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☞ Special, or local notices, 20 cents per line each insertion.

WHO IS THY FRIEND?

By Francis Brown, blind Irish poetess.

Who is thy friend? The man that shares thy pleasures
Is banquet hall or beauty's witching bowers;
Who will dance with thee to folly's measures,
And make no reckoning of the squandered hours—
To whom the revel and the game is all?
These are the friends that help men to their fall.

Who is thy friend? The man that shares thy pride,
Thine hour of glory, or thy day of gain;
Who stands in every triumph by thy side,
And never finds that triumph false or vain,
Who shapes his doctrine as thy humor goes?
These are the friends misfortune turns to foes.

Who is thy friend? The man that for his winning
To power or place hath need of thine or thee;
Who will not fear thy risk, or blame the sinning,
So it but speed his fortune's growing tree;
Whose praise is large, whose promise larger yet?
These are the friends who fail us and forget.

Who is thy friend? The man of truth and trust,
In gladness near, in sorrow nearer still;
Who finds generous, to thy merits just,
Who help to every good from every ill,
Whose love for the world's hate might make amends?
Has for it! this life hath few such friends.

Who is thy friend? The best, the least regarded,
In faith unfailing, and in love unchanged;
Through all the changeful years, though ill rewarded—
Give Him thy heart, so long and far estranged,
And from the broken reeds of earth ascend,
Seek in heaven thine everlasting Friend.

THE WORLD OVER.

A California lady will this year make 60,000 gallons of wine and a large quantity of brandy.

Atlanta, Ga.—A day or two since a convict named Rattarce went to the house of a farmer in Harralson county and killed his wife. The woman started to run when Rattarce shot her dead.

Antioch, Ga.—Mrs. Anglin learned that her husband was at the house of a Mrs. Jackson. She went to the house of Mrs. Jackson and stabbed her four times, killing her. Mrs. Anglin is in Madison jail.

Agitation is rife in Canada for the passage of a bill abolishing the law prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. As the measure received 140 votes to nineteen in the House of Commons last session and thirty to nineteen in the upper House, it is likely to be successful this session.

Eight divorce cases followed the establishment of a female barber shop in Kansas City.

Springfield, Mass.—The wife of David McMillen left him several years ago. Later she became house-keeper for Father McCarty, parish priest at Greenfield. Sunday night McMillan went to the parsonage, but was refused admittance. He returned three times and rang the door-bell violently and kicked the door. When Father McCarty came to the door McMillan shot him twice, totally wounding him.

General Robert Toombs says: "Guiteau ought to kicked to death by a mule."

Boston can count up 203 women in that city worth over $1,000,000 each.

Charles Macbeth, who was Mayor of Charleston, S. C., during the war, is dead.

The assertion is made that, at Harvard University, in the last fifty years, no smoking student has graduated at the head of his class.

Austin, Texas.—H. V. Hurlock, a respected citizen of Corsicana, was convicted here of land forgery and sent to the penitentiary.

Fortress Monroe.—W. Allen, the colored man who killed Wm. S. Slater, near Newport News, Friday last, was taken from the jail at Warwick court-house last night by a party of masked men and hanged to a tree by the roadside.

Wilmington, Del.—Wm. Neil, once under sentence of death for grossly assaulting Mrs. Marguerite Gasser, but granted a new trial by the United States Court on the ground of colored men being excluded from the jury, has been found not guilty. One colored man was on the second jury.

Washington.—Information has been received here of the death of Gen. Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili.

Jacksonville, Fla.—On the night of the 4th inst., Ann Jameson, a respectable widow living near Lake Butler, Headford county, was shot dead by an unknown assassin, who had previously fired the kitchen.

Forrest City, Ark.—The last rail has been fastened on the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad, connecting Helena and Forrest City.

Shreveport, La.—A young man named Barton Coates, from Canton, Miss., *en route* to Corsicana, Texas, accidentally shot himself in the right wrist this morning while transferring a gun from one wagon to another, necessitating amputation of the hand. He is accompanied by his mother, sister and niece.

Little Rock, Ark.—The wife of E. B. Smith, a prominent saloon and sporting man of Hot Springs, suicided by taking morphine. She retired in good health, and was found dead in bed.

Raleigh, N. C.—Between seventy-five and one hundred masked men took from the Oxford jail, on December 1st, John Brodie and Shadrock Hester, colored, charged with the murder of T. M. Lynch, and hanged them in a small grove near the spot where the murder was committed.

Decatur, Ala.—A riot occured at Annestos, a mining town of this State, in which many colored men took part, using stones and pistols. Policemen, in an attempt to restore order, shot and killed two negroes. The policemen were arrested and exonerated.

Gadsden, Ala.—In an affray here, Buck Martin was mortally shot by a man named Williams. He returned the fire and instantly killed Williams. Martin died on the 2d.

Dawson, Ga.—Near this place John E. Moreland was assaulted and robbed by three negroes. Mark Thompson, supposed to be one the robbers, was captured by white men and beaten to death. No trace of Thompson can be found but a piece of a bloody shirt and stocking buried in a swamp.

The Indiana State Board of Health have published an order forbidding any person to enter any public or private school, either as pupils or teachers, until they have been vaccinated. The order also requires all persons who shall come into the State to be vaccinated within sixty days after arrival in the State.

Selma, Ala.—A difficulty occurred at Rehoboth, Ala., between Capt. Jones, a prominent merchant of Mobile, and Max and Morris Michaelis, during which Jones was fatally stabed. He died on the 2d inst. The trouble was about a business settlement.

Alvin O. Buck, a Star-route mail contractor in the Boone combination, which controls nearly a thousand small Star-routes, has been arrested in Washington.

A co-operative society in Philadelphia has six stores open. This represents a steady growth from a very small beginning eight years ago. The three groceries and one meat market yield a handsome profit, besides providing goods for the 980 members at a discount from regular rates. On the whole, the enterprise is a success.

The Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad has filed a bond for $250,000 to be enabled to carry unappraised goods to every port of the United States. The connecting lines over which transfers may be made embrace fifty-four roads.

Abijah Gilbert, ex-United States Senator from Florida, died at Gilbertville, N. Y., on the 30th inst.

The Kentucky Legislature is in session. W. C. Owens, (Dem.), was elected Speaker of the House. The Republicans control twenty-two of the 100 votes in that body. A United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Mr. Beck.

Little Rock.—There was a lynching affair on the 28th in Dardanelle. In September, 1879, Burgess James, an old man who had been traveling over the country picking cotton, was waylaid and murdered near Dardanelle. James Holland with two companions named Helphey and Casey were arrested for the crime. Holland made a confession, stating that he and Casey instigated the murder, and induced Helphey to do the killing for half the money that might be found on the victim. Casey and Helphey made their escape. Holland was hung by the mob.

The vote for Attorney-General of Virginia was: Frank Blair, Readjuster, 112,900; for P. W. McKinney, Democrat, 100,627. Blair's majority, 12,273. The returns of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be canvassed by a joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature. The Readjusters will have twenty-two majority in the Legislature on a joint ballot.

Atlanta, Ga.—The other night, near the town of Cairo, South Georgia, Mr. Robert Maxwell shot and killed a negro man named Adams Ziegler, for trying to rape his little eight-year-old daughter. The screams of the child attracted the attention of her father, who emptied the contents of a gun into the brute's body.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS HE MAKES TO CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 6.—In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress to-day, the passage of a bill authorizing renewal of the charters of National banks upon the expiration of their corporate existence is recommended.

Relative to the reserve for the redemption of United States notes, the report says that it is generally conceded that for safe banking a reserve of 40 per cent. to meet current obligations is necessary.

It is recommended that the act requiring the issue of silver certificates is considered very objectionable in view of any possible demand for redemption in coin of legal tender notes. It is suggested that Congress can prohibit national banks from retiring their currency, except upon a previous notice, if given; then the question is raised whether the notes of the government can and shall be maintained as legal tender currency since the government resumed payment of its debt in gold and silver coin.

It is suggested that a permanent appropriation be made for the redemption of fractional paper currency outstanding, and for the liquidation of the public debt which matured before 1860, and remains outstanding.

Referring to the payment of the United States bonds in gold, the report says: Equity, if not a strict construction of law, requires that holders of such bonds should receive payment thereof in gold or its equivalent, and that the Government is abundantly able to discharge its obligations in money which everywhere is accepted as the true standard of value.

The report urges, as a means of bringing about any concert of action in regard to a bi-metalic standard among different nations, that the United States suspend for the present the further coinage of silver dollars.

The report calls attention also to the necessity of revising the tariff to meet the condition of many branches of trade. Considerable space is devoted to discussion of the subject of reduction of taxation. The tax on deposits in national banks and upon their capital, in the judgment of the department, may, with propriety and justice, be lessened whenever it is determined that the public revenue exceeds the public needs. There are other minor sources of internal revenue that might be given up.

The propriety of the establishment of a new tribunal for the trial of customs cases suggested.

After reviewing the bond operations of the year the report says upon the authority of men engaged in financial operations that a new loan of 3 per cent. would be taken up if it was, by its condition, irredeemable save by a long term. It is recommended in the case of new terms, that a long term of payment be given to the bonds.

Among other things the attention of Congress is called to the necessity of more direct legislation respecting the quarantining of foreign cattle.

The Horrible Murder of a Good Citizen Near Skipwith Landing.

The particulars of a fatal shooting affray which occurred at Sunnyside, near Skipwith, are as follows: The parties to the affair were Samuel Cole, colored, and J. D. McGrath, planter and proprietor of a store at Sunnyside Landing. Cole has been renting from and having his provisions furnished him during the past year by McGrath. Cole is a lazy, quarrelsome, half-crazy negro, in whom no dependence is to be placed, even by his own color. The other day McGrath called on Cole for settlement of land rent and supplies, furnished during the year. Cole said he would settle the following Saturday. In the mean time his crop lay out in the fields ungathered and uncared for, while Cole was drinking and carousing around dram-shops in the neighborhood. McGrath, concluding that Cole would be unable to make his final settlement, on Saturday, hired a number of darkeys and put in the latter's cotton, with a view of protecting himself against Cole's good-for-nothingness. Last night late, Cole came to McGrath's store, armed with a double-barreled shot-gun, and seeing the latter behind the counter waiting on a customer emptied the contents of one barrel of his gun in McGrath's breast, felling him to the floor and producing a wound from which death ensued in a short time after. Capts. Aft and Harry Stem, whose boat was at the landing shortly after, did all they could for him, but of no avail. Cole was arrested and placed in jail, and in all probability he has been lynched ere this. Mr. McGrath was greatly esteemed, both by the white and colored people in the neighborhood, and Cole's colored friends are as much provoked with him as are the white people of the neighborhood.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Pacific R. R. Company.

The Cincinnatti Southern railway having changed its name some time since to that of Cincinnatti, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway company, the passenger trains corrected schedule over the entire length of road appears in another column. The officers of the passenger department are the following: John Scott, vice president and general manager, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. P. Wilson, general passenger agent Cincinnati Southern railway, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Hardy, general passenger agent V. & M. railway, Vicksburg, Miss.; H. Collbran, general passenger agent Ala. G. Gt. Southern Railway, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jas. McGuire, general passenger agent, V. S. & P. R. R., Monroe, La.

The Pension Arrears Act.

New York Sun.]

There is no doubt that this act of Congress embodies one of the most rascally swindles that demagogues ever inflicted on a patient people. We opposed this bill at every stage of its course through Congress, and we oppose it now. It ought to be repealed. The only way to deal with it is to cut it up, root and branch. Clear the fraud entirely out of the way. After that is done, Congress should pass a carefully considered act to provide for paying pensions to those who are really and honestly entitled to them, and cannot obtain them under the previous legislation. But, first of all, the pension arrears act should be repealed.

Senator Fair, of Nevada, is much concerned at the proposition of the Director of the Mint to suspend the silver coinage. He says this policy will be very injurious to his State, and he will oppose it. It is not likely to pass the House.—Wash. Cor. N. O. Picayune.

The progress of truth through the character is slow and requires time for its full establishment long after it has been vitally and sincerely received.

ARKANSAS.

Immigration—Farming—Mississippians, etc.

[Special Correspondence of The Clarion.]

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 8th, 1881.

Dear Clarion: It has been my intention, for some days past, to write you a few notes by the way in regard to this rapidly growing State, especially as so large a number of Mississippians are now among its prominent citizens. Their friends among your readers will no doubt, be glad to hear of their prospects, and those here to learn of affairs in their old homes.

The first thing that attracts the notice of a person coming from the older States to Arkansas is the immense tide of Immigration that is pouring into the State, not only from every part of the Union, chiefly the Western and Middle States, but from many countries of Europe. I have traveled considerably on all of the railroads centering at, or passing Little Rock, and find the trains coming into the State almost always crowded with new settlers. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain road, with its connections at St. Louis, Cairo, Columbus, Kentucky, and Little Rock, with two trains a day, has been, and is still, bringing over one hundred immigrants per day; besides carrying a large number on the through trains to Texas. The Memphis and Little Rock Road, with communication cheap and rapid with Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgie, the Carolinas, Virginia, etc., is bringing very nearly as many. The Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Road, from Arkansas City to Little Rock, with lines from former places completed to Monticello, building thence rapidly towards Texarkana, is doing a fine business in this department. The Llittle Rock and Fort Smith Road, acting largely in distributing those who come, in the splendid country along its line, carries an average of four cars loaded full of people, every day, going West. Besides these means of travel, many come by boats on the several rivers, and, at this season, there is a continuous stream of settlers coming by wagons through the country.

As leading factors in this work, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railway, now owned by Jay Gould, and a leading road in the Southern Pacific connections, and the Little Rock and Fort Smith Road, each having obtained large land grants from the U. S. government, have land and immigration departments. They publish beautifully colored maps of Arkansas, showing their lands for sale; handsomely printed pamphlets and circulars, written in glowing style, and full of lithographic cuts and sketches, not only in the English language for distribution in this country, but in several foreign languages to send to different countries of Europe. These are scattered broadcast by traveling agents, and other means, in every railway town or city, commercial places, and in rural districts of America and Europe, until there is scarcely a town, or neighborhood in the two countries where the name of Arkansas is not heard, with its advantages known. The result is seen in this immense tide of immigration, accompanied by wonderful and rapid development in farming, manufacturing, mechanical, mining, educational, and other interests Mississippi might profit largely by this example and similar work, by adequate appropriations and support for the State immigration department.

There are already two large and flourishing colonies on the line of the Fort Smith Road, settled under the auspices of the Catholic church. Another is to be located soon; and recently a foreign company bought nearly a hundred thousand acres of land from that railroad, for another colony.

There are several large cities, as well as many flourishing towns in Arkansas, but Little Rock takes the lead of all. The city has now a population of fully 20,000, and improving with wonderful rapidity. It has the largest cotton seed oil mill in the United States, besides a cotton factory, woolen mill, with numerous machine shops, and small factories of different kinds. The situation of the city on the high bluff of the Arkansas river gives it a dry and healthy location. There are many elegant residences, with beautiful grounds attached. It has, also, most of the public buildings of the State. With a central location, and shipping facilities afforded by the several railroads and river, Little Rock commands the business of a very large, rich and growing section of country. There are many large stores in different departments of trade, and there seems to me a regular boom in all, though the merchants tell me business is rather dull for this time of the season.

There are several well known Mississippians here. Among them Major J. M. Hooker, formerly of Canton, who has leased the Atantic Hotel, the leading hotel on the American plan. It has been recently refitted, painted, and furnished in fine style, and is first-class in every particular. Maj. Hooker has experience in the business, and makes a prince of landlords. He has an extensive acquaintance in every part of Mississippi and Southwest, having traveled as agent for the Mississippi Mills, at Wesson, for the past seven years. Even the negro servants of the house who are an experienced set, are all from Mississippi—so, any of our people coming this way will always find home folks, and everything agreeable, at the Atlantic.

Gen. E. McNair, late of Magnolia, Pike county, and known as "the old war horse of Arkansas" during the war, has recently located in Little Rock as general State agent of the co-operative Life Association of Mississippi. That company is certainly fortunate in securing his services, as he has warm friends in every part of the State, chiefly among the leading and influential citizens. This, combined with his known integrity, and fine business capacity, will insure his success in this section in whatever business he may engage.

Mr. L. C. Balch, late of Sardis, Panola county, Attorney-at-Law, and formerly a member of the Mississippi Democratic State Executive Committee, moved to Little Rock a few weeks ago, and formed a legal partnership with Mr. Collins, one of the prominent Attorneys here, and has good prospects of success.

Indeed, there are Mississippians in every part of Arkansas, who occupy leading places in business, law, politics and religion.

The political situation in Arkansas is becoming rather mixed. While the Democratic party holds undisputed sway, by an overwhelming majority, the party is drifting into a muddle and strife over a contest as to the validity of certain railroad and levee bonds issued some years ago, and a proposed amendment to the Constitution forbidding their payment. This amendment was submitted to a vote of the people at the last general election, and claimed by its supportees to have been adopted by a large majority of the votes polled, but "counted out" by management of the anti-amendment Democrats in the Legislature. Hence, the impending strife, which has assumed already such proportions as to have two State Democratic Executive Committees, each claiming to represent the genuine Democracy, and the people, with their respective newspaper organs at the Capitol and through the State. The feeling is already becoming bitter, and, unless checked in time, will eventually lead to a serious division in the party; and if so, Arkansas may go the road Virginia has taken, in the State election next fall.

Mississippi.

"Buy your Christmas presents now," is the legend that meets us in the window of an up-town store. Thank you for the advice, but we always let our friends buy them for us.—Boston Courier.

Shrouded in Her Wedding Clothes.

Fargo (D. T.) Argus.]

This entire community has just been saddened by one of those terrible mistakes that are constantly occurring in every part of the country, but from which Fargo has until now had a blessed exemption.

Thursday afternoon, while all the little city was engaged in the festivities of Thanksgiving Day, while dinner parties were being given, and merry groups were gathered around many a hospitable board; while preparations were going on for their theater parties, festivals and concerts in the evening, a heart-rending tragedy was being enacted at one of our most popular hotels. A fair young girl in all tho bloom and beauty of life's golden morning was innocently and carelessly dooming herself to death.

Miss Ada Price, aged 21 years, was a sister of Mrs. Joe Lamont, of the Headquarters Hotel. Thursday afternoon, having occasion to take a little magnesia, or powdered chalk, she by some awful fatality made a mistake and swallowed arsenic instead. Her sister, Mrs. Lamont, was herself confined to her room by sickness, so that the frightful error was not discovered for four hours. Then the sufferings of the hapless girl had become so great that there could be no longer disguising of the fact that she was poisoned. Dr. Rolph was speedily called in, and shortly afterward Drs. Darrow and Galloway were summoned, and all that medical skill could do was done to save the young life so full of promise; but every effort was in vain. The deadly poison had done its work all too surely. About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the unfortunate girl passed into the great beyond.

Such a case would be sad enough under any circumstances, but many things conspired to make this one more than ordinarily pitiful. She had but recently come to Fargo, and had already won many friends by her intelligence and unusually amiable and attractive qualities. She died among comparative strangers, though friends; but another fact lends added poignancy to the sorrow which her fate must excite. Miss Price was to have been married in a short time to Charles Scott, long the leading surveyor in the Black Hills. Last Saturday he reached here, full of a strong man's love and hope. They were to have gone on their wedding tour to visit the home and family of the young bride.

Life and Death of a Good Man.

THE LESSON.

Woodville Republican.]

Died, on the 25th of November, at his home, Woodville, Miss., Dr. David Holt, in the 90th year of his age. He was the fourth son of Dr. William and Lucy Saunders Holt.

Born on the 12th of May, 1792, in Bedford county, Virginia, near the town of Liberty, and within sight of the Peaks of Otter, he removed with his parents in early boyhood to Georgia. His was an energetic and useful life, and he early gave evidenne of the earnestness of purpose which characterized his whole career. In the war of 1812 he lent his aid in the defence of his country, and served on the Indian frontier amid many hardships and great exposure. He was stationed at Fort Mitchell, on the Chattahoochee river near the site of the present city of Columbus. He graduated in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in the year 1819. The same year after a short stay with his parents in Elberton, Georgia, he made his way to New Orleans, riding horseback thro' the Indian Nation. He removed in 1820 from New Orleans to Pinckneyville, Wilkinson county, Miss., and thence in 1823 to Woodville. On the 21st of July, 1825, he was married to Miss Juliet White. The ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. James A. Fox who was the first Rector of St. Paul's, Woodville. Temperance and purity brought their reward—health and long life. When at last overtaken by the infirmities of old age, a happy peace and joyous calm seemed to take possession of him; he was patient, contented and cheerful. Accordingly when he entered the valley of the shadow of death he feared no evil, for God was with him, and underneath "the everlasting arms." When the time of dissolution at last arrived spiritual and physical separated without a struggle. Death came as softly as comes sleep to the infant. Gently his ripened spirit passed away, to be with Christ forever, "having fought the good fight, having kept the faith."

Woman's Property Rights.

By the statute laws of New York the married woman owns all the personal and real estate which she held at the time of marriage, or which may come to her by will or gift, or otherwise. She may dispose of it without the consent of her husband, and she has still a right of dower in the real estate of her husband. She may dispose of her property by will; she may sue and be sued. Each State of this country has made laws on this subject, but they all resemble those of New York. In England some few modifications have been made since 1870, but substantially the law remains the same. On the Continent there is a different idea as to the rights of married women. In general, it may be said that the ancient Roman dotal system prevails, but a communion of property is allowed when this is agreed upon by marriage contract. In France, if nothing is said about which system is to obtain, the law presumes that the parties adopt the commusion of goods. All the property that husband and wife bring into this communion is held by them jointly, and the husband has the administration thereof, but neither one nor the other can dispose of real estate without the consent of both.

Brother Gardener on Insanity.

Detriot Free Press.]

"Let me say to you dat I doan't believe in insanity. De insane burglar who enters my cabin will miss de top of his head. De lunatic who draws a knife on me am gwine to get hurt. I keep a dog to bite the insane theives who want to plunder my garden. If I am drawn on a jury I shall vote to send ebery insane prisoner to the Penitentiary fur de longest possible period. When a man steals I shall call him a theif; when he robs I shall call him a robber; when he kills, I shall call it murder, an' hold de jury who lets him off am entitled to thirty lashes apiece at de whippin' post.

The Production of Silver.

Canon City (Col.) Mining Gazette.]

The average annual production for the five years ended with 1859, was sixty million dollars; for the same period ended with 1864, five million two hundred and thirty-two thousand; for that ended with 1869, thirteen million nine hundred and fifty thousand; for that ended with 1874, twenty-five million nine hundred ad fifty thousand two hundred and twenty-seven; for same period ended with 1879, forty-nine million thirty thousand six hundred and eighty-two, and for the year 1880, eighty-seven dollars. Total for twenty-six years, $548,164,527.

A PATHETIC STORY.

NASBY IN IRELAND.

Toledo Blade.]

In our party was an American gentleman who was blessed with an abundance of boys, but no girls, and he and his wife had been contemplating the adoption of a girl. Here was an opportunity to secure not only a girl, but just the kind of a girl that he would have given half his estate to be the farther of. And so he opened negotiations.

An Irishman who knew him, explained to the father and mother that the gentleman was a man of means, that his wife was an excellent, good woman, and that the child would be adopted regularly under the laws of the State in which he lived, and would be educated, and would rank equally with his own children in the matter of inheritance, and all that. In short, she was made to understand that Norah would be reared as a lady.

Then the American struck in. She, the mother, might select a girl to accompany the child across the Atlantic, and the girl selected should go into his family as the child's nurse, and the child should be reared in the religion of its parents.

The father and mother consulted long and anxiously. It was a terrible struggle. On the one hand was the child's advantage, on the other paternal and maternal love.

Finally a conclusion was arrived at.

"God help me," said the mother. "You shall have her. I know you will be good to her."

Then the arrangements were pushed very briskly and with regular American business-like vehemence. The girl selected to act as nurse was the mother's sister, a comely girl of 20. The American took the child and rushed out to a haberdasher's and purchased an outfit for her. He put shoes and stockings on her which was a novel experience, and a pretty little dress, and a little hat with a feather in it, and a little sash and all that sort of things, and he procured shoes and stockings for the elder girl and a tidy dress and a hat, and shawl, and so forth. And then he brought them back, instructing the mother that he should leave with them for Cork the next morning at 11, and that the girl and child should be dressed and ready to depart.

The next morning came, and the American went for his child. She was dressed, though very awkwardly. The mother had never had any experience in dressing children, and it was a wonder that she did not get the dress on wrong side up. But there she was. The mother wailed as one who was parting with everything that was dear to her, the father lay and moaned, looking from Norah to the American. Time was up. The mother took the baby in her arms and gave it the final embrace and the long loving kisses the father took her in his arms and kissed her, and the other children looked on astounded, while the girl stood weeping.

"Good-bye," said the American. "I will take good care of the baby," and taking her from her mother's arms, he started for the door.

There was a shriek, the woman darted to him just as he was closing the door and snatched the baby from his arms.

"Drop the child!" said the father, "You can't have her for all the money there is in Amerikey!"

"No, sir," ejeculated the mother, half way between fainting and hysterics, "I can't part wid her!"

And she commenced undressing the baby.

"Take back your beautiful clothes, give me back the rags that was on her, but you can't have the child."

And the girl she commenced undressing too, for she did not want to obtain clother under false pretenses, but the American stopped the disrobing.

"It's bad for the child," he said, "but somehow I can't blame you. You are welcome to the clothes, though."

And he left as fast as he could, and I noticed that he was busy with handkerchief about his eyes for some minutes.

Southern Beauty in Atlanta.

Atlanta Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

Among the thousands of citizens of Georgia, Alabama, the two Carolinas, and sister States represented here in the largely increased attendance of the past five days the Southern beauty has been presant in no inconsiderable proportion, and wherever found she is distintive among her sex and is collectively the reflex of several types of feminine loveliness. You find her as a slender brunette, with classic features, faultless though delicate form and flashing black eyes; far less numerous but fully as attractive is the entrancing and ever-popular blonde, who, while of more robust figure and of less delicate tout ensemble, is equally graceful and eminently fitted to shine with and in contrast to her dark-eyed rival. There is another type here which a stranger will find prominent among the two, but which cannot properly be classed as a beauty. That is the blondine, who must be called pretty, but not beautiful; whose dignified manner, charming presence and graceful carriage necessarily add to her natural attractions. She is met in a mixed throng in greater percentage than either of the others, and when seen invariably commands extensive and respectful comment from the opposite sex. Just here, to a close observer, there is one very pleasing and striking peculiarity about the art building which does not exist to nearly the same extent at any other point on the grounds, and that is the fact that it is a popular resort for ladies of refinement, beauty and culture. Take the dark-eyed Southern beauty in her native atmosphere and her intellectual attainments and fascinating manners form an appropriate setting to her prepossessing personel. In no place can her combined qualities be seen to better advantage than here. She goes through the several buildings, admires the exhibits which interest her sex exclusively, grasps the intricate scientific problem as it is presented in the mass of cotton and other machinery, and reads in the exhibits of improved agricultural instruments the discrepancies and necessities of the soil culture in this section, but it is in the art building where she is found in her natural element.

Silk Making in the Swiss Colony.

Nashville American.]

Commissioner Hawkins received the following letter from Mayor Peter Staub, of Knoxville, yesterday: "I have just arrived home from a flying trip to the Swiss colony, in Grundy county, where I found matters really encouraging, considering the late drought. I am now fully satisfied that the plateau is the country for our Swiss, as the soil is adapted to the wine and silk culture, as well as fruit, etc. I send you by this mail a few cocoons from Anton Stoker's cocoonery, now four years old, and is now quite a business. Sixteen other settlers have embarked in the same enterprise, as it is no longer an experiment but a certainty."

DYING WORDS.

Last Sayings and Doings of Distinguished Persons.

Emperor Severus.—I have seen all things and all things are of but little value.

Julian the Apostate.—O Galilieans, thou hast conquered.

Cicero.—Here, veteran, if you think it right!—strike. (Bowing his head to the assassins)

Cyrus the Great.—Adieu, dear children, may your lives be happy; carry my last remembrance to your mother, and for you, my faithful friends, as well absent as present, receive this last farewell, and may you live in peace.

Henry II.—O shame! shame! I am a conquered king—a conquered king! Cursed be the day on which I was born, cursed be the children that I leave behind me!

Queen Elizabeth.—All my possessions for a moment of time.

Mary Queen of Scots.—O Lord, in thee have I hoped, and into thy hands I commend my spirit.

Anne Boleyn.—It is small, very small indeed (clasping her neck.)

Empress Josephine.—I shall die regretted; I have always desired the happiness of France. I did all in my power to contribute to it. I can say with truth that the first wife of Napoleon never caused a tear to be shed.

Madame Roland.—O liberty! liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name.

Cardinal Beaufort.—What! is there no bribing death.

Rev. John Newton.—More light, more love, more liberty. Hereafter, I hope when I shut my eyes on the things of time, I shall open them in a better world. What a thing it is to live under the shadow of the Almighty! I am going the way of all flesh. I am satisfied with the Lord's will.

Rev. George Whitfield.—I am dying.

Christopher Columbus.—Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.

Sir Thomas Moore.—I pray you see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself. (Ascending the scaffold.)

William Pitt the younger.—My country, Oh, how I love my country!

Lord Palmerston.—The treaty with Belgium! yes, read me that sixth clause again!

Marco Bozaris—To die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain.

Marshal Murat.—Save my face; aim at my heart.

Lord Nelson.—Thank God, I have done my duty.

Alfieri.—Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die.

Haller.—The artery ceases to beat.

Mirabeau.—Let me die to the sound of delicious music.

Micheal Angelo.—My soul I resign to God, my body to the earth, and my worldly possessions to my friends.

Jean Paul Richter.—My beautiful flowers.

Schiller.—Many things are becoming clearer to me.

Addison.—See in what peace a Christian can die.

Dr. Johnson.—I am about to die.

Dr. Andrew Combe.—Happy! happy!

Headley Vicar.—Cover my face! Cover my face!

Robert Burns.—Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave.

Washington Irving.—Well, I must arrange my pillows for another weary night; if this could only end.

Franklin.—A dying man can do nothing easy.

Washington.—It is well.

John Adams.—Independent power.

Thomas Jefferson.—I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country.

John Quincy Adams.—It is the last on earth; I am content.

Andrew Jackson.—What is the matter with my dear children? Have I alarmed you? Oh, do not cry. Be good children, and we will all meet in heaven.

Daniel Webster.—I still live.

John Randolph.—Remorse! remorse! Write it! write it larger! larger!

Stonewall Jackson.—Let us cross over the river, and rest in the shade of the trees.

A Great Factory.

The buildings of the Sibley Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Augusta, Georgia, will be completed in a few weeks and ready for the machinery. The main building is claimed to be one of the finest in the country. It has four stories, and is 530 feet long and 73 feet wide. These dimensions afford a floor space of about 155,000 feet, and will easily accommodate 1,000 looms and 30,000 spindles. It is proposed, however, to begin manufacturing with only 700 looms and 20,000 spindles, to avoid a further increase of stock, or issuance of bonds or other indebtedness—the policy of the direction being to pay as they go. The prospective opportunities for extension and growth are all that could be desired, for by adding a wing to each end of the huilding, half the size of the building itself, there would be room for 2,000 looms and 60,000 spindles, all of which can be driven without the expense of further work upon the water supply. The company, which has a capital stock of $1,000,000, will begin manufacturing in January, not a dollar in debt. The future extensions and growth will follow gradually and without interfering with the dividends, serving as a safe and profitable investment for the surplus earnings.

Some Vulgarities of "Good Society."

From the Queen.]

Asking questions, private and personal, is one vulgar habit, and telling your own business, which no one wants to hear, is another. Asking the cost of a present that has been made to you; "pumping" a servant to hear what has been given by way of parting vail; loud talking in public; hard staring at table; insolent disrespect to husband, wife, sister or brother; showing temper in trifles and making scenes in public; showing an embarrassing amount of fondness and making love in public; covert sneer, of which people can see the animus if they do not always understand the drift; persistent egotism, which talks forever of itself, itself, itself, only itself, and cannot feign the most passing interest in another; detraction of friends and it may be of relations—a husband telling of his wife's unpleasantness, a wife complaining of her husband's faults; the bold assumption of superiority, and the servile confession of infinite unworthiness; all these are signs and evidences of vulgarity—vulgarity of a far worse type than that which eats its fish with a steel knife, and says "you was" and "each of the men were."

Our Total Population by States and Territories.

The total population by States and Territories, as finally determined by the tenth census, is as follows:

THE STATES.	1870	1880
Alabama	996,992	1,262,505
Arkansas	484,471	802,525
California	560,247	864,694
Colorado	39,864	194,327
Connecticut	537,454	622,700
Delaware	125,015	146,608
Florida	187,748	269,493
Georgia	1,184,109	1,542,180
Illinois	2,539,891	3,077,871
Indiana	1,680,637	1,978,301
Iowa	1,194,020	1,624,615
Kansas	364,399	996,096
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,648,690
Louisiana	726,915	939,946
Maine	626,915	648,936
Maryland	780,894	934,943
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,783,085
Michigan	1,184,059	1,636,937
Minnesota	439,706	780,773
Mississippi	827,922	1,131,597
Missouri	1,721,295	2,168,380
Nebraska	122,993	452,402
Nevada	42,491	62,266
New Hampshire	318,300	346,991
New Jersey	906,096	1,131,116
New York	4,382,759	5,082,871
North Carolina	1,071,364	1,399,750
Ohio	2,665,260	3,198,062
Oregon	90,923	174,768
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	4,282,891
Rhode Island	217,353	276,531
South Carolina	705,606	995,577
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,542,359
Texas	818,097	1,591,749
Vermont	330,551	332,286
Virginia	1,225,163	1,512,565
West Virginia	442,014	618,457
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,315,497
The States	38,115,641	49,371,340
THE TERRITORIES.		
Arizona	9,658	40,440
Dakota	14,181	135,177
District of Columbia	131,700	177,624
Idaho	14,999	32,610
Montana	20,595	33,159
New Mexico	91,874	119,565
Utah	86,786	143,963
Washington	23,955	75,116
Wyoming	9,118	20,889
The Territories	443,730	784,443
Total population	38,558,371	50,155,783

The increase of population since 1870 appears to have been about thirty per cent. The Superintendent devotes considerable space to a statement of the financial embarrassments which at one time threatened to suspend the active work of the office, and which would have made suspension an absolute necessity had not the services of a volunteer force been accepted. He assumes the responsibility for the inadequate appropriation allowed by Congress and gives the reasons for the mistaken estimates submitted.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It was almost within the shadow of a University that a man was lynched at Athens, Ohio.

Widower Smith, of Ida, Iowa, married his step-daughter, and his disapproving neighbors tarred and feathered him.

When a Texas couple stood up to be married, the minister saw the handle of a pistol protruding from the bridegroom's pocket and suggested that, out of respect to the solemn ceremony, it be laid aside. The advice was heeded. Then the bride demurely drew a dagger from her bosom and tossed it beside the other weapon.

The Attorney-General of Indiana has decided that Mayors of cities cannot legally marry people.

A California lady will this year make 60,000 gallons of wine and a large quanity of brandy.

He who is sane enough to organize the elements of crime and accomplish it is sane enough to be hanged.—Henry