

BUERBAUM & EAMES, Eds. and Proprietors.

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK DEAD.

On Tuesday Gen. Hancock died at his home on Governors Island, New York. His death was caused by a carbuncle on his neck.

Gen. H. was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, destined to the military career, he entered West Point at the age of sixteen. After distinguishing himself in Mexico, he was commissioned Brigadier General at the outbreak of the late civil war.

Major General in 1863, he was at the end of the war in command of the army of the Shenandoah of 100,000 men. We find him in 1866 and '67 in command of the "Military District" of Louisiana and Texas.

His famous Order Number 40 he issued Nov. 1867. A prominent candidate for the nomination of President in 1868 and 1876, he was nominated in 1880 and defeated by only a few votes.

Gen. Hancock was a true American, physically, mentally and morally, a true Democrat at West Point, in Mexico during the civil war, or as Federal Commander in the subdued Southern States.

Whoever he became known he was beloved by all.

During the heated campaign of 1880, when the successful candidate Garfield was besmirched and accused of all kinds of bribe-taking, of corrupt practices, and when no amount of whitewashing could clear him, there stood Hancock on the democratic side, pure, noble, honest, so far above suspicion that the vilest blackmailer and the dirtiest liar did not dare to cast even a shadow of dishonesty on the noble patriot. And the very fact that he would not stoop to the low practices of the politicians defeated him.

There is no State in the Union where General Hancock is more beloved than in Texas, where he came as military commander over a subjected people. How much do the South Carolinians love Sherman!

A man true to his principles, he never swerved from his allegiance to the Democratic party, when other great men forsook their principles, their democracy, to become leaders, are rather the tools of a corrupt party.

A friend to his friends, just to his foes, he will always, as long as this Republic stands, be pointed at with honest pride, and the name of Winfield Scott Hancock will always be a byword of honesty, chivalry, bravery and kindness.

A great man gone; a good man has left us.

We have to elect this coming fall one Congressman, a State Senator, a member of the legislature, and all our county officers. Every one ought to know what is going on politically. In a community where the citizen has no time to attend to the political affairs, the offices invariably fall into the hands of corrupt men and the people have to pay for their negligence. As an instance we point to New York city and Philadelphia, where we find the most corrupt government in the United States, where the better class of people are too busy, chasing the almighty dollar, and where, as a consequence, the government is in the hands of ward politicians and corrupt hangers on.

The Blair bill is constitutional in the shape in which it passed the Senate in the 48th Congress. The pending bill is the very same. Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson, all favored similar legislation. The bill cannot, therefore, be undemocratic. Whether the bill should pass is one for the Representatives of the people to determine, but it will not do for the statesmen of the present day to be wiser than the fathers and framers of the constitution in a less liberal spirit than Jefferson and Jackson. The Democratic party is and has always been for a strict construction of the constitution, but neither that party nor its most trusted representative statesmen, historically or logically, are committed to a theory of constitutional construction, which will forbid the enactment by Congress of a beneficent measure like the one under consideration.

The Southern part of Dakota has been admitted as a State under the name Dakota, while the northern part will be a Territory and called Lincoln. The vote stood 32, all the republicans and Mr. Voorhees, while all the Democrats excepting Mr. Voorhees, voted against it. The fight over the admission has been very bitter and acrimonious and was conducted by Logan, Harrison and Edmunds on one side, and Butler, Beck and Morgan on the other side.

Mr. Guenther, for years representative from Wisconsin, has declined a renomination on the plea that he cannot save any money in Washington. This has caused John Sherman and J. G. Blaine to smile at the fresh greenness of the honest Westerner.

A good many Democratic newspapers are taking the position that the educational bill now pending in Congress ought not to pass for the reason that it is not only unconstitutional but undemocratic and inexpedient.

If these objections can be sustained, every good citizen ought to oppose the passage of the bill. So far as North Carolina is concerned, strange to say, notwithstanding these objections, both political parties, in their State platforms, have declared in favor. The General Assembly also by joint resolution of both Houses have pronounced for the measure. The candidates for Congress in the campaign of 1884, almost without exception, regardless of party, promised the people to give the measure their hearty and active support.

Mr. Henderson and Dr. Ramsay both committed themselves to it. Mr. Henderson's views were widely published and attracted attention everywhere in this district. So far as we know not a single newspaper in the district, while the campaign was pending, took issue with the congressional candidates. The truth is the candidates for Governor and the public speakers of both parties throughout the State gave their adhesion and countenance to the bill.

No candidate and no political party antagonized it. The bill proposes to appropriate \$77,000,000 out of the surplus monies in the treasury, extending over the period of ten years, to be distributed among the several States, in proportion to the illiteracy existing therein. To be expended by the States themselves and not by the Federal Government. The Southern States having more illiteracy than the other States of the Union, will receive more than half of the appropriation. North Carolina will receive about ten per cent of the whole. This bill is a proper one, and is not unconstitutional nor undemocratic. History and the precedents all favor it. Washington sanctioned Federal legislation for educational purposes in his first annual address, and also in his eighth annual message. Mr. Jefferson, in his sixth annual message to congress, was favorable to the same kind of legislation.

Mr. Monroe and General Jackson both held "that Congress have an unlimited power to raise money, and that in its appropriation they have a discretionary power, restricted only by the duty to appropriate it to purposes of common defense and of general, not local, national, not state benefit." In 1836, Congress distributed the surplus monies arising from the sale of public lands among these several States. The whole amount distributed was over \$28,000,000. North Carolina received about \$1,434,000, and it was the distribution of this magnificent fund, which, in all the States that properly used it, laid the foundation for the existing public school system throughout the Union.

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Thursday. Mrs. Bayard is buried in the Old Swedes Cemetery, Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. J. S. Henderson introduces a bill prescribing when Congress shall meet and when the terms of Senators and Representatives shall begin.

The State Senate of Ohio agrees to appoint a special committee of three Democrats and three republicans to investigate the contested Cincinnati election cases. In case of disagreement of this committee, Judge Thurman and R. A. Harrison are to be the final judges.

Friday. Montreal is entirely free from small pox.

The Senate passes a bill admitting South Dakota as a State.

The earl of Aberdeen is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Two blocks of buildings destroyed by fire at Greenville, S. C. \$80,000 worth of property destroyed.

A tug in New York harbor runs down a boat of the Austrian Corvette Donau, by which accident one midshipman and five sailors are drowned.

Mrs. Judge Pearson, relict of the late Chief-Justice R. M. Pearson, dies at her home in Morganton. Mrs. Pearson had been married twice, her first husband being the late distinguished lawyer, John Gray Bynum.

Saturday. The organ factory at Dayton, Va., destroyed by fire; loss, \$20,000.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, delivers a very able and lengthy speech in Congress in favor of silver.

Rev. Johannes Oertel, the artist clergyman, has received a call to Suwannee, Tennessee. He has accepted the call, and proposes leaving as soon as he completes some pictures for a church.

Sunday. The St. Paul Ice Palace is quite a success.

The remains of President Garfield are placed in a new sarcophagus.

The disbursements of pensions for the year 1885 amounted to \$56,105,267.49.

Monday. Justin McCarthy is still hopeful of Home Rule in Ireland.

Reports from all parts of the Union show an appalling number of deaths from freezing.

Tuesday. Several deaths from Cholera reported at Tarifa, Spain.

District Attorney William Dorshimer resigns.

J. W. Reid, of N. C., offers a bill to abolish the statute allowing seizing officers to destroy forfeited stills.

Serious troubles in the Pennsylvania coke mines.

Socialistic riots in London.

Mr. Morrison will offer his new tariff bill in two weeks.

Mr. Sherman makes a long speech on Presidential prerogatives.

Gen. Hancock dies.

Wednesday. The bill giving Wilmington, N. C., \$200,000 for a public building passes the Senate.

A mob of North Carolinians cross the Virginia line and hang a mile thief near Patrick Henry Court House.

WHITTIER.

In justice to this new enterprise we publish the following from the Baltimore Manufacturers Record. Reports regarding the progress of this enterprise differ so that it is difficult to judge which is correct. Will Dr. Whittier endorse the following?

WHITTIER, N. C., Jan. 21, 1886. Editor Manufacturers Record:

I noticed an extract in the Manufacturers Record from some other paper, which intimated that the town of Whittier was progressing slowly. This is wrong. No other town in North Carolina or any of the Southern States has ever accomplished as much in so short a time. The first lot was sold on the 12th of September, 1885. The sales of lots in the town site proper now amount to over \$20,000; the sales in the large tract belonging to Whittier amount to \$25,000 more near the town. As some errors have crept into print in regard to Whittier's purchases, I will state that the ag-

gregate of uncultivated land is over 80,000 acres; there are 17 farms more or less under cultivation, some of them sold, others under rent, besides the town site of 1,607 acres, costing \$13,000.

Considerable work has been done in grading roads under a contract for 40 miles, and there is a large body of men now at work. Five stores, a grist mill, a brick yard, two steam saw mills on the town site are in operation. Sash, doors, blinds, laths and shingles are made. Many stores and houses are under contract. The population exceeds Charleston, the county seat. Whittier has a postoffice, railroad depot, express office, and we expect to have a telegraph office very soon. The Swain County Terra Cotta Co. has been formed, with capital stock \$5,000, to manufacture terra cotta of all kinds. The Whittier Manufacturing Co., incorporated in September, will manufacture everything in the wood-working line. In explanation of the progress we are making, it may be stated that no lots are sold in Whittier without an agreement to improve them. Prohibition prevails on the whole property. This, the largest temperance colony in the world, and the largest single enterprise by one man in the United States, is attracting attention all over the country.

Some Outside Ideas on Building and Loan.

EDITORS OF THE HERALD:—If you will allow us a small space in your valuable columns, we will say a few words in regard to the Building and Loan Association that has just begun to take root in this place. There is no doubt that if the Building and Loan Association is conducted in the right manner it will be a great benefit to those who are interested in it.

And in the first place be careful who you select as your directors. Be sure and choose good, honest and competent men, men that will look after the interest of the poor man as well as the rich, men that will treat all alike, have no favorites, and the Association is bound to prosper. This, as we understand it, is the people's association, and as such, is for the interest of the people, or those connected with it—not for the benefit of a single individual, or a certain class of individuals, but for the good of all. The next office (and a very important one) is Secretary and Treasurer. The man to fill this position ought to be a man that is fully competent, honest, and that has not too much other business to look after, but can give his time and attention in attending to the business of the Association. At the last meeting it was said that the Directors be elected by the stockholders, and that the Secretary and Treasurer be elected by the Directors. This we are opposed to; we think that the Secretary and Treasurer ought to be elected by the members. Why do we say so? Not because we do not think that the Directors (whoever they may be) will not be competent to choose a man that will not be able to fill the position, but as we said before, because this is a people's association, and we think they are the ones to say who shall be Secretary and Treasurer. There is no doubt about this way giving general satisfaction. Why? Because the majority will then have their choice, and majority rules. And if it is left to the Secretary and Treasurer is elected that will be a credit to the Association and the community at large. There is also some talk about letting each man vote according to the number of shares he has. To this we are also opposed. We believe in the man with one share having just as much right as the man with twenty, or in other words, we are opposed to any one man being allowed to cast more than one vote. Because we have not so much of worldly goods as our brother, and cannot take as many shares, do you think it is right to allow him more votes than us? This Association, as we understand it, is more for the benefit of the poor man, he is the man that expects to prosper by going into it, and we certainly think that we ought to be allowed to have a hearing. Our one share is worth as much to us, as some with twenty. No sir, we are opposed to this; place every man upon the same footing, give each the privilege of voting once, and you will see that everything will work in harmony, and to the interest of all concerned.

We are the small men (not in size but shares) and we have come to the conclusion that if the Building and Loan Association is to be run by one man, or a selected set of men, it will be much better for us to do as we have heretofore—stay out—or in other words, we are opposed to centralization, and don't propose to go into a thing that is to benefit a few and leave the majority in the rear. SMALL MEN.

—Mr. Edison has come to the front with another great invention, which, for usefulness, will equal if not excel any of his former achievements. It has been one of the often-attempted but never successfully carried out pet schemes to telegraph for Edison to perfect the system. The trial made on a Staten Island railroad train proved satisfactory in every respect. Dispatches were sent from the train moving at a speed of 25 miles per hour, and in 12 minutes answers were received on board the moving train.

My Dear Herald:—Will you give ear to a wall from Cherokee? Yes? Then here goes: Haywood, Jackson and Swain counties are now rejoicing in the possession of a full fledged Railroad, ending their citizens with the privilege of paying four cents a mile to ride thereon, when a Paternal Government demands their presence at the Federal Court in Asheville; but in the light of the last two years' experience, what can the denizens of Cherokee expect?

If our memory serves us, the State of North Carolina gave to the Western N. C. Railway one hundred and fifty convicts to be employed "in grading said railroad from the mouth of the Nantahala River to the town of Murphy in Cherokee County."

What proportion of this number has been kept on this grading work we do not know, but this we do know: That black walnut, poplar, and hickory timber has been cut in the woods, hauled to saw mills, converted into lumber and loaded on cars for shipment beyond the bounds of the Murphy division, wholly by convict labor; that this same labor has been employed to erect buildings on private property for private benefit; that quarries have been opened and developed to the advantage of other than the Western N. C. Railway Corporation; and that this force of convicts, which was to be employed in "grading" the road to Murphy, has been largely engaged during the fall of 1885 in cutting, hewing and loading on cars cross-ties and telegraph poles for the Spartanburg and Asheville Railway.

And we noticed on Thursday in the neighborhood of the Mud Cut, about twenty-five convicts; a force that we had fondly imagined were employed filling in trestles and improving the condition of the road, clearing out and repairing the ditches and water ways which supply that beautiful fountain at the Round Knob Hotel, which, to quote the Asheville Citizen, "squirts more water, and squirts it higher, than any other fountain in the world."

Perhaps that beautifully curving track "Pars a girdle round the Citizen's world in something over forty minutes"; but let me, "in your soft ear whisper," friend Citizen, that strange as it may seem, there are even bigger squirts in the universe than the Round Knob Hotel and its fountain.

But to return to our muttons—and biscuits—and muffins; all this labor which has been so divested from its legitimate object, would, if it had been applied as was intended, and directed by the act of Legislature granting it, have built the road several miles further toward our county seat than it is at present.

Is there any remedy? If so, to whom shall we look? Is not this state of affairs a key to the solution of the problem of our Penitentiary system not being self-supporting?

We sign ourselves, dear HERALD, a large family, of years of patient waiting, 1859 to 1886.

SECOND HAND COLUMN.

If you want to purchase any goods advertised in this column call on us.

No 1—Two pair of counter scales cheap.

No 2—One 10 ft oval front metal show case; cheap. Beautiful.

No 3—Three upright, walnut frame show cases.

No 4. Three imitation walnut, three foot round, tables; good as new, \$1.75 each.

No 5—Two show cases, walnut frame, 6 and 8 feet; \$6 and \$8.

No 6—Bark mill, as good as new, \$27.50.

No 7—Good office coal stove. Price \$8.

No 8. One top buggy and three open. Price from \$12 to \$30.

No 9. Set of single and double harness cheap.

No 10. Startivant Blowers and Hangers in good order. Price \$80.

No 11 A lot of rope, over 300 feet in all, cheap.

No 12. Two mining buckets.

No 13—Westinghouse Thresher and Separator, used only two seasons, \$65.00

No 14. A lot of good bird cages.

No 16 Base Violin in good order. Cost \$30. Price. \$15.

No 17 Self-feeder Coal Stove. Price \$10. Cost \$18.

No 19 Horse, wagon, harness hay frame cheap.

No 20. Buggy at any price.

No 21. Two open coal grates—cheap.

No 22—Portable corn mill and gearing, 3 ft. 10 in. Buhr. \$75.00.

No 23—Portable flour mill and gearing, 4 ft. Buhr, \$250.

No 24—Cook stove and pipe, in good order, \$5.00

No 25—A printing press and one font of type, costing \$7.50; sell for \$4.00.

No 26—A small printing press, nearly new, with one font of new fancy card type. Cost \$3.00; sell for \$2.00.

No 27—An eleven dollar collection of foreign postage stamps for \$5.00.

No 28. A beautiful marble top portable soda water fountain. \$25.

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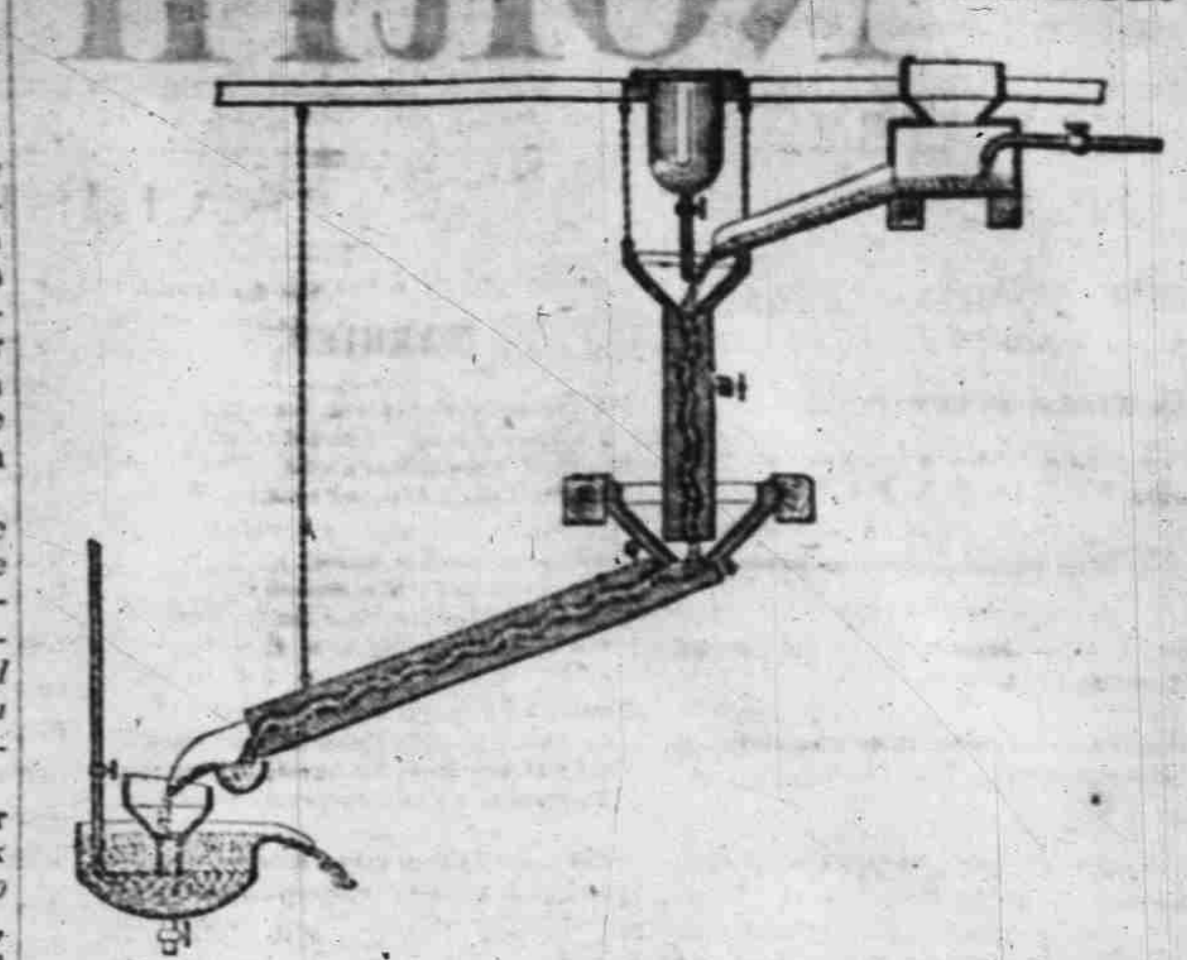
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THE TRIPLER AMALGAMATOR! PATENTED.

This machine is a combination of silver plates so as to represent a large amalgamating surface, working with rapidity and efficacy, which has not hitherto been accomplished. The drawing above represents the machine in working position. It consists of four corrugated plates fitted together, allowing a space between of 1/4 inch. Two plates are perpendicular, connecting with two horizontally inclined. The pulp passes from the battery and falls perpendicularly through the plates, which gives it a zigzag motion, causing the free gold to impinge on each side, when it passes through the horizontally inclined plates, which act as riffles, catching any escaped gold both on top and bottom. The plates discharge in a circular pan at the end which is given a rotary motion, thus concentrating the heavier portion of the tailings for subsequent treatment if necessary. At the top of the machine is a mercury cup which feeds automatically any required mercury to keep the plates in active force.

The machine is especially adapted for placer mines. It can be worked with or without water; it requires no mill for pulverization, it only being necessary to sift the sand, which can be done at a trifling cost, so that low grade ore can be worked profitably. This machine has been practically tested and is now on the Herring mine, Randolph county, where it met with such success as to warrant the belief that it will be of great value to the mining interest of this State.

This machine has an electrical attachment by which the mercury, should it be siphoned by the various causes to which it is liable, can be instantly restored to activity. Inspection is invited. Estimates given for the erection of this machine on placer and other mines; also for all other mining machinery by the undersigned.

A. B. TRIPLER, HARRINGTONVILLE, RANDOLPH CO., N. C.

Or to THE TRIPLER AMALGAMATOR & MANUFACTURING CO., OF NEW YORK; BENJAMIN LEVINE, Sec'y and Treas., 151 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 164.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. Condensed Schedule.

Table with columns for NORTHWARD and SOUTHWARD schedules for January 18th, 1886. Lists train numbers, departure/arrival times, and stations including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville, Richmond, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Salisbury, Concord, Charlotte, Gastonia, Spartanburg, Greenville, Seneca, Lula, and Atlanta.

SALEM BRANCH.

Table with columns for NORTHWARD and SOUTHWARD schedules for January 18th, 1886. Lists train numbers, departure/arrival times, and stations including Greensboro, Kernersville, Salem, and Chapel Hill.

STATE UNIVERSITY R. R. Sleeping Car Service.

On trains 50 and 51 Pullman Buffet Sleeper between New York and Atlanta. On trains 52 and 53 Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans. Pullman Sleeper between Greensboro and Richmond. Through tickets on sale at principal stations, to all points. For rates and information apply to any agent of the Company, or E. B. THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. C. W. CHEARS, A. G. P. A.

Civil Engineer, JOHN A. RAMSAY. Attends to Railroad Construction, Surveys and Mapping of Real Estate, Estimates of Water Powers, Plans for the Erection of Mills, Dwellings, etc., and attends to the purchase of all kinds of Machinery, Building Materials, &c., &c. 9-1y

Banner Tobacco Warehouse. Sales Daily. SWINK & THOMPSON. Manufacturers of Cigarettes, Jeans, Sattlers, Linters, Kerseys, Blankets, Yarns, Bolls, etc. 7-1y

Salisbury Woolen Mills. SALISBURY LODGE. Knights of Honor. Meeting nights first and third Monday in each month. 7-1y

EUGENE JOHNSON, Manufacturer of Plug and Twist Tobacco. 7-1y

FARMERS WAREHOUSE. SALES OF TOBACCO EVERY DAY. 7-1y Beall, Best & Ford, Proprietors.