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NO. 41

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and Bill-Heads,
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General J. E. Johnston is pro-
posed for President of the North Car-
olina University.

The German Government is con-
structing iron fortifications at its most
important strongholds.

The general conference of the
Methodist Episcopal Church South,
meets at Louisville on the first of
May.

A Fitzgerald, of Tarrant county,
Texas, sues the West Fork Baptist
Association for libel, laying the dam-
ages at \$150,000.

The executors of Edwin Forrest
have effected a settlement with the
divorced wife of the deceased, by pay-
ing her \$95,000.

It is said that the Illinois State
militia consists of fourteen brigadier-
generals and forty supernumerary
muskets, with nobody to carry them.

The emperor of Japan has ordered
that his own income shall pay
taxes equally with his subjects. He
will pay about twenty-five thousand
dollars.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, recent-
ly said, in a speech in New York, that
irredeemable paper money had never
been followed out by any nation with-
out ending in bankruptcy.

Minnesota has appropriated \$25,
000 to be expended in the purchase of
seed wheat for settlers in the south-
western counties, whose crops were
destroyed last year by grasshoppers.

McClellan K. Metcalf, a female
physician of Jersey City, has been
convicted of causing the death of Ida
W. Vail, by malpractice, and sen-
tenced to the State prison for ten
years.

The Chamber of Commerce of
Charleston is making an effort to es-
tablish a line of steamships between
that city and Liverpool, and invites
the co-operation of Southern and
Western cities in the work.

The direct Trade Union Patrons
of Husbandry, organized in Atlanta,
last week. The meeting was largely
attended, all parts of the State being
represented. They expect to control
all the cotton exported from Georgia.

Sonator Sumner has gone where
proof-readers are not known. His
friends congratulate themselves that
he did not see the issue of the *Cure*
Dezho, which punctuated his last words:
"Take care of my Civil Rights, Bill!"

Dr. R. Randolph Stevenson, who
was chief surgeon of the Confederate
States prison hospitals at Anderson-
ville, Georgia, has issued the pros-
pectus of a book to be entitled "The
Southern Side of Andersonville Prison."

A curious custom is still main-
tained at Lambeth Palace, the Epis-
copal residence of the Bishop of Lam-
beth, in London. Before the door of
the Morton tower every week a hour-
ly dose of money, bread, and other
provisions is given to thirty poor pa-
tishioners.

Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky,
opposes any congressional grant to
the Philadelphia Centennial, upon the
ground that it is an imposition of
taxes upon all the States for the ben-
efit of one. The Senator asks: "Un-
der what plea shall large tax-paying
States pay tribute to this Philadelphia
centennial commission, in which they
have no immediate benefit?"

The Virginia Bible Society receiv-
ed last year from the churches \$10,
500, and paid out for salaries and other
expenses \$7,500, and only \$2,000 was
appropriated for the Society received \$3,330.

From the above showing it appears
that each Bible given away cost about
\$3.00, when the fact is that the same
Bible can be purchased in any book-
store for about 50 cents.

A school girl at Ashland was re-
cently engaged upon a composition,
the subject being the loss of life to
persons by falling buildings. The
theme appears to have so effected her
mind that during the night she rose
from her bed in a state of somnambu-
lism and leaped from the window of
her room to the road beneath, a dis-
tance of nearly thirty feet, inflicting
fatal injuries.

The Richmond (Ky.) Register
says: "If all the returned Confed-
erates should do as well as Gen. John
B. Hood, toward repopulating the de-
serted South, it would be but a short
time until the places of those who
were killed and those who died of
disease during the war would be filled
by a new generation. From a private
source we learn that General Hood
has been married just five years, and
that he is now the happy father of
seven children. Considering his bad
luck during many of the scenes
of the late war, we are inclined to
think that the long lane has smiled
on him at last."

The East Alabama and Cin-
cinnati railroad is to be changed from
a broad to a narrow gauge railway.

The Ladies Benevolent Associa-
tion of N. Orleans, have erected a hand-
some monument over the Confedera-
te dead of that city. It represents
a Confederate soldier leaning on his
rifle, and as it were keeping watch
over his dead comrades. On the base
of the pedestal, which rises at least 10
feet, are the life size busts of Generals
R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Al-
bert Sydney Johnston and Leonidas
Polk.

Good Advice.—Encourage your
own. If you have any pride in the
prosperity of your own city or vil-
lage, patronize its merchants and me-
chanics in preference to those of any
other place. You cannot expect out-
siders to be attracted to your stores
and shops while you patronize the
traders and artisans of other places,
to your exclusion. See to it that
your local and county papers are well
supported with subscription, advertis-
ing and job work. Nowhere does
the public spirit of a place tell so con-
spicuously as here. A well-supp-
orted newspaper gives a village a good
name far and wide. So long as your
own State supplies first class religious,
political or literary papers, it is the
duty of public-spirited men to sup-
port them in preference to periodicals,
no better, published in other States.

HISTORICAL.—Gen. Jos. E. John-
ston's History of the War, is exciting
a wide-spread interest, and extracts
from advance sheets are eagerly read.
The following extract appeared in the
New York World:

"The succeeding States in general,
made no preparation for war by pro-
curing arms—none of consequence,
that is to say, the Confederate States
procured 20,000 old-fashioned muskets,
and Virginia had 40,000, made in the
State armory more than forty years
before. They had, of course, flint
locks. Each of these States, the Con-
federate States on seceding claimed, and
practically, took possession of the
military property of the United States
within its limits. They obtained
that way the arms with which they
began the war.

To recapitulate: The Confederate
States began the war with 120,000
arms of obsolete models, and 700 of
the recently adopted weapons, and
the United States with 400,000 of the
modern arms that had been made
since the adoption of the new model,
which was the middle of General Pierce's
administration, when Mr. Davis was
at the head of the war department,
except, however, the 700 flint lock
muskets. The Confederates had no
artillery and fixed ammunition of all
kinds were at the North, as well as the
establishment for the manufacture of
arms and the preparation of ammuni-
tion, except that at Harper's Ferry,
which, being on the border, was aban-
doned by the United States, after an
attempt to destroy it."

Alabama and Chatt. R. R. Abroad.
The foreign bond-holders have formed
a corporation and appointed a
committee to conduct the business. The
incorporation was effected August 1,
1873, by license of the British Board
of Trade, and on the 25th of last Feb-
ruary the body corporate held its first
meeting at the corner of the house, No. 10,
Moorgate street, London. To this
meeting the committee of the corpora-
tion submitted the following report
concerning the Alabama and Chatt-
ahoochee Railroad bonds:

"The State of Alabama, in prom-
otion of the Alabama and Chattahoo-
chee Railroad, issued 8 per cent. gold
bonds, which were sold in London,
largely taken up here and on the
Continent. The State having this li-
ability thrown upon it at an earlier
date than had been arranged, provided
for the first coupon, but then became
unhappily embarrassed. To make the
matters worse, the affairs of the road
were thrown into bankruptcy in the United
States Circuit Court, by parties who
sought to control the road, and the
receivers, and created further indebted-
ness.

The council having been applied to,
convened a meeting of which Lord
Lombard was a Committee, and through
the instrumentality of the Delegate
of the Council at Fankfort, Dr. Julius
Levitz put themselves in communication
with the German holders. The Al-
abama and Chatt. R. R. bonds were
called in for deposit with Messrs. Ro-
berts, Lubbock & Co., in London, and
with several bankers in Germany.

The Governor of Alabama made
strenuous efforts to release the rail-
way, in which he was promised pecu-
niary aid through the channel of the
council. The Council and Fankfort
Committee, besides other measures,
have thought it necessary to appoint
an agent for this matter in the United
States, the Hon. David A. Wells,
and steps are being taken to vindicate
the rights of the bondholders in the
law courts, for which the Council
have undertaken to supply a consid-
erable sum in addition to the disburse-
ment of other parties.

The world measures success in life
chiefly by the ease and rapidity with
which men accumulate wealth. How
it is done is a minor consideration.
The standard is false and pernicious.
It is, indeed, the great evil of the times.
To money he traces a large portion of
the corruption and crime which are
abroad. Rapid fortunes and extrava-
gant living are twin concomitants of
the modern age, and the disease among
the people. Our young men are taught
that success lies in bold strokes by the
which sudden affluence is attained.
And honor is lost in reaching the ob-
ject.

The colored people of Macon, Ga.,
celebrated the birthday of Lincoln on
last Wednesday. This is only the
third time since October.

"Contentment is Wealth."

"Yes," said the girl, passionately,
"my life is too narrow, too full of
petty cares. Would it be any broader
if I married you? You don't know
what you ask; you don't know what
an unhappy, dissatisfied girl I am;
how tired of everything about me!
From Monday morning till Saturday
night, I must perform the same tire-
some duties. Then there is always
the rehearsal Saturday, and the sing-
ing on Sunday. My father reads his
sermon to me in the middle of the
week, so that is nothing new. Don't
ask me to be your wife, Louis; you
would be sorry in a year if I said yes."

"I thought you loved me," said the
young man, sadly.

"So I do; at least I think I do," she
added, with a cunning ingenueness.
"I am sure, Louis, I love no one better
than you; but I tell you this kind of
life don't suit me."

"But would you like to be married?"
he asked.

"I should like to be something great—to
be looked up to, admired—spoken of
with enthusiasm. I should prefer
to live in a city where I could see
great people and eat galletries and go
to concerts—yes, and to the theatre,
though father thinks it so wicked."

"Ah, Alice, dear, your heart is
turned not your head; please God not
your heart. Going to the great city
has changed you and yet, if I remem-
ber, you did not like your rich rela-
tives."

"No, not they me; but they found
me very handy. I could make over
their dresses, and embroider dainty
little neck-ties, and serve them in a
thousand ways; yes, slave life though
it was, I was happy. They have in-
vited me, and I am going there again,
to stay six weeks."

"Oh, Alice!"

"I don't know when I came back—if I
do," she paused a moment, for Louis's
face had changed, and, after all, she
did love him better than she knew—
"I will give you my answer."

"If you come back. Good bye, Alice."

"Are you going?"

"Why should I stay? You will not
come back, Alice. Good night, and
good bye."

"Good bye, then," she answered,
proudly, and hurried into the porch
of the parsonage, hot tears crowding
up to her eyes.

"I don't care for him at all; why
should I cry?" she asked herself an-
grily as she entered the parlor.

"Alice," her father called, "bring
me my Church History."

"I will, father," she answered, and
went to her room, where she found
her father's book, and a letter from
her mother, which she read with a
start.

"Nothing, father, only my tired
Good night!" And Alice sought her
own room.

One week more and Alice was on
her way to the city, to live over again
what had been before a life of torture—
rendered unendurable, however, by the
fact that she was no longer a slave, but
a free woman.

Her mind was made up. People told
she was talented. Her father, even,
who seldom praised, had once said
that she was a good girl, because she had
genius.

Madame Le Muir had just given
her a lesson in the art of the woman
whose story of wretchedness had
drawn largely upon her sympathies.
Indeed, she had had several calls that
morning, none of them pleasant; but
she had not minded the year to leave
her empty handed, and she was going
to say that such people were better
worth studying than all her books.

From their voices, gestures, their
looks, and their pleading, she learned
much.

There was a knock at the door of
her beautiful parlor, and Marie, her
favorite maid, came in with a letter
from her mother, which she read with
a start.

"Another applicant?" asked the
madame.

"Yes, but perhaps it is not best that
madame sees her, though she is very
difficult. Her checks will see her. After
that, what is she like, Marie?"

"What is she like, Marie?"

"Like a rose, madame—the faintest
flower of a country maid," said the
girl, "with a face so sweet that
diamonds and rubies would be
nothing to her. Her hair is like
her empty handed, and she was going
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as you can—you are too pure to touch
me. Listen! My father was a clergy-
man—a quiet, holy, devoted man.
Perhaps he sometimes forgot he had
a child; but he loved me. I was ad-
dicted to the habit of reading and
memorizing plays. Night after night
I sat up, devouring the tragedies of
Shakespeare, until at last the passion
became so overpowering that I deter-
mined to seek the city and enter upon
the theatrical profession. I had no
mother to wound; she was dead. My
beauty attracted instant attention.
Success turned my head—flattery
ruined me. To-day I am a mother
and no wife; and well for me if my
son does not curse the name of the
mother who bore him."

Alice was weeping.

"You are young and beautiful.
When you ask to come here you can-
not dream of the perils that beset you.
Like me, you may live to cry out, 'I
am lost!' Like me, you may hear
that your father has gone broken-
hearted to the grave; that the man
who loved you, and whose name you
love, is dead—your husband, the
husband of your youth, is dead."

"If you are so sure of the husband of
a happy wife. You may weep for the
priceless love you threw from you, for
a life of ease, of hardly won ease,
of happy days, of peace and content,
I didn't mean to make you cry; but I
do say, that willing would I die to-
morrow could I bring back my inno-
cent youth. Go home, young girl;
and when you are tempted to be great,
think of the star you saw last night,
blazing with a false lustre; and remem-
ber how to-day you have seen the
setting of every fair star of hope in
one human being."

Alice went from the madame's pal-
ace house heavy hearted. Life and
its aims seemed changed to her, as
she turned her face homeward.

"Oh, father! oh, Louis!" she cried,
softly, "I could not have lost you
both. God help me henceforth to be
content."

So she returned to the old parson-
age, and Louis—who had expected
that she would find a home in the
city—heard she had come back, and
hastened, feet footed, to the dear old
gray house.

Together they stood again in the
porch, and this time there were sweet
caressing voices—and the perfume of
the roses was in the air—and a kiss
was given and returned—the precious
kiss of betrothal.

"A city 'Gleaner,' of a literary
turn of mind, vents his ideas of rural
life, thus:

THE GRANGER'S SERENADE.
Oh, come, love, come, the moon is fair,
I'll celebrate the day with thee;
I'll merrily dig the Barlett pear,
And shake the rutabaga tree.

My sweetest! I am fond of muck,
And thou wilt plant some out for me;
We'll only sow the currant bush,
And tap the cranberry-jelly tree.

We'll pull the wool from off the calf,
And wash the ewe's face with milk and soap,
So at the winter we will laugh,
And gladly weed the oyster-bed.

We'll blithely hoe the winter wheat,
We'll chase for eggs the squirrel's lay,
And when the bantam boy shall bleat,
We'll feed him with some clover hay!

New York Newsboys' Hotel.
The Newsboys' Hotel, recently com-
pleted in New York, promises to be
productive of something more than
the bodily comfort of the six hundred
street waifs that fill about the great
city. The hotel is an important
part of the establishment, and
consists of a double-topped table al-
most four feet square, the top being
covered with a number of pillows,
and a number of small, round, num-
ber 14 tin can. One of these sits is
assigned to each boy, and in it he puts
any surplus money he may possess.

On the table is a tin can, in which
each boy is to keep his money, and
the bank is to be opened in the
presence of the assembled boys, and
the several deposits counted and an-
nounced. For each dollar saved, the
boy is to receive a cent, and if he
gives interest at the rate of sixty per
cent. Adjoining this general room
are the bath and wash rooms, and six
private baths, twenty-four closets,
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BEN F. HERR - Editor.

m to veto the present | called to the
of Greene, w
Armstrong,

Birmingham has a Skat

ns, of Choctaw, was
nair; T. P. Archibald,
lected Overseer; Thos.
Choctaw, Lecturer; J.

...the Legislature protesting
...inflation," and the Legisla-
...endorses the message.

W. Causes Leading
In his Narrative

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