



TOBACCO CULT RE.

Can the Weed be Grown Profitably in Eastern Carolina?

The MESSENGER holds that the farmers of Eastern Carolina ought to diversify their crops; that they should first endeavor to make their supply of meat and grain, and then diversify rather than stake everything on cotton. It has been demonstrated by many farmers in this county and in some of the adjacent counties, that tobacco of good quality can be grown, and with profit, in many sections in Eastern Carolina, and we have endeavored to throw all possible light and information upon this subject.

This connection we take pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter written by Maj. Robert L. Ragland, of Halifax county, Va., to the editor of the Rural Messenger, and published in a recent issue of that paper. If the people of Northampton should still be wanting in faith on this particular subject, the opinions of Maj. Ragland should set them at rest. He says:

"As your readers well know, I have for years been trying in my humble way, to interest the planters of South Side Virginia and Eastern North Carolina in the production of yellow tobacco as the most profitable crop they could grow; and I am pleased to know that my suggestions are beginning to be heeded and that speculation has given place to actual demonstration, in various portions of the district, of the adaptability of the soil and climate to the finest type of tobacco.

In traveling through Northampton county, North Carolina, the experienced yellow tobacco planter cannot fail to be impressed with similarity in the general appearance of much of the soils of this county to some of the best in the old Yellow Tobacco belt. The color, character and appearance of both top and sub-soil indicate their adaptability to the yellow type; and the owners of such lands will likely find them to yield better returns from tobacco, than from cotton or any other farm crop. Provided, always, tobacco is given proper attention, skillfully cured and properly handled.

But it is not prudent for any one unaccustomed to raising it, to plant largely at first. Go slow and learn, is the safest and best way. The only grades of tobacco which ought to be cultivated are the best of the beginners or old planters as well as the fine grades. The markets are full of the mean grades, which are largely sold below the cost of production, and on the better grades of all the types offer encouragement to the planters. In short if you cannot produce at least a fair working or shipping grade of tobacco, there is no money in it and no inducement to grow it.

The yellow type offers the best chance to the people of Northampton and surrounding country, and White Stem Oronoke, Hester, Yellow Oronoke and Granville Yellow will probably prove best suited to that section. Plant only one variety in the same field, to promote uniformity in product and curing.

One ounce of tobacco seed will sow one hundred square yards, which if properly prepared and canvassed, will yield plants enough for four or five acres. But it is always well to have more than enough and to spare, rather than lack a few when the proper planting season comes; therefore it is safer to sow one hundred square yards to every three acres for tobacco.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

We have already published a synopsis of a statement made by the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record in its issue for January 30th, of the progress now being made by the South in its material development, but following is a more extended view of the same subject.

That paper declares that notwithstanding dull times and financial depression, 1885 was a year of great industrial progress throughout the South. Summing up the amount of capital and stock represented by our list of new enterprises for 1885, we have:

Alabama	\$ 7,841,000
Arkansas	1,220,000
Florida	5,019,000
Georgia	2,540,000
Kentucky	18,303,200
Louisiana	3,118,500
Maryland	6,668,800
Mississippi	761,500
North Carolina	3,230,000
South Carolina	856,000
Tennessee	2,692,000
Texas	3,232,000
Virginia	3,314,000
West Virginia	12,055,000
Total	\$66,812,000

Some of the most important enterprises organized during 1885, in our State, were as follows: North Carolina—A \$200,000 copper mining company; a \$500,000 company, not exactly a manufacturing concern, but coming under the head of industrial enterprises, as its object is to supply water power for factories and secure the location of factories in that State. A company was chartered in the Spring; Lexington has a \$9,000 roller flour mill; Raleigh has a \$10,000 fertilizer factory company; Goldsboro has a \$20,000 foundry and machine shop and a \$35,000 rice and planing mill; at Durham a \$30,000 furniture manufacturing company has been organized; at Asheville a \$30,000 or \$40,000 furniture factory is to be built, while a large number of saw mills, flour mills, tobacco factories, &c., costing all the way from a couple of thousand up to \$10,000 and to \$15,000, have been established in different parts of the State, and many mining enterprises have been organized and commenced work.

The Record has been accused at times of giving too rose-colored a view of material matters in the South, but whose interest has always been assuring, goes on to say: Since 1880 the South has added over

10,400 miles to her railroad mileage, the buildings of which added to the main trunk in old roads and the improvement, foots up nearly \$75,000,000—the actual cost of the railroads of the South and their equipment according to statistics compiled from Poor's Railroad Manual, being over \$1,250,000,000, against \$679,804,828 in 1880. The assessed value of property in the South, notwithstanding the fact that the assessments are much less than the actual cash value of the property and that a large amount of manufacturing property that has been created since 1879 is not represented in the tax assessments, owing to exemption laws, shows an increase of nearly \$1,000,000,000.

In manufacturing we have seen the number of cotton mills increase from 185 to 353, and the number of spindles and looms from 713,980 and 15,222, respectively, to 1,460,697 and 27,004 a gain of about 100 per cent. Cotton seed oil mills that in 1880 numbered 40, with a capital of \$2,504,500, now number 146, and their capital is \$10,792,450. In 1880 the South made 331,301 tons of pig iron; in 1884 it made 657,599 tons—a gain of 260,298 tons. Three States—Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee—that in 1880 produced 175,000 tons of pig iron, in 1884 produced 481,744 tons—an increase of 306,748 tons, or 9,500 tons more than the net increase in the United States, the production in the whole country outside of these three States being less in 1884 than in 1880. In 1880, 6,048,571 tons of coal were mined in the South, and in 1884 the output was 10,844,051 tons. The amount of phosphate rock mined in South Carolina in 1880 was 190,000 tons, and the capital invested in the business was \$3,493,300; while now the capital is over \$5,000,000 and the amount of rock mined largely over 400,000 tons. In agriculture great progress has been made and especially in the diversification of farm products and in the increase in grain and live stock raising. The production of corn has increased from 334,000,000 bushels in 1879 to 490,000,000 bushels in 1885—a gain of 156,000,000 bushels—and of oats, from 42,000,000 bushels to 78,000,000 bushels—a gain of 36,000,000 bushels—while in tobacco, fruits and vegetables, the progress has been equally satisfactory. In 1880 the live stock of the South was worth \$439,900,000; at present its value is \$599,600,000, or a gain of \$159,700,000.

HANGING TO A TREE.

Where the Son Found His Father on Looking for Him.

COLUMBIANA, Ala., January 29.—(Special.)—Before daylight the body of Mr. Jesse Holcomb was found by his family hanging to a tree near his home. The family lived about three miles from this place; they say that he had for some time past expressed a wish to die, and threatened to take his own life upon several occasions. But upon the night previous to his death he expressed himself as feeling better than for some time past. When he arose he and his son went out to attend to the stock; his son was attending to the oxen, and he walked a hundred yards from his house to feed some hogs. This was before daylight. In the course of half an hour breakfast was announced, and the family assembled around the table, but the father was nowhere to be found, and his son was sent to call him, which he did, but could receive no response. He then returned to the house and all breakfast, after which a search was commenced for the father. In a few moments the lifeless body was found dangling from the branches of a tree. A coroner's jury was summoned and an inquest held, and after thoroughly investigating the affair they rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by hanging at his own hands. Mr. Holcomb was about 68 years of age and leaves several children to mourn his death.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

Mr. Hoar submitted to the Senate an amendment to the electoral count bill which he proposes to offer when the bill again comes up for consideration. It inserts in the fourth section of the bill a clause providing that in case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return, from a State if there shall have been no determination of the question in the State then those votes only shall be counted which appear to have been cast by the electors whose names appear on the lists certified by the executive of the State, in accordance with the provisions of sections 136 of the revised statutes, as amended by this bill; but in case of a vacancy in the board of electors, so certified, then by the persons appointed to fill such vacancy, in the mode provided by the laws of the States, but if there be more than one such list purporting to be so certified, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two houses acting separately shall concur in deciding to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. It also adds to the bill an additional section, making it the duty of the executive of each State to cause three lists of names of the electors in his State to be made and certified under the great seal of the State and to be delivered to the electors on or before the day on which they are required to meet.

THE PRESIDENT FIRM.

A Direct Issue to be Made on the Subject of the Senate's Demands.

(Philadelphia Times.) WASHINGTON, January 28.—The political situation as between the President and the Senate was again taken up in the Cabinet meeting to-day. It was understood that an agreement was reached as to the manner of procedure, the only question at issue being in matter of details. The main point of the President's action in case of a direct request on the part of the Senate has been generally understood from the beginning. There was no doubt or hesitancy on his part. It was the question of dealing with the Senate by individual members of the Cabinet which caused deliberation.

That question, it is believed, was satisfactorily settled at day's meeting. The attorney-general will return the Senate's request in the Dustin case with the reply that the papers on file are a part of the Presidential records, were filed for his private information and do not constitute a part of the public records in the sense that they can be surrendered by a subordinate of the President and without his express direction. The other officials will make substantially the same answer, the refusal extending to the papers relating to appointments as well as removals. This will lay the groundwork for a new move on the part of the Senate, which seems to be arriving at the real issue by easy approaches. They will probably call upon the President direct and he will refuse directly and in such a way that will serve as a precedent in time to come.

What the Senate will then do is now the most interesting because the only unsettled point. From casual talks with Senators it appears that the Senate will simply lay aside the nominations over which contest is made and refuse to confirm. The deadlock will have then begun.

KINSTON ITEMS.

Paragraphs by Our Regular Reporter.

Doctors J. P. Bryan and John A. Pollock performed a very delicate operation on Mrs. Aldridge on the 25th inst. At last account she was considered out of danger. In this connection we wish to say that Kinston has more medical ability and surgical skill, to the number of men engaged in the profession, than any other town in eighteen States or Canada whither we have roamed.

J. M. Hines, Jr., came near having a serious fire recently by a coal popping out on to a bed up stairs. The bed and its covering were about ruined—take warning.

Messrs. Noah Rouse and Shad I. Wooten, several children by that name, in consultation concerning the new house of worship soon to be erected in LaGrange by the Disciples. When such men as they take hold of a project we look for success.

At the residence of J. M. Hines, Sr., near Lenoir Institute on the 28th inst., the marriage ceremony was performed by H. D. Harper for Mr. Jesse H. Hill and Miss Julia E. Hines. Our best wishes attend them.

Several of our citizens were in attendance on the Union meeting held in Goldsboro last week. Their business arrangements for those meetings we think is a model one.

HE WILL NOT ANSWER.

The President Refuses to Send Certain Papers to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Attorney-General has sent a letter to the Senate, in answer to the resolution for "all documents and papers in regard to the management and conduct of the office of United States Attorney for the Southern district of Alabama," in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution in question, he says:

In response to said resolution, the President of the United States directs me to say that the papers which were in this Department relating to the fitting of J. D. Bennett, recently nominated to said office, having been already sent to the judiciary committee of the Senate, and the papers and documents which are mentioned in said resolution, and still remaining in the custody of this Department, having exclusive reference to the suspension by the President of George M. Dustin, late incumbent of the office of District Attorney for the Southern district of Alabama, it is not considered that the public interests will be promoted by compliance with said resolution, and the transmission of the papers and documents therein mentioned to the Senate in executive session.

Very respectfully,
A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

The Democratic Senators met in caucus. They discussed the pending issue between the executive and the Senate fully, and unanimously adopted the following resolution, which the Secretary of the caucus was authorized to make public:

Resolved, That we approve the views and action of the President communicated to the Senate through Attorney-General Garland in his letter of January 29th, 1886, and that we cordially support the executive therein. The letter of Attorney-General was received by and seen by Senators, but as there was no executive session it was not formally laid before that body.

LAGRANGE ITEMS.

February came robed in sunshine and cloudless skies.

A good crowd from LaGrange was up to hear Kellogg sing.

The entertainment at L. C. I. was a success.

We are glad to see our popular druggist H. M. McDonald back again.

Miss Pauline Montegriffo was the ideal personification of bewitching coquetry. One sat enraptured under the radiance of her brilliancy.

Farmers, sow peanuts for your hogs. Don't select a sand bank though, but a stiff, bottom land, well prepared with an out-spread of lime. Try it.

A fellow who took his girl up to the Kellogg Opera is now endeavoring to bribe a sure case of the catching ballads of the inimitable Miss Montegriffo. But alas, she smiles archly over her chin and hums "No sir, no sir" with the irresistible "no, ah!" He is a wiser and a sadder youth.

Everybody complains of dull times. But we guess it's more the "popular habit" than anything else. Several of our merchants intend building, and improving their present store houses.

Winter goods are selling cheap and Miss Webb our milliner is disposing of her stock at actual cost for the incoming spring goods.

Be ambitious, but not heartlessly so. A famous writer once said, "never expect a selfish ambitious man to be a true friend." The man who makes ambition his religion, will never be a friend. He will go upward, and in his eyes your only value lies in the use you may be to him. Personally one is nothing; and if you are not rich or famous or powerful enough to advance an ambitious man or ambitious woman's interest they care no more about you.

Mrs. W. H. Whitfield and daughter, of Kinston, were in town recently visiting Mrs. M. A. Croom, of our town.

A dove-eyed darling of the do-as-you-please air of a hotel parlor enveloped her elbow-acquaintances with the declaration, the night of the Kellogg Opera, that Mr. Bonitz didn't do the right at all, why he allowed strangers the best seats for every entertainment. There was a lively animation suddenly, and smiles—for we were all strangers. But we must disagree with the pretty complainant about the "right" part of it, for Mr. Bonitz does everything right. We thought so especially when we didn't have to view the prima donna over-well, it's nice to be a scribbler some times.

Capt. J. W. Rice, our tobacco culturist, has some of the finest of this species on record, as we can well testify. The Captain experimented last year, but the incoming year will find him equipped and competent, not to experiment, but to cultivate a large acreage in tobacco. Also he has added several new buildings for extensive preparations, but we do hope when certain wise lady says—well, we guess the Captain will take advice in the future.

We never appreciated cannibalism till we saw an opera. It may be that we are more impressionable than some, for we heard a good many say they enjoyed it "very well"; but we guess the fellow who kissed his hand so extravagantly with us. For when the anticipation of anything destroys appetite, they certainly stand in need of sympathy or satiation down. We refrain from speaking of Clara Louise Kellogg. To us she was divine. The young blood on the evening cars said she was a "star on the decline," and even that was not original—alas. However we repeat, those who missed her missed an event of their lives.

If there is a villain more pitiable than the fellow who grows and grumbles over his linen, we hope he'll sail with the next "Aetna" explorer. The linen mania takes up his shirt, eyes it like a Florida farmer gazed at the recent cold—there is a silence so penetrating 'twould give a clam the toothache, by contrast—then he blows breaks. He swears that when last he pressed that garment lovingly to his breaking heart it was as whole and sold as a treasury dollar, while now it is as disintegrated as a divorce case.

He yearns to patent his washerwoman and pay for it in old shirts. He grinds his teeth like a fluting machine, trims off those flenshy edges from his cuffs, and saunters out with as dapper a "doed" air as a Fifth "Avenue" aristocrat.

WAYNE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT.

FEBRUARY 1, 1886.

The Board met in regular session Present—B. F. Hooks, Chairman; M. T. Johnson, J. A. Stevens, A. B. Thompson, J. H. Loftin.

Report of Jury to lay off a new road in Great Swamp Township from Johnston to the County line to crossway near James Aycock's was approved, and the Clerk instructed to notify the supervisors of said Township.

John H. Powell's lot in Goldsboro reduced in valuation to \$2,000.

Petition for new roads in Pikeville, Great Swamp and Brogden Townships were laid over until next meeting, and the Clerk directed to publish same at Court House door as the law requires.

Julius Jernigan and T. C. Hill's bonds as Constables were read, approved and ordered to be registered and filed.

RELIGION IN TURMOIL.

The Salvation Army Fighting the Authorities.

JOULETT, Ill., January 30.—The religious excitement in the city has been raised to fever heat by the difficulty between the salvation army and the civil authorities. The mayor, the chief of police and a majority of the councilmen are Catholics, and because the members of the army have been nightly arrested, under city ordinance, for disturbing the peace, the cry of religious persecution has been raised. On Thursday night six of the salvationists were arrested and locked up over night, but City Attorney Bennett, who is a Protestant, refused to prosecute the cases. The action of the city's legal adviser caused Mayor Kelly to call a special council meeting last night when, by unanimous vote, the mayor's action was sustained. Jacob Johnson and Stilwell, two members of the army who were arrested, have filed suits against Mayor Kelly, Chief of Police Murray and two policemen for \$10,000 damages each. The board of supervisors yesterday further complicated matters by granting the salvation army the freedom of the courthouse square for the purpose of holding open air meetings.

SOUTH CREEK ITEMS.

Thirty years ago the lands known as the South creek lands were considered almost worthless. A gentleman whose truthfulness cannot be doubted told the writer that he was offered six hundred and forty acres of most desirable land for 10 cts. per acre. Only a few white families had moved in. Its principal inhabitants were bears, free negroes and wild cats. About 1859 a few white families moved in and began clearing the land. The war came on and all attempts at clearing ceased. After the war families from different points finding out what valuable lands were here moved in. They came from Wayne, Greene, Wake, Hyde and other counties. Those lands that could have been bought for 10 cts. per acre, now rent for \$10 per acre. There are bear, free negro and wild cat roamed at their own sweet will, no occupied by large farms which yearly yield large crops of corn and cotton, yet there are large bodies of fertile lands ready to be cleared and cultivated. These lands can be purchased for prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Lands that can be cleared and put to the plow in three years without any cost to the owner. The lands paying for the cost of ditching, fencing and breaking. This land will then yield from 4 to a bale of cotton or from ten to twenty barrels of corn per acre without fertilizers.

GRANT-HALLECK CHARGES.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Mr. W. C. Prime, the custodian of Gen. McClellan's papers, states in a card printed to-day that he had made a thorough search and has failed to find any such dispatches between Halleck and McClellan regarding Gen. Grant's being drunk, as were alleged by a recent letter to the New York Sun to be in existence. In connection with Mr. Prime's card a letter is published from Gen. G. W. Cullum, who was Halleck's chief of staff in 1861 '2 in which he declares that Halleck always had confidence in Grant. Gen. Cullum says Halleck commended Grant for his generalship before he proposed C. F. Smith's promotion, notwithstanding the assertion of Gen. Grant and Col. Grant that Smith's name was sent in first. Grant's commission is dated February 16, 1862, and Smith's March 21, 1862.

DEVIL IN THE HOUSE.

The Queer Pranks of an Unearthly Being in a Priest's House.

MONTREAL, January 30.—A good deal of excitement has been caused here by the announcement that some devil or goblin was working strange freaks in the house of a farmer named Defresne, of Ile Bizarre, about twenty miles from here, near the Ottawa river. Beds were stripped and lamps put out, doors were slammed and fire-lights appear here and there as though by electricity. One incident related is that on Sunday Defresne found some coils of fire in his church pew. They burned the sexton's fingers when he removed them, but did not burn the woodwork of the pew. The Rev. Father Laberge was sent for to exorcise the evil spirit, and he had the bed rearranged, and had commenced a ceremonial when the bed clothes rolled up like a flash and were whisked on the floor in the presence of the priest, who is greatly perplexed at the disrespect shown by the invisible tormentor.

The family comprises seven persons. All are frightened into fits by the supernatural manifestations except one child who enjoys it and laughs at the fears of the others. She is thought to be the medium, if such a thing can be. The fact is the mystery baffles everybody.

Sick and bilious headache cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets."

BAYARD'S STRICKEN HOME.

Another Death in the Family of the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Bayard, wife of the Secretary of State, died here this morning. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the brain, brought on by the shock of her daughter's sudden death two weeks ago. For the first week following that event she stood the strain and excitement quite well, but a week ago last Friday she was compelled to take her bed, and gradually grew worse from day to day. On Thursday congestion of the brain made its appearance, and she was unconscious for twenty-four hours before her death. Although for years Mrs. Bayard had been a confirmed invalid, she had for the past six months been in better health than for many years. Last summer she was very ill at her home in Wilmington, Del., with a complication of diseases of the liver and stomach, and her recovery at that time was considered doubtful. At the solicitation of her daughter, Miss Kate, she put herself under the care of Dr. F. A. Gardner of this city, and under his treatment she had improved so much as to be able to go into society this winter, and although still an invalid, she was in comparatively good health when her daughter died. She was about 51 years of age. With the exception of her daughter, Mrs. Warren, of Boston, and her son "Bert" in Arizona, the family were present when she died. The body will be taken to Wilmington tomorrow, and the funeral will be held there on Tuesday.

The death of Mrs. Bayard will have a marked effect on the social festivities at the Capital. It closes in absolute mourning for a week the White House, the houses of the Cabinet and many of the houses of the members of the President and Miss Cleveland's families.

On the announcement of the sad event the President directed the immediate recall of invitations for a State dinner to the Supreme Court, which was to have been given on Thursday evening, and Secretary and Mrs. Endicott withdrew all invitations for a Cabinet dinner on Friday evening. Miss Cleveland will not be at home to callers during the week, and her Saturday afternoon reception will be abandoned. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney had issued cards for a series of Thursday evening receptions, but their house will, with others, be closed this week, and all acceptances of invitations by Cabinet families for that period will be revoked.

Mrs. Bayard was prevented by ill-health from appearing in society last winter, and her place was most acceptably filled by her accomplished daughter, whose sudden death shocked Washington but two weeks ago. This winter Mrs. Bayard's health was so much improved that she took her place as the head of the Cabinet ladies, and assisted at the President's reception on New Year's day. At Miss Cleveland's first Saturday afternoon reception she filled the place of honor as hostess, backed of the line in the Blue parlor, with a distinguished grace and marked cordiality which were noted as the most pleasant feature of the occasion. At the President's first State dinner, that given in honor of the Cabinet, two weeks ago last Thursday night, she occupied the place of honor at the President's right, and the interchange of congratulations which went about the circle of the official family on her improved health and buoyant spirits added much to the pleasure of the gathering.

The cessation of social festivities which the foregoing announcement records is but a feeble indication of the personal loss which every Cabinet family feels in the terrible bereavement which has befallen the household of the Secretary of State. It is well understood that there would be a more marked expression of sympathy and condolence on their part did not Mr. Bayard prefer otherwise in his characteristic consideration for others and his desire that his private griefs, almost unbearable as they are, would not unduly affect the public.

The President was immediately notified of Mrs. Bayard's death, and he at once sent Col. Lamont with a note of condolence to the Secretary and later in the day Miss Cleveland called at the house.

There will be no funeral services in Washington. The remains will be taken by special car to Wilmington and deposited in the old Swedish church, where they will remain until 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when the Episcopal burial service will be read and the body placed in the tomb. Mr. Bayard has asked that no official demonstration be made, and the President will not go to Wilmington. Several members of the Cabinet, however, will attend the funeral. Representatives of the Senate, Representatives, diplomats and public men generally have called at the Bayard manse to day to express their sympathy with the Secretary in his affliction.

Mrs. Bayard was born in Baltimore in 1835. Her father, Joshua Lee, was one of the leading business men of that city thirty-five years ago. She met the Secretary while his father was a Senator from Delaware, and they were married in 1856. There were two children born to them, seven of whom are still alive. Up to seven or eight years ago Mrs. Bayard was a leader in society at the National capital.

A cold of unusual severity which I took last autumn developed into a difficulty decidedly catarrhal in all its characteristics, threatening a return of my old chronic malady, catarrh. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm completely eradicated every symptom of that painful and prevailing disorder.—E. W. Warner, 165 Hudson St., Rochester, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm is the best medicine for Catarrh I have ever used.—Mrs. O. Wood, Mexia, Texas.

GRANT-HALLECK CHARGES.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Mr. W. C. Prime, the custodian of Gen. McClellan's papers, states in a card printed to-day that he had made a thorough search and has failed to find any such dispatches between Halleck and McClellan regarding Gen. Grant's being drunk, as were alleged by a recent letter to the New York Sun to be in existence. In connection with Mr. Prime's card a letter is published from Gen. G. W. Cullum, who was Halleck's chief of staff in 1861 '2 in which he declares that Halleck always had confidence in Grant. Gen. Cullum says Halleck commended Grant for his generalship before he proposed C. F. Smith's promotion, notwithstanding the assertion of Gen. Grant and Col. Grant that Smith's name was sent in first. Grant's commission is dated February 16, 1862, and Smith's March 21, 1862.

DEVIL IN THE HOUSE.
The Queer Pranks of an Unearthly Being in a Priest's House.

MONTREAL, January 30.—A good deal of excitement has been caused here by the announcement that some devil or goblin was working strange freaks in the house of a farmer named Defresne, of Ile Bizarre, about twenty miles from here, near the Ottawa river. Beds were stripped and lamps put out, doors were slammed and fire-lights appear here and there as though by electricity. One incident related is that on Sunday Defresne found some coils of fire in his church pew. They burned the sexton's fingers when he removed them, but did not burn the woodwork of the pew. The Rev. Father Laberge was sent for to exorcise the evil spirit, and he had the bed rearranged, and had commenced a ceremonial when the bed clothes rolled up like a flash and were whisked on the floor in the presence of the priest, who is greatly perplexed at the disrespect shown by the invisible tormentor.

The family comprises seven persons. All are frightened into fits by the supernatural manifestations except one child who enjoys it and laughs at the fears of the others. She is thought to be the medium, if such a thing can be. The fact is the mystery baffles everybody.

Sick and bilious headache cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets."