

ANSON TIMES.

R. H. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor.

The Liberty of the Press must be Preserved.—Hancock.

TERMS: \$2.00 per Year.

VOL. II.

WADESBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1882.

NO. 36.

ANSON TIMES.

Succeeds the Pee Dee Herald.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Year.....\$2.00
Six Months.....1.00
Three Months......50

ADVERTISING RATES.
One square, first insertion.....\$1.00
Each subsequent insertion......50
Local advertisements, per line......10

Special rates given on application for longer time.

Advertisers are requested to bring in their advertisements on Monday evening of each week, to insure insertion on Tuesday.

THE "TIMES" HAS BY FAR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE PEE DEE SECTION.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

SAM J. PEMBERTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALBEMARLE, N. C.
Attends the Courts of Anson, Union, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery and Rowan and the Federal Courts at Charlotte and Greensboro.

H. R. Allen
DENTIST,
Office S. E. corner of Wade and Morant streets (near the Bank.)

A. J. BARGAN, J. D. PEMBERTON,
DARGAN & PEMBERTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

JAS. A. LOCKHART,
Att'y and Counsellor at Law,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Practices in all the Courts of the State.

R. E. LITTLE, W. L. PARSONS,
Little & Parsons,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Collections promptly attended to.

SAMUEL T. ASHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Special attention given to the collection of claims.

F. D. WALKER, A. BURWELL,
Walker & Burwell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will attend regularly at Anson Court, and at Waidesboro in vacation when requested.

CYRUS J. KNIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SWIFT ISLAND, N. C.
Will practice in the courts of Anson and adjoining counties.

HOTELS.
WAVERLY HOUSE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
This favorite family Hotel is situated on King street, the principle retail business street, and nearly opposite the Academy of Music.

PAVILION HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
This popular and centrally located HOTEL has been entirely renovated during the past summer and is now ready for the reception of the travelling public.

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Prices Reduced to Suit the Times.
CALL AND SEE US.

PURCELL HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Recently thoroughly overhauled and renovated. First-class in every respect. Location desirable, being situated near all business houses, Post-office, Custom House, City Hall and Court House.

Depot Hotel,
D. J. GASHIERE, Proprietor.
Convenient to all the trains.
A full stock of Groceries and Confectioneries always on hand.

VENABLE WILSON,
Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes.
Fine Goods a Specialty.
Repairing solicited. Work done with neatness and dispatch. Call and see him, in the post office building.

J. C. Brewster & Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Hardware.
Wholesale and Retail.
Orders promptly filled, and at the lowest prices.

John Armstrong,
Book Binder
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
Bagley Building, Raleigh, N. C.
The only practical Binder carrying on business in the city.



IT WILL POSITIVELY CURE
Bile, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Stomachic, Constipation, etc.

Nothing is so unpleasant as Bile, generally arising from a disordered stomach, and is also easily corrected by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Simmons' Liver Regulator cures indigestion, biliousness, headache, stomachic, constipation, etc. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages.

Persons living in unhealthy localities, may avoid all biliousness by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore, Nature by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.
One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as nausea, dizziness, drowsiness, etc., after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth.

Alcoholic Poisoning.
Simmons' Liver Regulator will counteract the effect of alcoholic poisoning. By its use the torpid liver is aroused, the nerves quieted, the gastric disturbance corrected and intoxication prevented.

Yellow Fever.
The Regulator has proven its great value as a remedial agent during the prevalence of that terrible scourge. Simmons' Liver Regulator never fails to do all that is claimed for it.

Chills and Fever.
Children suffering with chills and fever, find relief when Simmons' Liver Regulator is administered according to directions. Adults as well as children derive great benefit from this medicine.

There is no need of suffering any longer with Chills and Fever—Simmons' Liver Regulator soon breaks the Chills and carries off the Fever out of the system. It cures when all other remedies fail.

Dyspepsia.
This medicine will positively cure you of this terrible disease. It is no vain boast, but we assure emphatically that we know to be true. Simmons' Liver Regulator will cure you.

Bladder and Kidneys.
Most of the diseases of the bladder originate from those of the kidneys. Restore the action of the liver fully, and both the kidneys and bladder will be restored.

Take only the Genuine, which always has on the wrapper the "Red Z" trade mark, signature of
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold By All Respectable Druggists. 31-ly

SCHEDULES.

Carolina Central R. R. Comp'y.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30, 1881.

On and after Jan. 1, 1882, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

FASSINGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington, 8:20 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte, 5:50 a. m.
Leave Charlotte, 10:10 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington, 7:32 a. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

FASSINGER AND FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington at 5:40 a. m.
Arrive at Hamlet at 7:55 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at 4:15 a. m.
Arrive at Hamlet at 5:50 p. m.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 connect at Charlotte with A. & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points on that line.

Train No. 6 makes close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for points north.

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.

Q. JOHNSON, Gen'l Supt.

Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

STATIONERS' OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., June 5, 1879.

On and after Friday, June 6, 1879, trains on the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

No. 1—Leave Raleigh, 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Hamlet, 9:14 a. m.
Arrive at Florence, 10:38 a. m.
Arrive at Augusta, 12:12 p. m.

No. 2—Leave Augusta, 12:12 p. m.
Arrive at Florence, 1:36 p. m.
Arrive at Hamlet, 2:50 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh, 4:04 p. m.

No. 3—Leave Raleigh, 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Hamlet, 9:14 a. m.
Arrive at Florence, 10:38 a. m.
Arrive at Augusta, 12:12 p. m.

No. 4—Leave Augusta, 12:12 p. m.
Arrive at Florence, 1:36 p. m.
Arrive at Hamlet, 2:50 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh, 4:04 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.

JOHN C. WINDER, Superintendent.

Cheraw & Darlington R. R.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

STATIONERS' OFFICE,
Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 28, 1880.

On and after Monday, the 28th inst., the train on this road will run as follows—making connection at Florence with trains to and from Charleston, Columbia and Wilmington—both ways:

GOING DOWN.

Leave Cheraw at 10:30 a. m.
" Society Hill, 11:15 "

" Darlington, 12:15 p. m.
" Florence, 1:00 "

Arrive at Florence, 1:00 "

COMING UP.

Leave Florence at 2:35 p. m.
" Darlington, 3:15 "

" Society Hill, 4:00 "

" Cheraw, 4:45 "

Arrive at Cheraw, 4:45 "

Close connections made at Florence with trains to and from Charleston and Wilmington, every day except Sunday.

B. D. TOWNSEND, President.

Cheraw & Salisbury Railroad.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Until further notice, the trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Wadesboro, 7:15 a. m.
Arrive at Cheraw, 8:30 a. m.

Leave Cheraw, 10:30 a. m.
Arrive at Wadesboro, 11:45 a. m.

Close connections made at Cheraw with trains to and from Darlington and Florence, every day except Sunday.

B. D. TOWNSEND, President.

Extracts from Rev. J. J. Lafferty's Address at Trinity College.

In the afternoon Rev. J. J. Lafferty, D. D., of Richmond, Va., delivered the annual address to the class of '82. He opened by saying that on this very spot he surrendered to the conquering Federals in 1865. He was glad to greet them with better things. His theme was "The Old Times and the New." He drew a humorous contrast between the old systems of schools, medicine, traveling and churches and the present. He drew arguments from his amusing pictures in favor of the people of to-day. He put over against each other the Confederate and the Continental soldier, and brought forward sections of history to show that the former, though conquered, was superior to the sires of '76, even though victorious. The speaker said: There may be persons who claim that our forefathers performed prodigies of valor, winning their cause and therefore superior to their sons in the field. It might be urged that the failure of the Southern Confederacy and the success of the Revolution have been put down in our history as a blot on our name. Let us contrast the periods and the men.

He then spoke of Burgoyne's campaign and the utter incompetency of that officer, to which rather than anything else the success of the colonists was due, and continued:

How fortunate for our forefathers that Clive had died just as hostilities began. How he lived two years longer he would have been the commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. He was in the primehood of his great powers. Every reader knows his transcendent genius for war. Chatham called him a heaven born general. As the conqueror of Hindostan at the age of twenty-five years he is without a rival in the exploit of arms. No proconsul for Rome had ever won for Rome such a wealth of territory, subjects and revenue as Clive conquered in India for the British Crown. No captain who ever passed in triumph down the sacred way to the temple of Tarpeian Jove could boast of such splendid trophies. If instead of the sluggish Clinton, this experienced, skillful and resolute soldier had led the King's troops, that "rebellion" would have been put down in Mr. Seward's "ninety days."

A young lady was visiting the home of Clive, and asked him one day to mend her pen. He trimmed the point and returned the quill. Then sauntering to another room he, in a fit of insanity, thrust the penknife into his heart. That little blade, more than the swords of the patriots, carved out American independence!

Let us turn the picture. A stray ball struck Albert Sidney Johnston in the full tide of victory at Shiloh. He fell from his horse and died. A member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet told me that if Johnston had lived one hour unhurt Grant would have been a prisoner and his army captives. Already thousands of federal soldiers had thrown away their arms and were hiding under the banks of the river. That wandering bullet struck the Confederacy in a vital part.

At a certain crisis in the old Revolution even the tough and patriotic General Greene was in despair. The French had given Congress notice they could help the tottering cause no longer. Cornwallis was chasing the beaten and flying federals out of the Carolinas. He was at their heels. The Catawba, after the passage of the fugitive forces, suddenly arose and saved them. They were pressed again at the Yadkin. They had barely crossed when that stream swelled and delayed the pursuers. Cornwallis, mistaking the intent of a letter from Clinton, went to Yorktown. At that juncture a French fleet from the West Indies was near the Chesapeake. The sight of the British flag was a surprise. French troops and siege guns, in this darkest hour of the colonies, came upon Cornwallis, and with Washington's help, caught him—ending the war.

On the other hand, at the "Wilderness" in the night, by a mysterious mishap, Stonewall Jackson fell by an unknown bullet. Had he lived twenty-four hours he would have put himself between Hooker and the ford of the Rappahannock. Retreat would have been impossible. A great federal army could not have escaped. Its surrender was the end of the war.

By a clumsy accident Major Andre was captured and so saved to Washington West Point, the Key of Upper New York. The seizure of that point would have forced the federals to despair and flight.

A despatch from General Lee of the highest moment was left by the strangest oversight in the deserted quarters of a Confederate general in Maryland. It was handed at once to McClellan. His army was broken in spirit and had recently been driven from Richmond. He took McClellan, trusting to the forgotten despatch, pressed forward. He struck the Confederates unprepared and made a drawn battle. McClellan under oath put the safety of Washington upon the discovery of that lost paper.

It has not tarnished the glory of "god like Hector" to fall by the decree of fate. Achilles and "blue-eyed Pallas" were an overthrow for the heroic Trojan. The Confederate could not conquer Providence. The Union was not doomed to death. It could not have lived had Stonewall lived on other day. When the Federal warrior in glory and sublimation to the will of God, said it is "all right," he used the words of God. The army of Northern Virginia beat McClellan, Hooker and Burnside, yielding only to Jehovah.

Put side by side the South of 1861 and the "sires of '76." The British army, its reinforcements and equipments, must cross the sea by slow sails. They were invading a country of wilderness and swamp. Roads were seldom a bridge, a country sparsely settled. The British regulars were chasing bands of hunters who were at home in the woods. The South was hemmed in by a numerous and powerful foe, with great rivers and lines of railroads to bring the enemy swiftly upon them, while seaward the ocean floated hostile war ships all along the coast and into soundings and bays. The teeming West emptied rations into the Federal camps. The factories of New England furnished tons of best ammunition. The nations were the recruiting fields. The South was blockaded, meagre in manufactures, with few railways.

The colonies had three great nations in league in their war. The South was friendless. Even neutrality assisted the North.

In the Revolution the Americans fought in every battle but one against smaller forces. They usually outnumbered the British two, three, five to one, and were frequently whipped by this inferior enemy. In 1861 an agricultural people, with ports blockaded, fought a rich commercial country of five times its population for four years. From the archives at Washington, Federal and Confederate, it is found that four times as many soldiers were mustered in the Union army as in the Southern forces. On the 1st of May, the disparity was fourteen to one. The fourteen men had all the resources of physical power, scientific invention and mechanical contrivances. And the four men were glad when the one man, hungry, ragged and out of ammunition, surrendered. The South fought against an army nearly three times as great as Xerxes', aided by the elements, controlled by skill and modern science!

It battles tested the prowess of the South, defeat tried them in the furnace. The social and political fabric tumbled to pieces. The African from the rice swamp was ordered to put his muddy foot on the neck of scholars and statesmen. It was as a continent, with all the fair works of art and civilization, had suddenly sank below the sea level and the monsters and ooze of the ocean had flowed in over all. Judas at home and Barrabas from abroad joined hands and became the fiduciaries of the public purse and the protectors of private right!

When the war ended nothing survived in the way of property that was not indestructible or unconvertable. The home necessities had gleaned the field—the enemy had devastated even the stable. The loss in personal property (leaving out the slaves) was two billion—twice the indemnity France paid Prussia. This was two-thirds of all the property in the South. In addition to this two billion, there must be added the expenses of the Confederate war (represented by Confederate bonds and Confederate treasury notes), amounting to a hundred million. This was lost. In addition to this two billion and this hundred million, the South was saddled with its part of the United States war debt of two billions and a half! And on top of these vast sums must be piled fourteen millions of private obligations based on slave property.

And worse. The seed corn had been ground in dire need. The last ox had been eaten. The plough had fallen under the Confederate soldier in the fight. Mills and instruments of industry had been burned.

Few have ever forgotten the ruin wrought on Prussia by the enemies of Frederick. Macaulay paints it as the most awful picture in modern times, yet Frederick lost only 177,000 out of a population of 455,000,000. The South lost 222,000 out of 5,000,000. The boys, the grandfathers and the cripples were left to redeem a land overwhelmed with industrial, political and financial desolation.

What race that ever lived could have risen! The Greek never rose to manhood after the Roman conquest. It was living Greece no more. The sons of the men of Marathon were slaves forever. The barbarian broke the proud spirit of the haughty Roman.

In a single decade the South rebuilt her burned altars, intrusted her temples of justice and turned the balance of trade by her exports, and made a United States bond good as gold. In ten years she had regained political power in Congress and prosperity in

her homes. It is a triumph of character, fortitude, patience, industry, stamanship, prime manhood, over adversity without a parallel in all history.

When the cruel centurion whose scourge had smitten Jesus, saw spikes had hung him in agony, the patient grandeur of the sufferer, the noble Roman said this was surely a righteous man. It has come to pass that Henry Ward Beecher has preached in Plymouth pulpit that the "South is without a rival in all the grand virtues that adorn and honor the human race."

Report of the Committee of Investigation to the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, June 1, 1882.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, held at the Executive office in Raleigh, in January, 1882, a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. L. Steele, C. M. Cooke, R. B. Peebles, N. H. D. Wilson and W. J. Yates, was appointed to visit Chapel Hill, examine the accounts of the Treasurer, the mode of management of the Institution, and its general condition, and report upon the same to the Board, during the week of the annual Commencement.

The faculty gave the committee all facilities for the performance of their work, and explained the mode of instruction pursued in the different departments of the institution. The committee are fully persuaded, from all sources and means of information, that the general plan adopted and carried into execution is far better adapted to the ends which the University was founded to accomplish, than any system heretofore practiced.

The mere fact that all the young men employed as assistants at the State Agricultural Bureau to aid in the analyses of soils, fertilizers and waters, are recent graduates of the University, who have shown their capacity to do creditable work, demonstrates that, in this department at least, the instruction is more thorough than it ever was in its history. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether better facilities for the acquisition of this branch of useful and practical learning are offered at any college or university in the entire South, or surpassed by many institutions in the country, even where they have had such advantages for a high standard as are not possessed by our section. The undersigned can say with confidence that, when he was a student here, no graduate, whatever his rank may have been, could have gone into a laboratory and made such accurate analyses, as are now made by those who passed their pupillage at this institution, since the establishment of the present system. In this single department, therefore, there is every reason for confident hope that the present and future generations of our people will derive great and substantial benefits, worth far more than the cost of their production. The advantages are so plain that all men can see them.

In regard to the other departments, much of a similar character can be said. Every one of them is of great value to the public. No intelligent man fails to recognize the importance of the classics to a liberal education, or denies that such an education is essential to the highest type of civilization.

Because the beneficial effects are not so readily seen, it is not to be inferred that good is not done. In the physical world the blessings to mankind which come from heat and light and moisture are known to all; and yet there are other causes, less distinguishable, which are of equal value in the production of what our wants require. Such may be said of the influence exerted upon the estate of mankind by certain branches of learning. The study of the languages, of history, rhetoric, metaphysics and the natural sciences, is a valuable adjunct in the management of the practical affairs of life, and cannot be neglected, or even subordinated, in any institution which understands its powers as an agency for the good of the human race. The methods adopted and practiced, in all the matters relating to these subjects, are just such as experience and observation have taught to be the best "for the diffusion of knowledge among men." The professors and instructors are not only learned in their several departments, but devoted to their work, and understand the art of practical rather than theoretical teaching. They recognize the fact that their success depends in some measure upon gaining the respect and confidence of the young men under their charge; and, accordingly, their demeanor is such, that all the students feel that their teachers are men, fully endowed with human sympathy, ready to assist in leading them up to knowledge, and to treat them with the courtesy and kindness which is a moral duty. This begets a corresponding obligation, and harmony between faculty and students is a natural result.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STUDENTS.

It affords the committee sincere pleasure to be able to speak in commendation of the general good con-

duct and gentlemanly bearing of the young men connected with the University. It is not to be expected, that when numbers of youths are collected together from all parts of the State, free from the restraining influences of the family association, no instance of disorder, or even of flagrant infraction of the law, will occur. The home circle is not entirely free from such cases. But the committee feel warranted in saying that the conduct of the students, as a whole, is very commendable, and demonstrates that they appreciate the position which they occupy, and the objects which they came here to gain. This gives much hope for their usefulness in future life; and no little of this excellent behavior, the committee believe, is to be attributed to the kindness of the faculty, and their inculcation of such moral precepts as tend to the elevation of the human character. Gentleness, coupled with firmness, will always beget more beneficial results than harshness. An appeal to the honor and innate sense of right, of a young man, will do far more towards restraining him from the commission of wrong, than an appeal to his fears; for we may all be "led into the way of truth," but we cannot be driven into it. We are happy to say, that we believe the seeds of kindness sown by the faculty, have yielded most excellent fruit; and the young men, themselves, deserve credit for the assistance which they have given in the production of this result. Both faculty and students are entitled to congratulation.

OTHER MATTERS.

Besides the schools to which we have generally and specially referred, there is a Department of Law, under the direction of the Hon. John Manning, a graduate of the institution, and for years a successful practitioner. Your committee took occasion to be present at one of his examinations, and were pleased to note the progress of his class. Much good may be reasonably expected to come from this department. The teacher is learned in his profession, and has the capacity to teach his students with thoroughness.

Chapel Hill is not surpassed by any place as a location for a school of law, and we believe that this is so plain, that but a short while will pass, before many young men will avail themselves of its peculiar advantages, who are in no other way connected with the University.

The School of Medicine and Pharmacy is under the charge of Dr. Thomas W. Harris, who is also a graduate of the institution, and who, after graduating at a medical college in New York, pursued his studies for two years in Paris, France. He is recognized as a man who has utilized his many facilities for the acquisition of learning, and is abundantly capable of imparting full instruction to his class.

Your committee feel gratified in saying that the University has met, and is sending, all the obligations which just men will say it owes to the public. It has facilities for teaching, and its faculty are capable of teaching, all which is needed in university education. With the colleges and schools of the State, it can raise North Carolina to the place which we ought to occupy, and which, before many decades shall have passed, we will occupy among the States of the Federal Union. It should be its aim, and it is its aim, to enter with vigor into a final and noble contest for the production of good in the moral and intellectual education of our people, without heartburning and jealousies, desiring triumph, not for the sake of its glories, but for the blessings which it confers.

It is but just to say that Messrs. Wilson, Yates and Peebles, members of the committee, who had been detained for reasons beyond their control, reached Chapel Hill before this report was written, assisted the chairman in its preparation, and fully assent to the substance as well as the views which it expresses.

The moral tone prevailing in the institution is worthy of all praise, and parents may feel, with entire confidence, that their sons will be as free from temptations to do wrong as they would be at any similar establishment either within or without the borders of the State. In the religious services in the Chapel and in the several churches in the village, there is a distinct recognition of the Christian Religion, and its doctrines are regularly taught in one of the schools of the University, as not only essential to the life which is to come, but as a means of preserving the liberties of the people, and otherwise advancing their temporal welfare. This, with the other advantages of the institution, which have been partially enumerated, renders it worthy of the patronage of this and other States of the Union.

Trusting that this report discloses a state of affairs gratifying to the Board of Trustees, and that these guardians of the University feel satisfied with the conduct and capacity of the faculty, who have it immediately in charge, the undersigned, in behalf of the committee, has the honor to submit it for their consideration.

WALTER L. STEELE, Chairman.

Whiting's Grave.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1882.—I devoted my "Decoration Day" holiday, Tuesday last, to the memory of my old friend, Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, who, as you doubtless recollect, was wounded and captured at the fall of Fort Fisher, brought to Governor's Island as a prisoner of war, died there, March 1865, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Heretofore it had not been easy to find his grave, and in the summer time was completely hidden by a flowering shrub whose limbs were borne down over it by myriads of blossoms. I found it first, perhaps eight years ago, by finding the head stone at the grave of Mrs. Wendell, (the mother of Rev. Dr. Watson, of Wilmington,) who was buried in the same lot. Mrs. Wendell's and Gen. Whiting's are the only graves in the lot. Last year, as I was aware, Dr. Watson and several other gentlemen of Wilmington had a neat head stone of white marble in the shape of a shield, placed on Gen. Whiting's grave, giving his name, his rank of Major-General in the Confederate Army, and dates of birth and death. The first time I visited the spot I found a card fastened to a limb of the shrub, on which was written as follows: "This grave of Gen. Whiting decorated by Mrs. Hiram Miller of Brooklyn, on Saturday June 12, 1874." In the Directory I found that Mrs. Miller resided at No. 5 Middagh street, Brooklyn Heights. But that is all I knew of her. I copied and have preserved the inscription, hoping that at some time or other I might have an opportunity to thank her for her tribute to the memory of the dead hero. From that day to this I believe that the only attention paid to the grave, outside of that given by the laborers employed in the cemetery, was my annual deposit of a flower pot upon it. What was my surprise, therefore, on Tuesday, to find that the luxuriant flowering shrub had been so trimmed as to leave the grave and the shield visible, that other shrubs and quite a number of flowers had been planted all around it, and that everything was in order. By the time I had deposited my contribution, a lady came up and placed a small flag on the grave. Of course I introduced myself to her, and found that she was Mrs. Robert B. Thompson, of 327 Sackett street, Brooklyn; that she and her husband had lived in Mobile and New Orleans before the war; that being natives of the North they had returned here in January, 1861, just before hostilities commenced, and that he had entered the Northern Army and served throughout the war. Warmly attached to the South and Southern people, as she and her husband were, he had been at much trouble, by correspondence and otherwise, in finding the grave of Gen. Whiting, had planted the flowers about it, and will see to it, as Mrs. Thompson said very emphatically, that it shall not hereafter want for care. It gave me great pleasure to hear all this, and I write it that you and your readers may share in that pleasure. The whole avowal of that generous and magnanimous spirit so frequently found in the soldiers on either side who fought against each other, and so rarely, if ever, found in the Northern politicians, the class who were "invisible in war and invincible in peace."

Greenwood is always a lovely spot, but I never was more impressed with its beauty than on this visit. The luxuriant grass, the freshly opened foliage of the forest trees, the thousands of dogwood and other trees in bloom, the flowers about the myriads of graves, the beautiful and grand monuments, all showed to perfection under as bright a sun and as balmy an atmosphere as could be seen out of Italy, if there.—H. in Charlotte Democrat.

Another Case of It.

Turning to the fat man who had been reading a newspaper and taking no part in the discussion, he asked: "Do you agree with me that the prices on necessities of life still go higher?"

"I do."

"And the results must be disastrous?"

"They must."

"Rents will advance, won't they?"

"They will."

"And coal, clothing, boots and shoes?"

"Yes."

"And hundreds of rich men will be brought low?"

"They will."

"And thousands of poor families will sip the dregs of poverty?"