

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Subscription price table with columns for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

000 which the American people have paid in pensions since 1861 and figure out the millions of acres which this would buy at assessed valuations we would have a still more striking illustration of the meaning of these pension tributes. It would buy about seven States the size of North Carolina, the lands of which were of similarly assessed valuation. The old soldier has become a decidedly costly reality, or reminiscence.

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES. The result of the last election presents some suggestive figures. The Democrats elected a majority of Representatives in 32 States of the Union, embracing all the older States except Pennsylvania, (in which, however, they elected the Governor) Maine and Vermont. The population of these States numbers 53,263,009. The Republicans elected a majority of Representatives in 13 States later, at the same time it was in the others, they, too, might be numbered with the thirty two.

The elections in Maine and Vermont took place before the McKinley bill became a law and went into effect. The probabilities are if the elections had been held in these States later, at the same time it was in the others, they, too, might be numbered with the thirty two.

The election in Oregon was held last summer before the McKinley bill became a law and before the Reed gang had made its infamous record.

Pennsylvania is so gerrymandered that it takes three Democrats to one Republican to elect a Congressman in that State, which will account for the Republicans still holding a majority of the delegation.

In 1884 the Democratic party elected a President and a majority of the Congressmen, but the Senate remained Republican, although the Republican party was in a minority.

In 1888, although it was still in a minority of a hundred thousand in round numbers, and excluding the negro vote, in a minority of nearly a million, it elected its President, secured a majority in the House of Representatives, and still held the Senate, thus securing, though still in the minority, full control of the executive and legislative branches of the government.

At the last election, although the Democrats carried thirty-two States with a popular majority of over 600,000, the Republicans who carried only twelve States, four of which were made as a party necessity, still have the Presidency and a majority in the United States Senate, and we have thirteen States in which the Democrats elect a majority of Representatives represented in the Senate by two Republican Senators each. Twelve States more potent in the Senate than thirty-two States. Of these twelve Pennsylvania is the only one that ranks among the first in point of population, and she has more population than all the other eleven combined.

California is the only one that reaches the dignity of a third class State in point of population, and she has more than half the population of all the other ten combined. Here are States with less than ten millions of people controlling a majority in the Senate, while States with more than 53,000,000 are represented by the minority. This is one of the peculiar phases that representative government sometimes assumes in this country, which shows that while theoretically so it is not always practically a representative government.

When the Democratic House of Representatives of the 50th Congress, representing a majority of the people, revised the tariff and passed the Mills bill as a reform measure, the Senate, the majority of whom belonged to the minority party as they do now, pigeon-holed it and passed a substitute of their own, which, instead of lowering the duties, actually made the average duties higher.

So when the House of Representatives of the 52nd Congress come to revise the McKinley monstrosity and to cut the tariff down into a shape that will be tolerable and just, the obstacle in the way will be the Republican Senate, representing twelve States, five of them pocket-boroughs, and mere burlesques on States.

The Republican majority can if it so elect, in defiance of the emphatically expressed wish of the people, prevent tariff reform and perpetuate for some time to come the McKinley iniquity, but possibly there may be enough of them who in the light of recent events may conclude that the people have some rights that Senators are bound to respect and may join the three Ps, Plumb, Paddock and Pettigrew, in voting for fair play for the people, and may, therefore, co-operate with the Democrats of the 52d Congress in the tariff reform measures which may be presented. They may have learned something in the past few weeks and perhaps they

may admit that the people as well as the party have some claims upon a Senator, whether he be a real or a bogus Senator.

WHAT IS GEORGIA. In the State of Georgia the issue in the election of U. S. Senator, to succeed Senator Brown, hinged directly on the endorsement of the so-called sub-treasury bill Dr. MacCane who publishes the National Economist, the Alliance organ at Washington, went down to Atlanta and camped for two or three weeks, and jointly with Col. Livingston, President of the Georgia Alliance, undertook the management of the campaign against Gen. Gordon, who in his canvass of the State manfully and bravely declared against it. To beat Gordon they brought out Patrick Calhoun, a bright and able man, who found no difficulty in swallowing the sub-treasury bill just as it was. MacCane and Livingston canvassed their forces, nominated Calhoun, and brought him out as the Alliance candidate. Although two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are Alliance men, when it came to the balloting the man who had the honesty and the bravery to declare himself opposed to the sub-treasury bill got one hundred and seven votes, while the man who was brought out by the two big Alliance men to beat him, and who endorsed the bill, got ninety-three votes.

This shows one of two things, either that the representative men of the Georgia Alliance do not bank as heavily on the sub-treasury bill as the Alliance men in some of the other States are represented to do, or that having a good, tried and honest Senator in Washington is regarded as a matter of more importance than having an advocate of the sub-treasury bill, in which, as we view it, they showed capital good sense. If the farmers of this country never get solidly upon their feet again until they are put there by legislation of that kind the youngest of them will be venerable grand sires before the day of deliverance comes.

Without discussing the question of the constitutionality of measures of that character, and if it were conceded that Congress has the right to do every thing called for in that bill, with all due respect and deference to those who contend to the contrary, and place great hopes in the redeeming power of that bill, it is not what the farmer of this country wants. He wants more than that, but of a different kind, and he must have it before the class to which he belongs can enter the highway of prosperity with any reasonable hope of remaining there.

This scheme would never have been thought of by anybody of men representing the farmers of this country, if they had not caught the idea from the high protective tariff, and very naturally and reasonably argued that if the Government can protect and favor one class of its citizens, it can with much reason, justice and propriety protect and favor another class. The farmer is as much entitled to governmental favors as any other class, and if discrimination could be justly made, even more so.

But the discriminating favoritism, which saddled monstrous burdens upon the many for the benefit of the few, is the very thing against which so many farmers have been protesting and the very thing which brought so many of them to the polls on the 4th inst. to register their emphatic verdict against it. In doing so they revolutionized the politics of the country, and administered such a rebuke to the dominant party as was never witnessed in the political history of this country before.

It was this very discriminating policy, under the deceptive name of a protective tariff, against which they so justly complained, which brought the agricultural industry into the deplorable condition in which it is, by imposing burdens upon it which it was unable to bear, and while imposing the burdens cutting it off in a measure from the markets of the world to which it had unrestricted access.

What the farmer now wants to give him a fair showing and a chance to get upon his feet again, is not legislation in his favor to discriminate against other classes of people, but the repeal or modification of the legislation which has discriminated against him and put him at the mercy of other favored classes. What he wants and what he should have is just dealing, fair play and no governmental favors which will enable any particular class to impose upon and live at the expense of another. Let the Government take its hands off and every class take its own shift.

The wide publicity given to the alleged discoveries of Professor Koch will undoubtedly have the effect of raising hopes in the minds of thousands of people who fear that either they or some of their relatives have in them the seeds of consumption. Careful physicians will be likely to adopt a cautious and conservative course with their patients. The value of the Koch experiments has yet to be authoritatively demonstrated.—Phil. Recrd., Dem.

BANQUET AT FAYETTEVILLE.

A Pleasant Social Affair—Complimentary to Capt. E. J. Hale, Late U. S. Consul at Manchester, Eng.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 22.—Last evening many of the friends of Hon. E. J. Hale, who, in common with the whole community of Fayetteville, greeted him with a most friendly welcome on his visit to his old home, met with him around the mahogany of the Hotel Lafayette in a banquet to his honor, at which Dr. W. C. McDuffie presided with his wonted readiness and versatility at all social entertainments.

Covers were laid in the beautiful dining hall for thirty persons. Dr. McDuffie is wonderfully happy with his admirable tact and exquisite taste, in presiding over such formal banquets as that which we did such enjoyment with hearty gusto last evening.

Rev. Thomas Atkinson, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, "graced the meat" of that beautiful board, at which were seated the following persons: Dr. W. C. McDuffie, presiding; Hon. E. J. Hale, the honored guest of the evening; Hon. Jas. C. MacRae, Judge Superior Court; Rev. Thomas Atkinson, rector of St. John's Church; Dr. T. D. Haigh, Mr. Chas. Overman, of Salisbury; Col. John H. Anderson, of New York City; Col. W. Broadfoot, Col. John A. Pemberton, Dr. J. A. Hodges, Sheriff J. B. Smith, Mr. A. S. Huske, Mr. F. B. Starr, J. M. B. R. Huske, Mr. J. W. Thornton, Maj. J. N. Prior, Mr. E. L. Pemberton, Dr. J. A. Hodges, Sheriff J. B. Smith, Maj. W. F. Campbell, Hon. W. J. Green, Mr. E. D. Smith, Mr. W. F. Leake, Mr. G. A. Thomson, Mr. H. R. Horne, Mr. G. W. Whitehead, Mr. H. J. Myrover.

Dr. McDuffie toasted the guest of the evening in a chaste, classical little address, and Maj. Hale's response was just what would have been expected of one who had held so high a position, and had filled it with such distinguished honor and dignity.

The toast, "To the Fayetteville Observer," was responded to by Mr. J. H. Myrover, of the Observer.

Calls were made successively (and responded to) for Hon. W. J. Green, Dr. J. A. Hodges, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Hon. J. C. MacRae, Mr. Overman, Col. J. H. Anderson, Mr. E. L. Pemberton, J. N. Prior, Mr. H. R. Horne, Mr. G. A. Thomson and others.

The evening was most delightful, and the supper, which followed, was every single article of the menu, showed how completely the Hotel Lafayette deserves its reputation as one of the best-appointed hotels in the State.

Truck Farming that Pays.

Fall and winter truck farming is immensely profitable, if one may judge from reports received from the tide-water section of Virginia, where it has been industriously followed for years. The truck growers around Wilmington will well make a note of it. The Progress of Suffolk, Va., referring to the matter, says: "Mr. John L. Babcock, one of our 'Bay shore' truckers, shipped green peas to New York this week at \$2.50 per bushel bushel. His shipment was 75 baskets. He has a large quantity coming to send yet. Last year he made his last shipment of the season on the 7th of December, when he received \$4 per basket bushel."

The same paper says: "Nearly all of the truckers raise two crops on the same land a year, many of them three and some four. In the winter they raise kale, spinach, celery, cabbage, &c., in the spring and summer various kinds of vegetables, and now in the fall they are raising green peas and other tender vegetables for shipment to the Northern markets."

Senator Vance.

The County Democratic Executive Committee have received a letter from Senator Vance, in which he states that the pressure of business upon him now is so great that he cannot possibly come to Wilmington to deliver an address, as requested. He congratulates the Democracy of New Hanover upon their victory in the recent election.

Atlantic Coast Line.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Northeastern Railroad of South Carolina was held in Charleston yesterday. Among those in attendance were President Warren G. Elliot, of the Atlantic Coast Line; President A. F. Ravenel, of the Southeastern Railroad; H. Walters, general manager; B. F. Newcomer, director; McJenkins, director; J. F. Emergent, general superintendent; W. F. Emergent, general freight and passenger agent; W. A. Rich, general auditor, and H. L. Borden, general manager's secretary; all of the Atlantic Coast Line.

The State Guard.

General orders from the Adjutant General's office announces that the biennial election of field officers of the State Guard will be held the first Thursday in December. Each regiment will elect a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major. The company officers of the First Regiment meet at Rocky Mount, of the Second at Wilmington, of the Third at Greensboro, and of the Fourth at Charlotte.

Nickel in the Riot.

Charleston has a Nickel Savings Bank, which although in operation only about ten days is said to be an assured success. The bank has issued a little book which gives in detail the object and manner of operation of the new establishment. The following extract will read with interest.

"One nickel a day saved makes \$18 25 at the end of a year, two nickels a day \$36 50; three nickels a day, \$54 75; four nickels a day, \$72; five nickels a day, \$90 25. This, with the interest accruing, will produce nearly \$140 a year. Interest paid on deposits quarterly at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, in January, April, July and October.

The population of Wilmington is probably not yet large enough for such an institution, but our present excellent Savings Bank will no doubt reduce its minimum deposit after a time.

Five cases of wine, a donation to the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Raleigh, N. C., by a firm abroad, will be sold by auction on the 28th inst., at Messrs. Cronly and Morris' sales room.

HOW ONE CAN MAKE A COMPASS OUT OF A WATCH.

A Wilmington Sportsman Who Got Lost Yesterday, Makes a Practical and Successful Test.

It is not always possible to have access to a compass, and weather vane and watch-charm attachments may be beyond reach. But for all that the traveler, tourist, hunter or excursionist need never be at loss for a sure and safe method to discover "the North or South points, provided he has in his possession a common watch. One of our Wilmington sportsmen made a practical test of the method, yesterday, and found it very useful. His dogs were trailing a wild turkey in a dense swamp near the city, and in following them he lost his reckoning and might have wandered miles out of the way but for the aid of his watch, which used as a compass, soon gave him his "proper bearings."

It is a simple "trick" and easily learned. Take your watch, point the hour hand to the sun and the south is exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII, on the watch. For example, suppose that it is 4 o'clock. Point the hand indicating 4 to the sun, and 11 o'clock on the watch is exactly south. Suppose that it is 8 o'clock, point the hand indicating 8 to the sun, and the figure X on the watch is due south. This a plain and trustworthy direction and should be known to all who are in the habit of camping out or pursuing their way in unfrequented places. The possession of such a simple bit of knowledge might under certain circumstances be of great value, and at all events preventing unnecessary suffering. To the shipwrecked mariner, suddenly forced to leap into the boats hanging from the davits, with no time or opportunity to secure charts, instruments and a compass, the simple device as above illustrated might enable the distressed sailor's company to reach a point of safety.

The subject might be stated in more scientific terms as follows:

A close approximation to the direction of the true meridian for finding one's way by the aid of a map is to hold a watch with its face level and with the hour hand directed towards the sun. Then an imaginary line drawn from the center of the dial bisecting the lesser of the two spaces or angles between the hour hand and the figure XII, will be the direction of the meridian, or south, in the northern hemisphere, within 15 degrees.

It is not claimed that the watch is a perfect compass or that a true course could be steered or path pursued by the means described. But the method is sufficiently correct to be well worthy of jotting down in one's note-book.

The Charleston, Sumter & Northern R. R. The merchants of Charleston, S. C., are making energetic and determined efforts to secure the business of that rich section of the Pee Dee which has been and is now largely tributary to the trade of Wilmington, and our business men will need to make redoubled efforts to retain it. The Charleston, Sumter and Northern railroad, the News and Courier says, "will not be completed soon enough to transport any of the cotton crop of the present season, but it will carry the planters of the Pee-Dee section their fertilizers next spring, and will be ready to bring all of the cotton raised in that section to this port next season. The value of Marlboro county as a cotton-producing locality is known all over the South, and it will help the general business of Charleston greatly to get this line into quick operation."

Improved Mail Service.

Heretofore the mail for North Carolina from New York has left the post-office there in a pouch marked North Carolina, so that when the postal clerks on the route between Washington, D. C. and Richmond, Va., had no time to assort it, the entire mail was carried via the Greensboro route, the mail for Wilmington being thus delayed twenty-four hours. Mr. C. Z. French, our postmaster, being cognizant of this fact, has after much trouble succeeded in getting the Wilmington mail from New York put into a separate pouch so that it now comes direct, and our merchants and others will no longer be subjected to the annoyance that has heretofore attended the delay in receiving letters, etc.

The Atlantic Coast Line.

The Richmond Dispatch says that the Atlantic Coast Line has, by purchase from the Richmond & Danville Company, acquired the sole ownership of the Norfolk & Carolina Railroad, a line about one hundred miles in length, running from Norfolk, Va. to Tarboro, N. C. The road will be jointly by the Coast Line and Richmond & Danville Companies.

Delegates to the Immigration Convention.

A communication from Mr. F. B. Chilton, general manager of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention, announces the appointment of Mr. Pembroke Jones and Col. F. W. Kerchner as delegates to represent this section, with Mr. J. H. Sharp and Mr. Sol. C. Well alterations. The appointments are made by his Excellency, Gov. Fowle.

Bank Statement.

Report of the Changes During the Past Week. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Weekly statement of associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve increase, \$929,050; loans decrease, \$5,980,700; specie decrease, \$804,800; legal tender increase, \$503,800; deposits decrease, \$4,889,800; circulation increase, \$68,300. The banks now hold \$87,750 less than the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

A dispatch from Asheville, N. C., denies the report that ex-assistant Postmaster General Clark is seriously ill there.

The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have voted to call a special session of the Legislature, Tuesday, December 2nd. The vote of the Council was four to one in favor.

A Newark, N. J., dispatch says the run on the Howard Savings Bank was considerably abated yesterday morning, confidence being restored. Many depositors are returning their money.

At Alton, Ill., three flint glass factory buildings of the Illinois Glass Works were burned yesterday. Loss \$100,000. Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment as the result of it.

A telegram received at Middleboro, Ky., says that ex-Assistant Postmaster General, J. S. Clark, is very low with pneumonia at Asheville, N. C. It is said that fears are apprehended of his recovery.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Appointments—Rewards Authorized by the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The President to-day appointed Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, Ga., a member of the Warm Springs Indian Commission, vice Wm. H. Dill, of Pennsylvania, resigned.

The Attorney General Miller to-day instructed the U. S. Marshal at Jacksonville, Fla., to use all endeavors to capture and have authorized all expenses that may be necessary to secure that end.

The Attorney General has also authorized the U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of Georgia to issue a reward for the arrest of Richard Lowrey, suspected of the murder of Col. Forsyth, agent of the Dodge estate in Georgia. The latest information in regard to Lowrey is that he is making his way to North Carolina with the view of joining the Lowrey gang.

THE INDIANS.

Better More Favorable News—Previous Reports Highly Colored—Everything Depends on Sitting Bull.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Dispatches were received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Miles, to the effect that the separation of the friendly and turbulent Indians is proceeding rapidly at Pine Ridge. Gen. Brooke, who is watching matters closely there, anticipates no immediate trouble, and thinks this separation will make it easier to restrain the turbulent Indians from overt acts. Telegrams have also been received confirmatory of the reports that the Messiah craze was rapidly extending with the north and across the Canadian line, under the operation of Sitting Bull's emissaries.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A special from Mandan says that trusted agents were sent to the Sioux reservation three days ago, and that they have returned with the following report, which may be regarded as reliable, but if Sitting Bull contends that anything is to be gained by speedy action, trouble may be looked for at once. Sitting Bull would be arrested and put in irons, but the Government agents are afraid to do this, lest he precipitate trouble. He has two hundred bucks at Great River, forty miles from Fort Yates, dancing all the while. Agent McLaughlin, of Standing Rock, has lost control of Sitting Bull, and his immediate followers dare not treat him as a prisoner, but if Sitting Bull is not contented with the money he has received, and a censorship is exercised over every message.

KANSAS HORSE THIEVES.

A Battle with a Posse—Two of the Gang Killed.

WICHITA, Kan., November 22.—Some days ago twelve horses were stolen in Osborne county, and last evening the thieves were found in camp eighty miles west of here, near Cairo. A posse of thirty men was raised at Cairo and they went out to capture the gang. Within a short distance of the camp the posse was fired upon, and at that moment the gang mounted their horses and started up the creek, followed by the posse. In a running race of two miles two of the thieves fell off their horses, and the horses of two of the other fell. The others escaped. The two men who remained behind were arrested and refused to give their names or any information.

INDIANA.

The Black Mine's Strike—A Complete Shut Down Probable.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 23.—The strike of the drivers and dray men, employed by the Black coal mines continues. The number of strikers increase daily, while the closing of the mines is practically complete. A general mass meeting will be held here to-day to act on the report of the committee appointed to confer with the operators. The latter refused to make the advance demand, and a complete shut down is feared. Over two thousand miners are idle.

RUN CONTINUED.

The Citizens' Savings Bank of New York Still Besieged by Depositors—\$300,000 Paid Out.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The run on the Citizens' Savings Bank here was continued this morning with as much vigor as ever. This, the bank people say, is caused by the fact that they close at noon. Work was begun before 10 o'clock, but the run was not so great as seemed to increase all the while, instead of diminishing. The bank officials say the heart of the run will be broken to-day. The payments already made figure up nearly \$300,000.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

"Seek the Lord while he is near," while his knocking at your heart's door, and trust not your soul in the hands of the knave.

—Why not speak to the unconverted about their salvation, when you meet them during the week, as well as to exhort them to repent when you speak in your prayer meeting on Sunday?—Prejudice, whatever may be its source, gets nothing out of the Scriptures. The Herods of to-day get no answer from Christ. The influence of skepticism makes the Scriptures silent.—Rev. Wm. M. Taylor.

—Thanks be to God there is something beyond the philosophy of the men who see no providence, know no Saviour, and trust no God. Where philosophy sits down baffled, faith gets up and goes to work; and when man is helpless, God is a present help in every time of need.—Christian.

—Every time a man bethinks himself that he is walking in the light, that he has been forgetting himself and must awake, that he has been letting his garments trail and must gird up the loins every time that this takes place there is a resurrection in the world.—A. Seward Parke.

—There is but one way to be saved a thorough, happy and effective Christian. Whether you are a pastor, with large flock and salary, or small; whether you are a Sunday school teacher or philanthropist pushing an up-hill reform, or a parent guarding and guiding the home flock, you will get no good and do no good unless you serve Christ.—Dr. Cuyler.

—The very worst kind of slavery is that which one imposes upon himself when he becomes the servant of sin. He is then enslaved to his own evil passions, and this is far more destructive of his happiness than any form of political bondage. To this slavery our Saviour alluded when he said, "Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin." (John will, 84).—W. V. Independent.

PERSONAL.

Professor Holden, of the Lick Observatory, it is reported, has discovered in the moon what he takes to be parallel walls 200 feet thick on top and about 1300 feet apart.

Joel T. Headley, the historian, still lives, hale and hearty, at the age of 77. In 1846 he was associate editor of the New York Tribune, and his first book, "Napoleon and His Marshals," was a phenomenal success. Mr. Headley resides at Newburg, N. Y.

William A. Slater, of Norwich, son of the great cotton manufacturer who gave \$1,000,000 for educating the southern freedmen, has followed his father's example and given \$100,000 to endow a public hospital in his native city. He is worth \$20,000,000.

Thomas Moonlight, one of the Democrats elected to Congress from Kansas, mortgaged his farm in 1861 for \$500, and raised the first Kansas battery. Case Broderick, who joined the battery as a private and served as a member of the staff, is now Moonlight's opponent for Congress.

The widow of Gen. Crook, the Indian fighter, was in Washington a few days ago and selected a burial site in Arlington, to which she will soon bring from Oakland the remains of her husband. A monument is soon to be raised over Gen. Crook's grave.

The friends of President Arthur, who raised a monument over his grave at Albany, have a surplus fund of \$25,000 which they intend to expend in the erection of a statue of the ex-President in New York City. Ephraim Keyser will be the sculptor.

Mlle. Bonheur's love and loving study of animals have given her strange control over them. It is now several years she gave to the Jardin des Plantes a beautiful lion and lioness, which to this day recognizes her if she approaches their cage, and that they have been against the bars for a touch of her sympathetic little fingers.

Kate Chase Sprague is still a fine looking woman. She looks ten years younger than she really is, and she even had her hair cut in Washington. She is writing a life of her father, and her work will be full of unwritten history.

Queen Margherita, of Italy, has grown to be quite stout, and her hair is entirely gray.

The Czars has recently suffered severely from the gout, and his physicians have vetoed his former indulgence in high living.

President Bliss, of the Boston and Albany road, was recently offered an increase of salary from \$12,000 to \$20,000, but declined because he did not consider his services worth so much more.

Miss Mattie Thompson, daughter of ex-Congressman J. Thompson, is accounted one of the exceptionally pretty girls of the blue grass region. Miss Thompson was selected as the belle of the celebration of the centennial of the birth of Lewis and Clark, but chose rather to be one of the maids of honor, who are selected from among the prettiest girls of the different towns throughout the State.

Fraulein von Chauvin, the German lady scientist in natural history, attracted much flattering attention at the recent congress at Berlin, where she even had the honor of being elected Fraulein von Chauvin, held the position through the regular school routine