

The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

M. W. Ransom's Great Speech.

The great speech of Senator M. W. Ransom continues to attract the attention of the press of other States. They are filled with extracts from it, and the fact that each paper we peruse copies different portions, is evidence of the force and beauty of the whole.

of the people. I do not think-I know it is their sentiment. In reply to Senator Edmunds' allusion to General Lee, Senator Ransom said: It was not present when the discussion took place between my friend, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon), and the distinguished Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds). I did not hear the Senator when he alluded to the name of General Lee. I regret that I did not, and for a very different reason from what that Senator may suppose.

THE DEBTS OF THE WORLD. We endeavored nearly two years ago to give in these columns an approximate estimate of the national debts of the world.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Debt, Interest paid. Includes France, England, United States, Italy, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, Germany, Egypt, India, Brazil, Australia, Peru, Holland, Portugal, Belgium, Hungary, Canada.

The debts of the twenty countries above named impose a charge of \$188,000,000 a year on their inhabitants. If we add \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 for the unremembered debts, the national debt now impose a charge of \$200,000,000 on the taxpayers of the world.

It will be seen that the above estimates are in pounds and not dollars. An English pound is equal to four American dollars; therefore the debt of the United States (\$40,000,000 pounds) is 2,000,000,000 dollars, twenty-two hundred millions of dollars.

GLASS. Probably the Romans were the first to employ glass for windows. Some remnants of glass panes are to be found to-day in the buried houses of Heracleum and Pompeii.

A Deputy Marshal, of Asheville, while searching for illicit distilleries in Yancey county, came across one superintended by a woman, who stoutly resisted the officer in levying on the contraband property.

CENTENARIANS.

The approaching Centennial of our National Independence appears to have brought to light a large number of persons who were living at the time of its declaration. We do not remember to have seen at any former period the announcement of so many deaths at the advanced age of 100 years, or of so many living ones who have completed a century.

BALTIMORE, March 2, 1875.—Mary Smith died at the House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, a Catholic benevolent institution in this city, on Wednesday last, aged 117. She was born in Baltimore county, July 1758.

Lucy Hawkins, colored, died in Washington, February 22d (Washington's birthday-day) at the advanced age of 115 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ederidge, the mother of Emerson Ederidge, of Tennessee, has just died at the age of 102.

Mrs. Mary White, of Braintree, celebrated her 100th birthday, last week, five generations sitting down together at tea.

Mrs. Anna Gross, of Amberst, N. H., celebrated her 100th birthday, last week. Her husband was being a member of Congress, and she was the republican candidate for governor, who is a relative of hers.

Mrs. Lucia Parker, of North Reading, Mass., will be 100 years of age next October. She was a little deafness, still living at Baker's field, Vt., at the age of 105, and is still quite active.

Benjamin Upton, of the same place, is 100 years old this month.

A recent local election at Greenbush, N. Y., was attended by a doctor named Whelan, who is more than 104 years of age.

We happened, recently, in connection with this subject, to turn to Allen's American Biographical Dictionary, and were surprised to find such a list of persons in this country who had attained an advanced age.

A Frenchman on a visit to New York writes to his paper in Paris the following account of the hotels in that city. The description will answer for the hotels of any large city in the United States.

From five o'clock in the morning until midnight there is feeding, incessantly, and on a large scale; breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea, supper, at regular hours and in regular order.

From a bill of fare, longer than that of any restaurant, you may select as many dishes as you please; you are not limited nor charged extra.

It is necessary to comply with the discipline of the establishment, and to feel disposed to eat certain things only at certain hours.

The Roegner Farm.—Sullivan's farm in Ohio is about eight miles square and contains about 44,000 acres. Number of lands employed, about 600; mules and horses, 1,000; cattle (oxen) 50; numbers of acres in corn, 10,000; acres in small grain, 3,000; acres in tame grass, 3,000; head of hogs, 1,100; head of cattle, 600; evergreen is run in regular style.

The Raleigh News says: The confirmation in the College Chapel of St. Mary's School on Wednesday night, the 31st ult., was witnessed by a large attendance from the city.

Spain has agreed to pay the United States \$2,500,000 for each American citizen who was killed as a prisoner on the Virginia by the Cuban authorities last year.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has courteously accepted the invitation of the United Executive Committee to act as Chief Marshal on the 29th of May.

THE ELEMENTS OF OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH.

They all spring from the soil. There can be no civilization where the soil is not cultivated. Civilization, as we understand it, is the result of the Asiatic horde that swept over Europe from the plains of Asia, had no civilization. Unlike with the American Indian, they passed from country to country consuming the natural products of the soil, and moving on as rapidly as they were consumed.

The first institution ever established in this country was that of a family. Out of these primitive forms have sprung communities, laws, governments, religion, civilization. All the wealth of the world, comes from the soil, and the wealth of a nation, and the aggregate wealth of the world depend on an exact ratio to the amount of labor well directed and intelligently performed on the soil.

It is not enough to raise bread out of the soil. The question comes up, how much bread and meat and fruit and clothing can be brought out of a given area of ground, in the best condition and with the least labor and injury to the source of production.

This principle of modern science, as applied to agriculture, has only begun to be understood even by the ablest agriculturists.

What the soil is, not one man on the earth yet perfectly understands, much less is any living known on the subject by many of those who are farmers.

Just in proportion, therefore, as knowledge on these subjects is multiplied, exactly in that proportion is wealth increased, and all the arts that adorn and embellish civilized life.

TAKE TIME TO REST.

Most men and women keep in the traces and keep on the go, all the time. All the more, therefore, is it their duty to take things easier at the hot weather comes on. Take longer rests at noon. Put on less steam when you are at work. Snatch a Sunday now and then from the middle of the week. You can't? You can. People find time to be sick and die. They can't just as easily find time to rest and keep well. Everything does not depend on finishing that dress or fence that field; or "putting up" so much fruit or catching so many customers. Better that the children should wear old clothes than that their mothers should be laid in the coffin. Better that the cows crop a little lighter than that there be no one to harvest it. Let us have shorter sermons and fewer of them on Sunday; longer recesses for the children at school on week days. Put up the store shutters earlier at night; prepare dinner meals in the kitchen. Take a noon day nap yourself, and give your employees a chance to go fishing on an afternoon now and then. That is only due which the Lord lays upon us, and is no hard a master as we sometimes suppose.

Some one has been guessing at and gossipping about the moneyed reward of well known professional men. Charles O'Connor, it is said, has a larger income from his practice than any lawyer in America. The Jumel case alone bringing him a million and a quarter in money.

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WHY THE ENDS DO NOT MEET.

There are thousands of families in this country and abroad who have always difficulty in making ends meet. Many of them are diligent workers and do not care how, but their purpose of cottage and comfort are frustrated, and their purses empty. They are constantly falling short of their desired goal. They are that large class who are ever making mortgages on their earnings before they are received. They always flatter themselves that great successes are in store for them next year; so they go on spending foolishly in the meantime. The wants of these people are never satisfied. Like spoiled children, that which hangs so gracefully upon the shoulders of their neighbors they must have. Everything that contributes to manhood and independence is sacrificed in order to get it. This was not the way Benjamin Franklin mounted up to high eminence in financial and intellectual strength. He earned before he spent, and always expended with thoughtful judgment. His investments always brought home good returns. He was a friend of struggling worth, and because a wise spender he was capable of giving a helping hand where help was needed. Franklin always made ends meet, and helped others to do so.

In the matter of domestic expenditures we have, in the common case, the wife who is extravagant and, and consequently, the husband who is distinguished. We must, if we would be independent and able to help others, have reference again to first principles, and refuse to encroach upon capital, dealing sparingly even with the interest income.

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THE SERVICE IN THE MORAVIAN CHURCH DURING EASTER WEEK.

At 15 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, the congregation had assembled at the church, and following the band of trombones proceeded to the graveyard. When the procession had reached this spot (which is about half way up the hill to the west of town) the litany was read. The air was clear and bracing. So clear was it that during the intervals between the singing, the trombones in the neighboring town, some 2 miles distant, could be distinctly heard, playing the tunes we had just finished. When the litany was concluded the congregation stood watching the sun rising from behind the distant range of mountains. The family pen in Western North Carolina, and have beheld behind a fair range of hills or mountains, scenes that only themselves the beauty of this Easter morning.

The litany is one of pleasant early Spring, one of those which had been so long looked for, and before evening the sun had made a marked "invasion" upon the snow banks. But still, May will doubtless see many of these banks still standing.

Easton Monday was doubtless pleasant day, that is, pleasant for Pennsylvania. And, as we bid adieu to our friends at Nazareth, we wished them a speedy realization of their wishes for Spring.

GERMAN FRUGALITY.—No stranger can reside in Germany for any length of time and not be struck by the frugality and order usually attendant upon the life of the common people. The family of many a man doing a large business and moving in society of the highest respectability often occupy but one floor, and every room observes a disposition to occupy a whole house. Just enough rooms to satisfy every requirement, and they are generally much smaller than Americans are accustomed to, are all that are desired. A man's business may increase every year, and yet do not seem to be troubled with the thought of getting out of his modest apartment into larger ones, or buying a house for his entire occupation.

DELICATE PEOPLE. There is constant sympathy expressed by robust people for those of slightly physical constitution. We think the sympathy ought to turn in the opposite direction. It is the delicate people who escape the most fearful disorders, and live the longest lives. It is the delicate people who are the most successful in business, and who are the most successful in making the ends meet. There is nothing like the common sense of Christianity to make families comfortable. Investments for others never fall of dividends.—New York Times.

EMPTY BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK. The New York World publishes a list of empty buildings and offices on Broadway, between Bowling Green and Fourth-street, which it says is "really startling." Along this crowded thoroughfare, it says, there are some 1,000 empty buildings and offices, some of them vacant for a single week, and in not a few cases for the whole building. Besides these the notifications of desolation to let are very frequent indeed, showing a general desire in many quarters to lighten the rent. The side streets from Broadway, and which are many styles of business, are daily as good as the main street itself, also show a good many "empty" houses. Canal, Crosby, Greene, Grand, Spring, Mercer, Warren and Walker streets have many fine stores and lots waiting occupants. While the dwelling-house property is holding up well, the stores and offices are falling right and left. The World says the dullness does not seem to be confined to any special section of the city or any particular business. It is a general business stagnation, a sort of after-wave of the panic of '73. There are about one-third more buildings now open to rent than there were a year or two ago, and a half ago. The temporary rentals which are made are in many cases at a reduction of between 30 and 40 per cent.

DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING.—Vitiated spirits of ether, one ounce; camphor, twelve grains. Make a solution, of which take a tablespoonful during the paroxysm. This is usually found to afford instantaneous relief in difficulty of breathing, depending on internal disease and other causes, where the patient, from a very quick and habitous breathing is obliged to be in an erect posture.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—To cure pimples and flesh worms, you must purify the blood. It is done by living on plain nutritious food, breathing a pure air day and night, sleeping enough, exercising freely, and keeping your skin open by frequent baths in soap and water. There is no other way to purify your system but this. These will cure you, and you will stay cured as long as you employ them.

PRECIOUS STONES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—It may not be generally known that the mineral springs, and especially the sulphur and iron springs of this State, such as those at the old primitive granite formations are the place where they may be found. By referring to the American Journal of Science, Vol. II, p. 253, it will be seen that Prof. Siebert has discovered the diamonds in North Carolina. Others have also been discovered besides the one here referred to. There is in the possession of a gentleman in Calmar a piece of sapphire cut from a piece, the commercial value of which was \$100,000, and is now in the possession of a Jew in Philadelphia to be equal to anything he ever saw from the Orient.—Agricultural Journal.

WMS. G. WALKER.

Messrs. Editors: It was the privilege of one of your readers to spend the summer of 1874 at the well known Moravian town of Nazareth, Penn., and for those whom it may interest, I send the following short communication.

The scenery around this place, as is well known, is very beautiful, the town being built on an elevated section of country. By ascending the gently sloping hill at the side of the town, to the so-called "Indian monument," a magnificent view may be obtained. The country stretches out before you on all sides with its multitudes of farms, and in the background the eye may follow different ranges of mountains, till they are lost in the distant mist-haze. While the different views, the mountains are very pleasant, it also affords a fine view of the piercing wind which blows from the north, and is very refreshing.

Although our visit to Nazareth was a very pleasant one, we did not see the pleasures of Nazareth, which we had heard of. On the 22d of March the thermometer showed 10 degrees above zero, which would have done justice to the season on that day. In fact the weather during the season through which we have just passed, has been remarkable. According to the record of an old gentleman, we had, including March 25th, the round number of 100 days' sleighing something unprecedented in the recollection of any of the inhabitants. The same gentleman reports that over 9 feet of snow fell during the winter, and that 7 inches of solid ice were found to be in the road where the sleighs had been passing back and forth. With such masses of snow remaining it appears as if Spring was still far off.

The services in the Moravian church during Easter week are much the same as with you, at Salem. The meetings during the latter part of Passion Week were very interesting and solemn, but the litany which was prayed on the Friday ground, early Easter Sunday morning, in connection with the surrounding circumstances, formed one of the most interesting scenes your correspondent has ever had the pleasure of witnessing.

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