THE ANSON TIMES.

R. H. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor. The Liberty of the Press must be Preserved.--Hancock. TERMS: $2.00 per Year

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ANSON TIMES,

Succeeds The Pee Dee Herald.

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One Year	$2.00
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☞ *THE "TIMES" HAS BY FAR THE* **LARGEST CIRCULATION** *OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE PEE DEE SECTION.*

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Will attend regularly at Anson Court, and at Wadesboro in vacation when requested.

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Will practice in the courts of Anson and adjoining counties. 31-1y

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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.

The WAVERLY under its new management has recently been renovated and refurnished, and is recommended for its well kept table and home comforts.

Rates $2 and $2 50 per day, according to location of room.

The Charleston Hotel Transfer Omnibuses will carry guests to and from the House.

G. T. ALFORD, Manager.

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.

RATES.....$2 00 and $2 50 per day.

Our motto is to please.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.

Depot Hotel,
D. J. GASHERIE, Proprietor.

☞ Convenient to all the trains.

A full stock of Groceries and Confectioneries always on hand.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Newly Furnished and Entirely Renovated. Sample Room for Commercial Travelers. Terms, $2.00 per day. Special rates by the week or Month.

F. A. McNinch, Prop'r.
20-tf

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. 2-1y.

J. C. Brewster & Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Hardware.
Wholesale and Retail.
Orders promptly filled, and at the lowest prices. 23-1y

W. H. Hughes,
CHINA, CROCKERY,
Glassware, Lamps, Table Cutlery,
Plated-ware, Refrigerators, and Tea Trays.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
3 Doors from the Yarboro House,
39-6m

DARBYS
PROPHYLACTIC
FLUID.
A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it **after black vomit had taken place.** The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and **Bed Sores prevented** by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.
Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.

I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured.

SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED

A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it.—J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.
Cholera prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by
HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.; Jos. LECONTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C. Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University; Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.
Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.

The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

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:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1.	Leave Wilmington,	8 20 p m
	Arrive at Charlotte,	5 50 a m
No. 2.	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.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAIN.

No 5.	Leave Wilmington at	5.40 A. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	.....
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.55 P. M
No. 6.	Leave Charlotte at	4.15 A. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	.....
	Arrive at Wilmington at	5.55 P. M

Trains Nos. 1 and 5 make connection at Charlotte with A. & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.

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

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON, Gen'l Sup't.

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

SUPERINTENDENT'S 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		No. 2—Leave	
Raleigh,	8 00 P. M.	Hamlet,	2 30 A. M
Cary,	8 31 P. M.	Hoffman,	3 14 A. M
Apex,	8 53 P. M.	Keyser,	3 37 A. M
New Hill,	9 14 P. M.	Blue's,	3 54 A. M
Merry Oaks,	9 36 P. M.	Manly,	4 13 A. M
Moncure	9 56 P. M.	Cameron,	4 56 A. M
Osgood,	10 17 P. M.	Sanford,	5 41 A. M
Sanford,	10 44 P. M.	Osgood,	6 02 A. M
Cameron,	11 27 P. M.	Moncure,	6 25 A. M
Manly,	12 09 A. M.	Merry Oaks,	6 42 A. M
Blue's,	12 29 A. M.	New Hill,	7 00 A. M
Keyser,	12 48 A. M.	Apex,	7 23 A. M
Hoffman,	1 14 A. M.	Cary,	7 50 A. M
Ar. Hamlet,	2 00 A. M.	Ar. Raleigh,	8 30 A. M

Train number 1 connects at Hamlet with C. C. Railway for Charlotte and all points south. Train number 2 connects at Raleigh with the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad for all points north.

JOHN C. WINDER Superintendent.

Cheraw & Darlington R. R.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

PRESIDENT'S 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.
" Cash's,	10 50	"
" Society Hill,	11 15	"
" Dove's,	11 45	"
" Darlington,	12 15	P. M.
" Palmetto,	12 35	"
Arrive at Florence,	1 00	"

COMING UP.

Leave Florence at	2 35	P. M.
" Palmetto,	3 00	"
" Darlington,	3 15	"
" Dove's,	3 40	"
" Society Hill,	4 05	"
" Cash's	4 25	"
Arrive at Cheraw,	4 50	"

Close connection 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.		Arrive.	
Wadesboro,	7.15 A. M.	Cheraw,	8.20 A. M
Cheraw,	9.25 A. M.	Wadesboro,	5.30 P. M

Making close connection both ways at Cheraw, with Cheraw & Darlington trains, and at Florence with the Northeastern train.

B. D. TOWNSEND President.

Silver and China.
LAW'S S. & C. HOUSE,
Raleigh, N. C.
INEST TRIPLE PLATE AND CHINA WARES. 23-1y

THE GOLDEN SUNSET.

BY LONGFELLOW.

The golden sea its mirror spreads
Beneath the golden skies,
And but a narrow striping between
Of land and shadow lies.

The cloud-like rocks, the rock-like clouds
Dissolved in glory float,
And midway of the radient flood,
Hangs silently the boat.

The sea is but another sky,
The sky a sea as well.
And which is earth and which is heaven
The eye can scarcely tell.

So when for us life's evening hour,
Soft fading shall descend,
May glory, born of earth and heaven,
The earth and heaven blend.

Flooded with peace the spirits float,
With silent rapture glow,
Till where earth ends and heaven begins,
The soul shall scarcely know.

EXTRACTS

FROM A SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. JOHN D. C. ATKINS, OF TENN., IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUGUST 6TH, 1882.

It is fair to conclude that when Congress makes appropriations that it knows what it is about, and that it means what it says; that is, that the expenditures must be circumscribed by those expressed limits; otherwise Congress, which represents the people, lays and collects taxes, and appropriates the revenues for the uses of the Government, is sovereign in these respects in theory only, but is in fact the mere puppet to do the bidding of a selfish, usurping, and extravagant bureaucracy, run by subaltern clerks.

Many of these deficiency bills are not regular deficiencies, but are expenditures incurred by Government officials without authority of law.

Section 3678, Revised Statutes, reads thus: "All sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others." Now, will any one pretend to claim that moneys appropriated for miscellaneous and contingent funds of the various bureaus, for the maintenance of the Navy and of the Army, and for many other branches of service, shall be or can be lawfully diverted to the employment and payment of clerks and other employees, as has been the common practice in some of the Departments, thereby necessitating an insufficiency of the appropriation for the purpose specified in the appropriating act; and I submit is it fair thus to act as some of the Department and bureaus have done, and then come before Congress asking for deficiencies brought about, not by complying with, but by violating the law? And is it the duty of Congress to encourage these violations of the statutes and the creation of deficiencies, whether lawful or unlawful, but a too ready yielding and granting their requests? Is not our readiness to give an incentive to them to ask? Thus many unlawful expenditures are incurred in violation of law, contracts are entered into in excess of appropriations, and when the money gives out straightway great deficiency estimates are sent in for Congress to provide payment, whereas, had the Departments observed the statute forbidding the contracting for any service or thing until an appropriation has first been made by Congress for that particular object, there would of course be no deficiencies.

That the country may not be confused by this talk about deficiencies and pensions—subjects, however, which ought to be closely and critically understood by Congress and the people—allow me to again refer to the above table. The appropriations for all purposes for 1881 are $189,328,222,64, pensions $41,644,000, leaving $147,684,222,64 for net ordinary. Now, take deficiencies from that sum, which were $6,118,085, and we have $141,566,137.64, for 1881.

The whole sum appropriated for 1883 is $295,248,943.75. Excluding pensions and pension deficiency $116,000,000, and other deficiencies, $13,212,681.26, and we have for 1883, the appropriations being made at this session, $166,000,749.79, for net ordinary expenditures, or $24,434,612.15 in excess of the net ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and $29,136,478.33 in excess of the net ordinary appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1882, or $34,214,102.68 in excess of the net ordinary appropriations of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, which were $131,786,647.11 exclusive of pensions and deficiencies. At the same rate of appropriations for 1884, the Forty-seventh Congress, Republican, exclusive of pensions and deficiencies, will have appropriated in round numbers, $78,000,000 more money to defray the net ordinary expenditures of the Government than was appropriated by the Forty sixth Congress, which was Democratic.

Thus it will be seen that the Republican party in administering the Government, exclusive of pensions and deficiencies, appropriates about 20 per cent. more money than the Democrats have done for the same purposes; this, too, with the great advantage of being in accord with the Administration, for if the Democrats of the House, showing, as they have, their disposition and power to retrench expenditures, had the advantage of a Democratic administration, intent upon retrenchment and reform, as it doubtless would have been, the facilities thereby afforded for curtailing public expenditures and lessening annual appropriations, cutting off useless service and unlawful deficiencies and otherwise reforming the civil service, would have largely reduced the annual budget, thereby adding to our surplus to be applied to the extinction of the national debt, or by that sum to have diminished the taxes of the people.

The natural growth of the Government is something I admit, but unfortunately for our Republican friends the Democrats practiced an economy in the Forty-fourth and Forth-fifth Congresses amounting to $85,855,136.54, or $21,463,783.13 average per annum—in the face of a Republican administration—less than the Republicans appropriated in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and the disadvantages of the growth of the Government was against the Democracy in this calculation. I excluded the fisheries award in 1877 of $5,500,000 just as I have excluded the Geneva award at this session of $11,000,000 as extraordinary and unusual. And again, taking the last session of the Forty-sixth and the first session of the Forty-seventh, the difference is $29,136,476.33 in favor of the economy of the Democrats.

Why should it cost $25,000,000 on an average annually more under a Republican than under a Democratic House of Representatives to administer the Government? As I have before intimated, the Republicans are more prone to yield to the demands of a Republican administration in excusing violations of the laws and allowing larger and questionable deficiencies. As for instance the Democrats allowed in 1879 and 1880 each about $5,500,000, and in 1881 between seven and eight millions, carrying back the deficiencies to each year respectively, not including pension deficiencies, while the Republicans, exclusive of pension deficiencies, have in 1882 allowed $3,212,681.26.

That the public may not be misled or confused in their understanding as to the amounts of deficiencies appropriated for by Congress, I will give them for the last eleven years as shown by the laws of Congress and the records of the House itself. Deficiencies allowed in 1873 were, $6,596,677.39; in 1874, $12,978,418.60; in 1875, $4,083,614.26; in 1876, $4,703,699.18; and in 1883, $13,248,193.96, aggregating $41,609,904.39. During each of these years the Republicans had control of Congress. For the six years, between 1876 and 1883 exclusive, the Democrats had Control of the House and a part of the time control of the Senate. The deficiencies allowed in 1877 were $2,908,177.09; in 1878 $2,745,480.97; in 1879, $11,962,013.02; in 1880, $4,633,824.55; in 1881, $6,118,085; and in 1882, $5,124,046.65, aggregating $33,391,627.28, or $8,618,277.11 less in six years appropriated for deficiencies by the Democrats than were appropriated by the Republicans in five years.

Or, in other words, the Democrats appropriated for the six years they had control of the legislation on an average, per annum, the sum of $5,565,271.21, while the Republicans appropriated on an average, per annum, the sum of $8,321,980.88; no pension deficiencies are included in either of the periods.

The Old Enemy.

The so-called Liberal party, which it is attempted to put forward as the foe to be beaten by the Democracy this Fall, has no substantial existence outside of the Radical party. Its platform and the Radical platform are identical, and the men who organized and control it are the known leaders of the Radical party. In fact it is but another name for the Radical party, deliberateiy chosen and designed by Radical leaders to delude and deceive the people, hoping thereby to revive Radical rule in North Carolina. What are the facts?

On the first Wednesday in June the so-called Liberal Convention met in Raleigh

The first man there opened his mouth was ex-Judge W. A. Moore, then and now a member of the Radical Executive Committee, a man who has been a violent Radical, whether on or off the bench, ever since negroes could vote; a Kirk-war Radical and a special-tax-bond Radical. This man nominated the President of the so-called Liberal Convention; next week he was himself the President of the regular Radical Convention.

The next man to move in the organization of the so-called Liberal Convention was O'Hara, then and now a member of the State Radical Executive Committee; O'Hara, the Radical Halifax negro, and the Radical candidate for Congress in the black district.

Leary, the Radical Cumberland negro, was one of the Vice-Presidents. He is now a member for the State at large of the State Radical Executive Committee.

Taylor, the Radical Edgecombe negro, was another.

Carson, the white McDowell Radical, was another.

I. J. Young, who for twelve long years, has been a Revenue Collector, known all over the State as a bitter Radical, and member for the State at large of the State Radical Executive Committee, was there and took an active part.

J. J. Mott, the chairman of the Radical State Executive Committee and late Collector, of the Sixth Revenue District, was also there.

Thomas N. Cooper, the new Revenue Collector and late chairman of the State Radical Executive Committee, was thore also.

James H. Harris, the Radical Wake negro, was there also; the negro who wishes to canvass the State with Governor Jarvis.

Stewart Ellison, another Radical Wake negro, was there.

John H. Collins, the Radical negro Solicitor for the Raleigh Judicial District, was there also; and so was John Eaves, of Rutherford.

Another bright and shining light there was Dr. Richard M. Norment, late Radical candidate for Secretary of State.

Of course a few sore-headed ex-Democrats were there, such as Colonel William Johnston, of Charlotte; Captain W. M. Cocke, of Buncombe, who ran as an independent candidate for Judge and was beaten; Captain Natt Atkinson, of Buncombe, who ran as an independent candidate for Congress and was beaten; Thomas P. Devereux, of Wake, now the Radical candidate for Congress; little Jake Haliburton, of Burke, and John Stewart, of Rowan.

So much was seen in Raleigh on the first Wednesday in June. But what happened there on the second Wednesday?

On the second Wednesday in June these same Radical leaders, W. A. Moore, I. J. Young, Harris, O'Hara, Mott, Cooper, Norment and the rest, were in Raleigh holding a Convention and calling themselves old-fashioned, fire tried Radicals.

And no man objected that the President of the Radical Convention was not a Radical but a Liberal.

And no man objected that its leading delegates sat in the Liberal Convention of the week before?

Do Radical Conventions make men who are not Radicals, their presiding officers?

Do Radical Conventions permit men, who are not Radicals, to be delegates?

On the contrary, the Convention not only recognized Mott, Cooper, Moore, Harris and O'Hara as fire-tried, old-fashioned Radicals, but returned to them, in a formal resolution, the thanks of the Convention for their earnest, active and untiring efforts in accomplishing a project which would secure victory *to them* in their next campaign. This resolution is to be found in the proceedings of their meetings as published in the *Times*, their Raleigh organ, of the 21st of June, and reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Dr. J. J. Mott, Col. T. N. Cooper, Hon. W. A. Moore and J. E. O'Hara for their earnest, active and untiring efforts in aiding in bringing about a union and coalition which will secure to US victory in our next campaign."

It is but the counterpart of an old, old story. Hundreds of years ago, so runs the tale, an ass dressed himself in a lion's skin that he might frighten man and beast; and did so, until he undertook to roar, and—brayed. In this year of grace the effort was to soothe by braying, and the bray ended in the roar of the ravening wild beasts of Radicalism who for one short week had masquerraded in the skins of harmless "Liberal" asses.—*Democratic Docvment.*

Judge Bennett's speech at Asheville is thus referred to by a correspondent of Raleigh *News-Observer:* Judge Bennett followed in a speech of two hours Perhaps the greatest tribute I could pay his excellent speech is merely to state the fact that the crowd regularly increased from its inception to its close. With hardly a single exception, every man who came in at the door remained till the speaker brought his eloquent address to a reluctant close, protested against by the hungry crowd who, though dinnerless and tired, cried out, "go on! go on!" There are so many fine stump orators in North Carolina, it were a rash thing to say any one man surpassed all the rest, but certainly Judge Bennett may well contest the palm with the noblest Roman of them all. The Democrats made a wise selection when they chose him as their standard bearer in this contest.

The German infantry soldier when on a war footing carries a total weight of over sixty-four pounds, and the military authorities have been vainly endeavoring to reduce the equipment, which, they find, consists of nothing but the strictest necessaries. His personal clothing weighs twelve and one-half pounds; the knapsack and its contents of extra clothing, ammunition and tools, amounts to eighteen and one-half pounds, and the remaining weight is made up by his spade and rations.

Hubbell's Corruption Fund.

Colonel Henderson, the secretary of the Republican Congressional committee, of which Jay Hubbell is chairman, rises to the defense of the assessment system which invades the highest as well as the meanest and remotest government offices to force a tribute from their occupants in order that the wheels of the odious political machine may be greased and its motive power maintained. It is a matter of congratulation that the vigorious denunciation which the system has provoked from the press and the public has taken effect and forced one of the men chiefly concerned in carrying it out to put forth as much of a defense as it is possible to make, but one which, after all, fails to touch the root of the trouble.

Colonel Henderson in the first place begs the question by assuming that it is the Democratic press which leads the denunciations of this partisan blackmail, and he accordingly pleads, in avoidance, that the Congressional campaign committee has the warrant of long and well-established Democratic practice to justify this plan of raising funds for political purposes. The fact is that honest Republican newspapers and honest Republican voters are just as sincere and outspoken in denunciation of the assessments as are Democrats, and the protest comes up from the masses of the people, who have resolved that this system shall die, because it threatens the subversion of every principle of fair and honest government.

It is no defence of the spoils assessment plan to say that women are not bidden to stand and deliver, that day labers are not called upon for their share or even that no man who objects, or is unable, to contribute will be compelled to do so by threats of removal. All these things are merely incidental to the great wrong of the system. What honest voters object to is the accumulation of large sums of money to be disbursed in influencing elections. It makes no difference whether the Congressional committee secures its funds from voluntary contributions or from robbing the Treasury of the United States by a vote of Congress; it is the corruption of the sources of political action which threatens mischief. It is against this accumulation of an enormous corruption fund and its distribution in every corner of the land to prostitute political honor and encourage fraud, bribery and ballot-stuffing that the people are now arrayed. The public feels not half so much anxiety about the sources from which Chairman Jay Hubbell and Secretary Colonel Henderson collect their corruption fund as about the way in which the funds is to be expended in deteating the will of the people. If Chairman Hubbell wishes to allay popular wrath on this subject he should direct his secretary to tell us, or should tell us himself, how he proposes honestly to expend the money which he is raising.—*Rhil. Times.*

The Republican party is a most insincere organization. In the New England States it is the champion of limited suffrage. In Rhode Island white men are disfranchised by the ten thousands. We believe one-fourth of the white men of that State are denied the right to vote. In Massachusetts the right of suffrage is also limited, and great numbers of white men there are denied the right to approach the ballot-box. These provisions are kept up by Republicans who seek to keep Democratic white men away from the polls. And yet these same Republicans make night hideous with their insincere cries over "a free ballot."

The Radicals alleged that in Louisiana the Democrats used a thin tissue ballot to cheat at elections. To meet that allegation, the Democratic Legislature provided that no ticket should be counted unless it was on white paper of a certain size, weight, thickness, &c., and that the State should furnish the paper on application. No sooner was this law passed than the insincere Radicals made a great furore and uproar over it. They did not want a fair count or a free ballot. They wanted to stuff the boxes with their bogus tickets, and this law prevented it by making void all tissue tickets.

Again, the Republicans in Maine have the Maine liquor law; in Massachusetts they have a similar law, and so on in other States. They last year carried prohibition in Kansas, and are now fighting for it in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, and other Western States. In North Carolina they falsely seek, for political purposes, to make it appear that the Democrats are the prohibitionists. They are insincere. But they ought to fool nobody. The people ought not to put confidence in their political roorbacks.—*News and Observer.*

Perforated Coins.

A United States Circuit Judge in Boston has decided that punched or perforated coins are legal tenders. He holds that the law is not violated by the punching of a hole in a coin, provided the value or quantity of metal is not reduced—that the mere changing of the face of a coin does not destroy its legality as a tender.

They All Do It.

The President appropriates the United States steamer Despatch to his personal use in travelling by sea. That vessel is at his beck and call like a private carrige on land. As in duty bound, she broke down to keep up the fair fame of our maghificent navy.

The Secretary of the Navy appropriates the United States steamer Tallapoosa for his personal use on a pleasure excursion, which is ingeniously described as "inspection of navy yards." He began by inspecting the voters at Norfolk, who are ordered to support Mahone. He inspected the voters at League Island and in Philadelphia, who are ordered to sustain Don Cameron in Pennsylvania and Secor Robeson in New Jersey. He inspected the voters at Brooklyn, who are ordered to stand by the Stalwart ticket. He will inspect the voters at Kittery in behalf of Blaine. And if there were a yard in Mississippi, the enterprising Secretary would run down there to inspect the voters for Fort Pillow Chalmers, with whom he has formed a political partnership.

Mr. Folger appropriates to his personal use the revenue cutter Grant for a trip from New York to Washington, and his First Assistant appropriates her on the return voyage.

These public vessels are treated by the President and the Cabinet as personal conveniences. A ship of war is ordered about as the chief of a bureau or a head clerk orders a carriage, or a brougham fraudulently procured as a "wagon" for carying the mail.

This practice began under Grant and Secor Robeson. It was continued by Hayes and by John Sherman; we are sorry to see Arthur and Folger following in such footsteps. Nothing better was to be expected from William E. Chandler, who organized the villainy by which the vote of Florida was stolen in 1876.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Brother Gardner on Slang.

"If Brudder Pizarro Grant am in de hall to-night he will please step for'd," began the old man, as Samuel Shin struck the triangle and sent its quivering notes dancing along the ceiling.

Brother Pizarro was present and stepped up, his eyes having a squint of alarm and his knees loosing their sand with every motion.

"Brudder Grant," continued the President, "you am a young man on de doah-step of life; you w'ar wery tight pants an' a wery short coat an a wery narrow hat, and you look decidedly *wretch er chee.* De great world am befo' you. If you begin right no man dares bet two to one dat you won't sit in a Governor's chair befo' you am fifty. If you begin wrong it will be safe to bet 1600 to nuffin dat you will bring up in State prison befo' you am ten y'ars older."

"Yes, sah, Ize tryin' to start right," said Pizarro, as Brother Gardner stopped to swallow a pint of water.

"I hope so—I hope so, but I doubt it, Brudder Grant. I'ze had my eyes on you for some leetle time back. I doan't fink you would lie or steal or burglar or forge, but you has fallen into one werry bad habit. De odder day you met a friend in front of my cabin, an' when he axed you if you war a gwine on de excursion you replied dat you would 'gasp to gurgle.' On anoder occaishun I heard you remark you would 'mix to murmur.' Again you observed dat you would 'sigh to sniffle." Only an hour ago you told Waydown Bebee to 'cheese it an' live.' What does all these things mean, Brudder Grant?"

"I doan' know," replied the victim, as he stood on one leg and scratched his head.

"Nor I, either. Ize looked up de Latin an' French an' German an' Greek languages, but I can't find any expreshuns as 'hire a hall,' 'see you in de grave yard,' or 'I should smile.' Why do you make use of 'em?"

"I doan know."

"Den stop! If plain English am not good 'nuff fur you to 'spress your thoughts in, I'arn Spanish or Chinese. It am all right fur a sweet young gal who has been frew college to remark that she would titter to grin, but sich 'spreshuns doan' sound well comin' from a young man. If I should go home to night an' tell my old woman dat I would prespire to evacuate, or lithograph to animosity, she'd look me straight in de eye fur thirty seconds, an' den would come a climax in which my hat, head an' a broomstick would all be mixed up."

"Return to your seat, Brudder Grant; go back an' sot down with a determination to avoid slang an' do your takin' squar' from de shoulder. When you git tired of beef, go into a grocery an' ax fur codfish in plain English, an' doan' use any mo' oratory dan am necessary to secure full weight an' git rid of a quarter wid a hole in it. We will now proceed to split the reg'lar order of bizness down de back and let out de sleeves."

Weak muscles and nerves sluggishness of thought and inacivity, cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Father Evans, of the Milton Chronicle, now venerable in years, remembers when a school boy of hearing Dockery's campaign speech. —*Greensboro Patriot.*

We learn that Judge Bennett wore Dockery into a frazzle and then wore out the frazzle. While Bennett was speaking he took occasion to make some heavy strictures on the revenue department in regard to the present way of using it as an electioneering scheme for the Republicans, and said when he got to Washingtin that he intended to do all he could to remedy this great evil. Dockery told the people that they had better take the Judge's bond for the promises made. Judge Bennett in replying told the people that he did not owe five cents in the world, and that everybody, who know him always regarded his word as good as his bond. Then the Judge brought out a few facts on Dockery in regard to his financial standing, which caused this great Republican Mogul to wilt before a heartily applauding audience. Dockery was so completely "done for" in the contest at Lincolnton that he did not venture to come to Newton Tuesday. He skipped and went in another direction. Hurrah for Bennett! He is a noble hearted, public spirited, conscientious and high toned gentleman, and just the man to suit our people in Congress, and there he will go.—*Hickory Press.*

The Great Gothard Tunnel, which was opened on the first of January of the current year, is nine miles and 563 yards in length. In the construction of "this wonderful hole through the mountains" an average of 2,347 men were engaged per diem, and work was carried on day and night. During the entire period of the construction about 1,000 tons of dynamite were used for blasting and 1,700 tons of oil for illuminating purposes. The entire amount of rock removed in making the tunnel was about 1,200,000 cubic yards, and the lining of the inside which has an area of 258,000 square yards, took up about 220,000 cubic yards of masonry. The average cost of building the tunnel per linear foot was about $78.75. The time occupied at the work was exactly 3,330 days.

A Buffalo man has perfected an important invention which is nothing less than a steam bicycle. It is expected that it is destined to revolutionize the modes of travel on the highway. It at first resembles a low, open buggy or buckboard. The seat is placed between two principal wheels, the third wheel being in front, about five feet away from the others. It is smaller, and is used for guiding the vehicle. The two main wheels are the same as those used in bicycles. The motive power is applied to them by means of a small spur wheel and a few feet of belting or chain. The engine and boiler are located between the seat and the forward wheel. They take up very little space, and much of the machinery will be enclosed in a wooden case when the vehicle is complete. The engine is one and a half horse power, and it rests on the bottom of the conveyance. The exhaust is underneath, and will be nearly noiseless and invisible. The cylinder is 2 by 4 inches. The generator is upright and stands directly over the neat little boiler. For fuel gasoline is used, and two gallons of the fluid, surrounded by water, will be carried in a reservoir the under seat. It will be conveyed to the furnace by means of tubes. It is claimed that one gallon will be sufficient to run the engine nine hours at the rate of from 15 to 20 miles an hour. The tri-cycle as it now stands costs about $200, but it can be duplicated for $150.

Columbus, Georgia, has ten cotton and woolen mills; the only bagging factory in the State; the largest iron works south of Richmond; three merchant mills; a trunk factory; a paper-box factory; a paint factory, and two clothing factories. There are nineteen hundred and sixty-seven operatives, in textile mills alone. Consumption of cotton last year 16,984 bales. One manufacturing firm in Columbus pays out $40,000 a year in wages.

Dollar.

Dollar, a word more used in America than in any other country, and said by foreign cynics to be heard here oftener than any other, has a singular and interesting origin. Its connection with dale, a little valley, would hardly be suspected, but it is etymolgically that very word. It comes through the Dutch, from the German thaler. Now, this word is an abreviation from Joachimsthaler, the coin having been so called because it was first coined from silver obtained from mines in Joadhim's thal, i. e., Joachim's dale, in Bohemia, about the year 1518. A dollar is, therefore, merely a dale-er.

"I'm not in mourning," said a young lady frankly, to a querist, "but as the widows are getting all the offers nowadays, we poor girls must do something to protect ourselves."

"I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared a lawyer at an exasperating witness. "I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.