ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN CLAIMS THE HONOR ACCORDED TO MORSE.

Junius Lynch Clemmons Asserts that he Discovered the Principle and Demonstrated its Application---His Reasons for his Very Long Silence.

(*Correspondence of the Charlotte Observer.*)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26.—"Would you object to giving me a brief sketch of your history, and especially of the history of your connection with the invention of the electric telegraph." So said the *Observer* correspondent this morning to Mr. Junius Lynch Clemmons.

"Not at all," was the reply. "I was born in the village of Clemmonsville, Rowan (now Davidson) county, North Carolina, on the first day December, 1813, and am now seventy-two years of age. I am now an old man but very well preserved, as you can see. For the last year or two I have been troubled with a slight dyspepsia, but apart from that my health has always been good. Indeed, I can say what very few can say that for fifty-five consecutive years I never lost a meal's victuals by sickness. I am satisfied that, in all my life, I was never confined to my bed so much as ten days by sickness. I begin, however, to feel the effects of age and know that the end is not far distant.

"My father was a merchant, and my boyhood days were spent for the most part behind the counter. At the age of eighteen I was sent to Randolph Macon College, in Virginia. After spending a year and a half in the preparatory department I entered college, and after passing through the regular course, graduated in 1837.

"In the year 1835, when about the age of twenty years, I commenced attending lectures on chemistry, and was forcibly struck with the powers of the galvanic battery, and its connection with electrical currents. In thinking over the matter I felt convinced that electricity could be practically used in conveying intelligence between distant points on insolated wires. I announced this belief to my classmates and to illustrate my idea drew a diagram around the walls of my room, exhibiting a wire supported by glass brackets on upright poles such as are now in use, with a battery at each end and an independent clock work on which to receive messages.

"I attempted frequently to explain this to my comrades, but was only laughed at for my pains. I was regarded as a visionary, and my project as a dream. I contended that it would work and prophesied that in the near future a man would be sitting in his chamber in New York conversing with his brother in New Orleans as familiarly as if they were seated at his own fireside. Yea, more—that the President of the United States would in the same manner converse with the Emperor of Russia in an instant of time. This of course was regarded by all as the extreme of fanaticism. Only one of my class mates would listen to me with any degree of credulity and that was a young man from North Carolina by the name of Baxter Cligg, who afterwards became somewhat prominent as a Methodist preacher.

"In after years a number of my schoolmates came out with voluntary communications to different newspapers testifying to what I have above stated. Prominent among them was J. W. Cameron, at one time editor of a paper published at Wadesboro, N. C.

"Being young and somewhat diffident, I did not press my suggestions upon the public attention; but hearing that a gentleman by the name of Page, in Washington City, had become [illegible] I resolved to communicate to him [illegible] subject of telegraphy by the electric current, and to obtain his views on the subject. I therefore wrote to him explaining in detail my views, accompanying the same with diagrams, etc., and asking him for his opinion. To this request I received no answer. This failure to answer was rather a damper upon my enthusiasm, and I thought that after all probably my theory was not practical or its merits would have been appreciated by a man eminent in electrical science.

"I therefore dropped the matter and devoted myself to my studies, saying but little more about the telegraph. I was preparing myself by a collegiate literary course for entering upon my profession as a lawyer and devoted myself exclusively to that purpose.

"Years rolled by and I had almost forgotten the telegraph matter, when in the year 1844 I opened the Washington *Globe* one morning, and the first paragraph that attracted my attention was an account of the formation of a partnership between Page, Morse, Amos Kindall & Smith, to erect an experimental telegraph wire between Baltimore and Washington City, and an application to Congress for pecuniary aid.

"The moment I saw the combination the conviction flashed upon my mind that Page had used my suggestions to him made eleven years before in the furtherance of the Morse project, and when I learned that at the time I wrote to Page in 1833, and for some years afterwards, he was an examiner in the patent office, and forbidden by law to take out a patent in his own name, my convictions were confirmed. Indeed, I was so positive of the fact that I wrote a communication to the Washington *Globe*, publicly charging Page with having availed himself of my suggestions.

"Being thus publicly charged with appropriating my suggestions he was compelled to reply to my communication, and did so by admitting that he had eleven years before received my letter and diagrams, but excused himself for not answering it on the ground that he then thought there was nothing in it.

"In the meantime Morse, Page & Co., having received Congressional aid, proceeded to erect their line between Baltimore and Washington, which proved a success and so linked Morse's name with the project as to give him the boom over everybody else.

"Notwithstanding," continued Mr. Clemmons, "to place my reputation for veracity in the crucible of public criticism, and caring very little about the matter anyway, I remained silent ever afterwards.

"I should say that the alphabet which I suggested to Mr. Page was precisely the same as that which was used by Morse, and I believe is still used. I have long since ceased to give any attention to telegraphy, but take it for granted that it is now a very different thing from what it was in the beginning, on account of the numerous improvements resulting from experince.

"It is, in fact, hardly proper to say that the electric telegraph was an invention, or that it originated with any one man. It was a growth, not an invention. It commenced with Volto and Galvani, a hundred years ago, and has gradually grown up to its present stature. In the years of 1835, '36, '37, much attention was given to the subject, both in Europe and America. Scientists in England, France, Germany and the United States were upon the problem in those years. Dr. Jackson in Boston; Joseph Henry, at Washington; and others, were studying the saubject, making experiments in a small way. Doubtless the idea of telegraphing by the electric current was original with several different persons, as well as myself. Its practical introduction, however, was due to Morse, and he is entitled to the credit of having first proved its utility. I think he is entitled to the greater honor, for while with others it was mere theory, he put it into practice and conferred thereby its blessings upon the world. I would not pluck a single leaf from the laurel that circled his brow, or drop a word that would reflect upon his memory."

POLITICS OF THE WAR.

Curious Story of an Attempt to Form a Conservative Party.

The discussion of the political features of the terms first offered to Gen. Johnston's army and overruled at Washington is likely to lead to the development of some facts which are new. An ex-officer of the volunteer forces, was at Raleigh with Gen. Sherman's army, tells an interesting story of some private discussions among prominent officers, which were mainly confined to those who commanded armies or corps. He says that when the troops of Gen. Sherman formed a junction with Gen. Schofield's army at Goldsboro, a plan for a National Conservative party, which was said to have originated in Washington, was laid before most of the leading officers. Montgomery Blair was represented as the leading spirit at the National Capital.

According to the views which were presented for him through his brother, Gen. Frank Blair, and others, there was a very general dissatisfaction at the North with the radical views held by Secretary Stanton, Secretary Chase, Ben Wade, Zachariah Chandler, Chas. Sumner and others. As to Mr. Lincoln, it was still a question whether he would finally side with the Radicals or favor a conservative reconstruction. It was therefore proposed that the prominent officers of the army should unite in an effort to influence the soldiers to favor, so soon as the war ended and the question of reconstruction came up, the organization of a National Conservative party which should ignore all the Radical leaders named and others of their class; which should also exclude the Northern Copperheads as a necessary condition to soldiers' support; which should be made up of war Democrats and Southern politicians and officers, and provide prominent places for all Northern officers who would join the movement. This proposition was receiving much attention at the various headquarters about Goldsboro when the news came of the surrender of Lee. A number of leading officers favored it, and several were found, upon sounding them, to be much opposed. It is believed to have prompted the liberal spirit with which Gen. Sherman acted when making his terms with Gen. Johnston. The excitement at the North attending the assassination of President Lincoln, and the interpretation put upon the Sherman terms by Secretary Stanton made it impossible to pursue the plan further at that time.

According to the same authority, later in the same year Montgomery Blair and those working with him in the matter revived his scheme, and agents were dispatched to various military headquarters to unfold it. The break of President Johnson with his party was the result, and at the Armin-Arm Convention in Philadelphia in August, 1866, the new party was organized upon the identical propositions originally sent down to North Carolina for army discussion. It will be remembered that at that Convention Fernando Wood and Vallandigham were both connected with it, withdraw[illegible]

[illegible] the Hog on Europe.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate last week and appropriately referred was one by Senator Edmunds, "providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases."

Senator Edmunds said that this bill had been reported last year from the committee on foreign relations. Besides providing for the inspection of pork, &c., for exportation, it contained, he said, a section giving the President authority, whenever he was convinced that unjust discrimination was made against the admission of American products into other countries, to prohibit the introduction of such articles as he thought fit for the protection of the just interests of the United States. In view of what he (Edmunds) saw in the newspapers about current events in other countries touching American products on the theory that they were supposed to be diseased, when the fact was obvious that the object was to exclude them under any consideration, he (Edmunds) thought it clear that it was time to introduce this bill again.

The New Navy.

The bill prepared by the naval affairs committee of the House for the construction of a navy provides for two sea-going vessels of six thousand tons, with a torpedo outfit, to cost $2,500,000 each; three protected, double-bottomed cruisers of between 3,500 and 5,000 tons' displacement, to have great speed to cost $1,500,000 each; four first-class torpedo boats, costing in the aggregate $400,000; one torpedo cruiser of 800 tons, to cost not more than $300,000; $2,000,000 is appropriated towards the completion of the monitors. One of the cruisers is to be built and one of the monitors completed in the navy yards. The rest are to be given out by contract if suitable contracts can be made, otherwise they too are to be built by the Government in the yards. Armor plates and part of the machinery may be bought abroad. One million dollars is appropriated for ordnance, to be constructed in the navy yards, and provisions are made for the purchase of necessary plants and tools. The bill is about ready to be reported, but it is still liable to further amendment.

Was it Cancer?

I have been taking B. B. B. for six or seven weeks for something like cancer on my neck, and I would not take ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the benefit received.

I had previously tried various so-called blood remedies, but B. B. B. is the best, the quickest and the cheapest blood purifier I ever used. I refer to any merchant of Griffin, Ga. J. H. BARNES.
Griffin, Ga.

Were we so disposed, we could make a great case of cancer cure of the above, but as we do not think that genuine cancers are ever cured, we do not propose to humbug the public. The above is perhaps only a case of scrofulous ulcer, which B. B. B. cures more speedily than any remedy. It will cure any so-called cancers in one half the time and one third the money required by any boasted remedy.
BLOOD BALM CO.,
Atlanta, Ga

THE New York *Herald* says: "Mr. Blaine's personal reminiscences and character sketches are certainly dull and uninteresting."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
July14dly1

SOME ODD SOUTHERNISMS.

A FEW EXAMPLES OF QUAINT SAYINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our Ridiculous Figures of Speech and how they Look in Print--Some of the Idle Fancies of a Philogogist.

(*S. Pardee in "Dixie."*)

Some years ago Richard Grant White wrote a delightfully interesting book on Americanisms. He might well have divided the subject into two parts: Yankeeisms and Southernisms. Absolute correctness in pronunciation, or in the formation of sentences, is a most difficult accomplishment, and there be, either North or South, who have reached such a degree of perfection that no exceptions can be taken by "carping critics" to their utterances. In the matter of pronunciation, the times are changing, and one can scarcely keep pace with the innovations being introduced by the leading orthoepists.

The purpose of this paper is, however, to present, in a succinct way, a few of the quaintnesses of pronunciation and construction held to by the Southern people as a class. Among these the first that comes to mind is the custom of omitting the last two letters in such words as "more," "four," "store"—which are pronounced "mo," "fo," and "sto." "What o'clock is it?" you ask the Carolinian, and ten to one he tells you it is "half pas' fo'," if that happen to be the hour.

Another common Southernism is the use of "like as if," or "like" for the words "as if." "She looked like she knew me" is a common expression, or "she looked like as if she'd die." This is very common in Washington, and in all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The word "funny" is frequently used instead of *strange*, and sometimes with startling effects. A young Southern girl was visiting us once, and a caller was telling of the death of her mother through swallowing a fish bone. "Oh! wasn't it *funny*?" exclaimed our visitor at the close of the narrative. "I think you mean strange," said the caller, as soon as she recovered from the astonisment. Our girl friend has never used the word "funny" since!

If you happen to hear anybody say "*rye cheer*" you may know it is intended to mean "right here." For instance: A South Carolinian will say: "Where was he *at* last night?" and his fellow-citizen will say, "He staid rye cheer with me." *Djear*—pronounced in one syllable—is not a Russian word as might be supposed; it means "do you hear?" and is usually addressed to servants in this form: "*You*, Jim! Bring in that wood, *djear?*"

"To get to go" is essentially a Georgia expression. They say, "Do, don't fail to come to-night," and the reply is, "I've tried *to get to go* three weeks, now, so *I reckon* I'll be there t'night." The expression "Do don't" is heard in Georgia and South Carolina, but rarely elsewhere. One of the most laughable things you ever heard is the peculiar pronunciation of the word "*about*." It is impossible to express the South Carolinian's pronunciation, phonetically. It sounds like *abaout*—pronounced very quickly in three syllables. "Quare," for "queer," is another word. The use of "reckon" for "presume" is said to have been derived from the Yankees, as was the expression "right smart" for the word "much."

"In imitation of English, perhaps, is the custom of saying "I've *got* it" for "I have it," where it is quite unnecessary. Also English is the use of "obliged," as "I'm obliged to do it" for "I must do it;" "he is obliged to go," for "he must go." Ambiguity of expression is too prevalent in Dixie, and too many people sacrifice sense for sound.

Low-country people and the residents of middle South Carolina say "*gee-arden*" for "garden," and "*gee-yard*" for "guard"—with the hard sound of "g." So, too, with such words as "card," "car" and "cart" into which is introduced the sound of "*kee*," to take the place of the first consonant, thus: "*kee-ard*," "*kee-ar*," "*kee-art*."

The use of delightful for delicious, in such a sentence as: "The ice cream is delightful," is very common. "Pretty" is a word very often misused, for instance: "Isn't this a *pretty* day?—and this error is a very general one. North Carolinians say the scenery is "pretty"—meaning picturesque; the day is "pretty"—meaning fine; and that a person's manners are "pretty"—meaning well-bred.

"*You all*," or, as it is abbreviated "*y'all*," is one of the most ridiculous of all the Southernisms I can call to mind. It usually means two or more persons, but is sometimes used when only one person is meant. For instance a caller on taking her departure says: "Y'all must come to see us." She means the lady, upon whom she is calling, and her husband may call.

The Yankees have quite as many ridiculous figures of speech as those I have mentioned as peculiarly Southern and it will be reserved for another paper to present the oddities of Yankee conversation. In the meantime every true-hearted Southerner who reads these lines will declare that *he* never used any of these Southernisms, and will be just as honest in his belief as the Charlestonian when he vows that he never says "*dis-a-way*" for "this way" and "*dat-a-way*" for "that way."

The Destruction of Birds.

The American Ornithologist Union, having become alarmed at the wholesale destruction of birds in this country, has appointed a bird protection committee, which has established its headquarters at Central Park, New York. This committee is instructed to gather bird-slaughtering statistics, to spread the figures broadcast through the land, to form anti bird-wearing leagues among women and to prevent the "pseudo-scientific" collection of birds and birds' eggs. This committee goes to great lengths, but the public will forgive a little superfluous ardor if the ornithologists of this country can by moral suasion, ingenous device or statute law scare off the stuffed birds that roost upon the women's bonnets.

Murder of a Prohibitionist.

The prohibition election in Baldwin county occurs on March 18 and the campaign is becoming heated. Recently Sam Jones, the evangelist, made a prohibition speech in Milledgeville, which intensified the feeling between the supporters of the two tickets. On Saturday Sam Ennis, Anti-Prohibitionist and a brother of the Sheriff of the county, shot and killed Deputy Marshal C. N. Haygood, a Prohibitionist. The difficulty grew of Haygood's criticising an anti prohibition speech made by another brother of Ennis.

The Cabinet and the Chinese.

At a Cabinet meeting last week the question of making some reparation to Chinese residents of Rock Springs, Wyoming, for losses sustained by them in the riots there last fall was again considered, and it is probable that the matter will be brought to the attention of Congress with a recommendation that the sufferers be recompensed for their losses.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Facts of Interest, Gathered from Various Quarters.

—Don Carlos is planning a new revolution in Spain.

—A suicide mania is prevailing throughout the North and West.

—The Pope had a fainting fit last week, the result of overwork.

—A monument to George Peabody is being talked about. He deserves it.

—Frank O. Dane, who died in Boston last week, had a life insurance of $110,000.

—Two city officials of Cincinnati who were found guilty of malfeasance in office have disappeared.

—The Lewis County Court House, Va., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. All the records were saved.

—During a race between ice boats on the Hudson River a few days ago, a mile a minute was reached.

—The gas company war between the old and the prospective company is still being waged in Augusta.

—Fritz Brar, of Davenport, Ohio, was so affected by the death of his wife that he committed suicide.

—Railroad rates between Chicago and Francisco are being still further cut.

—The Armony Rink in Buffalo, N. Y., with two adjacent blocks, was burnt on Monday.

—Mr. A. Pope has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

—In Wilkes county, Ga., a little daughter of Mr. Thomas Sisson fell in a spring and was drowned.

—Henry Watterson's condition continues to improve, and he is on his way to recovery.

—Several marine disasters have recently occurred in the South Pacific, and a number of lives are reported lost.

—Three vessels loaded with coal have been lost between Charleston and Philadelphia during the past two months.

—The strike in the Pennsylvania coke region is virtually over and the Hungarian organization has gone to pieces.

—The corner-stone of a Confederate monument was laid at Baton Rouge, La., on Monday, with imposing ceremonies.

—Clarence J. Sears, aged 80, near Ottawa, Ill., had trouble with his wife about religion and killed her with a handsaw.

—The Cigar-makers' International Union are taking steps to do away with the manufacture of cabbage leaf and sawdust cigars.

—Elijah Pate, of Dooly county, Ga., a prosperous farmer, aged 74 years, married Miss Bailey, a maiden of 15.

—Mrs. J. R. Shoffner, of Greensboro, N. C., recently presented her husband with twins, making 11 boys, 16 of them living.

—James McCoy, a desperate moonshiner, has been arrested in Georgia, charged with killing Deputy U. S. Marshal Kellet.

—Dr. Meade Kemper, a prominent young physician of Norfolk, Va., and son of ex-Governor Kemper, died suddenly last week.

—DeLesseps met with a cordial reception at Panama last week, thousands of persons of all nationalities turning out to greet the great canal projector.

—The Western boys are making the Chinamen "go." Sunday night last a party of Celestials were escorted out of the town of Oregon City by ku-klux.

—A fire in Yokohama, Japan, destroyed the Windsor Hotel and several other buildings. Loss $100,000; insured.

—$62.50 is the cost of a first-class passenger ticket from New York to San Francisco, at the present "cut" rates.

—There are various and conflicting stories concerning the whereabouts of the missing ex-Sheriff Davidson, of New York.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, department of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, held its annual encampment in Atlanta last week.

—Ten thousand unlicensed dogs have been destroyed in London at the Dogs' Home alone since the hydrophobia scare began, a few weeks ago.

—Three thousand strikers at Llanberis, Wales, have resumed work on employers' terms. They have been idle nineteen weeks and are in terrible distress.

—Wesley Elliott, a temperance advocate in Shelbyville, Ill., has been arrested for entering a saloon, turning the faucets of barrels and allowing the liquor to run out.

—Gen. Delgado and his friends, captured on the steamer City of Mexico as supposed filibuster, are detained as prisoners of war and not allowed to confer with legal advisers.

—Several thousand Scotch women have been thrown out of employment by the collapse of the skirt and ruchings industry, due to the American increase of duty on goods of that class.

—A French woman who has gone to 722 balls in order to catch a husband, has caught instead bronchitis nineteen times, pleurisy thrice and 120 colds in the head. And still she is not discouraged.

—The loss by the fire in Wilmington, N. C., on Sunday last, it is now thought will not exceed $500,000, about three-fourths covered by insurance. The railroads are all in running order again.

—Smallpox having been declared epidemic in Fort Worth, Texas, the mayor of Dallas issued a proclamation quarantining against that city, and all the towns in North Texas will issue similar proclamations.

—T. R. Hudd, Democrat, of Green Bay, has been elected Congressman from the fifth Congressional district of Wisconsin, to succeed Joseph Rankin, Republican.

—A young man named Mulligan froze to death in Catawba county, N. C., during the recent cold snap while riding along the road on horseback. His face and neck burst and his feet came off.

—Between New York and the Gulf of Mexico there only four natural entrances to harbors where the depth at mean low water is over 16 feet, while the largest ships can draw from 26 to 28½ feet.

—Judge James L. Mitchell, of Nebraska, while addressing a convention of early Iowa lawmakers in Des Moines, Iowa, last Thursday afternoon dropped dead on the floor of the opera-house.

—Two of the sons of Geo. Q. Cannon, the Mormon Elder recently convicted, called Judge Powers to the door of his hotel in Salt Lake City and assaulted him. They were arrested, but one of them escaped.

—John Graham, Jr., the insane negro who was first suspected of being the murderer of the two little Beaton boys, has been committed to jail by the ordinary. Graham was brought into Savannah by his father.

—There are said to be less than $1,000,000,000 worth of diamonds in America to-day. The most costly one is that belonging to the widow of Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New York. It has been offered for $50,000, and is a twenty-two carat stone.

—The selection by Mr. Parnell of Capt. O'Shea to represent the Galway constituency seems to have been a mistake. He met with a chilling reception in the House of Commons. Mr. Biggar is disgusted and the breach in the Nationalis ranks has widened.

—Bismarck is driving the Poles out of Germany, and Austria is receiving them with open arms. If this policy is kept up long on both sides, Austria will before long be ready to retrieve the disgrace of Sadowa.

—The official returns of the Montreal health office for the year 1885 have just been issued. The total number of deaths was 7,825, as against 4,358 in 1885. There were 3,164 deaths from smallpox. Of those who died 5,876 were children.

—Birmingham, England, still makes flint-lock muskets for use in the interior of Africa, where percussion caps or any form of fixed ammunition would often be impossible to obtain, while powder can always be made and flints picked up in the desert.

—Henry Johnson, a miserly bachelor and hermit, died in East Perkiomen, Pa., recently, from the effects of the cold, as he would not allow himself the necessaries of life. His feet were so badly frozen that the soles mortified and fell off.

—While a clerk was in the act of weighing some gunpowder in a store in Winchester, Ky., a man standing near struck a match to light a cigar, causing a terrible explosion. The house was wrecked and eight persons badly injured, two of them fatally.

—A burglar entered the residence of Dr. Doughty, Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday night. He was frightened by the screams of the ladies, and escaped through the windows on to the roof and evaded the police who were in pursuit.

—Recently nearly 1,000 fishermen, with their horses and carts, were carried out to sea on the ice, which suddenly became detached from the shore at the small port of Taganrong, Odessa. Although many of these unfortunates were saved the next day, it is feared that many perished.

—At a fair in Aubany, France, last week, a herd of bullocks worked by a gang of thieves broke loose and charged into the crowd of spectators, killing three persons and wounding 140 others. During the panic which ensued the thieves devoted themselves to picking pockets.

—John N. King, master car builder of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, while crossing the track at the company's shops last week was struck by a shifting engine, run over and instantly killed. He was 94 years old, and had been employed on railroads forty years.

—In the Virginia Senate last week the resolution, introduced by Senator Wingfield, to remove Railroad Commissioner Moffett from office, because of incompetency, was discussed and finally rejected by a vote of 30 to 1, the only Senator favoring its adoption being the author of the resolution.

—The championship pennant won by the Atlanta Base Ball Club was received on Tuesday from Chicago. It is a blue field, with white border, and "Champions, 1886," in white letters in the centre. It is 25 feet in length and 15 in width at the staff, and tapering to five feet. The pennant cost $100.

—Father Klute, of the German Catholic Church, excommunicated two members of his congregation in Youngstown, Ohio, first cousins, for getting married. He had previously warned them of the impropriety of the step and refused to unite them, but they obtained the services of a Pennsylvanian and were married.

—It took only thirteen minutes at Salt Lake on Saturday to convict two Mormons charged with unlawful cohabitation, and the record of the week showed fifteen of the Saints sent to the State prison. At this rate it will not take long to thin out the Saints who insist upon enjoying the ministrations of more than one spouse.

—Two brothers from Pittsfield, Mass., named W. E. and H. F. Hermance, aged respectively twenty-three and eighteen years, arrived in New Orleans last week from Livingston, Montana, having traveled the distance of 4,506 miles in an open light canoe since July 4, 1885. The trip was made purely for love of adventure.

—Mrs. Mattie Thornton, a chambermaid at the Kimball House, was outrageously assaulted on Mitchell street by two negro men about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, in Atlanta. The negroes, named Redan and DeLyon, have been arrested. Mrs. Thornton has identified both the darkeys positively since their arrest, and one of them has acknowledged his guilt.

—A man can make a competence at sawing wood as well as in any other business if he saws it well and saws enough of it. The Dexter, Maine, *Gazette* tells of a man in Pittsfield who has acquired several thousand dollars with his buck-saw. He is intelligent and liberal, recently gave $100 in a lump to a public enterprise, has represented the town in the Legislature, is an active politician, and, though he is over sixty years old, has sawed nearly 300 cords of wood the past year.

—Butler Mahone, son of Senator Wm. Mahone, will be tried in the Criminal Court in Washington City, on the 15th of this month, for assault and battery with intent to kill. The assault occurred last winter at the Welker Hotel, where young Mahone shot at a colored waiter named Wells, while he (Mahone) was under the influence of liquor.

—Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plon Plon) has issued a paper which has caused a sensation in Paris. He denounces the present French Government as an oligarchy and demands the election of the President by the people. He says that the Napoleons are the friends of "the revolution" and should not be confounded with the Bourbons.

—A short time ago Philibert Caron, Montreal, had a new-born child baptized and the priest asked him to sign a baptism register in blank. The man declined, saying he thought it imprudent to sign any blank form. The priest, feeling that he had been insulted, said it would be better if Caron was less lacking in confidence in his pastor, would do his Easter duties, and do better generally. Caron sued him for $100 damages, and the Hon. Justice Papineau condemned the cure to pay $25 damages and costs.

—Jonathan Reynolds, of Pembroke, Me., is an aged man who has always gloried in being called an infidel. Last Sunday he caused to be read in the Methodist pulpit in Pembroke a declaration signed by him, in which he said: "I desire now to counteract the evil that I may have caused. I believe for a person to live and die happy they must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as recorded in the Scriptures." Years, in most cases, when they don't take a man's senses away, bring a man to his senses.

—It appears that one of the reasons for the low price of quinine lies in the fact that the cinchona trees are no longer destroyed in the harvesting. The old plan was to cut them down and strip off the bark when they were ten years old. Then the idea was adopted of tearing off long strips and filling the bare places with moss. The present method is to scrape off the outer layer of the bark, the portion richest in quinine, and this does not interfere with the growth of the tree. The bark is scraped all round at one operation, the other had being scraped six months afterward. The process may be repeated year after year.

—The Russian papers announce the emancipation of the last Russian serfs. It appears that the peasants on the estates of the foreign convents in Transcaucasia were until quite recently the serfs of the dioceses of Jerusalem and Constantinople. This abnormal situation has attracted the attention of the authorities, and since last summer the enfranchisement of these serfs has been in progress in the Governments of Tiflis and Kutais. The Brotherhood of the Holy Sepulcher possesses more than 6,000 serfs, and the Patriarch of Constantinople, as representing the convent of Iverskev, on Mount Athos, has about 500 more.

AN APPEAL TO COTTON PLANTERS.

Some Action Necessary for Protection Against Northern Speculators.

The Inter-State Agricultural Convention, which was in session last week in Jackson, Tenn., urge the necessity of a unity of action on the part of the farmers against Northern speculators. The following resolutions looking toward that end were adopted by the Convention, and asked to be given publicity by the press of the country:

The manipulation by speculators of the cotton crop of 1885-86, which so depressed prices that they have fallen below the actual cost of production, forces upon the planters of the South the necessity of relieving themselves, as far as in their power lies, from the influence of so ruinous a system as that which now controls the chief exportable product of the country, and with this end in view the representatives of the agricultural interests of Tennessee, in convention assembled, call upon our brother planters of all the Southern States to protect themselves by united action. Emboldened by past successes, the speculator has fixed the standard price for the cotton crop of 1886-87. This, he has done before the seed has been put in the ground, or even the ploughs have been started. Cotton futures for the months of October, November and December, 1886, and January, 1887, are to-day quoted in New York at from 8.70 to 8.75, according to months. This means not exceeding 8¾ cents for middling cotton in New York, or 8½ cents at the principal shipping ports of the South, including such cities as New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Mobile, Galveston and Memphis. Middling cotton at these cities selling for 8½ cents means not more than 7¼ cents to the planter, who must pay freight, insurance and regular commission charges, which generally average from ¾ to 1 cent per pound. Now, in view of these conditions, so ruinous to our interests, we appeal to the intelligent cotton-grower, and ask him can he pay the expense of farming and make even a bare living by selling cotton at 7¼ cents per pound? The next question following upon this is: What is the remedy? We answer: Diversified crops; plant one-third less cotton and more grain and grasses, raise hogs and hominy, let cotton be the surplus crop, instead of producing six and a half million bales make only four and a half million bales. By this means we may realize a large price for our labor, and at the same time live independently of speculating sharks who profit by your losses. In addition to this, the Legislatures of each of the Southern States should be petitioned to make dealings for future delivery, unless cotton is actually on hand to sell and is actually delivered to the contracting purchaser, a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment, not less than one thousand dollars and two years in the penitentiary. The time is now propitious for united action, and we appeal to the press of the South to aid us in our efforts by giving every publicity to this protest, an appeal which we feel cannot but result beneficially if prompt in action and lived up to honestly.

—What throat is the best for a singer to teach high notes with? A SOAR throat. If it becomes too sore, use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which cures hoarseness and a husky voice.*

A STATEMENT

OF FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC TO CONSIDER.

ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1885.

Emerging from a severe and long spell of typhoid fever, I discovered that the fever had settled in my right leg; which caused it to swell to an enormous size, remaining so quite three years, resisting all treatment. A small ulcer finally made its appearance a little above the ankle which refused to heal to any and all external application and the use of the most noted blood poison remedies.

The ulcer continued to enlarge, frequently discharging, perhaps, as much as a cupful of pus or matter per day. The size of the ulcer was about two inches in diameter, extending to a depth near the bone. At one time it appeared that the flesh in all contiguous parts, would surely become a running sore, as its peculiarly flabby, spotted and unhealthy condition clearly indicated, and it was intimated that I might lose my leg. My condition becoming so critical, and the ulcer enlarging so rapidly, we sent for Dr. J. P. Dromgoole, who made a thorough examination, and said that the flesh on my leg for six inches around the sore would soon slough off if not remedied; that I must have my leg bandaged daily and commence the use of B. B. B.

I acted according to his instructions, and after using the second bottle, the ulcer looked fresh and healthy and commenced healing. I continued the use of B. B. B, and to the greatest astonishment and satisfaction of myself and friends, the ulcer continued to heal rapidly and is now entirely well, and I am attending to my business at W. H. Brotherton's store. I do not hesitate to recommend B. B. B. as a wonderful, speedy and effectual blood purifier, far superior to anything else I ever used.

I refer to W. H. Brotherton, W. B. Cone, Major D. A. Cook, Dr. J. L. Pinson and others of Atlanta.

W. M. CHESHIRE.

SALESMEN WANTED

IN every neighborhood, either to travel or sell at home, Dickey's Indian and Blood and Liver Pills. Apply now, giving reference. JNO. R. DICKEY,
Feb15L4t Bristol, Tenn.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE
TAYLOR'S
CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND
MULLEIN.
The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Consumption: and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.
Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by druggists.

NEWBANK'S
TOPAZ CINCHONA
CORDIAL.
TRADE MARK.
In the Wine growing Countries of Europe, the use of this Medicated Wine is universal. It is composed of the most approved
VEGETABLE TONICS,
which are introduced into a pure generous Wine. The very finest
LOXA CINCHONA BARK,
being its medical basis, it is confidently recommended as a cure and preventive of
FEVER AND AGUE,
and all other diseases originating from malarious causes
For purifying the
BLOOD
and improving the Secretions, Chronic Rheumatism, Blood poisoning, a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Cramp in the stomach, an immediate relief for Dysentry, Colic, Cholera-morbus and kindred diseases, General Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility, a sovereign remedy for Liver Complaint, and diseases of the Kidnies, an excellent appetizer, and a
TONIC
without a rival
in short: For invigorating all the functions of the system, it is unequalled.
—DOSE—
A small Wine-glass full, three times a day.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers generally.
TOPAZ CINCHONA CORDIAL CO.,
Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers.
Newbank
Prest. & Treas.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
Price per Bottle $1.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be easily made—no canvassing—fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address HOME M'F'N CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

WE WANT SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMAANY, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE. by one who was deaf twenty eight years. Treated by most of noted specialists of the day with no benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 168 East 26th St., New York City.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N.Y.

Parker's Tonic
A Pure Family Medicine That Never Intoxicates.
If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S TONIC.
HISCOX & CO.,
163 William Street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at One Dollar. Jan27-4w

SHOW CASES
ASK FOR PAMPHLET
TERRY SHOW CASE CO
NASHVILLE TENN

A Clear Skin
is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S
Female Regulator.
This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and multiform afflictions. It is a remedy for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SPECIAL CLASS of diseases. It is a specific for certain diseased conditions of the womb, and proposes to so control the Menstrual Function as to regulate all the derangements and irregularities of Woman's
MONTHLY SICKNESS.
Its proprietors claim for it no other medical property; and to doubt the facts that this medicine does positively possess such controling and regulating powers is simply to discredit the voluntary testimony of thousands of living witnesses who are to-day exulting in the restoration to sound health and happiness.
Bradfield's Female Regulator
is strictly a vegetable compound, and is the product of medical science and practical experience directed towards the benefit of
Suffering Woman!
It is the studied prescription of a learned physician whose specialty was WOMAN, and whose fame became enviable and boundless because of his wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints. THE REGULATOR is the GRANDEST REMEDY known, and richly deserves its name:
WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND!
Because it controls a class of functions the various derangements of which cause more ill health than all other causes combined, and thus rescues her from a long train of afflictions which sorely embitter her life and prematurely end her existence. Oh! what a multitude of living witnesses can testify to its charming effects! WOMAN! take to your confidence this
Precious Boon of Health!
It will relieve you of nearly all the complaints peculiar to your sex. Rely upon it as your safeguard for health, happiness and long life.
Sold by all drugg