THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EAST.

The jury in the Challis libel suit against Woodhull & Claflin returned a verdict of not guilty. Judge Sutherland characterized the verdict as one of the most outrageous he had ever heard.

Judge Brady has granted the motion of the counsel of Wm. M. Tweed to make the [illegible] of his sentence conform to the [illegible] by Judge Davis, thus substituting [illegible]" for "penitentiary."

When the German mails, by the steamship Moselle, were opened at the postoffice in New York, it was found that at least twenty packages, each containing from two hundred to three hundred letters, were in a broken and ruinous state, nearly all damaged. The letters were enclosed in thin, flimsy envelopes, and the packages were tied up in weak brown paper.

WEST.

Gen. Marmaduke is the granger candidate for governor of Missouri.

Dispatches from Northwestern Iowa [illegible] continued suffering among the settlers [illegible] steads in Osceola, Lyon and other [illegible] the extreme northwest, caused by [illegible] of the crop.

Dispatches received at the war department report the Indians of the Leech Lake reservation committing depredations. The [illegible] general called on Gen. Terry for troops [illegible] them. While unable to send troops [illegible] every effort will be made by [illegible] authorities to protect the agency [illegible].

SOUTH.

An unprecedented influx of northerners is reported from Florida.

The steamer Edgar Stuart has been [illegible] upon a libel for seamen's wages.

The council of the wine and spirits traders' society of the United States have announced that they favored the present temperance movement.

On the morning of the 14th, the hanging of Sid Wallace, at Clarksville, Arkansas, passed of quietly, except that Sid gave a few unceremonious kicks.

Archie Danson, a well-known dwarf of Page county, Va., is dead. His weight would not exceed twenty-five pounds at the time of his death.

It is estimated that fifty thousand [illegible] cotton have been shipped from Nashville and Decatur, and South [illegible] since September 1.

A [illegible] telegram says the cargo of 3,000 bales of cotton burned. The loss is [illegible] cargo and $5,000 on the [illegible] foreign offices.

[illegible]ction of the finest cotton[illegible] Memphis are under water, and, [illegible] heavy rains, breaks are constantly [illegible] in the levees, especially between [illegible] Helena, on both sides of the [illegible].

A [illegible] of at least $57,000 has been found in the account of Adolph Rammers, late tax receiver of Louisville, Ky. Rammers had considerable property besides an insurance of $150,000 on his life, which will probably be contested.

William McGinnis, a wealthy farmer [illegible] Crackin county, Ky., was found dead near [illegible], in Hardin county, last Friday, [illegible] guard over the body. He [illegible] from his horse, probably [illegible].

The inaugural [illegible] spot at Denison, Texas, [illegible] Texas express offices adjoining, [illegible] cars laden with merchandise and [illegible] and a number of valuable sample trunks were consumed by fire on the 14th. Loss $40,000.

A crevasse is reported in a levee on the Mississippi side of the river at Sunflower landing, forty miles below Friar's Point. Capt. Lee, of the steamer Phil Allen, says the overflow can not be so regarded because the [illegible] plain, and thinks the damage will be comparatively light.

The steamboat Southwestern, with a full list of passengers and five hundred tons of assorted cargo, was burned at Colfax Sunday morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Value of cargo unknown. The boat was valued at $90,000; insured for $10,000. The passengers lost their baggage.

The directors of the Memphis and Charleston railroad have refused to accept the proposition of the Southern Security company, to sell [illegible] and restore control of the road to the stockholders, on the payment of $160,000, which the Security company claim they have lost in running connecting roads.

A break occurred in the upper Bass levee, three miles below Lake Providence. The break was two hundred miles long at last accounts. A dozen or more large plantations back of Goodrich's landing will overflow from this crevasse. It is reported it has stopped the running of trains on the Vicksburg and Shreveport road.

It is reported that the dead body found in the road near Independence, Mo., a few days ago, was that of Albert Pinkerton, a [illegible] who had been trailing the robbers of the Gallatin train at Gad's Hill in January, and was supposed to have been killed by the James Brothers, or some of their friends living in Clay county.

The Louisville Board of Trade have adopted a resolution asking congress to extend aid to the Texas Pacific railway, and a resolution requesting Kentucky congressmen to urge a change of the bankrupt bill now pending, so as to provide for a uniform amount of exemption throughout the country without reference to any state law in the matter.

The jury in the case of the Grant parish prisoners brought in a verdict of not guilty. As to Alfred C. Lewis the jury said there was no possibility of agreement. As to the others they were discharged by Judge Wood, and were remanded, on motion of the district attorney, who announced that there were other indictments against them.

A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says: A band of twelve Mexicans, well armed, drove through a thickly populated ranche, about 200 head of cattle on the night of the 5th. Depredations of this sort, since Cortina's reign at Matamoras, are becoming more frequent than before. The United States troops are too few in number to protect persons and property.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has brought a suit against the Western and Atlantic railroad company, of Georgia, to recover $1,000,000. He charges that he transferred to the state of Georgia all of his interest in the road, of which he was one of the lessees, in 1870. He has since learned that the transfer was never made, and he claims that the property is therefore still his.

The case of the United States against P. C. Barnes, formerly collector of internal revenue for the 9th district of Kentucky, has been decided in the United States District court for plaintiff, and a verdict brought against Barnes and securities for $100,000, the amount due the government. Wm. E. Wilhoe, formerly deputy collector under Barnes and his successor, was recently arrested by the United States marshal.

The state of West Virginia having up to this time refused to pay her share of the state indebtedness prior to the war, and having [illegible] proposition for arbitration, a measure has been offered in the legislature at [illegible] directing the attorney-general to [illegible] against the state of West Virginia in the supreme court of the United States for the use of the public debt standing in the name of Virginia on the 10th day of April, 1865, including interest to that date.

Mike Mahon, alias M. L. Mason, has been presented before the city court of Louisville, Ky., on the charge of swindling. It appears that Mason has traveled the south with letters addressed to various parties, representing himself to be proprietor of the Atlantic house, in that city, and has in his possession trunks and money belonging to a relative of the party addressed who died at his house. He requests the payment of a bill against the deceased and the valuables will then be forwarded. Hundreds of letters containing money have been received to Mason's address in the last few days. He was once a resident of the south, and availed himself of his acquaintance.

The Expositor, of Asheville, N. C., of the [illegible] contains the following: "Bald Mountain, in the edge of McDowell county, has, for many weeks, shown alarming signs of volcanic movements. The unsettling of their tableware, and jostling of houses for many miles around, the hasty melting of the snow and the internal mutterings from within, have startled the natives into alarm and consternation. An old blockade whisky distiller, who had been making whisky in contempt of revenue officers for five or six years, heard the rumbling of the mountain, and supposing the day of judgment had come, came out of his hole and abandoned his distillery, and called in his neighbors to pray for him. For the last several days a grand prayer meeting and revival has been going on in the neighborhood of Bald Mountain. These whisky sellers think the judgment day is near at hand, and are praying fervently. The terrible noise in the mountain was heard distinctly at Marion and Old Fort."

FOREIGN.

The loss by the wreck of the steamer [illegible] share of insurance [illegible] between Messrs. Butler, [illegible] £335,000.

The steamship Glasgow has been wrecked off Tarfia, Spain. Fourteen persons were drowned.

The latest dispatch from the Ashantee expedition states that the British loss in the war was sixteen killed and 368 wounded.

It is said that Gen. Concha will succeed Jovelar as captain-general of Cuba. Several prominent Carlists have been expelled from Madrid.

The King of the Ashantees has sent in his first indemnity instalment of 1,000 ounces of gold, and Gen. Wolseley is getting along comparatively well.

News received from Havana states that a train from Neuvitas, with volunteers for the defeated districts, was fired into by insurgents. Twenty seven volunteers were killed and a large number wounded.

The steamship Laconia, from Alexandria for Algiers, with 278 pilgrims returning from Mecca, encountered a terrific gale in the Mediterranean. One huge wave washed overboard 117 of the pilgrims and all were drowned.

A dispatch from Berlin says the German Reschstag has defeated the government proposition fixing the strength of the army on an effective peace footing at 451,557 men. The national liberals propose to fix the minimum strength of the army at 300,000.

Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, will make a tour around the world next summer. He goes eastward through Russia, Siberia, and Japan, lands at San Francisco, traverses the United States, and returns to Berlin by way of London.

Stanley, the Herald correspondent, cables from Lisbon as follows: Negotiations between Sir Garnet Woleseley and king of the Ashantees have been completed. The king agrees to pay 50,000 ounces in gold, and renounces all claim to Adansi and other territory specified. He consents to withdraw from Appollonia and the coast; promises to keep the road free of bushmen from Coomassie to the river Prah; to protect commerce, prohibit human sacrifices and keep the peace forever. If circumstances permit, a garrison will be kept at Prahsu.

Cubans in New York city have received information of an uprising of slaves on the sugar estates in the district of Marcli, about forty-five miles from Havana, and in the neighborhood of Bahai Honda. This rising began on the estates of J. A. Guirre, fomented by poor treatment, and as the news of it spread it was believed would rise in their vicinity, the authorities would feel bound to arm the whites to maintain the peace at home, and thereby prevent them being sent to fight in the eastern parts of the island. The captain general has ordered troops into the vicinity of the trouble.

There was a great crowd of French people at Chiselhurst on the 17th, to celebrate the eighteenth anriversary of the birth of Prince Louis Napoleon. Over 6,000 cards of admission were issued, and those to French citizens only. In the morning a mass and thanksgiving services were held, after which the Duke of Padua addressed the prince in the name of the people of France, and congratulated him on having attained his majority. The prince in reply thanked his countrymen for their beautiful remembrance of the late emperor, and in conclusion said: "Despite the confidence inspired by the loyalty of McMahon, an irresistible current of public opinion has pronounced in favor of a plebiscite. I am ready to accept its verdict." Great enthusiasm was manifested, and Camden house was gaily decorated. Among the prominent Frenchmen present were Ollivier, Rouher, and Duke de Grammont.

A fearful outrage was perpetrated by a mob, at Ahuabucco, in the state of Jalesco, last Sunday. In the morning a priest delivered an incendiary sermon, in the course of which he advocated the extermination of Protestants. This so excited his hearers that an armed mob of 200 men gathered in the evening and proceeded to the residence of Rev. John Stevens, a congregational minister, sent out by the Boston board of foreign missions, with cries of "Long live the priests." They broke into the house, and seizing the clergyman smashed his head to a jelly, and chopped the body into pieces. After much delay the riot was suppressed by the local authorities. The government has sent a detachment of troops to the place. A rigid investigation has been set on foot, and orders have been issued for the arrest of all priests in Ahuabucco and the neighboring town of Teshitan. A mob in Saguayo, acting under a similar religious frenzy, attacked a small garrison of the town burned the public archives, and pillaged the houses of the authorities.

GENERAL.

The snow blockade on the Central Pacific is raised.

Oliver Ames was chosen president and E. H. Rollins secretary of the Union Pacific railroad company.

General Sheridan is in receipt of dispatches from Texas, which report that twelve or fifteen Comanches were recently killed out of their reservation while marauding.

Mr. Sumner died comparatively poor. The public money never stuck to his fingers. About all he had were his books, his pictures, and a dwelling which was given to him.

The Missouri state grange has a membership of over 100,000. Kansas reports 1,000 granges, and North Carolina 235, with 7,000 members. There is great enthusiasm in the order at present.

There is already an active discussion of the claims of prominent men to succeed Mr. Sumner, and the selection must take place on the second Tuesday after notice of the vacancy has been received. It is probable that the choice will be made on the 24th.

The secretary of the interior has asked that troops be sent to the Ute reservation in Colorado, with instructions to notify all authorized white persons that no one will be permitted to go upon the reservation, and that those who are trespassing must abandon it immediately or be forcibly removed.

The last acts of Mr. Sumner in the senate were to present a petition praying for the appointment of a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, a remonstrance against the extension of patents, and an effort to defeat the centennial appropriation bill. He left his supplemental civil rights bill still pending.

Archbishop Purcell, of Ohio, as well as Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnati, has taken public position against the women's temperance movement. Like Dr. Wise, the archbishop expresses the opinion that the moderate use of stimulants is not, in itself, a sin or crime, and that, at all events, it cannot be prevented. He declares that he is in favor "of imposing as heavy a fine, or license, on the venders of wines and liquors as they can bear, and of inexorable closing, by all the penalties known to the law, the vile bar-rooms where bad liquor is sold."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate, on the 10th, house bill to provide for issuing commissions to postmasters appointed by the president was passed. ....The bill to equalize the distribution of the national bank currency was taken up, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, spoke in favor of free banking on the national banking system.

In the house, on the 10th, a resolution was presented of the Patrons of Husbandry of Missouri, appealing to congress to secure the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, by ample appropriations; also remonstrating against appropriations of public land to aid private schemes or corporations, and recommending that the proceeds of such sales be given to the states for a school fund....A bill was passed for the apportionment of Wyoming territory for legislative purposes; also, to prevent the useless slaughter of buffalo in the territories.....The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judical appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Beck. A running debate [illegible] between Messrs. [illegible] Butler, [illegible] adjourned.

In the senate, on the 11th, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Schurz said: "One of our number lies ill, and perhaps dying. I therefore move to adjourn." Agreed to, and the senate adjourned.

In the house, on the 11th, Mr. Sypher asked unanimous consent to introduce and have passed a bill appropriating $30,000 to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river, to be expended immediately. He stated the pressing necessity for the immediate passage of the bill. Objected to, and the bill was referred....A resolution reciting that an alleged grave abuse exists in the government printing office, and requiring the joint committee on printing to report whether the government printing office cannot be discontinued, and whether large sums of money cannot be saved annually by a change in the mode of doing the public printing, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted....The bill to amend the act of the 18th of February, 1873, giving pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension roll those persons whose names were struck therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, after discussion, passed. Also, a bill granting thirty dollars for artificial eyes to soldiers who have lost an eye. Also, a bill to amend section 13 of the pension law of March 3, 1873, by providing in case of death or remarriage of a soldier's widow having a pension, or the death of a soldier's orphan children, the pension shall revert to the dependent father, mother or other relative of the soldier, from the date of such death or remarriage.....The house then went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The debate was interrupted by the committee rising, the speaker announcing that Senator Sumner had died at ten minutes before three. Mr. Dawes moved, in view of that sad intelligence, that the house adjourn, and the house thereupon adjourned.

In the house, on the 16th, bills were introduced: *For* a commission in relation to the preservation of forests; to give land warrants to soldiers in the late war....A bill was passed, appropriating $30,000 to be expended in the course of the current fiscal year in improving the mouth of the Mississippi....The house took a recess till 7½ o'clock, the evening session to be exclusively for the discussion of the transportation question.

In the senate, on the 17th, various petitions were presented for and against a currency increase....The bill compensating the Louisville and Bardstown turnpike company for certain bridges destroyed during the war was passed.....The remainder of the session was given to the discussion of the currency question, Mr. Logan, of Illinois, speaking at length in favor of increased circulation.

In the house, on the 17th, a bill for the relief of William Dawes, late internal revenue assessor, was passed, Mr. Dawes voting in the affirmative; also bill exempting Kansas and Missouri from the operation of the act of May 10, 1872, which forbids the pre emption of iron and coal mines....The military committee reported a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army, which was made the special order for the first Tuesday in April....The house went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations. There being a difficulty in obtaining a quorum to vote, the committee arose after having got through only two and a half pages of the bill....The house then took a recess until 7:30 p. m., the evening session to be for debate on the transportation bill.

Elder Jacob Knapp, the Revivalist.

The death is announced of Elder Jacob Knapp, at Rockford, Illinois, at the ripe age of seventy-four years. Mr. Knapp was born in Otsego county, in New York, December 7, 1799. His parents were members of the Episcopal church, but when young Knapp arrived at about his twentieth year he joined the Baptist church, against the wishes of his father and friends. After being some time engaged in teaching school, at Springfield, in his native county in the spring of 1822 he joined the ministry, and in 1825 obtained his first pastorate in that town. In 1830 he removed to Watertown, New York, where a revival was then in progress. During the three years of his ministration there he added 200 converts to the church. Mr. Knapp soon after resigned his position, determined to start as an independent itinerant preacher. For many years his labors were confined to New York, but subsequently extended to New England and other Atlantic states, and 1849 found him in Chicago. He visited St. Louis in 1858, and in two years after returned to Boston. He published a curious autobiographical volume some years ago, in which he gives some statistics of his labors. Up to 1867 he held about 150 protracted meetings, many of them extending over weeks, preached 1,360 sermons, and received during thirty-six years an average compensation of little less than $600. More than thirty years ago he gave up counting the persons converted under his ministration; at that time they amounted to about 100,000. Elder Knapp was a very eccentric person, and was celebrated as a revivalist.

A Novel Law Question.

A novel law question has arisen in Iowa. The Mississippi river until recently has annually frozen over solid between Prairie du Chien and McGregor. The ice has furnished a winter highway from one side to the other during several months in the year, enabling the people to dispense with bridge and ferries. Recently the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad has built a pile bridge across the river, the effect of which, it is asserted, has been, by increasing eddies and changing the current, to wholly prevent the formation of ice, so that the stream below the structure remains permanently open. The river, it is claimed, is a public highway at all seasons, as much one way as another, and the use of the ice bridge is a right of which the public can not be divested by any authority. It is assumed that suits for damages would lie, and that the railroad bridge is liable to be indicted and ordered removed as a nuisance and obstruction to trade and intercourse between states.

General Intelligence.

We believe the day is not far distant when the enlightened public opinion of the country will demand universal education applicable to and enforced in every in section of the Republic. Our perpetuity and safety as a government depends on the intelligence of our people. The higher the standard of intelligence the safer and more permanent will be our insitutions. In his farewell address Washington left us his views on the subject. He said: "Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." The party that follows this advice will not lack the earnest support of the people.—*Republic.*

CURIOSITY concerning Saxe Holm will be heightened now it is known that she is an unmarried lady.

NORAH'S VOW.

Hear what Highland Norah said:
"The carlie's son I wima wed;
Should a' the race o' nature die,
And nane be left but I and he,
For a' the gowd, for a' the gear,
And a' the lands, baith far and near,
Tuat ever valor lost or won,
I wadna wed the carlie's son."

"A maiden's vows," anlit Callum spoke,
"Are lightly made, and lightly broke.
The heather on the mountain's height
Begins to bloom on purple light;
The frost-wind soon shall sweep away
That lustre deep frae glen and brae;
Yet Norah, ere its bloom be gone,
May blithely wed the carlie's son."

"The swan," she said, "the loch's clear breast
May barter for the eagle's nest;
The Awe's fierce stream may backward turn,
Ben-Cruchan fa' and crush Kilchurn;
Our kilted clans, when blude is high,
Before their foes may turn and fly;
But I, wat a' these marvels June,
Wad never wed the carlie's son."

Still in the water-lily's shade
Her wonted nest the wild swan made;
Ben-Cruchan stands as fast as ever;
Still downward foams the Awe's fierce river;
To shun the clash o' foeman's steele
No Highland hosts are [illegible]
But Norah, fearfu' for her [illegible]
She married the carlie's [illegible].

TWO GREENBACKS.

One led a useless life, and was guilty of enormous sins in the way of omission. The other passed through an honorable career of real service and well-doing. To be sure, greenbacks are not endowed with life and free will; yet how people bow to them, and strive to get them, and submit to their power.

The two particular greenbacks, the adventures of which it is the purpose of this story to relate, were each of the denomination of $10. One was a bright new one, and was one of a thick pile that lay in the desk of a fat old fraud in the shape of a wealthy citizen, whose small eyes sparkled complacently as he contemplated his hoard, and whose false tongue pleaded poverty in reply to requests for the payment of honest debts. That greenback's life was a very monotonous one. If it had had a tongue to speak it would have lifted its voice in loud protest at being penned up in such a lonely place, and beg to be allowed to see something of the world instead of being doomed to the dreary, useless life it was leading.

Greenback No. 2 was a creature of more fortuitous circumstances. It was not so crisp and clean as the one that was kept in confinement, but its scars were honorable ones, won in a life of activity and hard service. We first find it passing over the black-walnut desk of a large manufacturing establishment into the hands of an honest-looking farmer with soiled clothes and a tired-begrimed face. For convenience sake we will give the man a name—we will call him Luke Preston—though that is a matter of little consequence as regards the adventures of his greenback. The first thing he did was to call at Skettle's grocery on his way home and pay his week's bill. This amounted to three dollars and forty cents, and handing over his ten-dollar greenback he received six dollars and sixty cents in change. Further along he stopped at the meat market and settled up, paying out two dollars and ten cents, having then remaining four dollars and fifty cents. With these two debts off his mind he went home and sat down to a good supper which one of the best of wives had prepared for him.

"Lucy, did old Garland saw that wood?" [illegible] his wife replied.

"Then I'll go around and pay him after supper."

"It's so cold and stormy to-night I wouldn't go out. He can probably just as well wait until some time when you happen to see him."

"No," was Luke's reply. "He has earned the money and may want it. It would be too bad to keep it from him. All he has comes from little jobs like this, you know."

And after the meal was finished Luke made his way through the driving snow straight to the home of old Garland.

"Good evening, Mr. Garland. I thought I would step around and pay you for sawing that wood. It's a dollar, I believe."

"Thank ye, sir, thank ye," exclaimed old Garland, while his wife looked up over her spectacles from a pair of socks which she was darning. "Yes, sir, that's right. Much obleeged!"

"Not at all. It belongs to you."

"Yes, yes. You're right. But it ain't all of them as looks at it in that way."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; there's lots of little debts standin' out that I can't collect; and there's 'Squire Clinch, in particular, as had ten cord of wood in his yard, which I took the sawin' of. I jest finished the job yesterday, and of course asked for my pay. But he allowed that he'd been doin' me a great favor! in givin' me such a big job, and said I'd have to wait a week or two, as he was hard up."

"'Squire Clinch too hard up to pay for his wood-sawing! That sounds like a joke."

"'Tain't much of a joke for me, for I need the money. I had to borrow three dollars of John Brady the other day to buy some coal with, and he ought to be paid. But I had only enough to get a little flour with to-night, and I was wondering how I'd put John off. Howsumever, I'll give him this dollar, and perhaps he will wait for the rest. I was going to get a pair of new boots, too. These old things let most too much cold in when a man stands still all day sawin' wood. But I'll have to wait till 'Squire Clinch isn't so hard up."

"'Squire Clinch doesn't act on the right principle," said Luke, turning to go. "I hope he will pay you before long. Good night."

"Good night, and many thanks to you."

On his way home Luke saw a light across the way in the village printing office. He crossed the street and entered.

"Good evening, Mr. Quill," he said; "my time for your paper is just out, I believe, and I wish to pay for another six months ahead."

"Ah, thank you, Luke; I wish all my subscribers acted on your plan."

"Don't they?" asked Luke.

"No, indeed. You would be surprised if I should mention the names of some of our most wealthy men who owe for from two to five years back."

"Well, I hope that won't ever be said of me. The rich ones, I suppose, think such small sums make no difference."

"There's where they are mistaken," replied Mr. Quill. "The life of trade is in these small sums. And a poor man's dollar is worth more than a rich man's promise, any time; for material and labor cannot be obtained without money."

Before returning home Luke bought some delicacies for a Sunday dinner, a weekly literary paper and his wife's religious magazine. Besides, he gave ten cents to a little beggar girl, who held out a hand blue with cold from under the shreds of a tattered shawl. When he finally reached home his pocket-book felt considerably lighter, but his conscience was clear. Of the trifle over two dollars which he had left he laid aside two dollars to deposit in the savings bank, where there was already quite a respectable sum to his credit.

Meanwhile the various divisions of his ten dollar greenback, now scattered about in different hands, began to chuckle. They said, with one voice: "This is what I like. I'll see something of the world, and in all probability do some good."

Let us see how it was. The three dollars and forty cents which he had left at Skettle's grocery went to help make up the quarterly rent which Skettle owed, and which was due that very night. He paid it to Mr. Balcalm, who, in turn, promptly handed it over to some workmen who had been making repairs. It so happened that a portion of it went to a carpenter who had a sick child, and who was thus enabled to purchase some needed delicacies, thereby, perhaps, saving the child's life. A dollar and a half of it went to a hod-carrier, who immediately took it and bought of Skettle sundry small packages of sugar, coffee, flour, etc. Skettle took this same dollar and a half and gave it to his wife, who wished to pay a woman for doing some little jobs of cleaning and scrubbing. Now, this woman was the hod-carrier's wife; and so this dollar and a half of Luke's greenback went first to Skettle, and then to the hod-carrier, then back to Skettle again, then to his wife, and then to the hod-carrier's wife. It was not presumable that it lay long idle in her hands. Curious, wasn't it?

And the two dollars and ten cents that went to the butcher? Why, this was paid to the poor mother, who in turn paid it to Carpenter Bailey for some repairs done on her little cottage. Bailey settled up his coal bill, the coal merchant paid one of his teamsters, the teamster walked straight to the butcher-shop and paid for his week's meat, and the butcher put the money with another pile and paid it to a farmer for a good, fat cow. And what did the farmer do? Why, he went and bought a wagon at the factory that had paid the ten-dollar bill to Luke Preston over its black-walnut desk.

And the dollar that went to old Garland? He did as he had told Luke he should—paid it to John Brady as part of the borrowed sum. John Brady said he had need of the whole amount, but would get along the best he could. Of the dollar, fifty cents went for provisions, and the other fifty to a poor old cobbler for mending Johnny's shoes. This had to be expended at the hardware store to replace a broken awl, and the hardware dealer paid it to a boy for shoveling the snow off the sidewalk. The boy ran home in exultation to his rheumatic mother to inform her of his good luck.

And the dollar that went to Editor Quill? He paid it to his "devil," from whose hands it went to a poor woman who had been making him a coat, and who held body and soul together by the earnings of her needle. The beggar girl to whom Luke had given ten cents bought a loaf of bread, and thus allayed the pangs of hunger that were torturing half a dozen brothers and sisters.

And the thirty-odd cents expended at the newsroom went into a box of small change which was subsequently counted over and pinned in neat packages of one dollar each and sent to the news company where the supplies of papers and magazines came from. These small sums from five to forty cents enabled the dealer to maintain his little stand, greatly to the convenience of those who depended on it for their periodical supplies of reading matter.

The two dollars remaining Luke deposited, as has been mentioned before, in the savings bank.

"Ah, ha!" exclaims some surly, short-sighted reader, who begins to see the point of this sketch, "so Luke Preston hoards up money too. Isn't it just as bad in one's own way for him to run his fingers into the money as those who have money so close?"

But pause and consider for a moment. The savings bank pays Luke five per cent. interest on his deposits, and how could it do that if the money lay idle in its vaults? No, such is not the case. The savings bank took Luke's money, put it with that of a few other depositors, and lent it to a well-to-do farmer who wished to make some improvements in the way of building fences and barns and purchasing choice breeds of stock. The farmer laid out the money to good advantage and paid the bank seven per cent. interest, the extra two per cent. going to defray the running expenses of the institution and affording its stockholders a small dividend.

Now about the time the farmer was ready to begin his improvements business was slack in the establishment where Luke worked, and there was a prospect of his being thrown out of employment for a month or more. But he chanced to learn that the farmer required some labor that was in his line, and straightway entered into an engagement with him. And so the money that he had put in the savings bank was loaned to the farmer and by him paid into Luke's own hands again, and Luke still receiving interest on it all the time.

And now we must leave Luke Preston's greenback to its fate. We have of course related only a tithe of its entire history, but we have seen it fairly launched on the tide of life, and the prospect is that its career will continue a busy one.

Now let us take a look at the idle greenback that lay in the desk of the "old fraud." The individual was none other than the same 'Squire Clinch that had refused to pay old Garland for sawing his wood. If he had paid this debt promptly, Farland could have paid Brady in full and on time, and bought the boots he so much needed. As it was, he had to go without the boots and, in consequence, his feet were severely frost-bitt n while on a bitter cold day he was engaged in sawing wood. This was a great misfortune, for he was disabled, except to a limited extent, from following his usual avocation, and forced idleness brought with it a winter of hardship and dependence on charity.

But the ten-dollar greenback, along with its fellows, lay in 'Squire Clinch's desk for some time. The 'squire had in tow a grand stroke of business. He held a mortgage on a certain piece of valuable property, whose owner was embarrassed in his financial matters. The mortgage would soon become due, and then he meant to offer to buy the property at a price far below its real value, and in the event of his victim's refusing to come to his terms to threaten instant foreclosure. With this transaction in view (and he almost always had some similar scheme ahead) he kept his cash in readiness in his own private desk, preferring not to deposit it in a bank, as the times were rather panicky," and the tighter and scarcer money was the more the 'squire thrived. He was a cautious, safe man—this 'Squire Clinch—and yet a bold and successful one, too. His wealth increased year by year, for he was ever on the lookout to turn the misfortunes of others to his gain. Still the money lay in his desk, waiting for the accomplishment of its selfish purpose, while it ought to have been in circulation, and a portion of it, at least, paying honest debts.

But few there are who are without an hour of disaster at some time in their careers, and 'Squire Clinch was no exception to the general rule. There was a burglary one night. The 'squire's house was entered noiselessly, and while all the inmates slept, his desk was silently and quickly opened. In the morning he found the lock on the floor, the lid tipped back and the greenbacks gone! A great alarm was raised and detectives set to work, but no clue to the money or robbers could be found. His money that had lain so secluded and, as he imagined, so safe, was gone beyond recovery. And with it went the ten-dollar greenback which we have mentioned. Instead of accomplishing the good it might have done, it was now serving bad purposes in thieves' hands. What a fate!

Which greenback was the more to be envied—that of Luke Preston, whose career carried it over so many checkered scenes, and whose passage in its multiform divisions from hand to hand was in every case a message of gladness, a token of honesty, and a promoter of prosperity, or that of 'Squire Clinch, whose only change from the dull monotony of its useless, selfish life was such a disastrous one?

Let those in whose care the destiny of greenbacks may be placed take warning from these two cases, and so act on the lesson taught as to make the world prosperous, their neighbors glad, and themselves richer in the return sure to follow!

The Girls of New Orleans.

A correspondent who went to see the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans saw something else. He writes: "New Orleans belles, by the way, would have been fit welcomers of the ancient Minnesonge. I have heard much with occasion until now. It is up to fame. These women of the southern metropolis are the most superb-looking in America. They are brunettes, the most and best of them, with an elegance of carriage and figure, a contour of feature and a *pose* of manner that are matchless. They say that the peasantry in certain districts of Spain carry yet in their faces the grandeur of the faded Castilian *noblesse*. These New Orleans beauties, lifted tenderly down a dozen generations of close blood, are more queenly than the portraits of their French mothers, that have hung for centuries in their parlors. Some of them are like chiseled penciled figures out of marble, with the soft dash of Guido's brush or of Petrach's song in their faces, and the ripe southern blood flushing up to the temples, under the surface of their veins. The exquisiteness of their style makes your breath with an exclamation of admiration, and a sigh of relief as you pass. Their native and city state are the horizon of society and of the world to these superb creatures; they are reared under the solemn shadow of Catholicism; they are local in their attachments as Venitians; their culture is narrow, but they gather in their loins the gate of empresses, and their eyes that glance life with the wisdom, the cunning, the refinement, the magic of womanhood. The Boston beauty offends you with her look of intellectual pertness; New York puts on the face of her charming favorite the stamp of their eager extravagance; in the west we have not settled to our features yet, and feminine comeliness is without a type. The New Orleans belle stands alone as far from the placid demeanor of the "Future City" as from the "lilies and languors" of the south, and offers the eye the satisfying compliment of taste. There is but one drawback. Her manners impose. You must see her in position. The lifting of an eyelid or the glitter of her teeth may be disenchantment."

Grange Matters.

It is claimed that 1,000 granges will be established in Georgia by Jan. 1, 1875.

Fourteen hundred and fifty granges have been formed in the state of Indiana up to this date.

The Patrons of Husbandry in Wisconsin have started a newspaper entitled "The Husbandman."

The number of granges in Iowa is reported by the secretary of the state grange to have increased to 308. In January last there were 346. When the organization of those that have applied for recognition is complete there will be 430 granges.

The Illinois state grange is discussing the utility of establishing exchange and discount banks, to assist farmers in holding their products, as well as manufactories of agricultural implements, and depots and warehouses where grain can be stored until the market justifies a sale.

The state grange of Nebraska is putting in machinery at Plymouth for the manufacture of plows, cultivators, headers, harvesters, and other agricultural implements. The building is a two-story brick, 40 by 140 feet. Thirty heads of families are employed to commence with. Steam and blast power of the necessary quantity will be furnished.

The grangers of California demand that the salary system for public officers, both state and county, shall be extended over the whole commonwealth. In San Francisco county the salary system was established in 1858, and, although the wealthiest county in the state, its sheriff has a greater income than the sheriffs of Calaveras and other counties, who receive from $10,000 to $14,000 a year in fees.

A Burglar Caught by a Skeleton.

A burglar in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was recently caught in a remarkable manner. Breaking into the closed office of a physician of that town, the burglar opened a closet (while his companion, with a dark lantern, was in another part of the room), and, feeling for clothing at about the height of closet-hooks generally, got his hands between the jaws of a skeleton, which being adjusted with coil spring and kept open with a thread, closed suddenly on the intruding hand by the breaking of the thread. A sudden thought striking the burglar of his being caught by a skeleton in the doctor's closet, so terrified him that he uttered a faint shriek, and when his companion turned his lantern toward him and he beheld himself in the grim and ghastly jaws of Death himself, he became so overpowered by fear that he fainted, fell insensible to the floor, pulling the skeleton down upon him, and making so much noise that his companion fled immediately, in a grand stroke of business. He held a mortgage on a certain piece of valuable property, whose owner was embarrassed in his financial matters. The mortgage would soon become due, and then he meant to offer to buy the property at a price far below its real value, and in the event of his victim's refusing to come to his terms to threaten instant foreclosure. With this transaction in view (and he almost always had some similar scheme ahead) he kept his cash in readiness in his own private desk, preferring not to deposit it in a bank, as the times were rather "panicky," and the tighter and scarcer money was the more the 'squire thrived. He was a cautious, safe man—this 'Squire Clinch—and yet a bold and successful one, too. His wealth increased year by year, for he was ever on the lookout to turn the misfortunes of others to his gain. Still the money lay in his desk, waiting for the accomplishment of its selfish purpose, while it ought to have been in circulation, and a portion of it, at least, paying honest debts.

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Character of Gen. Lee.

In his late speech delivered at Atlanta, Gen. B. F. Hill pays this deserved tribute to the character of Robert E. Lee:

"When the future historian comes to survey the character of Lee, he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity, and he will have to lift his eyes high towards heaven to catch its summit. He possessed every virtue of the other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was Cæsar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and royal in authority as a true king. He was gentle as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles."

AMERICANS who pay a thousand dollars a head for about twenty thousand useless soldiers may envy the fortune of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has hired all the soldiers he wants from two African kings at fifty dollars per thousand.

ANY one who desires to speak of the Siamese twins learnedly will call them Xiphopages of the class of Teratasanatadidyma, or, for short, Omphicelophagus Yiphodidymus, and return thanks to the Philadelphia doctors.

SUMNER.

Some Interesting Points About his Habits and Character.

Washington Special to Courier-Journal.

Mr. Sumner has been frequently in the senate this winter. He was very much excited in regard to the nomination of Simmons as collector of Boston, which he regarded as being mainly inspired by the president's personal hostility to him (Sumner). The president he considered as implacable. He had, on his part, in deference to the opinions of his Massachusetts friends, who felt differently from himself about General Grant, refrained for a long time from assailing him in his conversation; but he had been informed (he said) that the president had, on passing near his house, remarked: "There is a man who spends his whole time in denouncing me."

The nomination of Simmons was confirmed in spite of Mr. Sumner's protest, and for this disappointment,