morning a quorum was present, and the General Assembly was organized and proceeded to business. Hon. T. R. Caldwell delivered a handsome and able address to the Senate upon taking the Chair, and the principles set forth in his address, if carried out by the officials of North Carolina, would result in eminent good to the whole people. Hon. Joseph W. Holden also delivered a short but able address to the members of the House. The message of the Governor was received and read in both Houses; the message, as will be seen, is rather lengthy, and is full and pointed, but as to the merits or demerits of this important paper, we will say nothing at present, but will leave the people to judge for themselves, suffice it to say, it is very much like the Governor, and his administration.

We can promise no news of importance to our readers in this letter, but hope to be able to interest them in our next.

It is now most generally conceded that the "ring" members of the Legislature, will hold over until 1872, and that there will be no election for members of the General Assembly next August, this being the case, there will be a United States Senator to elect next Tuesday, and a lively time is expected as to who shall be crowned with this great honor. There will be a number of candidates in the field, and the contest will be a warm one.

Among the most prominent candidates may be placed, Gov. Holden, Hon. Thomas Settle, Gen. Dockery and Gen. Abbott. Out of the four we are unable to decide who will be the successful aspirant, but aside from prejudice we think the honor is due to the old Roman of Pedee, Gen. Dockery, has labored industriously for the Republican cause, is a true patriot in every sense of the word, of his ability and honesty of purpose, there can be no doubt, and we know of no man in the Old North State, who so justly merits the position, however, we have but little hope of his election, honesty and integrity stand, but little chance, when intrigue and money are brought to bear.

We will write again in a few days, and try to keep your friends posted, as to what is going on in haste.

That Swindle.—The Lease. DEAR STAR.—The meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. R. Road, to take into consideration the lease of said Road to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for twenty years at \$240,000 per year, was held in this city on the 11th inst., and our friends will be proud to learn that this gigantic "ring swindle" was most justly and properly rebuked by the Stockholders in said meeting.

The consideration of the lease, was postponed by an almost unanimous vote of the Stockholders, until the next annual meeting of the Company, which will be in July, 1870. This we consider to be the death of the lease, for by the annual meeting in July next it will be as hard to find a man that is, or has been, in favor of the lease, as it was to find an "original secessionist" after the surrender.

This should be a warning to the ring but we understand they are not satisfied yet, and are making their brags that they will bribe the Legislature and buy the road, then we say let our members of the Legislature take warning in time, and act accordingly.

Another evidence of the intention of the ring to swindle in this case, is the fact, that the road was leased, so far as the Directors could go, without making an effort for a higher bid; and that a Northern Capitalist, upon learning that the vote was to be taken at this meeting, came to Raleigh, and offered \$265,000, per annum rent of the road; \$25,000 more than the proposition, made by the R. & G. R. Co. Is not that sufficient evidence of the intention to swindle?

We say let the people of North Carolina open their eyes to their danger, something must be done before it is finally too late. This "ring" must be broken, before it is permitted, to break the people and the State. There is no alternative in this case, one or the other must and will be accomplished.

A Bureau of Insurance. FORTALY LIFE INS. CO. OF VA., RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 1869. To the Editor of the Enquirer and Examiner:—

There being no insurance organ in our State, may I beg the use of your columns to call the attention of our new Governor and Legislature to the importance of organizing an Insurance Department for our State? Virginia is about the only State to be allowed all the rights guaranteed other States, and we legislators, in recognizing the different departments, should have an eye singly to the best interests of our old Commonwealth. During a period of over forty years our citizens have struggled on from time to time with an astonishing energy, and perseverance truly noble and sublime, trying to redeem Virginia from extreme poverty, even against such odds. Among the various monied interests of the State none have grown to greater extent than that of Insurance—especially that of Life Insurance—and as it may not be inappropriate, I shall be glad to offer a few remarks on this subject.

Since I have turned my attention to the subject I have ever felt the necessity of our having, like some other States, a well constructed and ably managed insurance department, and with view of urging this matter upon the minds of our legislators, I addressed letters to Hon. Eleazir Wright, one of the ablest secretaries of our times, Hon. Wm. Barnes, Superintendent of Insurance for New York, and Hon. John R. Sanford, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, requesting their views on the subject. In letter from Hon. Eleazir Wright, bearing date from Boston, July 10, 1869, he says: "Whatever I might say can be found already said in those Massachusetts reports, to which I participated, with the greatest desire to aid you in securing wise legislation on insurance in Virginia, &c. This able mathematician, whose reputation is not confined solely to this continent, has given his fullest approval of such a department in taking charge of one for his own State for years, and favoring the insurance cause with some of the ablest reports that have ever emanated from the pen of any writer on the subject of insurance."

In a letter now before Hon. Wm. Barnes, Superintendent of Insurance, Albany, N. Y., bearing date July 29th, 1869, he says: "Your report of the 26th inst. received. In answer I could hesitate for a moment in saying that your State would best benefit by the true interests of its people by establishing a distinct Insurance department in this State. Our opinions and policy are best shown by our acts, and unless they were deemed expedient for some other common interest, we should not have any department of State supervision. If you wish information on any special points in my power to give, please call on me at any time. I send New York Insurance Law, Fire Reports for 1867, Fire Settlements, &c., &c. This gentleman has just completed his tenth annual report, which is especially significant on both sides of the Atlantic; and his department has been made not only a great advantage to the insurance interests of his own State and the country at large, but is a source of revenue, since it netted over and above all expenses nearly eighty thousand dollars in ten years."

Hon. John B. Sanford, Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts, writing from Boston, under date of August 25th, 1869, says: "Yours of July 17th, 1869, came to hand in the midst of my Life Report and I laid it one side, hoping to find leisure in a few days for a worthy reply. I, however, find myself just after completing report and on eve of vacation, too weary to give more than my unaltered testimony to the importance of a good insurance department in every State. It is a proposition which its people can ill afford to be without. Its cost would be saved a hundred fold every year in many official dealings with the companies of the several States. I find the influence of an effective officer, having official oversight of them, clearly reflected in their general character, in States where such supervision exists; while we find most anomalies and our people suffer most loss from companies organized in States without effective home supervision. The effect of good supervision. The effect of good supervision is to protect sound companies wherever organized, and to sift out all the worthless imitations. As an glad you are moving in this matter, and hope your efforts will succeed. Go in for a good department, with an independent head. Do not "hit on" the duties to some other officer who has paramount duties. I send you a copy of our insurance laws, and will send you in a days a copy of Life Report." This writer is a worthy successor of the Hon. Eleazir Wright, as his comprehensive and learned reports attest. Over ten other States have paid and are paying the proper attention to this most important subject.

Now, why should Virginia delay to guard her pecuniary interests and the interests of those living in her borders? The Way had occasion to publish in its valuable paper the other day an interesting article taken from the New York World, written by the talented president of the North American Life, of New York, M. D. Morgan, Esq., who, in discussing a peculiar feature of his company, at the same showed most clearly, the benefits and the advantages of an insurance department.

If a department can be constructed that will advance the interest of our State and her citizens, and at the same time instead of being a tax be made self-sustaining from the consumption, and ultimately become a source of revenue, then I say it is the duty of the Legislature to create such a department, appoint a cultivated man whose experience in insurance is valuable to take charge of it, and let him receive wages, salaries, &c., and digest them, then suggest, from time to time, to the Legislature such laws on the subject as are wise.

And people will then soon know where their interest lies, and instead of the feeling of apprehension many now have on the subject, here will be one of security, since they will have a guarantee from the State that their money contributed to Life Insurance companies is safely and securely invested, and will be ready to meet just obligations of such companies as they may by expiration of policies. The discussion of this subject opens a broad field for information and investigation and as I propose to enlarge on it in a much more extended and comprehensive manner in pamphlet form, addressed directly to our Legislature, I shall not trespass any further on your valuable space. Hoping that the attention in this article to the importance of an Insurance Department for Virginia will call forth able articles from gentlemen engaged in insurance better qualified to do justice to the subject, and thanking you for your courtesy, I am, yours, respectfully,

DAVID B. CLARK, President. It is a Great Fighting Train! Hire a man to fight for a fight.

McCooles is now in training for his fight with Allen. The St. Louis Republican says of his method of training:—"He sleeps on a good mattress, with plenty of warm covering, rises promptly at five o'clock in the morning, bath or shine, and immediately proceeds to a shed room in the rear of the lot, about ten by twelve, where he exercises with the dumb bells, and suspended sand-bag weighing about four hundred pounds, cannon balls, and two heavy bags attached to cords running over a pulley. This exercise is continued for about half an hour, and is done to develop the muscle of the arm, the flesh on which now feels like buckskin stretched over marble. After this he wraps himself up as warm as possible and muffs up his face so as to be hardly discernible for the purpose of producing profuse perspiration, and starts out for his four-mile walk-two in and two out. Returning, he undergoes a saltwater bath and a pretty severe scrubbing and rubbing process; sufficiently

rough indeed, to take the skin off almost any other man but him. After the bath he dresses warmly again, and rests a while, and then breakfasts moderately on beef or mutton, with trimmings—the meat, of course, always rare. His diet is substantial, and varies but little from that of a laboring man, although probably he does not eat as much. After breakfast comes a rest of an hour or so, until one o'clock, when he dons his walking shoes, each weighing about five pounds, and accompanied by one of both of his trainers, and well muffled up, he starts out on a walk of from thirteen to sixteen miles, and as a walk he is a decided success. A day or so ago, when the Natural Bridge road, after indeed all the roads about the suburbs of the city, were in a muddy, slippery condition, he walked fourteen miles in one hour and fifty minutes, loaned down as he was with the heaviest of clothing and said he felt so little fatigued that he could have repeated in the same time. His powers of endurance are astonishing. On his return from the walk he enjoys a short rest, then eats supper, comes another walk of two or three miles! He never ventures out after the dampness of evening sets in, and is in bed promptly at eight o'clock. These are his everyday exercises, rain or shine.

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Hon. John B. Sanford, Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts, writing from Boston, under date of August 25th, 1869, says: "Yours of July 17th, 1869, came to hand in the midst of my Life Report and I laid it one side, hoping to find leisure in a few days for a worthy reply. I, however, find myself just after completing report and on eve of vacation, too weary to give more than my unaltered testimony to the importance of a good insurance department in every State. It is a proposition which its people can ill afford to be without. Its cost would be saved a hundred fold every year in many official dealings with the companies of the several States. I find the influence of an effective officer, having official oversight of them, clearly reflected in their general character, in States where such supervision exists; while we find most anomalies and our people suffer most loss from companies organized in States without effective home supervision. The effect of good supervision. The effect of good supervision is to protect sound companies wherever organized, and to sift out all the worthless imitations. As an glad you are moving in this matter, and hope your efforts will succeed. Go in for a good department, with an independent head. Do not "hit on" the duties to some other officer who has paramount duties. I send you a copy of our insurance laws, and will send you in a days a copy of Life Report." This writer is a worthy successor of the Hon. Eleazir Wright, as his comprehensive and learned reports attest. Over ten other States have paid and are paying the proper attention to this most important subject.

Now, why should Virginia delay to guard her pecuniary interests and the interests of those living in her borders? The Way had occasion to publish in its valuable paper the other day an interesting article taken from the New York World, written by the talented president of the North American Life, of New York, M. D. Morgan, Esq., who, in discussing a peculiar feature of his company, at the same showed most clearly, the benefits and the advantages of an insurance department.

If a department can be constructed that will advance the interest of our State and her citizens, and at the same time instead of being a tax be made self-sustaining from the consumption, and ultimately become a source of revenue, then I say it is the duty of the Legislature to create such a department, appoint a cultivated man whose experience in insurance is valuable to take charge of it, and let him receive wages, salaries, &c., and digest them, then suggest, from time to time, to the Legislature such laws on the subject as are wise.

And people will then soon know where their interest lies, and instead of the feeling of apprehension many now have on the subject, here will be one of security, since they will have a guarantee from the State that their money contributed to Life Insurance companies is safely and securely invested, and will be ready to meet just obligations of such companies as they may by expiration of policies. The discussion of this subject opens a broad field for information and investigation and as I propose to enlarge on it in a much more extended and comprehensive manner in pamphlet form, addressed directly to our Legislature, I shall not trespass any further on your valuable space. Hoping that the attention in this article to the importance of an Insurance Department for Virginia will call forth able articles from gentlemen engaged in insurance better qualified to do justice to the subject, and thanking you for your courtesy, I am, yours, respectfully,

DAVID B. CLARK, President. It is a Great Fighting Train! Hire a man to fight for a fight.

McCooles is now in training for his fight with Allen. The St. Louis Republican says of his method of training:—"He sleeps on a good mattress, with plenty of warm covering, rises promptly at five o'clock in the morning, bath or shine, and immediately proceeds to a shed room in the rear of the lot, about ten by twelve, where he exercises with the dumb bells, and suspended sand-bag weighing about four hundred pounds, cannon balls, and two heavy bags attached to cords running over a pulley. This exercise is continued for about half an hour, and is done to develop the muscle of the arm, the flesh on which now feels like buckskin stretched over marble. After this he wraps himself up as warm as possible and muffs up his face so as to be hardly discernible for the purpose of producing profuse perspiration, and starts out for his four-mile walk-two in and two out. Returning, he undergoes a saltwater bath and a pretty severe scrubbing and rubbing process; sufficiently

rough indeed, to take the skin off almost any other man but him. After the bath he dresses warmly again, and rests a while, and then breakfasts moderately on beef or mutton, with trimmings—the meat, of course, always rare. His diet is substantial, and varies but little from that of a laboring man, although probably he does not eat as much. After breakfast comes a rest of an hour or so, until one o'clock, when he dons his walking shoes, each weighing about five pounds, and accompanied by one of both of his trainers, and well muffled up, he starts out on a walk of from thirteen to sixteen miles, and as a walk he is a decided success. A day or so ago, when the Natural Bridge road, after indeed all the roads about the suburbs of the city, were in a muddy, slippery condition, he walked fourteen miles in one hour and fifty minutes, loaned down as he was with the heaviest of clothing and said he felt so little fatigued that he could have repeated in the same time. His powers of endurance are astonishing. On his return from the walk he enjoys a short rest, then eats supper, comes another walk of two or three miles! He never ventures out after the dampness of evening sets in, and is in bed promptly at eight o'clock. These are his everyday exercises, rain or shine.

DEAR STAR.—The meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. R. Road, to take into consideration the lease of said Road to the