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Jan. 22 1874—2mos.

Speech of Senator John W. Norwood, Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on Tuesday, December, 16th, 1873, on the subject of the State Debt.

Mr. President: I have two objections to the bill under consideration, which in my opinion, ought to prevent its passage. Other objections to it I reserve for a general view of the whole subject, which I desire to take, in support of the amendment which I had the honor to offer as a substitute for the bill.

First. This bill *assuming the State to be insolvent*, proposes with $6,000,000 to pay something over $22,000.000 of our debt, which reaches nearly $40,000,000, and for that purpose, it divides the holders of our bonds, for that amount, of debt into three classes.

The first and favored class, holding bonds to the amount of $3,632,200, are to be paid fifty cents in the dollar. The second class, holding bonds to the amount of $7,259,460, are to receive thirty cents in the dollar, and the third class, holding bonds to the amount of $11,181,687, are to receive twenty cents in the dollar.

Now as the entire debt of $22,000,000 consists of State bonds of $1,000 each; and as by the provisions of this bill, each and every one of these bond holders, is allowed to come in separately to your Public Treasurer and demand and receive a new, a good bond for his old one, according to the per centage allowed to the class, to which it belongs: Now suppose only one-half of the bonds making this $22,000,000 of debt, shall thus be presented and exchanged; what I ask, will be the consequence to the State? Simply this. You will have incurred a new and valid debt stronger even than the special tax bonds of $3,000,000, and you will have imposed an additional annual tax of $180,000 upon the people; which will be already levied by the law creating it, and beyond your power to recall, alter, or change; and yet there will remain against us outstanding and unpaid, $11.000,000 or one-half of this same debt. For one I am not willing to make such a bargain. And I cannot believe the people will sanction such a financial scheme.

Sir, let the friends of this bill amend it, by requiring all the bonds representing the entire debt, of $22.000,000, o be first filed with the Public Treasurer, before he is allowed to issue a single new bond. Or at the very leas, let the State be protected by a satisfactory guarantee, that all the bonds shall come in and be exchanged on the terms offered by the bill. We will then have security against cruel disappointment; a heavy burden of increased taxation; and an entire failure to restore the credit of the State, in the money markets of the world. The Senator from Randolph has no hesitation in assuring us that all the bond-holders will agree to the compromise, then they are all ready to come forward with their bonds. Let them do it

Sir, there is another objection of a like character, to this bill far more important and fatal.

There is another large class of State bonds outstanding against us, which are not embraced in this bill at all. I mean the special tax bonds, amounting in principal money alone to $11,400,00, with several millions of past due interest upon them, and increasing annually at the rate of $684,000. In the very forcible speech which the Senator from Randolph (Mr. Worth) made in support of his bill, he denounced these special tax bonds as fraudulent and void, and had no fear that any court would ever enforce them against us; and therefore he left them out of his bill. The Senator from Mecklenburg (Mr. Waring) asks me if I think, there is any mode by which these special tax bonds can be collected; and if so, how it can be accomplished. I had just reached that very point, and will proceed to answer the inquiry. As an individual, I believe these bonds to be unconstitutional and void, and join in the condemnation of them as fraudulent and infamous. But sir, my opinion or the solemn declaration of this General Assembly to that effect will not relieve us in this great emergency. It is a question for the Courts to decide. And the Courts have already spoken. In the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of University Railroad Company against Holden, Gov., reported in 63 vol. of N. C. Reports, page 410, four Judges of that Court against the single opinion of Chief Justice Pearson the contrary, held these bonds to be valid. I have the case before me and refer Senators particularly to the opinion of Judge Settle, in which he condenses the opinions of the other three associate Judges and agrees with them in pronouncing the bonds to be constitutional and valid. Here is the voice of the highest Judicial Tribunal in the State, declaring the bonds to be good.

And but a few days ago, here in the city of Raleigh, the Circuit Court of the United States followed the lead of our Supreme Court, and declared the bonds to be good, and declared further that the act of the General Assembly which repealed the Act creating the bonds, was itself unconstitutional and void. But supposing the Courts do hold them to be good, by what process I am asked, can they be possibly collected? Sir, I answer the question with a feeling of concern almost amounting to terror. By the very acts of the Legislature by which that $10,400,000 of our State debt is created, an actual levy is made upon all the real and personal taxable property of the State, of ½ of 1 per cent, to pay the annual interest during the whole period of 30 years which they have to run, *to be collected as other taxes are collected.* And Sir, it is by law made the business and duty of the Auditor to have that tax collected as other taxes are collected. And it is done simply by adding another column to his tax schedule, when he issues it to the Sheriffs of the State. That little act, of one man, is all that saves the people of the State from the collection or the attempted collection of this enormous and most iniquitious tax. By a single hair the fatal sword is suspended over us.

And at this very moment, we are threatened with new suits to compel the collection of this interest. Sir, let us wait a a little longer, and be in no hurry to take this leap in the dark. And when we do act, let us consider well and deliberately what we are about, and make a sure and safe bussiness of it, and not make the terrible haulk, which I fear this bill would lead us into; by imposing and additional heavy weight of taxation upon the people, and after it has been done, still leave such an enormous load of public debt hanging over them, as will be sufficient to crush them down to the earth, and inevitably prevent the restoration of our public credit, and as effectually prevent the renovation of our prosperity as a State, the great objects which we have in view.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BILL.

I will now proceed to the consideration of the amendment which I have had the honor to offer as a substitute for the bill under discussion.

These resolutions affirm four propositions:

I. That the people are so much impoverished by the war as to be unable, *at the present time*, by taxation, to pay any part of the public debt.

II. That our new State Government imposes as heavy a burden of taxation upon the people as they can bear in their present impoverished circumstances.

III. That the people of North Carolina are not responsible for the late war, or its calamitous consequences.

IV. That the General Government, should assume the payment of so much of our public debt, as in justice and equity, ought to be paid. Or at least, should lend to the State such fiancial aid and credit as will enable us to provide for the total extinction of the debt, upon just and reasonable terms, without oppressing the people.

OUR LOSSES BY THE WAR.

First Proposition. The people are so much impoverished by the war as to be unable *at the present time*, by taxation, to pay any part of this Public Debt

Sir, is this true? Allow me to read a paragraph, from the able statement of our public debt, which is presented to us by the Public Treasurer, in this annual Report, and will be found on tenth page:

"I have already stated, says the Public Treasurer, these losses which are demonstrated by the present condition of the investiments entered into by the State. It is not necessary to add to the list the enormous destruction of our property by the war; the annihilation of our system of labor, the ruin of our wealthiest people by the abolition of slavery; the death or disabling of multitudes of our young men in battle or by disease; the sweeping away of our personal property, our horses, our cattle, our farming implements; the deterioration of our lands. It is not necessary to call to mind the effects on a million ruined people, of the financial troubles of 1867, and the present year. Every fair minded man will admit, that if ever a State can be justified in demanding that creditors should abate a part of their demands; proportioned to losses, unforeseen by both parties, at the time of the creation of the debt, that State is North Carolina."

Sir, what are the items embraced in this comprehensive statement of our losses by the war? I will enumerate some of them:

Let us estimate the loss of 331,000 slaves worth in 1860	$200,000,000
Bank Currency at	8,000,000
Bank Stock at	8,300,000
Investments in Internal Improvements, to all loss at	21,000,000
Destruction and loss of all other property, deterioration of lands, and loss of labor system, at	6270,000
	$300,000,000

And we have a grand total of $300,000,000, which sum will be fully sustained by a full examination of the subject.

Yes Sir, we may put down our material loss at not less than $300,000,000. But by what rule will you arrive at the loss to the State of the thousands of the flower of her youth, and the prime of her manhood who fell in battle, or lingered out their lives in prisons and hospitals; and by what rule will you estimate the public loss to the State, arising from the annual emigration of large numbers of our most public spirited energetic and valuable citizens, reluctantly leaving their native State with all its strong ties and memories, behind them, to fight the great battle of life in strange lands, because, from our ruined condition, they have no sufficient trust and confidence in the belief that North Carolina can again regain her former prosperity?

But we must add to this dark and terrible enumeration of losses and calamities one other, greater than all the rest. Our State Government was taken away from us, and another strange and unsuitable Government was imposed upon us by arbitrary power, under which Carpet Baggers, Officers in the service of the United States and other plunderers came in, who seemed to think that what was left to us was their own appropriate spoil to be divided among themselves.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 10.—The steamship Sherman, from New York for New Orleans, sprung a leak Thursday at 2 P. M. and sunk Friday in ten fathom water twelve miles south of Little river bar. The captain, crew and all the passengers were saved; also a considerable portion of the baggage and cargo. The steamship was owned by Frederick Baker, of New York.

A Little Fellow's Petition.

One of those beautiful stories that seem to illuminate all the society whence they spring and to give a halo to life itself comes to us from the great metropolis. In that vast pulsing city, with its innumerable arteries of business and social life, its glitter, its wretchedness, there are so many studies for the contemplative observer that the little under-scenes of misery and woe hidden in garrets or cellars will escape the attention they deserve, unless the eye is wary and the heart unusually soft. Not all of earth's fierce woe is breathed out in fumes of liquor or the shadow of the pestilence. The gutter exposes not the human heart's worst infirmities, nor do charnel house and potter's field cover up the deepest life-anguish in the surcease of pain they offer. Whenever the language of the soul's struggles and aspirings—its weepings, its wrecked hopes bravely borne, its dying in life and living in death—is spoken, there the tragic death of the little Italian musician will touch a pure-toned, tender chord. A violinist of very tender years and supereminent gifts even for his nation, his little life poured forth in melody, his heart beating in divine symphonies, he was constantly employed for his child nature to bear up under the excitement. The gorgeous lights and paraphernalia of the stage, the applause, the late hours overpowered the little one's nerves. Without premonition of hurt or ruin suddenly his faculties gave way. In his bed in the still, dread hours of night the soul of the gifted child warned him that in a single moment the Angel of Death would come. In all literature there is no sublimer prayer than this which he uttered in his spirit's last gasp of life: "Merciful GOD, make room for a little fellow!"—*Wilmington Star.*

Blight and Insect Composition.

A writer in the May issues of the Gardener's Monthly, says he paid $50 for the recipe for a blight composition which is not equal to that prepared in the following manner: Twenty-five ozs. Liverpool salt, five ounces copperas, three ounces blue vitriol, one pound of concentrated lye, five pounds hard soap or one gallon soft soap. The manner of preparing and applying it to apple and fruit trees is given as follows; "Take an old iron pot and put in the salt with a sufficient quantity of water then heat. Pound up the blue vitriol, then the balance of the compound; if too hard put in harness oil until it is thin enough to brush on. Clean the roots of the tree and cut out the borer; have a small brush something like a marking brush, and cover the wound. On the largest part of the body and limbs use a small whitewash brush, four or five inches wide and not very thick. This will make the varnish regular and kill every insect. To every man that owns an orchard, this recipe is invaluable."

Mr. Calhoun as a Prophet—The Currency.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

On the 22d of March, 1838, following up his ideas, he said:

"I now undertake to affirm positively, and without the least fear that I can be answered, what heretofore I have but suggested, that a paper issued by Government with the simple promise to receive it in all its dues, leaving its creditors to take it or gold and silver, at their option, would, to the extent that it would circulate, form a perfect paper circulation, which could not be abused by the Government; that it would be as steady and uniform in value as the metals themselves, and that if by possibility it should depreciate, the loss would fall not on the people, but on the Government itself; for the only effect of depreciation would be virtually to reduce the taxes, to prevent which the interests of the Government would be a sufficient guarantee. I shall not go into the discussion now, but on a suitable occasion I shall be able to make good every word I have uttered. I would be able to do more; to prove that it is within the constitutional power of Congress to use such a paper in the management of its finances, according to the most rigid rule of construing the Constitution."

Thus we see that the great South Carolina statesman foreshadowed the present national currency, which has proved to be one of the greatest of national blessings. But for that currency this country upon coming out of the late civil war would have been reduced to a degree of helpless ruin the bare idea of which is painful.

Mr. Calhoun did not then dream of so large a national debt as we now have.—He, however, suggested the Government credit as the best basis for a paper currency. He seemed not clearly to see how enough of that currency for the wants of commerce was to be set afloat. His idea was that it could be paid out by the Government to its creditors, and was to be received again by the Government in duties and other payments from the people. Circumstances he never anticipated afforded the way and the basis for supplying the country with a national paper currency—all his predictions with regard to the credit and convenience of which have been completely fulfilled.

Mr. Calhoun was one of the greatest statesmen this country has ever produced, and time only proves the wisdom and forecast of his giant mind.

A boy of Cohoes, fifteen years of age, and another of Pottsville, sixty-nine years of age, were married the other day, the bride of one being thirteen and that of the other fifteen. If Congress is going to do nothing to tone down the trundle-bed trash of the country, it had better adjourn.

Murmuring.

I was tired of washing dishes; I was tired of drudgery. It had always been so, and I was dissatisfied. I never sat down a moment to read, that Jamie didn't want a cake, or a bit of paper to scribble on, or a bit of soap to make bubbles. "I'd rather be in prison," I said one day, "than to have my life teased out," as Jamie knocked my elbow, when I sat writing to a friend.

But a morning came when I had one plate less to wash, one chair less to set away by the wall in the dining-room when Jamie's little crib was put away in the garret, and it has never come down since. I had been unusually fretful and discontented with the dark May morning that he took the croup. Gloomy weather gave me the headache, and I had less patience than at any other time. By-and-by he was singing in another room, "I want to be an angel;" and presently rang out that metallic cough. I never hear that hymn since that it don't cut me to the heart; for the croup cough rings out with it. He grew worse toward night, and when my husband came home he went for the doctor. At first he seemed to help him, but it merged into inflammatory croup, and all was soon over.

"I ought to have been called in sooner;" said the doctor.

I have a servant to wash the dishes now; and when a visitor comes, I can sit down and entertain her without having to work all the time.

There is no little boy worrying me to open a jack knife, and there are no shavings over the floor. The magazines are not soiled by looking over the pictures, but stand prim and neat on the reading-table just as I leave them.

"Your carpet never looks dirty," said a weary-worn mother to me.

"Oh! no," I muttured to myself, "there are no little boots to dirty it now."

But my fate is as weary as theirs—weary with sitting in my lonesome parlor at twi-light, weary with watching for the arms that used to twine around my neck, for the curls that brushed against my cheek, for the young laugh that rang out with mine, as we watched the blazing fire, or made rabbits with the shadow on the wall, waiting merrily together for papa coming home. I have the wealth and ease I longed for, but at what price? And when I see mothers with grown upsons, driving to town or church, and my hair silvered over with gray, I wish I had murmured less.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

Curious Indictmemt for Treason.

A friend furnishes us with the following copy of an Indictment for Treason in North Carolina in 1679. The charge, that the King of England had been too intimate with a disreputable woman, and that the Cavaliers were the greatest rogues in the world, was a matter for serious investigation, as the following Bill of Indictment will show:

PROVINCE OF CAROLINA.

Albemarle County, November, 1679.

At a Grand Council held for the County of Albemarle, the Attorney General, George Durant, exhibited the following indictment against Thomas Miller, and the evidences to prove it, and desired justice and the processes of the law.

Thomas Miller, thou standest indicted by the name of Thomas Miller, of this county, apothecary, for that thou, not having the fear of God before thine eyes, but being stirred and moved by the instignation of the Devil, out of the rancour and malice of thine heart forethought, did in a rebellious and traitorous manner, at the house of Thomas Harris, in and about the month of November, 1673, utter and declare the following words, viz: "That it was under good hands since the King came in." At the house of Captain Ephraim Blount you did say, when the discourse was about the Royal issue and report that the Duke of York was dead, "that you hoped that the rest would not be long after him." Sometime in the month of June, 1675, at the house of the aforesaid Harris, you did utter and declare that "you would not loose your life for the King—that the King sometimes got his people to fight in unrighteous causes."—"That of all Religions in the world, the Cavaliers were the greatest rogues; and that there was no righteous dealing among them, by reason the King had his hand in a whore's petticoat." Which words are contrary to the form of several Statutes in such case made and provided. And to aggravate your crimes, you have infamously abused our most illustrious Lords Proprietors, and with abettors and assistors have broke prison and escaped, to evade the stroke of Justice.

George DURANT Attorney General.

Depositions of John Culpepper, aged 31, Lawrence Gonzales and others, were taken to support the above charges.

BRUTAL MURDER IN GREENE COUNTY.—Thomas Rouse a white man, was brutally murder in Snow Hill on Thursday last by a colored man named Henry Dixon, who at once made his escape and is now at large, Gov. Caldwell has offered a reward of $400 for the arrest of the murderer, who is described as a gingerbread color, about twenty-one or two years old, shows his teeth in talking, is about five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds. We have no further particulars, than that it was an unprovoked and brutal affair.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Mr. Williams as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in place of Chase, dec'd, and has nominated Hon. Caleb Curbing for that position.

Bishop Cummins' Views.

Last Sunday, the Bishop of the Reformed Church, preached a sermon on the unity of the Church, in which he refuted the theories of apostolic succession and the pretended gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of priestly hands, and expressed his surprise that the nineteenth century had stood such theories so long. The Bishop's definition of the Church of God, and of those who compose it, is so thoroughly orthodox that no thoughtful man can object to it, and so simple that the humblest man can understand it. The Church is the household of God; there is but one Church, and no man in the Church unless he is saved. It is the failure to discriminate between the mystical Church and the organizations called churches that lead to endless confusion. The one baptism is that of the Holy Ghost—not of water. There is no vicar of Christ on earth in the Bishop's creed. He does not think that controversies can destroy the unity of the Church of Christ, because its members are all united to Him by a living faith.

THE RUINS OF JAMESTOWN.—Jamestown was settled by the intrepid John Smith, May 13th, 1607, and was, as is well known, the first English settlement on this continent. It was a peninsular then; it is an island now. The water long since forced a passage through the narrow neck that connected it with the main land and left it an island. But the effect of attrition did not end here. For nearly a mile from this locality "the noble James" has been gaining on the land. So much of the old town is now under water and, at low tide, evidences of this fact have sometimes been discovered in the debris that is left there. The old tower and ruins of the church are now less than fifty yards from the water and must, in time, be submerged unless some action be taken to prevent it. The tower, ivy-grown and picturesque as it is, lifts itself some thirty-five feet above the plain, and is eighteen feet square. It is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the construction of this old building, for it was not the first church erected there, though it was doubtless built early in the 17th century. As the site of it is included in the fifty acres deeded to the authorities of James City for public houses, some steps should be taken by the county or State to preserve it from further demolition, and to prevent it from ever passing under the absolute control of private parties. The island is now owned by a New Yorker, and hence the greater necessity for action in the premises to preserve this memorial of the first settlement of Virginia.

Lynchburg Virginian.

HOW TO TREAT SLANDER.—We once heard a story of two men who started together one morning for a whole day's journey. They soon became separated; the one had reached his destination before the sun had sunk behind the Western hills, where he made himself comfortable at the inn. His only trouble was concern for his laggard companion. He thought surely some evil must have befallen him.

Long after dark, his fellow companion arrived. When asked the cause of his delay, he replied:

"I was obliged to stop at every other house to whip off the unmannerly dogs that barked at me. Didn't they bark at you?"

"Yes," replied the other, "but I did not stop to whip them. I simply told them that they were ill-bred curs, and drove on."

We are generally losers in the end, if we stop to refute all the back-biting and gossiping we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous, so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scold. Our characters are formed and sustained by ourselves, by our actions and purpose, and not by others. Always bear this in mind, that "calumnies may usually be trusted to time and the slow but steady justice of public opinion."

A writer in Harper's Bazaar says:—We do not believe there is much human affection wasted upon the spider; nevertheless it is a very useful creature, and should not be despised. Its specific office is to prevent the dangerous multiplication of winged insects. Entrapping flies is its forte, and it has been remarked that, if spiders should strike, and for a single month in summer refuse to set their traps, we could hardly defend ourselves against armies of noxious insects that would take possession of our dwellings. Nevertheless there may be such a thing as too many spiders in the world—a possibility against which nature has provided. When spiders are thickest and busiest catching flies, a large and peculiar looking fly appears upon the stage of action, and adroitly seizes the spider wherever found. These spiders are stowed away in secret cells to be food for the young flies. Thus there is compensation all around.

On the 27th of December, a meeting of citizens was held in Lilesville Township, Anson county, and resolutions adopted endorsing and approving of the course of the Hon. A. M. Waddill in the House of Representatives at Washington city. The proceedings of the meeting are published in the Wilmington Journal of the 8th of January,

It is a matter of not much importance, but as Anson county is not in Mr. Waddill's District (but in this District) it is a little curious that citizens of that county should interfere with the Representative of another District and undertake to "back him up." Charity should begin at home, especially when it is needed at home.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Ladies of the Great Cities.

A Cincinnati lady, writing from Washington, says:

Boston draws herself up severely, scans your cerebral development through her eye-glass and coolly asks: "What do you know!" New York displays her silks and diamonds, and pertly says: What are you worth! Philadelphia, with prim hands and pursed-up lips, asks: "Who was your grand-father!" While Washington stops between the waltz and the German to inquire: "Can you dance!

Missouri on the Salary Grab.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—A resolution was passed by the House to-day condemning in severe terms the President and every member of the Forty-second Congress who voted for or took the back pay; and demanding that no Democrat who had voted for it, from Missouri, should be elevated to any office of trust or profit. During the discussion Gov. Woodson was condemned for the appointment of Gen. F. P. Blair as State Superintendent of Insurance, and the Democrats were condemned for voting for Fernando Wood for Speaker. The vote on the passage of the resolution was 102 yeas to 14 nays.

The Omaha Herald says that in 1860 the entire population of the Territory of Nebraska, which then embraced a large portion of what is now Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado, was 28,841.—Then there was only three-eighths of a human being to each square mile of land—rather a thin settlement. But in 1870 the State of Nebraska contained 122,903 inhabitants, making for its 70,000 square miles of land one soul and five-eighths of a soul of population to the square mile, not a thickly settled country yet, when we consider that the five-eights generally held some local office or went to Congress. To-day it thinks that the State has a population of at least 300,000.

THE NOMINATION.—The nomination of Mr. Cushing is not liked by very many of the leading Republican Senators. In the first place, many of them look upon appointment as an attempt on the part of the President to punish them for refusing to confirm Judge Williams, since he knew that they would prefer some man of more pronounced Republican principles than Mr. Cushing. They also say that he is too old, and that though he may, with his vigorous constitution, survive the present Administration, he could hardly be expected to outlive the next, and it is possible that the next president may not be in political accord with the men who manage the present Administration. Some of the Republicans are very angry at the nomination, and would work for its defeat did they not fear that the President would get obstinate, and, as they term it "break up the party."

Most of the Democratic Senators will vote for Mr. Cushing's confirmation, and there is little doubt that he will be confirmed early next week.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Harris of the Concord *Sun*, is making arrangements to have his delinquent subscribers petrified. It is to be done by means of a curious water which has just been discovered in Louisiana. He says: In little less than no time we will have a room full of Cardiff Giants, beautiful statuary, &c., in different positions.—The ones who promised to pay us in wood, we will seat near the stove, with legs spread open, and hands stretched out for a good warm; those who promised to pay in other things, such as money, chickens, &c., we will give high top stools to sit on. We will set them about the room in different attitudes, and just after they drink, we we will ask them for the subscription.

DRAGGED UNTO DEATH.—We have to record another sad event which occurred on New Year's Day, the unfortunate person in this instance being Mr. Newton Owensby, who resides a few miles from town. While riding a mule, and leading another, both having just been unhitched, the gearing still on them, the one which he was riding fell and Mr. Owensby became entangled in the tracechain, his right leg being tightly fastened by the same just above the ankle. When the affrighted animal arose, he seemed to impart his terror to the other mule, and both dashed off at frightful speed, dragging the unfortunate man at their heels over stumps and rocks, nor pausing until they reached the farm house, about three hundred yards from where they started. Here the limp, battered, and frightfully lacerated man was extricated and medical aid sent for. His attendants succeeded in restoring animation, but there is slight hope of his recovery. Our informant, who has witnessed many terrible sights on the battle-field, says he never beheld such a spectacle as the wretched man presented; his head appeared to be battered into a pulpy mass, while his body was horribly mangled.

IMITATE HIM, BOYS.—There's only one way to get along in life, boys; by paying strict attention to business, and performing duties well. One of our well known rich men began life as an errand boy, and did his work accurately—his writing and arithmetic. After a while he learned other duties, and at each step his employer commended his accuracy, and relied on him, because he was just right. It is thus with every occupation. The accurate boy is the favored one. Those who employ men do not wish to be on the constant lookout, as though they were rogues or fools. If a carpenter must stand at his journey-man's elbow to be sure that his work is right, or if a cashier must run over his book-keeper's columns, he might as well do the work himself as to employ another to do it in that way; and it is very certain that an employer will get rid of such an under-rate workman as soon as he can.