

NORTH CAROLINA HERALD.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OL. I.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1885.

NO. 10.

THE LANGTRY LILY.

Story of Her Career and Triumphs in London Society.

(Chicago Tribune.)

The recent London lawsuits which resulted in the declaration that Mrs. Langtry paid her husband a salary on condition that he "does not molest her" have occasioned widespread comment of a character the reverse of complimentary to that unfortunate man, the husband of a professional beauty. A man well known in New York, and a member of several prominent clubs, authorizes the publication of these facts. He says: Some two or three years ago Mr. Langtry came to this country, and refused, as will be remembered, to make any statement to the press of the reasons of his visit. During his stay in America he was for the greater part of the time at my place in the country, and since his return we have kept up a correspondence at intervals. He talked with me very freely, and I feel at liberty, under the present circumstances, to give publicity to the facts gathered from him. According to his story, the first discovery of Mrs. Langtry in the island of Jersey was made by the Duke of Bedford. He was very much struck by her beauty, and paid her a great deal of attention. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Langtry were living in affluent circumstances on the income of his property, which amounted, he claims, to £45,000, or nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

On his return to London from his visit the Prince of Wales heard so much from Bedford of the extraordinary beauty of Mrs. Langtry that at his request that man accompanied him on a trip to Jersey for the purpose of meeting the now famous beauty. The heir apparent was as much pleased with Mrs. Langtry as was his friend, and he suggested that she make her debut in London society, offering to make it his business to request certain ladies in London society to act as her sponsors. The offer was gladly accepted by the woman, whose head was already a little turned by the attention her charms attracted. None of those proceedings were, however, looked upon with favor by Mr. Langtry, who foresaw that he was about to bid farewell forever to his quiet, peaceful life. He is represented as being a big, good-natured, kindly man, of the type who loves dogs, horses and guns, and country sports, all of which, with a good home and the respect of his neighbors, his income was sufficient to secure him for life.

Once launched in London society, Mrs. Langtry's success was immediate, and her easy-going, good-natured husband was hoping all the time that before long they would return to their quiet home. The result was that at a time he found that his wife's extravagance had eaten up his entire fortune. The triumph of the art of Parisian milliners are expensive luxuries, and they soon exhausted a fortune small in comparison with those possessed by those in whose society they moved and yet large in the eyes of most people. It was then that Mr. Langtry put his foot down and said: "I am ruined financially. The face is played out. You married me for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer. You have had all the fat. You must now take the lean. I have sufficient influence to secure a Government appointment. We will retire from society, take a small house and settle down together like respectable people for the rest of our lives."

But to this spoiled beauty would not listen for a moment, and she announced her intention of going on the stage. Mr. Langtry informed her that if she did so he would never live with her again under any circumstances. The rupture which then occurred was in reality final. She declared openly that the only man she ever cared for was Sir George Shetland; that she did not care a snap of her finger whether Langtry lived with her or not, and ended by running off to the continent with Chetwynd, where they traveled under an assumed name.

Now, for a man and woman as well known as they were to attempt to conceal their identity was an absurdity. They were quickly recognized, and society in London knew

COMMUNICATIONS.

HOW NOT TO BEHAVE IN CHURCH DURING DIVINE SERVICE.

As you pass along the aisle to the seat assigned to you, giggle a little; just as you are about to take your seat, look about so that everybody can see you and who and what you are; then when you are seated and made yourself as conspicuous as possible, adjusting your wraps or finding a comfortable position, giggle a good deal. Soon after look at your neighbor across the way, and whisper to your escort or companion, as the case may be, and giggle violently. Be sure to have something to say all the time, by way of whispering to your companion, so as to distract other's attention, especially when the minister is in the midst of his discourse. Also be sure and look up at the choir, and at the same time nudge your friend, calling his attention to what you have noticed, and giggle perceptibly. Never pay respect or attention to what the minister has to say, for as a matter of course he don't care and don't wish to be heard. What of it! If others wish to behave with decency and decorum, and have respect for the place as well as their neighbors' feelings, if you are not so disposed they have no rights that you are bound to respect.

The foregoing remarks are intended for novices only.

"SPECIMEN OF ROAD WORKING."

Editors Herald:—From the Watchman, we quote the following: "Two miles from town on the Wilkesboro road, just across the W. N. C. Railroad, and opposite the old McCoy residence, is a specimen of road working that the present Grand Jury would delight to view. 'Tis one of those errors in judgment that surpasses the understanding, and is calculated to make the average listener deal in epithets that are forbidden in the law of Moses."

It so happens, that the writer of this communication knows a good deal more about the above named "specimen of road working" than he who wrote the above article in the Watchman. Years ago, when the owners of the McCoy farm kept the branch ditched off, the road at that point was not hard to keep in order, as the water flowed off in the ditch, and the road bed was kept dry and solid. But, for several years past, the owners of the farm have not kept the ditch open, and it has filled entirely up, and grown up in willows, so that the water, after passing through the culvert under the railroad, does not flow off at all, but stands in a lake or pond, and the earth being very porous, or somewhat of a quick-sand, it became so badly cut up in holes by passing vehicles that it had become really dangerous to cross. There was no way at all to remedy the matter, in the way of draining off the water, without cutting a ditch from that point clear down to the creek, a distance of one-fourth of a mile, and even then, the overseer had no legal right to cut a ditch of that length on the premises of a citizen. Then what was he to do? The road was really dangerous. He was liable to be indicted at any time. I happen to know that he consulted the Supervisors as to the best method of repairing it. He said that he knew of no way except to procure poles and put in a cross way. He asked the Supervisors to see the County Commissioners, and get them to agree to pay for the poles. They did so, and the whole thing was done under the sanction and approval both of the County Commissioners and the supervisors. I have seen the work. It is true, it is rather a rough job—a vehicle does not pass as smoothly over it as it would over a pavement or a floor—but, rough though it be, it is nevertheless perfectly safe, and a wagon or a horseman can pass over it with the full assurance of not swamping down, as was the case before the job was done.

My opinion is, that if there was any "error in judgment," or "that surpasses the understanding," it was, in so staid and conservative an old paper as the Watchman, reporting this thing to the Grand Jury,

of their escape in less than a week. Naturally, when they returned to London the doors of society were closed and for this reason, and not because she went on the stage. It was Mrs. Paget, the daughter of Mrs. Parson Stevens, who, knowing these facts, saw to it that Mrs. Langtry's introductions were ignored and that she was not received in society in New York. At this time Mr. and Mrs. Langtry separated. His reason for procuring a divorce at the time is said to be, not that he ever intended to live with her again, but that under the laws of Jersey, which was ceded by France to England on certain peculiar conditions (the best-known one of which is that it remains a free port of entry) no such thing as a divorce is granted.

At any rate, it was Mrs. Langtry who proposed to pay Mr. Langtry a portion of her earnings on the stage, not as a salary "not to molest her," but for the purpose of paying back in part at least the fortune she had squandered. After consulting his friends, Langtry agreed to permit her to do this. The agreement, however, has not been carried out in the way it was intended to have been performed. Mrs. Langtry then went on the stage and her career since then is well known, but these facts will cast a light on some subsequent occurrences which at the time seemed mysterious.

TOBACCO CROP.

Bradstreet's have been carefully collecting statistics of the Cigar Tobacco crop of the country, and the results are given thus. (Of course this table does not include the crops of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina or Missouri.) The following table gives the acreage this season and the probable production in pounds compared with the census year. This is the only authority with which comparisons can be made at present, but they will be none the less interesting for that reason:

	Pounds Produced.
Pennsylvania,	22,000,000 25,948,379
Ohio,	18,200,000 17,506,783
Connecticut,	18,000,000 14,944,853
Wisconsin,	23,000,000 19,808,423
Illinois,	1,800,000 1,913,785
New York,	11,000,000 8,491,431
Massachusetts,	4,073,000 5,369,438
Total,	101,273,000 91,787,722

This estimate, when reduced to cases of 360 lbs each, amounts to 282,300 cases. Assuming that 20 per cent of this crop is low-grade tobacco, and unsuitable for domestic use, fit only for export at low prices, then the whole amount of useful tobacco in the crop of 1885 will be reduced to 225,780 cases. It will require of old stock and imported tobacco an amount equivalent to 40,000 cases to make out one year's supply on the basis of last year. Hence Sumatra is the only reason against an active market and higher prices.

A young lady whose very best young man lived over the way with his parents took a seat by the window one cloudy morning. "Why do you sit by the window such a chilly morning Laura?" asked her mother. "I'm waiting for the sun to come out, ma," she replied.

INTERESTING NOTES.

From Everywhere.

The view of our mountain tops on Tuesday was grand indeed. All the trees were crusted with ice and the tints of the sunlight made up a picture that could only be appreciated when seen.—Waynesville News.

Miss Mary Lee, daughter of the late General R. E. Lee, is an indefatigable traveler. She is now visiting her cousin, United States Minister Lewis, in Portugal; and before she returns she will extend her tour to Japan.

King Theebaw, of Burmah, has unconditionally surrendered to the British. He got scared out of his wits at the rapid approach of Gen. Prendergast, and unconditionally surrendered without firing a gun. He showed so much cowardice in the end as he did bravado in the beginning.

The number of hogs packed in the West during the eight months from March 1st to November 1st was 4,853,000, or an increase of 795,000 over the returns of the corresponding period of last year. The liberal fun of hogs in the West is maintained and largely exceeds the same period of 1884.


Richmond State: North Carolina, with characteristic modesty, is not given to ranting itself or its people, but for sturdy manhood, strong integrity, and the purest patriotism, her people may always be counted on. No State in the Union is more surely on the high road to material prosperity, and the success attending well directed effort, than is the good old North State.

Methodist Conference Appointments.

- SALISBURY DISTRICT.
- W. H. Bobbitt, Presiding Elder, Salisbury station—T. W. Smith.
- Salisbury circuit—T. A. Stone.
- Mocksville circuit—G. F. Round.
- Rowan circuit—H. M. Blair.
- Farmington circuit—W. C. Wilson.
- Concord station—Joseph Wheeler.
- Concord circuit—W. L. Griswom.
- Mount Pleasant circuit—G. A. Oglesby.
- Albemarle circuit—P. F. W. Stamey.
- Stany circuit—Zebedee Rush.
- Big Lick Mission—J. A. Green.
- Mt. Zion Station—J. W. North.
- Enochville circuit—C. W. Smith.

Farmers do not Get Pay for the Iron Ties on Cotton Bales.

We dislike to undecieve the farmers in the idea that they sell the iron ties on their cotton bales; but if the Charleston News and Courier is right they do not get paid for them. Read what it says: "The price of cotton is fixed at Liverpool, and the rate paid in this country. The rule governing the price in the Liverpool Exchange is as follows: The gross loading weight is taken before the cotton is mended or sampled, then the weight of bands, the number being counted and a small number weighed, so as to get at the weight of the total number, and after that the tare of four pounds per hundred weight—the result being the net weight—and if this net weight is less than the guaranteed weight, or 7 per cent below the gross American shipping weight, then a claim for the deficiency is made." It is thus shown that the weight of the ties is eliminated from every transaction, throwing their cost exclusively on the cotton producer, and that, so far from selling them at the price of cotton, he gets nothing for them at all.—Granada Sentinel.



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MAJOR—R. D. NEAVE.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS:
D. H. Jones, D. A. Atwell, P. P. Mercer, Geo. Barrett, W. F. Snider, G. W. Glass, Jr. Craig, R. J. Holmes.

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Mail going south, closes 10:40 a. m., and 8:00 p. m.
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